

# The Natchitoches Spectator.

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## The Natchitoches Spectator.

TERMS:—The Spectator will be issued every Thursday Morning. Subscription price—\$5 per annum, \$3 for six months, in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square, for the first and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines, or less, constitute one square. Cards occupying the space of one square, \$20 per year. Liberal deductions from the above rates made in favor of those who advertise more extensively by the year, or for a shorter period. Marriages and Obituary notices exceeding four lines in length, and all others published for the benefit of private parties, will be charged as advertisements.

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56 St. Charles street, N. O.

## New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, June 24, 1868.  
Cotton—Ordinary.....@56 1/2 lb  
Good Ordinary.....@57 1/2 lb  
Low middling.....@58 1/2 lb  
Middling nominal.....@59 1/2 lb  
Strict Middling.....@60 1/2 lb  
MONSIEUR—Gold.....139 1/2 @140  
Silver.....135 @136  
Mexican dollars.....144 to 144 1/2 c.  
State Treasury notes.....40 1/2 c. discount  
City Treasury Notes.....\$73 1/2 c. disc.  
Levee State Bonds.....\$9 dollar, 43c.  
The following quotations embrace the wholesale prices of actual sales made.  
SUGAR—Prime.....16 1/2 @ lb  
White.....16 @ lb  
Molasses, Cuba.....47 @ 3c per gallon  
FLOUR—Choice extra.....\$14 00 per bbl.  
Tribble extra.....\$8 55  
Double extra.....\$8 00  
Superfine.....\$6 @  
COFFEE, Choice Rio.....21 1/2 @ lb  
CORN.....\$1 03 @ bushel  
POTATOES.....\$4 50 @ bb.  
OATS.....75 @ bushel  
RICE.....\$2 25 @ ton  
LARD.....\$29 50 @ bbl.  
BACON—Clear sides.....18 @ 18 1/2 lb  
Breakfast Bacon.....18 @ 18 1/2 lb  
Ribbed sides.....16 1/2 @  
Shoulders.....13 1/2 @ 14c  
Hams (sugar cured).....21 1/2 @  
INDIA RUBBER.....24c @ yard  
RALE ROPE.....@9c @ lb.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court—Parish of Natchitoches. Order of seizure and sale. ELIZABETH BOLDS, Tutrix, etc., vs. ROBERT STOVHART. By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale issued by the Honorable District Court in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, to me addressed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the best and highest bidder, on Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1868, within the usual hours of sale at the door of the Court-house in the town and Parish of Natchitoches, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendant, to-wit: A certain parcel of land situated in the Parish of Natchitoches, containing fifty-six acres and eight poles superficial measure, within the following boundaries: commencing at the northwest corner of the Emancipator, bounded on the bank of Red River, thence running south eleven chains, thence south fifty-six and a half degrees east thirteen and one quarter chains, thence south thirty-two and one-half degrees, east six and one-half chains, thence north thirty-four degrees, east thirty-four chains, thence north seventy-four degrees, west nine chains, thence south seventy-two degrees, west twenty-four chains. The second station is in the middle of the line on the river bank near Liso's warehouse. The third station, a china tree east side of lane, fourth station, on an ash on Nichols Bayou, fifth station, to rear corner on Cypress, on road on Nichols Bayou, sixth station, corner at warehouse, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, being the same property derived by the mortgagee from Wesley Guthrie in the year 1865. The said property will be sold subject to the liens in favor of John H. Jones, deceased, for a portion of said property and improvements, which lease will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1871.  
TERMS OF SALE: Cash, with the benefit of appraisal.  
J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff.  
June 30, 1868.

## VENTE DE SHERIF.

Cour de District—Paroisse des Natchitoches. Ordre de saisie et de vente. ELIZABETH BOLDS, Tutrice, etc., contre ROBERT STOVHART. Au vertu de writ de saisie et de vente emise par l'Honorable Cour de District dans et pour la paroisse des Natchitoches, Etat de Louisiane, et moi adresse dans les proces et dans le sommaire, j'ai saisi et j'offrirai en vente au plus haut et dernier enchereur  
Samedi, le 4er Aout, 1868, entre les heures usuelles de vente a la porte de la Maison de Cour dans la ville et paroisse des Natchitoches la propriete ci-apres decrite saisi comme etant la propriete du defendant, savoir: Un certain morceau de terre situe dans la Paroisse des Natchitoches, contenant cinquante six acres et huit perches superficielles, entre les bornes suivantes: commençant au coin nord ouest de la concession d'Emanuel Fernandez sur l'ecare de la Riviere Rouge, de la courant au sud onze chaînes, de la courant au sud cinquante-six degrés et demi à l'est treize chaînes et un quart; de la au sud trente deux degrés et demi à l'est, six chaînes et demi; de la au nord par est, trente quatre degrés, trent quatre chaînes, de la au nord par est, soixante et quatre degrés, neuf chaînes, de la au sud par ouest soixante et deux degrés vingt quatre chaînes. La seconde station est au milieu du terrain sur la riviere pres du magasin de depot de Liso. La troisième station au pres du Lilac a l'est du terrain, la quatrième station au frêne sur le Bayou Nichols, la cinquième station au coin sur l'ecare de Cypress sur le chemin du Bayou Nichols. La sixième station au coin du magasin de depot, avec toutes les ameliorations sur la dite terre etant la propriete obtenue par le defendant de Wesley Guthrie, dans l'annee 1865; la dite propriete sera vendue sujette au bail en faveur de Jean W. Jones, decede, pour une partie de la dite propriete et des ameliorations le dit bail sera termine le 1er Janvier, 1871.  
TERMS BY CONDITIONS BY VESTED. As Comptant, avec le benefice d'appraisal.  
J. C. HUGHES, Sheriff.  
June 30, 1868.

Gen. Grant is the recipient of pay and emoluments equal to \$22,000 per year. Not long ago he received a gift of \$10,000 in bonds from admirers in New York. From Philadelphia friends he received a splendid house, completely furnished, worth \$50,000, and from other sources he has received valuable presents which make his private fortune exceed a quarter of a million of dollars. Raised from poverty to wealth, he no longer preserves an identity as the plain, simple man, who a few years ago was an unobserved and inconspicuous citizen of Galena.

A gentleman in Paris collects steel or metallic pens of every possible pattern, and his museum is said to embrace nearly 1000 varieties. Another has spoons of all ages; and a third knives and forks. A beautiful pair of these is carved ivory, of the sixteenth century, was recently purchased by him at a sale for about \$500. It is said that the gentleman who has a mania for spoons has had a voluminous correspondence with Butler, but upon what subject we can only imagine.

Barnum's Museum has been sold for \$425,000.

## The Spectator.

J. M. SCANLAND, EDITOR.  
NATCHITOCHEs:

THOS. MCINTYRE is our duly authorized agent at New Orleans.

On account of removal of office we issue but a half-sheet to-day.

Last Thursday evening the hospitable ladies of this place and vicinity gave a Pic-Nic Dinner to the members of the Natchitoches Perseverance Fire Co. No. 2, in honor of the anniversary day of this eminently useful organization, at the delightful rural residence of Dr. Breda. The Company was in splendid uniform, and presented a grand and imposing appearance—the gallant members acquitting themselves handsomely—receiving the encouraging smiles of the fair sex and just praise of all present. The Dinner was gotten up in the most magnificent and sumptuous style—reflecting much credit upon the elegance of taste and untiring energy as displayed by the ladies. Amid the most tempting viands and delicious edibles, beauty and youth, with joyous and susceptible hearts, gayly interchanged their thoughts and views on the ever-changing topics of the day, intermingled with sweet ringing laughter and an occasional sly glance from bright loving eyes that "looked love again in return," which tended to add additional gaiety and lustre to the fairy scene—and help matters and things on, generally, to a considerable extent, more or less—probably more so.

Dinner being over, the Company formed in splendid array, and loudly called on several present for speeches. Col. Hyams, however, responded in a few happy and appropriate remarks; after which the gay assembly returned to their respective homes, well pleased with the proceedings of the evening. Quite a number of the young people remained, however, and closed the pleasures of the evening so happily begun in "chasing the giddy hours with flying feet." Long may the many pleasing reminiscences of this convivial gathering be remembered and cherished as one among the many similar notable events in the history of time-honored Natchitoches.

The Arkansas Admission bill has passed both Houses of Congress over the President's veto, and is therefore, a law.

Quite an addition to our literary exchange list is the United States Musical Review, which is certainly an invaluable and really useful magazine. Published by J. L. Peters, New York, at \$2 a year; cheap and well worth the price.

The writ of *quo warranto* against Mayor Conway did not come up for trial as anxiously anticipated by Mr. Heath, the would-be contestant. Gen. Buehan has decided that as Mr. Heath was not a candidate for the Mayoralty—not having received a single vote for the position—he, therefore, has no right to contest the election; and by proving Mayor Conway's ineligibility, does not establish his claims; that he was never elected by the people, but appointed by military authority, and subject to the will of the same. So Mr. Conway is still Mayor of New Orleans—or was at last accounts—and the world moves as usual.

There will be given a Grand Conservative Democratic Barbecue at Cloutier-ville next Saturday, July 4th. All are invited regardless of race or color.

We are indebted to the publishers for a neatly bound volume of a thrilling and interesting romantic novel, entitled "All for Greed," by the Baroness Blaze de Bury; first issued in America in Littell's Living Age, and published in handsome book form by Littell & Gay, Boston; price 38 cents.

The river opposite this point has fallen 45 inches since our last, and continues to recede at the rate of six inches in 24 hours. It has fallen in all about nine feet.—[Shreveport South-Western, 24th.]

Crops are magnificent, and without some unforeseen misfortune such a yield as will be turned out, has never before been seen in Texas.

The river continues to decline slowly and steadily, and unless checked by the present rains our large steamers will not be able to make the landing next trip.—[Jefferson Simplectic, 16th.]

The Washington papers record a speech made at a recent Sunday school celebration by Gen. Grant. The following is a verbatim report: "The boys and girls look well to-day. That's a very pretty banner."

## Latest News.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The conference report removing disability was re-considered and passed—98 to 44. This bill has now passed both Houses by two-thirds and goes to the president.

Treasury Department issues the following: Holders of seven-thirties desiring to convert them into five-twenties must present them to the Treasurer here or New York, viz: Matured June 15th, before August 1st. Bonds issued in exchange bear interest from July 1st.

Surratt was discharged on the original indictment, but held in \$30,000 bail on new indictment.

The President nominated Everts attorney general.

The Venezuela revolution is gaining strength.

Haytien revolutionists have received a thousand rifles and a large amount of ammunition. Negro insurrection in St. Thomas caused inauguration of stringent regulations.

Brazilian Emperor, opening the general assembly, said the United States had again proffered mediation, which was refused with thanks. Paraguayans have called four thousand women to guard communications.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—About one hundred arrests were made yesterday by the U. S. Marshal, of parties supposed to belong to a filibustering expedition to Mexico, in the interest of Santa Anna. Considerable activity among U. S. officers, on account of this, and other similar expeditions reported. A motley crowd of about fifty of those arrested were found in one gang.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following dispatch has been received by the President: JACKSON, Miss., June 23.—Democracy victorious! The constitution has been defeated by the colored vote.

Gov. Humphreys has been expelled from his office and placed under arrest by Gen. McDowell's orders. The Executive office is now under military guard.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The dredge boat for the mouth of the Mississippi River is at Fort Monroe repairing her machinery.

Secretary Schofield reports the amount to carry out the reconstruction laws to June 30, \$635,000.

The Arkansas members were sworn in to-day. The Democratic protest was entered on the journal without debate.

The ten days' limitation on the omnibus admission bill will expire to-morrow.

The President has nominated Perry Fuller, of Arkansas, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Coin payments due July 1st, amount to \$35,000,000, including \$7,000,000 principal on the debt of 1848. There will be no monthly statement for June, closing the fiscal year.

Senate bill was introduced by Howard discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau in the represented States after January 1st. Referred to the Military Committee.

House—Names of the Arkansas representatives: Hands, Boles and Boats.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.—The following is the bill admitting Arkansas as passed both Houses over the President's veto: WHEREAS, The people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled, "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and adopted a constitution of State Government which is republican in form; and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress, and known as article 14; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc. That the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions; that the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens in the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution here recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided, that any alteration of said constitution prospective in its effect may be made in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

The vote for Gen. McClellan, in 1864, was 1,811,754. For Mr. Lincoln, 2,223,035.

Butler has had two hundred and ninety-two telegrams seized at the different offices, one hundred of which are Wooley's.

An exchange reports a very natural comment on the aeronaut's action in throwing a bottle of claret overboard to lighten the balloon. Said Pat: "And why the devil didn't they drink it?"

## The Southern Admission Bill.

An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress.

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed and adopted a constitution of State government which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc. That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided, That any alteration of said constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters, and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: That the first and third subdivision of section seventeen of the fifth article of the constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental conditions.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the day fixed for the meetings of the Legislature of either of said States by the constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed or so nearly have arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the governor shall sooner convene the same.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State except Georgia, when such State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the U. S. States, or under any State by section 3 of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article 14, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

Under date of Washington, June 18, Major Keeler telegraphs to Gen. Buchanan as follows:

Gen. Grant returned this morning, and I have presented the entire subject to him. He instructs me to telegraph you as follows: "The instructions telegraphed on Saturday, in my absence, are approved and re-affirmed. Under the act of Congress now before the President and about to become a law, the civil officers elected cannot be installed in office until the State is admitted. Until then the State government is provisional and entirely under your control. If you have ordered the General Assembly not to meet, do not let it meet, but comply with the act of Congress herein referred to and let its provisions have their full effect."

The matter of the oath to be taken by the members of the General Assembly is left entirely to your judgment. It is believed, however, that the oath prescribed by the new constitution only should properly be required. Your action with reference to municipal affairs is approved. Notify all concerned of the contents of this dispatch."

A GENTLE HINT.—The New York Commercial reminds the Radicals that when Gen. McClellan became a candidate for the Presidency, he resigned his commission in the United States army, and adds:

"Of course Gen. Grant will do the same. He is delicate minded, honorable, conscientious. He never could consent to be acting as General of the army whilst running for the Presidency. Of course not. Certainly not. Several times not. When will he resign?"

Adah Isaacs Menken is again a wife. Her new name is Maitland, and her husband is a theatrical amateur, very young and very green.

## WHAT BUTLER HAS.—A Strange Story.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: Gen. Butler being suspected of crimes why should not his private correspondence and journals and reports be seized, and all the salty portions thereof published? Butler has a magazine of mischief. He has all the evil secrets of public men written down and filed away. He has a rich and rare collection of love letters written by prominent politicians to ladies of equivocal fame. He has verbatim reports of private conversations. He kept a phonograph behind a screen in his tent, when he commanded the Army of the James, and had every word of his distinguished visitors written down. Among them was President Lincoln. He has an arsenal crammed with ammunition to make war upon Gen. Grant.

GETTING THE WHISKY TAX AT LAST.—The new system of requiring the payment of taxes on bonded whiskey before the owner can ply his distillery, is working at present in New York city with results very satisfactory to the tax collectors. In the year and seven days from the 1st of May, 1867, to the 7th May, 1868, the sum total of whisky tax received at the New York treasury under the old system was \$345,932, and for the last twelve days of last month, under the new system, the receipts exceeded \$112,669.

PROGRESS.—At a North Carolina hotel there were present three ex-Governors, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, one or two ex-members of Congress and other distinguished men. The only person in the room who could vote or hold office was the negro boy who waited on the table.

The Radicals affect to be shocked at the possibility that a citizen holding the high office of Chief Justice of the United States should be a candidate for the Presidency, while the impropriety of the General of the Army or the United States, and Dictator over one-third of the country, occupying such a position is not at all apparent to them.

GRANT A TYRANT.—Grant is essentially a tyrant. As late as 1867, two years after the war closed he suppressed the Richmond, (Va.) Enquirer, because he did not like its political course. Its editor (Mr. Pollard) had an interview with him, which he thus reported:

"It was evident that I had nothing to hope from him; for he said to me expressly that if he had the authority he would that day suppress the New York News, the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Chicago Times, adding that the 'Copperhead papers of the North,' as he designated them, were doing quite as much harm as the papers in the South."

The only reason, therefore, that prevents him from establishing a general censorship over the press North as well as South, is the want of authority. He doubts alike has the disposition. Appeals to reason and conscience, which he cannot answer, he would silence with the brute force of a despot. Such is Gen. Grant.

At the Grant-Coffax ratification meeting in Albany, New York, Dr. Breckinridge made a partisan speech, in which, it is said, he alluded to the city of New York as containing 50,000 Roman Catholic voters, whom he denounced as the cause of the Radical defeat; and he said the State must be redeemed, even if to do so New York had to be burned to the ground.

G. A. Townsend writes: "Edmond Ross, the little Senator from Kansas, does not weigh over one hundred and thirty pounds, and is very slight. He has straight brown hair, smooth brown beard, and a playful face. His appearance is that of a genial office newspaper man, as he used to be both in Milwaukee and Kansas. He was born at Ashland, Ohio, forty two years ago, and learned to be a printer at the case at Huron, Ohio."

Gen. Schofield, the new Secretary of War, is not yet 37 years of age.

Editorial, for what is now known as the "leading article" in a newspaper or magazine, was unknown in the early history of the press, and was introduced from necessity, rather than improvement. Mr. Macaulay states that it seldom appeared, even after the censorship of the press expired in 1695, unless there was a want of news. When there was a scarcity of intelligence, when the mail failed to arrive, when no stage-coach had been stopped by highwaymen, when no great riot had occurred, and when, consequently, it was difficult to fill up the paper, then the editor supplied a leading article.

In the official postoffice organ of the North German Confederation, the Postmaster General of the United States is bitterly censured for the poor quality of the American postage stamps, by permitting his contractors to palm these postage stamps, printed as they are on the flimsiest paper, on a public noted for its extensive correspondence, subjects millions of people every day to a petty inconvenience, for which there is no excuse whatever. Good paper is as essential for postage stamps as a beautiful engraving. The American postage stamps are the worst of any issued by the Government of a great country."

Sheet music.—The cry of children in bed.—[Ex.]

An almost total eclipse of the sun will take place on the 18th of August next.