

The Natchitoches Spectator.

VOLUME 1.

NATCHITOCHEs, LA., JULY 14, 1868.

NUMBER 33.

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.
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The Spectator.

J. M. SCANLAN, EDITOR.

NATCHITOCHEs:

Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

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

FOR PRESIDENT:

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

HON. FRANKLIN P. BLAIR,
Of Missouri.

We place at our mast-head to-day the names of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Hon. Franklin P. Blair, of Missouri, as the nominees, by unanimous consent, of the National Democratic Convention, for President and Vice-President of the United States. The fame of these high-minded and time honored statesmen and patriots is co-extensive with this broad domain. They are of the few who rise above the intriguing meshes of partisan corruption and self-interest for the promotion of the real and true interests of our common country. Being men of superior statesmanship, civic talents, legislative abilities, and tried and undoubted patriotism and virtue—the requisite qualifications for representatives of a great and intelligent people—we have no hesitancy in heralding their honored names to the popular breeze, as men in every way capable to bear the standard of American freedom and liberty with honor and renown to the nation and people.

Their records stand unimpeachable. Possessing all the eminent qualifications necessary, no objections—aside from party bias—can be made to this ticket. It is one for the interests of no particular section above those of the whole country, and should and will receive the hearty and zealous support of all who have the true interests of the country at heart.

The Convention deserves much credit and the hearty thanks of the people for this wise selection. We regard it as the ablest and very best that possibly could have been made, and will, with feelings of pride and anxious hopes of success, give it our undivided and most energetic endorsement.

Yesterday, Samuel Parson, Esq., entered upon the discharge of his duties as Sheriff of this parish, by subscribing to the oath prescribed in the Constitution. Dr. D. H. Boult also qualified as Chief Deputy.

Messrs. Jas. Parker and V. A. Barron have entered upon the discharge of their duties as Justices of the Peace for this Ward.

Maj. W. H. Hiestand has also entered upon the discharge of his duties as Parish Judge.

His Honor, Mayor Schuman, has ordered an election to be held next Friday, 17th inst., for two Councilmen to fill vacancies occasioned in the Board by resignation.

A Grand Seymour and Blair Ratification Barbecue will be given by the Democratic Club of this place at the "4th of July Springs," to-morrow, 15th inst. Extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of several thousand. Able speakers will be present.

Agreeable to previous notice, a Barbecue was given by the Tiger Island Democratic Club, last Saturday, near the residence of E. L. Pierson, Esq., Able and eloquent addresses were made by Messrs. Dranguet and Jack. King Johnson and Elijah Berry, colored, also made good speeches to their attentive colored brethren. A splendid barbecued dinner was served on the occasion which was not altogether inappropriate. The names of several colored men were added to the Club. Much credit is due the energetic managers for their untiring exertions as displayed on this commendable occasion.

During the last several nights not a few burglaries have been committed in this place. The organization of an efficient night police would no doubt be of great service.

The New Orleans Tribune, radical, is about to be revived. It seems the people of New Orleans are not to escape pestilence this summer.

We learn from our New Orleans exchanges that Judge E. Warren Moise died in that city on the 29th ult., in the 57th year of his age. He was a native of South Carolina, and an old citizen of this State.

Latest News.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Convention hall and galleries densely crowded and a great crowd outside striving to gain admittance. Strong police force at doors and on the street to keep the roads open and preserve good order. The Convention was called to order at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee of New York, saying, "The people look to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization to save the country." On motion of Mr. Belmont, Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, was chosen temporary chairman of the Convention.

NEW YORK, July 6.—At half past ten delegates were generally in their seats. Committee on permanent organization reported for president of the convention, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, [Great cheering.] and one vice president from each State, and secretary. Recommended rules of the Democratic convention of 1864 for government of the convention. Report adopted and Committee discharged. Chair appointed Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Hammond, of South Carolina, a committee to conduct the permanent president to the chair. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, long continued. He returned thanks, counseling moderation, toleration and harmony. Said the most important questions were forced upon the consideration of this convention, and some of these were forced upon it by the resolutions of the Chicago convention. Discussed briefly the Republican platform; accused that party of violating its own declaration against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude for soldiers' widows and orphans; accused the now dominant party of extravagant wasting of public moneys, tainting the national credit, expediting emigration by overburdening labor with taxation, and breaking down all constitutional guarantees of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican convention, that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses civil law.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Resolutions from Alexander H. Stephens were read and referred. The name of Stephens was cheered. Platform unanimously adopted amid immense cheering. Slavery and secession are regarded as dead issues; bonds payable in lawful money, unless face calls for coin; equal taxation on all property, including coin; one currency for all; economy, reduction of army and navy, abolition of freedmen's bureau and inquisitorial modes of collecting revenue; restoration for all the States; amnesty for all political offenses, including restoration of suffrage to States' control, suffrage belongs exclusively to each State, but Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution; reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void; thanks Johnson; invites all parties to unite on this platform.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Twenty-second ballot—Ohio declared for Seymour. Hendricks gained heavily. Seymour positively declined the nomination. Vallandigham insisted Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf. North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and others changed votes for Seymour. Delegates over the hall arose to their feet crying change our votes. State after State changed votes. The excitement reached the streets, and the cannon belched news. Seymour received unanimous vote. Convention proceeded to nominate a Vice President. Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was unanimously chosen on first ballot.

The whole vote is 317; necessary to a choice, 202.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Legislature to-day went in joint session and elected Wm. P. Kellogg to the United States Senate for the long term and John S. Harris, of Concordia, for the short term.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—House.—Stevens introduced impeachment articles, and asked for the appointment of a committee. Consideration was postponed until Monday.

C. W. Lowell, formerly of Maine, but now claiming Caddo parish as his residence, has been elected Speaker of the Lower House of the bogus Legislature.

Everything should be well done—except beefsteak.

The steamer Monsoon, bound for Shreveport, sank yesterday morning at the mouth of Bayou Pierre. No lives lost. Freight consisted mostly in government stores.

WHY IS THERE NOT PEACE?—"Let us have peace," says the radical party. If that party wants peace, why is there not peace? Why has there not been peace during the last three years and more? Has not the party a majority of more than two-thirds in each house of Congress? Does it not possess the power to override all of the President's vetoes? Has it not made whatever laws it pleased for the South and created Grant a military despot for their execution? Where and by whom is it hindered or impeded in its exercise of power? We say again, if the party wants peace, why doesn't it give us peace? What has it been waiting for so long? What is it waiting for now?—[Louisville Journal.]

The Tribune says New York has a population of one million.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini, 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States, unimpaired, and that so soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of March, 1865; and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and

Whereas, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and the government thereunder; and there no longer exists any reasonable grounds to apprehend a renewal of said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, It is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury—such encroachments upon our free institutions in times of peace being dangerous to the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and expansive of the national resources; and

Whereas, It is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all approaches or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary disqualification, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and the contrary to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to any person who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offences of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves and except as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 93d year.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

"Every week we hear of fresh failures and cases of starvation, such is the stagnant condition of business."

Such is the latest telegraphic news from the Bahama Islands. Forty years ago they were the garden spots of the Atlantic. Then came emancipation and negro equality. Every facility in the way of education and in the encouragement of agriculture has since been provided by the English Government at an enormous annual expense. The above is the result—the soil a barren waste—the people ignorant or depraved. England only wants a favorable opportunity to rid herself of the unsuccessful and expensive experiment. The seeds that have borne this fruit are now planted in our own country. Who can prophesy a different fate?—[N. O. Times.]

A desperate fight occurred, recently, in Meridian, Miss., between a negro and a hog, in which both were killed. The negro wanted to kill the hog for meat. But what did the hog want to kill the negro for?—[Exchange.]

The Lieut. Governor of Louisiana is Dunn, colored.

Veto Message of the Omnibus Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my approval. I will not, therefore, undertake at this time to re-open the discussion upon the grave Constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble of this bill that these States have framed and adopted Constitutions of State government, nor will I repeat the objections contained in my message of the 20th inst., returning without my signature, the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas, and which are equally applicable to the pending measure.

Like the bill recently passed in reference to Arkansas, this bill supercedes the plain and simple mode prescribed by the Constitution for the admission to seats in the respective Houses of Senators and Representatives from the several States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress, or is even warranted by previous unconstitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration. It imposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the government.

In the case of Alabama, it violates the pledged faith of Congress by forcing upon that State a Constitution which was rejected by the people, according to the express terms of an act of Congress requiring that a majority of the registered electors should vote upon the question of its ratification.

For these objections, and many others that might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it for the action of Congress required in such cases by the Federal Constitution. (Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1868.

A Radical paper says: "Nine-tenths of the newspapers in Germany are in favor of Gen. Grant, and so are all the Liberal papers in France."

It is very probable that Grant will receive a much more cordial support outside of the United States than in them. He is evidently more of a hero abroad than at home. Vide the recent election in his own town, Galena, Illinois.

SIDEWALK ETIQUETTE.—An exchange says: Only villagers, or persons with rural ideas, any longer contend that ladies should always be given the inside of the pavement, in passing. The rule adopted in all cities is to turn to the right, whether the right leads to the wall or to the gutter; and an observance of this common sense rule would obviate much unpleasant "scrooging" by over-gallant gentlemen who persistently crowd for the outside of the walk. Another common custom, not required, by fashionable etiquette, and one which is nearly as inexplicably absurd, is the practice of a whole string of men filing out of a church pew, making themselves as ridiculous as an "awkward squad" practicing a "catch step," in order to give a lady the wrong end of the pew. Another is that of a man, when at promenade or walk with a lady, to keep himself on the outside of the pavement. A little exercise of judgment will convince any person of the perfect uselessness of this bobbing back and forth at every corner. The common rule is this: If men and women are walking together, she should always be at his right arm, whether it be towards the inside or outside of the walk; then the lady will not be shoved against the passers. Those who giggle at persons who follow this rule are themselves the "greenies," and should read the "book of manners" before they indulge in the laugh of fashionable dunces.

Leisure is sweet to those who have earned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

Gen. John H. Forney, commander of Walker's Division during the latter part of the war, has been elected to a Professorship in the University of Alabama.

A skunk once challenged a lion to single combat. The lion promptly declined the honor of such a meeting.

"How," said the skunk, "are you afraid?"
"Very much so," quoth the lion, "for you would only gain fame by having the honor to fight a lion, while every one who met me for a month to come, would know that I had been in company with a skunk."

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said, "in the time of Moses I have no doubt I was a golden calf." "Very likely," replied the lady, "and time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding."

Two very respectable gentlemen of Auburn, N. Y., recently eloped, each with the other's wife, on the same train and the same dark night. A recognition ensued in the waiting room at Syracuse, an exchange was effected, and there is no more division in those households.

Passed to a third reading—love letters.

The National Democratic Conventions.

Up to 1832 the Presidential candidates of the people were not selected by National Conventions of the respective parties, but were nominated by a Congressional caucus at Washington. The first five Presidents were, with their Vice Presidents, chosen in this manner. This custom was killed in 1824. Then there were four candidates before the people for President, namely: Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, W. H. Crawford and Henry Clay. Adams, Jackson's and Clay's friends in Congress declined to have anything to do with the caucus. Only sixty-one members met and nominated Mr. Crawford in accordance with the old plan. He came in third best in the race. The election went to the House, and Adams was chosen. Jackson was taken up at the next election, in different State conventions, and was elected over Mr. Adams, who had the same endorsement.

The first national conventions were called in 1832, the ending of Jackson's first term. The Democratic convention met at Baltimore, renominated Andrew Jackson by acclamation, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. Gov. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was the president of this convention. Jackson and Van Buren were elected. In 1835 the Democrats held their second national convention at Baltimore, and nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and after a sharp contest selected Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President, over Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. Virginia, in the election, voted for Van Buren, but rejected Johnson. This caused a tie. Johnson had just half of the electoral votes. There being no choice, Johnson was elected by the Senate—the only instance in our history of a Vice President being so elected. Van Buren was elected.

In 1839 the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and re-nominated Mr. Van Buren for President. No Vice President was nominated, and the States were left to vote for whom they pleased for Vice President. The friends of Van Buren, however, generally voted for Col. Johnson. Harrison and Tyler were elected.

In 1844 both parties held their national conventions at Baltimore. The Democrats selected Jas. K. Polk, of Tenn., and Silas Wright, of New York. The latter declined, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was selected in his stead. Polk and Dallas were elected.

In 1848 the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and nominated Gen. Cass and Butler for President and Vice President. They were defeated by Gen. Taylor and Fillmore.

In 1852, at Baltimore, the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce for President and W. R. King for Vice President. They were elected.

In 1856 the Democratic Convention went to Cincinnati and nominated Jas. Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. They were elected.

In 1860 the Democrats met in Charleston, S. C., where a split occurred, and the Convention adjourned to Baltimore. Douglas and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, were nominated by one branch, and Breckinridge and Gen. Lane by the other. Fitzpatrick declined to run, and H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, was selected. Bell and Everett were also run by the National Union men. Lincoln and Hamlin were elected.

In 1864 the Democrats met at Chicago, and nominated McClellan and Pendleton.—[New York Express.]

The New Orleans Bee says that the Avery Salt Mines on the Petit Anse, have been sold to Messrs. Price & Choate, of St. Louis, for \$2 per ton of salt, which may be obtained from them. These mines are situated about nine miles from the town of New Iberia, in the parish of St. Mary's, which is one of the prettiest towns on the Bayou Teche. This stream is navigable at all seasons of the year for large class boats, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

Judge Avery, the enterprising gentleman to whom the mines lately belonged, supplied our brave and gallant troops, as well as hundreds and thousands of citizens with salt during the war. He realized a handsome fortune from the sale of salt.

The mines are located in the sea marsh, within two miles of the Gulf. About five feet from the surface there is a solid bed of pure and excellent rock salt, which extends for miles. There is an inexhaustible supply of it. During the war several ineffectual attempts were made by the Federal troops to obtain possession of the mines, but they were repulsed every time by our brave soldiers who were stationed there to guard the mines. The mines were so situated that it was impossible for the invaders to take them.

Before the war Mr. Avery had a beautiful sugar plantation in operation, about a half a mile from the salt works, situated on a mound about three hundred feet high, and a mile and a half in extent. It was the prettiest sugar farm we ever saw.

An exchange says there is no need of buying umbrellas. They can easily be procured without, thusly: Take your stand in a doorway on a rainy day. As soon as you see a man with a nice umbrella, step out and say to him: "Sir, I beg your pardon, but you have my umbrella!" Nine times in ten he will surrender it, for how does he know that it was not you he stole it from!

One bad thing about gold—not having it.