

J. M. SCANLAND, EDITOR.

NATCHITOCHEES.

Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

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

FOR PRESIDENT: HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENT: F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

ELECTORS: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.

ALTERNATES: JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.

JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

DISTRICT ELECTORS: 1st Cong. Dist.—A. SAMBOLA.

2nd .. M. B. BRADY.

3rd .. A. S. HERRON.

4th .. A. DEBLANC.

5th .. N. W. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES: 1st Cong. Dist.—T. P. SHERBURNE.

2nd .. GEO. W. KACE.

3rd .. J. H. KENNARD.

4th .. E. N. OULLUM.

5th .. W. F. BLACKMAN.

J. H. BRIGHAM.

J. M. B. Tucker and W. H. Carver, Esqrs., were elected Town Councilmen, without opposition, last Friday.

Job-work.—Having an excellent assortment of plain, fancy and ornamental type, and various kinds of paper, we are now prepared to print jobs of any and every description, at moderately reduced rates.

Mr. Packard, Chairman of the Board of Registration, has extended the time for collection of Convention Tax and final settlement of Sheriffs and Collectors with the Auditor until August 1st.

We learn that a number of enraged citizens of Homer entered the Iliad office at that place, recently, and done considerable damage by throwing type out of the window and committing other unwarranted acts of destruction.

The House, on the 4th inst., passed the joint resolution ratifying the 14th amendment to the constitution by a vote of 58 to 3. It passed the Senate on the 11th, by 22 to 11, and has received the approval of the Governor.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been mis-appropriated to pay the expenses of the highly colored legislature.

See change of schedule of time of arrival and departure of Mails at the Natchitoches post-office.

Jas. Cromie, Esq., qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Clerk of the District Court last Thursday morning.

The Natchitoches Times, of last Saturday, says: "The Times was again elected printer of the parish notwithstanding the ruinous and ungenerous rivalry of the other papers."

It is not only customary, but just to the taxpayers, that when there is more than one paper printed in a parish, to let the public printing to the lowest bidder.

A Committee, composed of several members of the Police Jury, called upon us for our bid for printing the proceedings of that body for the next year, stating that the Times had made a sealed bid—and that we could either make a sealed or verbal bid.

We stated we did not know the amount of printing the parish might require, but if they would inform us what was paid for printing last year, we could make an estimate by that an bid accordingly.

They stated the amount allowed was two hundred and fifty dollars. We bid, verbally, twenty-five dollars. A few moments afterward the same committee suggested to us that in order to prevent any ground for probable complaint or dissatisfaction, it would, perhaps, be better that we seal our bid.

We did so, but beforehand, on reflection, changed the bid to twenty dollars. When the seals were opened it was found that the Times had also bid twenty dollars. The News made no bid.

It was then proposed, we are informed, that as the bids were liberal, the printing be given to both papers. This was objected to—and on ballot the Times was elected by a vote of 5 to 3.

The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

The Seymour and Blair ratification meeting held near this place was very largely attended, which speaks well for the earnestness and patriotism of the people.

The large and imposing procession—consisting of the various Ward Clubs—marched to the Springs under the sound of martial music with beautiful banners streaming, displaying appropriate mottoes and devices inscribed thereon.

The meeting was called to order by J. C. Triebel, Esq., Grand Marshal of the Day, who announced the programme. J. M. B. Tucker, Esq., President of the Natchitoches Club, in a few brief and logical remarks introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of the parish of Natchitoches, in Mass-meeting assembled, do hereby resolve—

1st. We do heartily ratify the nominations by the Democratic National Convention of Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, and pledge our earnest support to these distinguished champions of Democracy and Constitutional rights.

2d. In the Platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention, we recognize the enunciation of principles sacred to the cause of true republican liberty, and the enforcement of which can alone save our beloved country from anarchy and ruin, and perpetuate the Constitutional government framed by our patriotic forefathers.

3d. The Democracy of Natchitoches, impressed with the importance of the pending political issue to be decided in this Presidential contest, pledge their untiring efforts towards effecting the success of the Democratic Platform and of Seymour and Blair, and earnestly appeal to all Conservative men, regardless of party ties and associations, to co-operate with them in their struggle against Radicalism.

The meeting was then ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Dranguet, David Pierson, Jack and Levy, which remarks were well received, and frequently and loudly applauded.

King Johnson, colored, then enlightened his benighted colored brethren in quite an appropriate and telling speech, at the conclusion of which, a large number joined the Club.

The Dinner was bountiful and prepared in an excellent and tasteful manner, which reflected much credit upon the industry and good judgment of the gentlemen entrusted with that department.

The following acts have passed both Houses of the Legislature and received the Governor's signature:

The Police Bill. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Board of five Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, who shall have full power to appoint and remove and control the officers and men of the police force of the city of New Orleans.

Sec. 2. That no officer or member of the police force shall be removed except for good and sufficient cause, and after a fair trial by the Police Board.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The Governor appointed the new Commissioners as follows, three of whom are colored radical: M. A. Southworth, L. T. Delassize, Thos. Isabel, J. A. Raynal, and William George.

An act relating to the Finance of the State.

WHEREAS, By special orders No. 40, issued from the headquarters of the fifth military district on the twenty-second of February last, 1868, Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, for the reasons stated in the said special orders, and on the recommendation of his excellency Gov. Joshua Baker, did order the licenses, revenues, taxes and dues of the State of Louisiana to be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes; and

WHEREAS, It is important and proper that no change giving rise to uncertainty, inconvenience and confusion should be suddenly instituted, before the treasurer and auditor of public accounts of this State and the committees on finance in the two houses of the legislature shall have made an examination into the condition of our State finances, with a view to their improvement; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That until further legislation all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, the revenues, dues and taxes of the State, shall continue to be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes, and it is hereby made the duty of the State treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payment as above.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Cuny, of Rapides, presented in the House, the petition of J. Madison Wells, representing that in 1864 he had been chosen governor of the State for four years, that he had been superseded by a military appointee and that he was legally entitled to salary from the time of supersession up to the time of the restoration of a civil government in Louisiana. It was referred to the committee on claims.

The Democrats have given up Alaska and the Dry Tortugas as certain to go for Grant.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senate.—J. A. Abbott and John Pool, Senators from North Carolina, and Wm. P. Kellogg and John S. Harris, from Louisiana, were admitted to their seats.

House.—The credentials of the Louisiana Representative were referred to the Election Committee.

Louisiana's ratification of the 14th amendment was read, when the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

The third party movement is dead. WASHINGTON, July 14.—Meads has transferred Florida to the civil authorities.

Grant won't return from the West till the middle of September.

Considerable talk and some positive assertion of a third party. Fremont, Gen. Carey and John Quincy Adams are prominently named. Chase declines to co-operate in the movement. Senator Doolittle wrote a letter strongly discouraging the third party movement.

Judge Fisher, from Mississippi, reports to the Republican Committee that Mississippi went Democratic by seven thousand, but claims he can prove fifteen thousand fraud.

House.—House resumed the Alaska appropriation bill, which passed by 114 to 42, with a rider declaring the right of the House to participate in making treaties.

KNOXVILLE, July 11.—Confederate Col. H. M. Ashby killed by E. C. Camp. WASHINGTON, July 10.—House passed without division bill ordering the Virginia election 13th, 14th and 15th of August, and meeting of the Legislature at Richmond 1st Tuesday in September.

Senate passed Edmunds' bill regulating the electoral college. Amendments to military bill forbidding brevet during peace and reducing Major Generals to three, selectable by Grant; others to be mustered out by January.

Grant was recently asked what he meant by having no policy to oppose the will of Congress against the people. "I meant," he is reported to have replied, "whichever way Congress goes I will go; for I consider that Congress is the people."

HORATIO SEYMOUR.—The nominee of the Democratic Convention for the office of President of the United States, was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1811. Studied as a lawyer and commenced practice in Utica, N. Y., just before coming of age. In 1842 he was elected to the Legislature of his native State, and held the position for three years.

In 1850 he ran Washington Hunt very close for the Governorship, and in 1852 was elected so that post by a large majority, signaling his term by vetoing the Maine Liquor Law. In 1856, and at each successive Convention of the Democratic party he has been favorably spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, but always declined.

In 1862 he beat the opposition candidate (Gen. Wadsworth) for Governor of New York, and served out the term to the satisfaction of everybody. During his administration he strongly opposed the conscription bill, and was identified with every true Democratic measure in opposition to Radical fanaticism. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has in a measure retired from public life, and has just been called thence to fill the highest office in the gift of the people. No candidate could have been selected more acceptable to the people of the South and the whole country.

No debate is allowed on Radical bills introduced in the Legislature; they are not printed, but are carried through under the spur of the previous question.

Gov. Warmoth will forward to all district and parish officers, commissions at once, who were declared elected by Gen. Buchanan. The officers elect must return oath of office to Secretary of State.

Many a young lady in a pretty pair of slippers is a pretty slippery customer.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Farmers and Stock Breeders, who look to their own interests, should send for a copy of this interesting Monthly Magazine. Specimen copies free. Address, N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

The following Louisianians were placed on the committees of the National Democratic Convention: On Credentials—Durant DaPonte. On Permanent Organization—J. B. Eustis. On Resolutions—G. W. McCranie.

We take the following items from the New Orleans Times:

Grant thought he saw his way to the Presidency. He will now "see more" in the way than he bargained for.

Grant to Gov. Seymour—Horatio, I am dead; thou livest.

Advice to the New York Herald—See more and blare for the Democratic candidates.

The "Black and Tan" candidates—Coffax, the black, and Grant, the tanner.

In 1847, Henry Clay, in speaking of the possible election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidential chair, remarked:

"If Gen. Taylor, who is absolutely without any experience whatever in civil administration, shall be elected, I think we may bid adieu to the election ever again of any man to the office of Chief Magistrate who is not taken from the army. Both parties will stand committed to the choice of military men. Each in future will seek to bring him forward who will be most likely to secure the public suffrage. Military chieftain will succeed military chieftain until at last one will overreach his predecessor, and establish a throne of military despotism."

Congress has passed an eight hour labor law which has gone into effect. Work commences at 7 o'clock, A. M., and closes at 4 P. M., allowing one hour intermission for dinner.

On the 13th inst. the Legislature met in joint session for the purpose of inaugurating H. C. Warmoth as Governor of the State of Louisiana. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Hyman; after which, Gov. Warmoth read the following Inaugural Address:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.—I am deeply impressed with the grave and peculiar significance of this occasion and the magnitude of the responsibility which I am this day to assume.

I trust the hearts of all of us are moved and pervaded by a realizing sense of the new and serious duties we have been called upon to discharge. Before me is the first Legislature as an equal member of the American Union that has sat for seven years. I need not recount to you the history of these seven years, so full of startling and wonderful as well as painful and terrible events—so pregnant with momentous issues, so productive of great and glorious results.

Nor do I deem it expedient at this time to trace the chain of causes which led to these events, and produced these results, or to discuss the questions of who have been most culpable and responsible for whatever has been wrong or mistaken in the past, and who are most deserving of credit for whatever is good in the present.

We have here met not to speculate upon the past, nor to brood and quarrel over its ashes, but rather to meet the great living issues of the present and the duties which it imposes upon us. We stand amid the ruins of an old order of things; it should be ours to work wisely and manfully for the establishment of a new and better order of things upon the foundation which these seven years have established.

So long as time is spent in futile and irritating discussions upon the realness and probable permanency of these foundations, or persistent and perhaps turbulent efforts to unsettle and upheave them, so long will the public peace, order and tranquility refuse to be restored, and so long will the restoration and development of all the great interests of the State be delayed and endangered.

Gentlemen, the corner stone of these foundations laid and fixed forever by a war, sealed as I firmly believe by the hand of God himself, and recognized by that organic law under which we have assembled, and which I am here to swear to support and defend is the equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right of all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color, or previous condition; and only when this grand distinctive feature of the new Constitution shall be stamped on every act of legislation, and when such legislation shall find approval and support in that general public sentiment which gives to law its vitality, will our State fairly enter upon that career of greatness and prosperity which the Almighty designed for her.

It would be idle to deny that while a large majority of our people have testified in the strongest manner to their approval of that feature of the Constitution of which I have spoken, there is still a minority, not wanting in intelligence and virtue, who are strenuously opposed to it. Much is to be hoped from the good sense, the discretion, and inherent love of justice of the American people for the gradual wearing away of the prejudices upon which alone this opposition is founded.

Meantime let our course, while resolute and manly, be also moderate and discreet. Let legislation be kept as much as possible in harmony with the sentiments of the whole people. It is better that the course of legislation should rather fall behind than outstrip the popular wishes and demands. Let everything consistent with right and justice be done to bring back the era of good feeling, and to wash from the memories of all everything that tends to alienate one class or one party from another.

I refrain at this time from entering into any discussion of measures which I may deem of importance. In future I will discharge the duty imposed upon me by giving to the General Assembly information respecting the condition of the State, and recommending to its consideration such legislation as may seem expedient. I venture, however, to urge immediate measures for the repression of lawlessness and disorder now rife in many parts of the State.

From many parishes we have almost daily accounts of violence and trouble—in many cases most brutal and revolting murders—without any effort on the part of the people to prevent or punish them.

We want peace and order; without it we can have no prosperity. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property as may be necessary. If the tax-payers prefer to support a strong constabulary force to doing their duty as citizens by helping the officers, yes, by making the officers of the law keep the peace, and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be upon them, and not the State administration.

Everybody knows that the strong men, the property holders, and those who claim and command the respect of their parish, could make it as peaceable and safe throughout the State as any part of the Union.

The hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld—the peace officers must do their duty—the good people must rise up and vindicate the law. The press, too, vindictive and partisan, should unite with the government in denouncing crime, and aid in the establishment of a healthy public sentiment which of itself would protect the peace by its frowns upon evil doers.

You should drive those drones upon society who eat but do not work—who consume and produce nothing—who are dangerous to peace and prosperity than famine or pestilence, to go to work or find another country than this to curse.

I appear before you to-day not as a proscriber for those who are chosen by the people to discharge the duties of the office of governor of your State. My

object will be to enforce the law, protect the people, and aid in advancing the social, material, and political interests of the whole people. I believe the epoch has the smiles of Providence. Cursed for our sins with war, scourged with the epidemic, our crops blighted for a succession of years, our fair State overflowed by the torrents of the Mississippi, commerce paralyzed, the people impoverished—the event of my inauguration is welcomed by the full restoration of civil government and readmission into the Union, the fairest prospect for crops, reducing floods, and improving credit. Let us vie with each other in seeing who of us shall receive most blessings for good and faithful services rendered the State.

Louisiana Declared in the Union. HDQRS. 5TH MILITARY DIST. New Orleans, La., July 13, 1868. Special Orders No. 154. [Extract.]

2. The commanding general having been officially notified of the ratification of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the 9th instant, it becomes his duty, under the act of Congress which became a law June 25th, 1868, and the orders of the general of the army, to announce to the people of the State, and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date.

Military authority will no longer be exercised under the reconstruction acts in said States, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the peace; or under instructions duly received from the commanding general of the district. Military law no longer exists. The civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these headquarters, will at once transfer their offices, with the records, funds and property pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been declared duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The commanding general cannot sever the relations heretofore existing between the State and himself, without congratulating the people upon the event which fully restores Louisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution.

Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influences of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. R. C. Buchanan.

George Washington is a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana. He is black.

The settlement of a small German colony in South Carolina is said to be having a good effect on the freedmen in the neighborhood. They find that working against the white man is likely to work them out of a home.

The warrants drawn on the United States Treasury for the month of June amounted to \$32,000,000.

There have been 238 convictions before the Criminal Court of the parish of Orleans at this session, from November, 1867, to July 4th, 1868.—[Bulletin.

The General Assembly met in joint session Wednesday and elected as Senators to represent the State of Louisiana in the United States Congress, the Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of Illinois, for the term ending March 4, 1873, and Hon. Jas. S. Harris, of Wisconsin, for the term ending March 4, 1871.—[Pic., 11th.

Every Saturday this year has been stormy.

The truly loyal Arkansas Legislature has enacted that no man shall keep a stallion who can't or doesn't take all the oaths necessary to be a voter. This looks like establishing a monopoly for Grant and his horse friends.

Dreams are the novels that we read when we are fast asleep.

Eyes are the electric telegraph of the heart, that will send a message any distance in a language only known to the two souls who correspond.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN MEN.—There are lots of young men with whom the spending of money is a positive disease. They constantly demonstrate the truth of the familiar proverb. There is a sort of fatal profusion in their habits. Women are accused very unfairly of being over-extravagant. As a rule, men are far more so; and the account against them is principally due to those who fritter everything they gain or sell in numberless and needless trifles. A woman has a natural title to being well clad—to be, indeed, clad so as to make the most of her appearance. She has a sense for jewelry. To deny her ornaments is to stifle a genuine and reasonable instinct. But a man who parts with a considerable portion of his income in order to comply with every freak of his tailor, and who really seems to have only used his brains upon the patterns of neck-ties, is one of the most pitiable creatures alive.

The number of farms in Texas are 42,291, averaging 501 acres.

Democratic National Executive Committee. The following is the complete list of the National Executive Committee, of member being named by each State Delegation:

- Alabama—John Forsyth. Arkansas—John M. Hamet. California—John Bigler. Connecticut—Wm. M. Converse. Delaware—Samuel Townsend. Florida—Charles E. Dick. Illinois—Wilber B. Story. Indiana—Wm. E. Niblack. Iowa—Daniel J. Finch. Kansas—Isaac Eaton. Kentucky—Thos. C. McCreary. Louisiana—James C. McCloskey. Maine—Sylvanus Leyman. Maryland—Olin Bowie. Massachusetts—Fred. O. Prince. Michigan—Wm. O. Moon. Minnesota—Charles W. Nash. Mississippi—E. Harker. Missouri—Charles A. Manz. Nebraska—G. S. Miller. Nevada—J. W. McCorkle. New Hampshire—Harry Bingham. New Jersey—John McGregor. New York—August Belmont. North Carolina—Amos Bragg. Ohio—John F. Thompson. Oregon—J. C. Hawthorne. Pennsylvania—Isaac Jellister. Rhode Island—Gideon Bradford. South Carolina—Chas. Swinton. Tennessee—John W. Lewtwitch. Texas—John Hancock. Vermont—H. B. Smith. Virginia—John Goode. West Virginia—John Hall. Wisconsin—Fred. W. Hern.

New Orleans Market. New Orleans, July 17, 1868.

Table with market prices for various goods like Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable Judge of the Ninth District Court in and for the parish of Natchitoches, I will offer for sale at public auction at Liso's Landing, near Coushatta Chute, in this parish, on Monday, 24th day of August, 1868, the following property belonging to the minors Samuel and Paul Liso, situated in the parish of Natchitoches, viz: Five lots of ground each containing one acre front, with the depth of an acre and a half, situated on the upper portion of the tract of one hundred and eleven acres of land, belonging to said minors: Lot number one beginning in the north-eastern or extreme upper corner of the tract, on the river front, next to the line of land belonging to Robert Stothard, acquired from W. Guthrie, and running down the river front for the quantity of one acre front, and back from the river for the quantity of one and a half acres in depth; the second lot to join the first described lot below with the same front on the river and depth, and the third, fourth and fifth lots to be situated, respectively, below the second lot, with the same quantity of front and depth, according to a survey and plat to be made of the said lots and which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE: The lots will be offered for sale, separately, and will be sold For Cash, subject to the full appraisalment of each, to be made. SAMUEL PARSON, Sheriff. July 21st, 1868.

VENTE JUDICIAIRE. En vertu d'un ordre de l'Honorable Juge de la Neuvieme Cour de District dans et pour la paroisse des Natchitoches, j'offrirai en vente a leucan pavillie a Liso's Landing pres de Coushatta Chute dans cette paroisse.

TERMS OF SALE: The lots will be offered for sale, separately, and will be sold For Cash, subject to the full appraisalment of each, to be made. SAMUEL PARSON, Sheriff. July 21st, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALE. District Court—Parish of Natchitoches. No. 7250—ELIZA CARMARAY vs. HERITAGE HOWERTON. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Honorable District Court in and for the Parish of Natchitoches, to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

Saturday, 1st day of August, 1868, at the residence of the Defendant in the parish of Natchitoches, the following named and described property, seized as the property of the defendant, to-wit:

- 15 head of Horned Cattle. 55 Head of Sheep. 1 Bay Saddle Horse. 1 set Farming stonks. 1 lot Household and Kitchen furniture. 1 two-horse Wagon.

Also, the Defendant's interest in the present growing crops of corn and cotton.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash, with the benefit of appraisalment. D. H. BOULEY, Deputy Sheriff. July 21, 1868.