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Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1868.
Gentlemen—When in the city of New York, on the 11th ult., in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of president of the United States, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected.

It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of a good government; of peace and prosperity to our country; which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure.

You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country.

As the presiding officer of that convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering; and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in political or private life. I then stated I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form.

I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the convention. I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts, since the adjournment of the convention, show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit.

In view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks, it did, therefore, not adjourn, but took a recess to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for presidential electors, and the first bold steps have been taken to destroy the rights of suffrage.

It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there are, with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those international pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties; the hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the cost of living, made by the direct and indifferent exactions of government; our people are harassed by the frequent demands of the tax gatherer.

Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet, at this moment, those in power have thrown into the Senate chamber and Congressional hall, a new element of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips, that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection.

These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South; these men, who, a few days since were seeking as applicants, that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the controllers of the action of these bodies, entering them with minds filled with questions and demands that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their population, embracing their intelligence, must be treated as public enemies; that armies must be kept at cost of the people of the North for their restraint; and that there shall be no peace and order at the South, save that which is made by the arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springs from the love of power; of gain; from a desire for vengeance which prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens; while confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits

and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force.

These men are now placed in position where they can not only urge their views of politics, but where they can enforce them, when there shall be admitted, in this manner, senators and representatives from the remaining Southern States. Although they will have, in truth, no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain members of the Republican party have protested against the policy that led to this result.

While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the result of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example, to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, all see that those without ability or influence have been thrown, by the agitation of civil convulsion, into positions of honor and profit, and are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation.

And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union. Proof of that can only have sure foundation in fraternal regard, and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all parties of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs.

Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a peaceful policy. Whatever its motives may be, it is a misfortune, not only to the country, but to itself; for its action is unchecked by any form of opposition.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the executive, to trammel the judiciary, and carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the judgment of its ablest leaders do not control.

There is hardly an able man who has helped to build up the Republican organization, who has not, within the past three years, warned it against its excesses—who has not been borne down, and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country call for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from the party.

If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who have just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, and demand that the States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the president of the United States whenever they can persuade our free Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment?

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check to this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a distribution of political power tends to check the violence and good order of the country, the election of a Democratic executive, and a majority of Democratic members in the House of Representatives, would not give to that party organization power to make sudden or violent changes, but would serve to check these extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both organizations.

The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of federal relationship which the country desires. I am sure the best men of the Republican party deplore, as deeply as I do, the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the Southern States. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right-thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of president of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demand. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is, that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is, that it puts restraint upon power; it gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages; it declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable search and seizures; that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for a redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy

and public trial by an impartial jury. No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the presidential office, therefore, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the right of minorities.

He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion; he must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land; he must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust, teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of president unless he is ready, not only to undergo the falsehoods of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful and tempered and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never, in the political history of our country, has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and real enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do.

Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of policy, and from a thought that they can carry out their purposes. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and their wishes.

They demand the Union for which they fought.

The largest meeting of those gallant soldiers ever assembled was held in New York, and indorsed the action of the National Convention in words distinct with meaning. They called on the government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion; and in terms of fervid eloquence, demanded the restoration of the rights of the American people.

When there is such a creed between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace to our land, and give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, etc.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Gen. G. W. Morgan and others, committee, etc.

Mlle. Leonide Leblanc is one of the pretty gamblers at Lloburg. Recently she lost all her gains. On the morning after her misfortune she sat quietly down to some woolwork and began a course of contemplation in white worked muslin trimmed with mauve under Valenciennes trimmings. Her eyes naturally turned from her work to her lace, then to her inward self, and the consequence was that she, all of a sudden, got up, left her place and disappeared. Toward the close of the day she appeared in a lovely pale silk robe corded around the bottom with cable and the same round her waist, falling behind round elegant scarf ends. She looked resigned, but not humbled; down on the roulette table came ten louis. Lo, and behold! the matter turns, and in the course of five minutes she gathered in 48,000 francs. The next day she appeared again in Valenciennes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN.—Among Leon Gazlan's posthumous papers was found an essay on the characteristics of women, which will hardly add to his popularity among American ladies. Just read the outrageous paragraph:

A French woman will love her husband if he is either witty or chivalrous; a German woman if he is constant and faithful; a Dutch woman if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman if he wreaks terrible vengeance on those who incur his displeasure; an Italian woman if he is dreamy and poetical; a Danish woman if he thinks that her native country is the brightest and happiest country on earth; a Russian woman if he despises all Westerners as miserable barbarians; an English woman if he succeeds in ingratiating himself with the royal court and the Aristocracy; an American woman—if he has plenty of money.

The weakest little living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continual falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent rushes over it, and leaves no trace behind.

"My dear," said a gentleman to a young lady whom he hoped to marry, "do you intend to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "nature has saved me the trouble."

ALL ABOUT KISSING—HOW IT SHOULD, AND HOW IT SHOULD NOT BE DONE.—The weather is hot—too hot, we think, even for love making and kissing—on an extensive scale, though a little would not hurt; at least, we are willing to risk it. Yet, we suppose, young people care not for the condition of the weather or the range of the mercury when they "set their heads on it" to love and be loved by each other. A lady furnishes a full history of kissing—"how to do it, and how not to do it," which we publish "for the benefit of all concerned."

"People will kiss, especially young people, yet not one in a hundred know how to extract bliss from lovely lips no more than they know how to make diamonds from charcoal, and yet it is easy, at least, for us.

This little item is not alone for young beginners, but for the many who go at it like hunting coons or shelling corn. First, know when you are to kiss. Do not make a mistake, although mistakes may be good. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a lady on the neck, or on the ear, or on the corner of the forehead, or on the end of the nose, or slop over on her waterfall or bonnet ribbon, in haste to get through. The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clear face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco. Don't kiss every thing, including nasty little dogs. Don't sit down to it, stand up bravely. Need not be anxious to get in a crowd.

Two persons are a plenty to corner and catch a kiss. More spoil the sport. It won't hurt any after you are used to it. Take the left hand of the lady in your right hand. Let your hat go to—any place out of the way! Throw the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down on the right side toward the left. Don't be in a hurry. Draw her gently to your loving heart. Her hand will fall lightly upon your shoulder, and a hand-some shoulder strap it makes! Don't be in a hurry. Send a little life down your left arm, and let it know its business. Her left hand is in your right, let there be no expression to that—not like the grip of a vise, but a gentle clasp full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in such a hurry. Her head lies carelessly on your shoulder; (hold on,) you are nearly heart to heart! look down into her half closed eyes! Gently yet manly press her to your bosom. Stand firm, and Providence will give you strength for the ordeal. Be brave but don't be in a hurry. Her lips almost open! lean lightly forward with your head, not the body. Take good aim. The lips meet, the eyes close, the heart opens, the soul rides the storms, troubles and sorrows of life vanish, (don't be in a hurry!) heaven opens before you, the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky; (don't be afraid!) the nerves dance before the first created altar of love as a zephyr dances with the dew-trimmed flowers—the heart forgets its bitterness, and the sublime art of kissing is learned!

No noise, no fuss, no fluttering and squirming, like a book-impaled worm. Kissing don't hurt; and it don't require a stamp to make it legal. Don't job down on a beautiful mouth as if spearing for frogs! Do not muss the hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squizzle her rich ribbons and leave her mussed, rumped and flummoxed! Do not grab and yank the lady as if she was a struggling ool! Do not flavor your kisses with onions, tobacco, gin cocktails, vermouth, lager beer, brandy, etc., for a muddling kiss is worse than the itch to a delicate sensible lady. There, now, is your receipt—try it on.

The New York merchants are preparing for a heavy fall and winter trade.

A feeble looking boatman was recently summoned for doing "grievous damage" to the Delaware river. In the course of evidence it was proved that he had twice attempted to pull up the stream.

At a sheriff's sale in Pointe Coupee parish, recently, corn sold at ten cents per bushel.

A Detroit man thought he did a smart thing when he put all his property in his wife's name. But he is of different opinion since his wife died, leaving a will which makes him penniless unless he marries his servant girl.

The Mississippi river is depositing a sand bar in front of the northern part of St. Louis, which threatens to make that city inaccessible for considerable vessels, the channel tending more and more towards the Illinois side of the river.

According to Professor Loomis, the extreme heat of last month has been more intense and longer continued than has occurred before in eighty-nine years.

The Western papers publish the following letter:

UTICA, N. Y., July 21, 1868.

"Dear Sir—Your letter of the 16th inst. to Gov. Seymour is received. He directs me to answer your interrogatories and says he does not own a United States bond, and never did own one; and he never dealt in bonds or banking of any kind.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
R. D. NOXON, JR.,
To H. B. Dunn, Esq., Bloomington, Ill."

A sporting man being solicited to insure his life, replied, "he'd be d—d if he'd play any game where he had to die to win."

HENRY CLAY ON MILITARY INSUBORDINATION.—The following eloquent extract from the speech of Henry Clay, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 17, 1819, is well adapted to the present times:

"Recall to your recollection the free nations which have gone before us. Where are they now? And how have they lost their liberties? If we could transport ourselves back—back to the ages when Greece and Rome flourished in their greatest prosperity, and, mingling in the throng, should ask a Grecian if he did not fear that some daring military chieftain, covered with glory, some Philip or Alexander would overthrow the liberties of his country, the confident and indignant Grecian would exclaim, No! no! We have nothing to fear from our heroes; our liberties will be eternal. The same interrogatory propounded to a Roman citizen would have brought forth a similar reply. Yet Greece fell; Caesar passed the Rubicon, and the patriotic arm even of Brutus could not preserve the liberties of his devoted country. The celebrated Madame de Staël, in her last and perhaps best work, has said that in the very year, almost in the very month, when the President of the Directory declared that monarchy would never more show its head in France, Bonaparte, with his Grenadiers, entered the palace of St. Cloud, and dispersing, with the bayonet, the deputies of the people, deliberating on the affairs of the State, laid the foundation of that vast fabric of despotism which overshadowed all Europe. There is one important difference between the formation of habits by an individual and by governments. The one contracts it only after frequent repetition—a single instance fixes the habit and determines the directions of governments. Beware then how we give a fatal sanction to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Caesar, England her Cromwell, France her Bonaparte, and that if we would escape the rock on which they split, we must avoid their errors.

Thad. Stevens leaves \$500,000.

BORROWING.—The man who agrees with everything you say, and laughs at every remark you make, is like a friendly dog—he expects a bone at some future time.

The man who flatters you to your face will ask you to lend him a dollar in a short time.

If a person tells you that you are the most sensible man he ever saw, mark it, he will shortly ask you to do him a favor—say \$5. That is the kind of cents he means.

When a man tells you that your horses are the best in the country, he means to borrow one of them, and a saddle thrown in.

Some men learn how to borrow anything, but they are awful dull in learning how to bring back. However, a person is not expected to know much at once—it takes a strong mind to understand geology and theology at the same time.

A borrower thinks it is about as easy for you to come after anything as it was for him to go after it. This is "free and easy" philosophy—especially free.

A man that would borrow your cigar wouldn't object to taking your breath to smoke it with.

About 35,000,000 in gold was paid out of the United States Treasury on the 1st of July. Of this sum seven millions was to pay the principal of the Mexican war loan of 1848, and the remainder the interest on the bonds of 1881.

Gen. Francis P. Blair is a son of the well known F. P. Blair of the Washington Globe, a paper established by Gen. Jackson as the organ of his administration. Young Blair was born in Kentucky and was educated at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He has repeatedly represented the city of St. Louis in the Congress of the United States, and at the out-breaking of the war volunteered in the Federal army. He was one of Sherman's generals of corps in his campaign to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea. He was a gallant soldier and a red-hot Union man of course.

After the surrender, he took early issue with their Radicals on their treatment of the South, and has been very unsparing in his denunciations of the illiberal and unconstitutional course of that party. Both the candidates, on all living issues, stand precisely where the South would have them, and it remains for us to give them an appreciative support, which will undoubtedly be done.

During the war Gen. Van Dorn, of the Confederate army, was killed near Nashville, by Dr. Peters, for an alleged insult to his wife. The affair cast a gloom over the whole family of Dr. Peters, although he was justified by law. Dr. Peters became a strict church member, and received his wife back, but never recovered from the gloom that overshadowed his life. A short time ago his son committed suicide, and the other day his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, arrived in St. Louis for the purpose of taking the veil, and devoting her life to religious seclusion. She prefers living at a distance from the scenes of her family misfortunes, and in time will take the irrevocable vows of a nun.

The finest peel of the belles is said to be at the fashionable watering places about bathing time.

Those who ought to know, says there is not a bottle of pure wine in the United States, nor has there been for 33 years.