

The passage of this bill by the Legislature has created so much comment in the city, and elicited such universal condemnation, that we are led to publish in full the speech of the Hon. E. L. Jewell, in opposition to its adoption by the Senate:

Mr. President, I recollect in my classical readings to have observed that in the days of the decline of the Roman Empire her legislators, scourged by the pest of a profligate and dissipated youth, devoted themselves to a species of partisanship and special legislation, that was not only reprehensible but, in fact, precipitated the fall of the empire. I am sorry to say, in their hearts, I am sorry to say, in fact, a species of legislation has been inaugurated by this Legislature so far which corresponds to that which I have referred to. It seems to be the object of the dominant party to obtain all the power—supreme control—not only that which is usual when a party is in the ascendant, but they go beyond any precedent known to this or any other country. As a politician, I knew and am perfectly willing to concede that the friends and supporters of the party in power—in other words, to make use of the language of the Senator from Carroll, (Mr. Lynch,) "to the victors belong the spoils!"—to the victors belong the spoils!

Mr. JEWELL.—Very well, that is just what I am coming to. I say, I am perfectly willing to concede that privilege, but I will allow that you claim more than is legitimate. I am aware that a number of the charges specified in this bill are excessive—greater than those known under any previous laws of this or any other State. They are based upon the act of the Legislature of 1864, and at the time of the passage of that act the greatest indignation prevailed on account of the exorbitant charges allowed. But sir, we must recollect that when this printing was done in 1864, gold was rising from 27 to 30 cents, and the charges as compared with those of the act of 1866 were not so exorbitant as they at first seemed. But now, with gold at 140, the same bill is taken up, and instead of decreasing the charges in order to bring them down to the level of 1866, they have been increased some ten or fifteen per cent. But, as I said before, I am willing to allow even these charges, in view of the absolute and imperative necessity which seems to exist of giving this patronage to the Republican organ, there is no objection to the act, as it depends upon this "Government paper."

But, sir, when I see that all grounds of propriety are transgressed, and that it is sought not only to establish one organ in the State of Louisiana, but to establish fifty or a hundred papers, and to establish a monopoly in fact the number is without limit—add that, too, regardless of all responsibility or restraint, I am most emphatically opposed to it.

Sections 14 and 15 of this act read: "The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, may also select and contract with such other papers in the parish of Orleans as they may deem proper and useful to publish the laws of the State or the journals of the General Assembly, or both, at such rates as are provided for this act."

Now, sir, it is left to the discretion of this triumvirate to nominate as many papers as they may see proper, besides the regular State paper. Section 15 positively directs the triumvirate to select and contract with the journals of the General Assembly, for all the judicial advertising. Now, instead of five hundred thousand dollars a year, the price which it has been computed this bill will cost the State, I have, as a practical printer, made the calculation—and let me say, that I have refused—that for each one of the forty-eight or forty-nine other papers to be selected, it will cost ten thousand dollars more to do the printing which this triumvirate is authorized to contract for. This will make a grand total of some million dollars per annum, and to pay for what? The printing of this Legislature? No, sir! One million dollars taken out of the treasury of the State to support the organs of the Radical party, and drive out of every parish the Democratic press, and every Democratic paper now published there!

With this immense monopoly thrown into the hands of these papers, forcing into their columns all of the judicial and parol advertising, I ask what becomes of other papers on which hundreds of thousands of families are now dependent for their living? They are immediately broken up. And how will the men feel whose business is thus destroyed? They will have very unkind feelings towards the party which thus destroys their business. It is a great inducement, will it not, for these men in the future to go forward shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand to deposit their votes in support of the candidates of the party which has thus destroyed their business? Is it likely to produce harmony and remove those prejudices that naturally exist against strangers and new comers in this State? Is it likely to induce Senators upon this floor, as I have said, to be prepared to force upon the people such monstrous bills as this? I know the effect it will have in the country parishes, and I fear that such acts as the destruction of the Honorable Blind newspaper will be daily recurring in every parish where it is attempted to exercise the privileges granted by this bill.

Besides creating Republican papers in every parish and providing for their support out of the State Treasury and forcing them upon the people, who are not prepared to nurse and sustain these vicious and very heartless, let me say, that what generous provision has been made for the monster parent in this city that has given birth to such a monstrous progeny. Sec. 11 of the act reads: "Butter in Dog Days.—A correspondent of the Peterborough Transcript gives the following directions for making good butter in hot weather: "After the cream has been churned five minutes, or just as it begins to 'break,' as it is called, throw into the churn a piece of ice as big as a hard ball, churn steadily for a little longer, and then pour the butter into a pint, solid mass, then take it from the churn and work it over quickly, and then set upon the cellar bottom with a small piece of ice upon it. Early the next morning give it a thorough working over, getting out all the butter and the salt evenly mixed, and you will have good butter every time. We have tried it, and know from experience that butter can be made to good advantage through the dog days, or any day during the warm weather."

ALL THE NEWS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 3.—A bill passed to-day reducing the bonds of State officers. Whipper, a colored Republican, opposed the reduction of the bond of Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer, on the following grounds, which were entered on the Journal: "First—It would impair the credit of the State. Second—The funds would go into the hands of a man who had offered straw bonds, and who proved unworthy of confidence, by promising bills of the State to any one who would go on his bond. Third—He was a man of doubtful character and doubtful honesty. Fourth—Improper influences had been used to procure the credit of members of the Legislature. Leading Republicans sustained the idea that the credit of the State was henceforth impaired but a bill will be introduced. Capitalists regard the step as unfortunate. The young man who was shot by unknown members of the Legislature is dead. There is much excitement in the community in consequence."

BETHLEHEM, Pa., August 3.—A large meeting of the Agricultural Society was held here on Saturday afternoon and evening. Several prominent speakers addressed the crowd. The Assembly lasted from one to eleven P. M.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 3.—The Democracy of the city held, on Saturday evening, one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this vicinity. A gathering was addressed by Hon. S. Sanford, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, A. J. Rogers and other distinguished men. Enthusiastic meetings have also been held at Saratoga and Portland, Me.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—A Cincinnati paper says that the head of one of the robbing gangs at Seymour, Ind., the man who is said to have taken the largest share of the ninety-six thousand dollars stolen from the Adams Express Company in May, has gone to Europe on a pleasure tour. Senator Welsh, of Florida, has accepted the Presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College, located in Story county, Iowa, and is to enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining thereto next spring. His term expires in March.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Thaddeus Stevens is seriously ill in this city. The debt statement will probably issue to-morrow, and will show a slight increase. Capt. N. B. Harrison, of the navy, is ordered in charge of the hydrographic office here. A Cabinet meeting was held to-day; four members present. Seward, Schofield, Evarts and Randall absent.

The Express newspaper of this city appears to-day under the ownership of Jonah D. Hoover & Brother. Rumors relative to a change in the Internal Revenue Commissioners continue. In response to a second request to accept that office, ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, to-day sent a telegram persisting in declining the appointment. Caleb Cushing has resigned his position as one of the Commissioners to modify the United States laws.

A convention of colored citizens of Border States was held in Baltimore to-day. Returns from all parts of Kentucky show an immense increase in Democratic majorities and falling off of the Radicals. Stevenson's majority will probably reach 60,000. In Louisville Stevenson received 6244 and his Radical opponent 492. Internal revenue receipts to-day \$746,000.

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WASHINGTON, August 4.—The Indian Bureau received a dispatch this morning from Ellsworth, Kansas, dated 3d inst., quoting the fears of Indian disturbances. New York, Aug. 5.—Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic National Convention in which he says the nomination was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure. The resolutions adopted by the Convention accords with his views.

He delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. The congressional party has allied itself with the military power which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many of the States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the election soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken this menacing attitude towards the electors. Under the influence of Congress some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, thereby has the first bold step been taken to destroy the rights of suffrage.—He refers to the demand of tax gatherers. Men are admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with declarations upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection.

They are the cause of the disorder at the South, and that very fact prompts them to keep it in anarchy. In vain the wisest Republicans protested against this policy. There is hardly an able man who helped to build the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against excesses, while many have been driven from the ranks. Personally, the Presidential office has no interest for him. During the war he had given six thousand commissions to officers of the army, and he knew they demanded the union they fought for.

The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever held indorses the action of the Convention. He does not doubt a triumph, which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give us once more the blessings of wise, economical, and honest government.

New York Aug. 5.—The Tribune, this morning, is delivered of one of the periodical sensations with which it enlivens its readers during a political campaign. It proclaims that the New Orleans Democrats are to be the party to carry Louisiana for Seymour and Blair, if they have to kill every negro on the soil. The Tribune then goes on to say that it has little hope of Radical success in the State unless the "Unionists" are armed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The President peremptorily refuses to send arms South, as requested by Southern loyalists. ATLANTA, August 5.—In the election of State officers to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected. A bill was presented in the House for the election of municipal authorities for Augusta to relieve the present military appointees.

In the Senate the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was adopted by 22 to 18. This report states that by the laws of Georgia, alone, none of the elections have been legally held. The Committee are constrained to think that military tribunals alone are proper to decide upon military orders.—The present Legislature was elected under a state of things that has now passed away, and the committee are of opinion that the wisest course is to consider the election final and conclusive on all other questions. In view of all the circumstances.—Resolved, That General Orders No. 90, from Gen. Meade, in relation to persons elected to the Senate, be declared and held conclusive as to the right of the person named therein to seats.

The interview to-day between the President and Col. Dean, of Warmoth's staff, was pleasant and conciliatory, during the interview, the general gave no indications of questioning the legitimacy of Louisiana's present government, and expressed to Col. Dean the opinion not decision, he wished it to be understood, that the same course would be followed by the Secretary of War toward Louisiana and Florida that prevails in Tennessee. That is in effect, that there are sufficient reasons for these States to suppress disorders and that they would be followed for that purpose on the direction, however of the United States officers. With this un-official expression of opinion, the matter was referred to the War Department, and remains in obedience until Schofield's return on Saturday.

Let Us See. President Johnson believes the Reconstruction Acts of Congress unconstitutional, and in this spirit he vetoed them one and all. The Democratic Platform believes the same thing, and, holding that the Supreme Court had virtually so decided, declares them null and void. The Radicals have declared the Southern States to be in the Union during the war, and the Southern Confederacy had no power to take them out of the Union; and they were out of the Union after the war, because these same Radicals desired to manipulate those States for the benefit of the Union. The Radicals take their own position, simply absurd by their acts, and wicked in the revolutionary consequences to which they lead. Not only this, but Congress has violated its own law. The Reconstruction act itself, declares carpet-bag government to be the only representation in Congress until the fourteenth amendment is ratified, and says:— "When said article shall have become a part of the Constitution, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted thereon on their taking the oath prescribed by law."

Congress has received a dozen Senators and over a score of Representatives without conforming to this law. New Jersey and Ohio have not given their assent to the 14th Article, and no amendment is valid until when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, and the Radicals have done this, and since the war, held that ten States South were not States. Mr. O'Connor, some time since, said: "During its progress to maturity this process of amendment is strictly analogous to a proposal for a compact made to particular persons, and that until all are bound, no one is bound. This doctrine cannot be less applicable to States or public corporate bodies than to individuals.—Every consent whilst it remains unaccepted is naturally ambulatory. No sound man would consent to give up a question the right of a rejecting State to revoke its rejection or of an assenting State to withdraw its assent until the amendment shall have become part of the Constitution by the simultaneous assent of all the States."

This letter of Charles O'Connor, and those of George Ticknor Curtis and Reverdy Johnson, addressed to Mr. Winfield, of the New Jersey Senate, settle this question in law. But what care Radicals for the fundamental law!—[New York Express.

A Child Wonder—Strange Episode in a Ball Room.

FOOTFALLS ON THE BOUNDARIES OF ANOTHER WORLD. [From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner. The company at the ball given at the Court House by the Nashville Base Ball Club were somewhat startled by a most extraordinary and singular occurrence.—Anna Daisy, apparently thirteen years of age, had made her appearance without an escort. She had danced every set, and had partaken freely of all the refreshments given her up to eleven o'clock, when, overpowered by locking very pale, she ran to the nearest exit and sat down.—Here she pressed her hands to her forehead and leaned forward as though she were about to faint. Her singular conduct having attracted the attention of a young man who sat beside her, he at once hastened for water and fans, with a hope of speedily relieving her from her precarious situation. All the simple remedies that could be thought of or recommended were tried without avail. She sank into a kind of stupor from which it was thought she would never awake. Her respiration was hard and frequently attended with convulsions. She was laid out upon some chairs and seemed without the power of moving either limbs or body. Her eyes all the while being wide open, all believed her in a trance. Dr. Menes was summoned and administered several restoratives, which seemed partially to relieve her from the stupor, but not from the hysterical condition into which she had fallen. Her countenance then assumed a lively appearance, and she commenced bending the fore finger of her right hand sower after, and most gracefully, raising her hand, pointed it toward Heaven and said, "Mother." She next let her hand fall upon her breast, and for a moment her countenance wore an expression of deep melancholy. Then, issued from her lips a most beautiful and eloquent song, the language of which was selected from appropriate passages, that all were astonished. She next repeated a great number of verses, and where her memory lacked she supplied with a remarkable degree of aptitude. After this, she told a story, following out the thread and closing it in beautiful language.

All her remarks were seemingly addressed to her mother, though dead, yet living in the memory of her child. She sang a song, "I am dying," with so much pathos that every eye was filled with tears. All this time Dr. Menes had tried in vain to attract her attention. She awoke at a quarter to one, and said she would again enter the same state when she o'clock should come, which was verified. She continued in this condition, which was not so severe as before, for an hour, when she awoke and became extremely lively and vivacious in conversation. She resumed the floor and danced until late in the morning.

She represented as being very pretty and intelligent for one of her age. Her mother died some time since, leaving her with her father, and three brothers, the first of whom seems to care little about, and the last three to abuse and cruelly and brutally beat her. One of her brothers is now in the work-house, having been sent there for seventy-two days, for violent treatment of her.—While she is cruelly beaten, she is also starved for days.—Her appetite at the ball room is said to be most ravenous, and she said to have eaten much more than three healthy persons ought to have, without suffering a derangement of the system.

SPIRITUS "MILITARY GLORY."—Perhaps the most absurd of all the absurd claims Radical orators and Radical editors are just now setting up, is the allegation that the "soldiers" are going to vote for Gen Grant. That bubble has often times been collapsed by the soldiers themselves—but the lie was well taken by Governor Perry, of South Carolina, in his 4th street speech, when he said:— "FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not believe in the military glory which is said to belong to the chief of the Radical party. I do not believe that their leader, who sacrificed a hundred thousand men in Virginia in marching to a point to which General McClellan marched without the loss of a man; I say I do not believe in such a man. [Cheers and applause.] General Grant [threw his arm against the veterans of General Lee, it would seem merely to have them slaughtered, and gentlemen, I cannot believe that a man who has sacrificed and kindred of this man can feel any enthusiasm towards the party which chose such a general. And gentlemen, further, when your soldiers were captured by the Confederates, and when the Confederates were so poor that they could not furnish their own or your soldiers with food such as they ought to have, they applied to General Grant and to the United States Government to exchange prisoners, and what was the response? They refused the propositions on the part of the Confederate Government? We can't exchange. Because if we exchange the prisoners we will be returning Confederate soldiers to fight on our side. And although our own soldiers are left to perish in Southern prisons, there they must perish and die for their country's sake." Now, gentlemen, I do not believe that the friends and kindred of these soldiers who perished in the South can have a very great inducement in elevating General Grant to the Presidency.

The Governor is right. The Soldier's Convention, recently sitting at the Cooper Institute, representing army and navy, are pledged to vote, not for Grant, but Horatio Seymour; not for Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, but General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri.—[New York Express.

FOOTPRINTS ON THE SAND.—NOVEL MOOD OF CATCHING THIEVES. About three weeks ago, Clark Mills, Esq., the eminent sculptor, had stolen from his studio pieces of copper castings which were portions of a statue which he is now engaged in perfecting. Searching around his premises for traces of the thieves, he discovered good "signs" in the shape of several fearfully large footprints.

The sculptor, after considering a moment, concluded that here was a field for his art, and acting upon the idea, promptly prepared his plaster, and took several good "casts" of the footprints. Armed with these "witnesses," he proceeded to the police headquarters, made known his loss, and showed to the officers the clue he had to the thieves. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Miller and Chief Constable, and the officers have been hard at work ever since the robbery was reported, actively engaged in taking "bird's-eye views" of all the flat footed negroes who for two or three weeks past have been making business calls upon Mayor Bowen.

Up to yesterday Mr. Miller had been unsuccessful, but his heart was made glad, by desiring two negro men whose feet looked like they might fit the plaster casts. He promptly arrested them, and upon being conveyed to police headquarters, it was found that the plaster casts made by Mr. Mills fitted exactly. To say that the negroes were dumb-founded would not describe their astonishment. Suffice it for our purpose to state that the evidence obtained shows that the detectives have made the right arrest, and that justice will be meted out to the thieves. Their names are Lewis Medley and John Shorter, and one of them has a foot certainly fourteen inches long and four inches wide.

They will have a hearing to-day before Judge D. R. Smith. The result of this operation of the detectives shows that men can be brought to justice in more ways than one.—[National Intelligencer.

The Governor's Letter.

The mystery is at length explained. At considerable cost to the newspapers of this city, the letter of Gov. Warmoth to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, has been telegraphed back from Washington, and the very first sentence sets at rest the mooted question as to the identity of that member of the Governor's staff who was sent as a special delegate to the Federal Capital. The staff on which the Governor leans so lovingly, is Lieut. Colonel John F. Deane. How Mr. Deane acquired his military title we know not, unless it be conferred for services in the school room, for as a pedagogue it is well known that he was accustomed to teach the young ideas how to shoot.

The letter transmitted by this honored staff officer places our carpet-bag Governor in no very enviable light. It is clear that he is anxious to place the condition of the State in which, strangely enough, he figures as chief magistrate, in anything but its true light. True, he may have been deceived by malicious calculators, who are anxious to perpetrate the carpet-bag rule by keeping up the spirit of hostility among our people—black and white—but he must have sacrificed all claims to sound judgment, and given the rein to most unmanly fears, before he could permit himself to believe such raw-headed and bloody-bone inventions as those to which he has given official currency.

It is true that disturbances have taken place in one or two of the interior parishes, but such a fact is by no means surprising in so staid communities of the North, which have not been subjected to any of the extraordinary convulsions which have affected our people, disturbances quite as violent and quite as bloody have occurred. The story of the one hundred and fifty murders within a month and a half is a willful Radical fabrication, which no man holding a high official position should have vouched for without being furnished with abundant proofs. We are in constant communication with all portions of the State, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the story entirely unfounded. If there be any truth in it nothing can be easier than to verify the statement by publishing the names of the murdered parties, with places, dates, and other facts concerning their untimely taking off. On behalf of our slandered and oppressed people we demand this publication.

As to the bloody revolution so glibly foretold and so religiously believed in, we can only say that the very idea is ridiculous. But if the chief of the Radical party has been placed in a conspicuous position by fraud and usurpation, may be excused for believing, on slight testimony, that the vengeance of the people has been aroused against him and his. Warmoth is undoubtedly frightened; why, we need not ask.—[N. O. Times.

A LOSING EXCHANGE.—The Paris papers are circulating a droll story about a handsome man fifty years of age, but well preserved, and with only one infirmity—he had a glass eye. It was a misfortune; but things are so well managed now-a-days that no one noticed it. One evening, having no other engagement, he accepted an invitation to a reception at Madame Saint-Hippolyte de Perceville's. He went to the ball, passed a charming evening, and devoted himself exclusively to a beautiful young blonde who attracted the attention of all the company. He fell so in love with the young lady at first sight that he made her an offer on the spot. After a few moments of reflection, and some preliminaries relating to the contract, the marriage was arranged and celebrated in due time.

When he entered the nuptial chamber he extinguished the light. A glass of water was on the table by the bedside; he dropped his eye into it. The next morning, as soon as it was light, our handsome bridegroom reached forth his arm, seized the cherished orb, and replaced in it its orbit. As soon as he was dressed, he went to see a friend in town. On seeing him this friend gave a cry of surprise.

"Perhaps you find me changed," said our friend. "It is my happiness. Think of it, my friend, I am married to the most delicious blonde—such hair! such eyes!" "Blue eyes?" "Of course, as she is blonde.—If you could only see her eyes!" "I see one of them now; and if your memory fails you, you have only to look in the glass to see her eyes before you!" The bridegroom trembled. He rushed to the mirror. O horrors! his right eye was black and full of fire, but his left eye was blue, lustrous and tender. In the glass of water there were two eyes, but they did not belong to the same person! The newly married couple separated without viliifying each other, but not without changing eyes.

State Elections in 1868. August 3..... Kentucky August 13..... Tennessee September 1..... Vermont September 8..... California September 14..... Maine October 6..... Nebraska October 13..... Pennsylvania October 13..... Ohio October 13..... Indiana October 13..... Iowa October 22..... West Virginia November 3..... New York November 3..... Delaware November 3..... Maryland November 3..... Illinois November 3..... Michigan November 3..... Wisconsin November 3..... Minnesota November 3..... Missouri November 3..... Kansas November 3..... Nevada November 3..... Massachusetts

E. R. BOSSAT, GENERAL COMMISSION

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RECEIVING, FORWARDING and STORAGE BUSINESS.

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LANDRETH and SHAWER.

THE SPIAN ASSOCIATION.

Business Manager..... W. J. ROGERS Stage Manager..... J. RILEY Secretary and Treasurer..... H. A. BOSSAT Leader of Orchestra..... PROF. CHANTZ

ICE HOUSE HALL, MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1868.

OVERTURE..... BRASS BAND

First appearance of the AMATEUR COMPANY, on which occasion will be presented the magnificent melo-drama entitled: THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION!

THE FATE OF A SMUGGLER. ROBERT SHELLEY (a Poacher)..... J. R. JAS. GRANGERFIELD (Game-keeper)..... B. UNION JACK (Gipsy)..... L. S. CHALK (An Inn keeper)..... T. C. MOLETRAP (Poacher)..... H. H. RACHEL BYLAND (Village girl)..... W. E. PANNE (servant)..... J. B. J. VILLAGERS, Poachers, etc, by the Company.

OVERTURE..... ORCHESTRA

JIG DANCE..... J. E

The performance will conclude with the side-splitting farce entitled: BOX AND COX! OR THE TWO AGREEABLES.

BOX (A Printer)..... J. R. COX (A Hatter)..... L. S. MRS. BOUNCER..... F. A. B. J. ADMISSION..... 50 CENTS

TEXAS TONIC SYRUP, A Vegetable Compound for the Rapid and Permanent Cure of CHILLS AND FEVER, or FEVER AND AGUE!

Every Poison has its Antidote! Every Disease has its Cure!

The people of the Mississippi Valley have long felt the necessity for, and want of, a Safe, Certain and Reliable Remedy, as a substitute for Quinine, Strychnine, and other poisonous Drugs, for the cure of Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. We claim, and the result will show, and bear testimony to every unprejudiced mind, that the Texas Tonic Syrup has supplied this want and accomplished this purpose. Its Tonic, Alterative and Antiseptic qualities are such that none can possibly be disappointed in its effects. Upon its own merits, therefore, it is sustained. A single trial is all that is needed to stamp this remedy as the greatest specific of the age.

The ingredients of which this Medicine is composed are simple productions of nature abounding upon certain streams in the State of Texas, and were ever used by the Aborigines of that State as a specific for Fevers of all kinds, and especially Fever and Ague, which they never failed to cure. A celebrated Physician, acquainted with these facts, has furnished us his theory upon this important subject, and hence the Product properly named TEXAS TONIC SYRUP, which we now offer to the public as a specific and positive cure for Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, no matter of how long standing.

Having had indubitable evidence of its prompt and certain effects from the testimony of a multitude of respectable citizens, among whom is classed many of our best Physicians, we do not hesitate to recommend this Preparation in all cases of Fever and Ague and Chills and Fever; indeed, from the facts in our possession of its intrinsic value, it would not be too much for us to state that when the directions are strictly complied with we warrant a cure in every case, where it is tried. It is pleasant to the taste and the cheapest Medicine in the world. Therefore, in truth, it may be declared the day is not far distant when it must be appreciated and used in every household where Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever is found to exist.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, PRACTICAL DRUGGISTS, and ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, Memphis, Tenn., Sole Proprietors

Observe explicit Directions around each bottle, and caution to protect the public against imposition and fraud.

FOR SALE BY Henry St. John, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

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The people of the Mississippi Valley have long felt the necessity for, and want of, a Safe, Certain and Reliable Remedy, as a substitute for Quinine, Strychnine, and other poisonous Drugs, for the cure of Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. We claim, and the result will show, and bear testimony to every unprejudiced mind, that the Texas Tonic Syrup has supplied this want and accomplished this purpose. Its Tonic, Alterative and Antiseptic qualities are such that none can possibly be disappointed in its effects. Upon its own merits, therefore, it is sustained. A single trial is all that is needed to stamp this remedy as the greatest specific of the age.

The ingredients of which this Medicine is composed are simple productions of nature abounding upon certain streams in the State of Texas, and were ever used by the Aborigines of that State as a specific for Fevers of all kinds, and especially Fever and Ague, which they never failed to cure. A celebrated Physician, acquainted with these facts, has furnished us his theory upon this important subject, and hence the Product properly named TEXAS TONIC SYRUP, which we now offer to the public as a specific and positive cure for Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, no matter of how long standing.

Having had indubitable evidence of its prompt and certain effects from the testimony of a multitude of respectable citizens, among whom is classed many of our best Physicians, we do not hesitate to recommend this Preparation in all cases of Fever and Ague and Chills and Fever; indeed, from the facts in our possession of its intrinsic value, it would not be too much for us to state that when the directions are strictly complied with we warrant a cure in every case, where it is tried. It is pleasant to the taste and the cheapest Medicine in the world. Therefore, in truth, it may be declared the day is not far distant when it must be appreciated and used in every household where Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever is found to exist.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, PRACTICAL DRUGGISTS, and ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, Memphis, Tenn., Sole Proprietors

Observe explicit Directions around each bottle, and caution to protect the public against imposition and fraud.

FOR SALE BY Henry St. John, ALEXANDRIA, LA.