

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate re-ferred to its amendments last night, but refused to concur in the House proposition, but finally adopted the amendment as originally reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, simply declaring that the rights of the citizens of the United States to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State or the United States on account of race, color or previous condition, and gives Congress the enforcing power.

The object of the prolonged session was to prevent a pocket veto, the President's signature being necessary, notwithstanding the two-thirds vote required to pass the amendment.

House—Business confined to speeches on the reduction of the army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senate—Bill regarding Farragut's capture at New Orleans passed and goes to the President.—Bill allowing \$190,000 to the destroyers of the late Alabama, and goes to the President. Bill introducing a repealing law fixing the General's headquarters at Washington, and compelling the President to issue military orders through him. Consideration of Indian appropriation to adjourn.

House—Considered army appropriation. All amendments reducing ordinary appropriations agreed to. Following adopted as a substitute for amendments reducing the number of infantry, five of cavalry, and five of artillery; no new commissions shall issue; regiments to be consolidated, rapidly by reduction of officers permits; no appointments or promotion allowed in any department of the army, and bill passed.—This action defeats Butler's bill. Conference report on naval affairs adopted. It forbids promotion or appointments unless officers are reduced to required number.—Recess.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the House this afternoon, the Senate's resolution on suffrage giving the right to vote and hold office, with Bingham's amendment thereto, providing that persons who have participated in the rebellion shall not, therefore, be disfranchised, was passed. The probability is that the Senate will accept this amendment, and so the resolution will go to the State Legislature.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—House Introduced under regular call: Bill recognizing independence of Cuba; devoting part of public lands in Alabama to internal improvements. Joint resolution granting right of way to Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railroad, from El Paso to Pacific, passed—122 to 45. Discussing prevalence of disease, it was stated the legislature, judiciary and post office appropriations pending and there are seven unprivileged reports from committee, and which may provoke debate. Schenck's bill to strengthen public credit considered. Without action, House went into committee on post office appropriations. Letter carrying system extended to cities having one thousand inhabitants. Bill passed. Recess.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Saubrey fell from his carriage and broke his leg. Senate discussed on repeal of the tenure of office law. Session quite stormy.—Morton, Thayer and Robertson, favoring repeal, said it was not a question of expediency, but a question of principle. Senate without business, recessed to seven o'clock, ostensibly in honor of the day, but really for caucus, hereby filibustering on the Memphis and El Paso railroad. Reconstruction committee considered Texas matters without action; also preparing another bill for removal of disabilities.

Fremon's thirty second parallel railroad bill, known as the Memphis and El Paso road, will pass the House. It asks nothing from the government but right of way and declaring it a post road.

E. B. Washburne is improving. Gen. Beckridge is here. He leaves to-night to see his children at Washington College.

Replying to committee inviting him to Baltimore, Mr. Johnson said his whole aim had been for the general good of the country, without regard to any present or future personal popularity. His constant aim was the restoration of prosperity to the country and the happiness and peace of all its citizens.

Yielding the copper bill the President said it would diminish the public receipts and impose an additional tax on an overburdened people, who should not be further impoverished that monopolies may be protected. The shipping would increase the price of blue vitriol, which enters into many industries seventy per cent. The depression of copper mining was attributable to newly discovered rich mines and the substitution of other materials for copper. Hence the tariff, instead of forcing into existence new industry, would simply be imposing perpetual tax on the people to support impracticable business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Though no preparations had previously been made for the recognition of this day as the birthday of Washington, it came to pass that all the departments were closed in honor to the memory of the Father of his Country.—Some of the business houses were closed. The Senate took a recess for a few hours on account of the day, and the "boys in blue" paraded the streets at night. The House takes up the copper bill veto to-morrow. The advocates of the measure are to-night confident of passing it over the veto. The opponents are equally confident of defeating it.

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from Louisiana have arrived here to have the Federal offices in that State, and especially in New Orleans, distributed among the faithful adherents of the Radical party. They are divided into two factions, between whom there is a warm strife going on for the ascendency. One faction represents the so-called carpet-baggers, and recent importations to that State; the other is of the older, native born Louisianians, among them Graham, Holstead, Heath, Torry, Augaman. The latter faction seems to be the more powerful just now.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—All attempts on the part of the President to obtain any positive indication as to the men who will compose Gen. Grant's Cabinet, have thus far failed.

The only intimation given by Gen. Grant, except in naming New York and Pennsylvania to be represented, is that the selection will be made with due reference to the constitutional administration of the Government, and the fitness and capacity of men to administer home and foreign affairs upon principles of the soundest policy.

The continued prosperity of the country, or the reverse, must greatly depend upon Gen. Grant, his men and his measures. So far, he must be allowed to have played a discreet game, and if these assurances be carried out, we may hope for a turn in the present tide of "universal demoralization and corruption."

In a short time Gen. Grant will be obliged to show his hand, more or less, when he may forecast the future.

The discreet friends of Gen. Grant say that he has no idea of returning Sheridan to Louisiana, as it would be in direct opposition and in violation of his declaration, "Let us have peace!"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Gen. Grant's snubbing of the politicians, yesterday, as represented in the person of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, has had the effect of keeping the crowd of mendicants away from headquarters to-day.

It was the impression that Mr. Stuart would be the Pennsylvanian whom General Grant has intimated he will appoint to a Cabinet position. A denial from General Grant, to-night, however, sets speculation in that behalf again at liberty.

The office seekers from New Orleans, now here, are divided into two classes, viz: native Radicals and carpet-baggers. The former alone find favor in the eyes of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Menard has just concluded his address to the House, advocating his claim to a seat in that body. The speech created quite a sensation among members and the crowd of listeners who filled the floor and galleries.

The House settled Louisiana contested election case by voting to throw out all claimants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Gov. Judges, Adams and Williams, all of whom are in the city, are waiting for Gen. Grant to appoint Curtin to his Cabinet, are forgeries.

A New York Herald's Cuban special says the troops have been ordered to take prisoners in arms, but shoot them down.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate passed the bill requiring the general of the army to have his headquarters at Washington, and ordered the president to issue through the general.

an overflow during high water after the locks are constructed, it will be necessary to stop the immense stream that flows into Bayou Boeuff from the Red River swamps (about a large ditch between the plantation of Fort and Kenry).

The cost of a dam across the mouth of this ditch will be about \$500—it being necessary to place about 1700 cubic yards of earth in such a way as to effectually prevent any further injury from its source.

To render available the lock or dam in the Bayou Lamourie, near the Railroad, which is now in a dilapidated condition, it will be necessary to overhaul the gates, and then to stop the sluice which flows around one of the abutments by means of earth well packed or rammed—all of which it is supposed can be done at a cost not exceeding \$700.

This repair I think will obviate the necessity of stopping up Lamourie nearer its mouth or source, all the fall from Bayou Boeuff to the lock is not sufficient to maintain the amount of water that would be thrown into the Bayou in low water, if the gates were properly closed, and it will also prevent much dissatisfaction on the part of those planters who live on Lamourie, and look to this stream to supply their plantations with water for stock and other purposes.

It is supposed then that Bayou Boeuff increased by the additional volume that will then be thrown into it will have sufficient water in the dryest seasons to keep the spaces between locks all the way down sufficiently full to meet the demand of boats, even after the great quantity drawn off by evaporation and transportation through the earth on either side.

The clearing away of the trees on either side as well as other obstacles, is a matter of no considerable cost, in which case many more trees will have to be removed than will be necessary if logs are employed.

The growth that now interferes with the channel is chiefly willow of recent growth, which can be removed at a cost not exceeding \$2,000 for the whole length of the improvement.

There is a great deal of heavy timber on the banks above Huffer, increasing in quantity as we ascend—which it would be desirable to remove, as it shades the water without interfering with navigation.

The secure building of locks and dams becomes then the next and most important question for consideration. The number it is supposed to require is six in order, as appears in the following table:

Beginning below:  
1. A Lock and Dam at Junction.....\$125,000  
2. Six miles above, near Hudspeth..... 7,500  
3. Near Mrs. Quinn's (Lock)..... 7,500  
4. Barbuok (Lock)..... 7,500  
5. One mile above Holmesville (lock)..... 7,500  
6. Below Cheneyville (Lock)..... 7,500

Six Locks to cost.....\$50,000  
The first one is placed below the junction of Boeuff and Cocodrie, not only to increase the supply of water in Bayou Boeuff, but also to make easier the navigation of the Cocodrie, should it become profitable to run boats in that stream.

The sixth or the one at Cheneyville will create sufficient depth of water all the way to Lamourie.

The material out of which locks are to be constructed is chiefly cypress timber. The body or walls of the work are to be of piles, 12x12, driven to a secure foundation, and to be placed relatively as appears in the accompanying plans—these piles are then covered with a sheeting of 2 inch plank, secured with 5 inch spikes and placed transversely, not only to prevent abrasion, but also to prevent any passing bogies, and will make tight, and much stronger. But the plan and working of such particular lock are subject to such modifications as the difference of location may require, and the location will vary more or less up or down the bayou from the places mentioned as natural basins for the turning of boats may require, these should always occur above the locks.

The height of the top of the lock will be fourteen feet above the bottom of the bayou. In this allowing 4 feet depth of water in channel below the upper gate when closed, and ten feet of lift to raise the water inside the lock to a level with the water surface above, when the lower gate is closed and the upper is to be opened. This will then allow from 5 to 8 feet of gate above the top of the lock, with all banks open for boats to pass without danger of striking the top of the lock, and covered with sheeting on the top, and abutted below so as to prevent injury either to the locks or the banks of the bayou. Timber can be obtained in any quantity from the Glaze and Marshall plantations for the construction of works below these points, and the two locks above can be supplied from the Oboe Bend and adjacent plantations.

There are two obstacles that prevent the passage of boats into the Mississippi during low stages of water for considerable spaces of time; the first known as the Petit Diabla; a bar near the mouth of the Courtable; that is its junction with the Atchafalaya; and the other where the Atchafalaya runs out a Red River, the first of the greatest importances to remove the second only occasionally impeding navigation, as no spray has been made of the Petit Diabla as yet, of late years, at any rate, it is not so easy to determine how or what cost the bars could be removed, but from all reports the passage of boats could only be rendered practicable at all times by causing some boat to attach to its side or bottom the plow now in use for the purpose of opening channels, or we have the alternative of maintaining a dredging boat at a considerable cost no doubt; but we have not the time or the space just here to treat further of this matter.

Of considerable interest to the planters of the Cheneyville neighborhood is the proposed Railroad from Cheneyville to the Gulf, a distance of seven miles, four of which could be run on the right of way that the railroad should be entirely above high water mark. This road will cost over \$50,000.

It is worthy of remark that an available route to Red River lies a few miles above Cheneyville a little over five miles in length, but has not the advantage of being closed and raised, while the other has.

Last but not least, by the reconstruction of the road from Alexandria to Lecompte. This road in connection with the Bayou Boeuff navigation in which so many planters from Alexandria to Lecompte and its vicinity, are interested as well as the merchants of Alexandria, could be easily rebuilt by the above named planters and merchants at a small cost to them, and finally, making it a paying concern to themselves, not only in the increase of trade but the value of property, and the profits from the Railroad would speedily repay them all they had expended in rebuilding it.

We might presume, especially to call the attention of the merchants of New Orleans interested in the planting interest here, to the fact that they would find it greatly in their favor to invest in Boeuff navigation stock, not only to increase the amount of trade that would flow to them, but the profits from an economical management of the concern would speedily pay them back the amount of their investment, and the stock would finally be found to be in greater demand than any of its kind, from the cheapness with which the locks can be constructed; and the immense amount of tonnage the company's boats will be required to carry, for the coming season not less than 4500 bbls of sugar, 8000 bbls of molasses, and from 1200 to 1500 bbls of cotton, thus giving a weekly freight bill of not less than \$50,000 from Bayou Boeuff and an equal amount from returns freights. Then the interested merchants of the city, after they conclude that the scheme is practicable under the plans proposed, cannot certainly be so blind or so illiberal as to refuse their aid to an improvement which will be the means of lessening the burdens of their patrons, while they themselves will also pay them so handsomely.

To conclude we know the planting system in vogue here previously was characterized by a want of economy on the part of many of our planters, because they could make up their losses by means of a plentiful supply of labor, and we must adopt such means as are best estimated to make up our losses now, whatever the cause by bringing in an increasing number of land owners, and laborers to meet the increasing demand.

Can this be done without the employment of facilities which we have not now. Should we not build Railroads and Canals out of the immense amount that are drained annually from our pockets by being forced to transport over miserable roads, in miserable coaches and wretched horse-drawn carriages, while it will also pay them so handsomely.

Yours Most Obedient,  
ENGINEER.

MARRIED:—On February 15th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Bayou Lamourie, by Justice W. G. Randolph, Mr. WILLIAM E. SMITH to Miss AMELIA E. PARHAM.

NOTICE  
THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN  
I having levied a tax of one-half per cent. on Real Estate within the Corporation limits for the year 1869, this is to notify all taxpayers that the Assessment Roll is completed and will be open for inspection and correction at the office of the Mayor for thirty days.

JAMES W. OSBORN,  
Mayor.  
Approved: W. J. BOGERS, Comptroller.  
Alexandria, La., February 17th, 1869.  
March 24-31.

SHERIFF'S SALE  
Mrs. V. Price  
No. 1433.  
Mrs. S. P. Cummings,  
Ninth District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale issued out of the 9th District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 31st day of APRIL, 1869,  
between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the Town of Alexandria, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendant, by special order of said writ) to-wit:

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, Alleviative and Antiseptic qualities are such that none can properly be dissatisfied 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 high opinion upon this important subject, and hence the Product properly named TEXAS TONIC SYRUP, which may safely be relied upon 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 sold in the form of a bottle, and the cheapest Medicine in the world. 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 and Higbee,  
PRACTICAL DRUGGISTS  
—AND—  
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.  
Memphis, Tenn.,  
Sole Proprietors.  
Observe explicit Directions around each bottle, and cautions to protect the public against imposition and fraud.

FOR SALE BY  
Henry St. John,  
ALEXANDRIA, LA.  
FOR SALE AT  
John Fleming's Patent Medicine Depot,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
June 24-ly.

SHERIFF'S SALE  
Mary and Fanny Dyer  
vs.  
Dennis Sullivan.  
No. 268.  
Ninth District Court, State of Louisiana, Parish of Rapides.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the 9th District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of MARCH, 1869,  
between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the town of Alexandria, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendant (by special order of said writ) to-wit:

Lots No. 2 and 3 in square No. 17, in the Town of Alexandria, fronting on 2d street, and running through to Third street, bounded below by the street first above the railroad, running back from the river, with all the buildings and improvements situated thereon.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months credit or bond, with security and mortgage retained on the property sold.  
JOHN DELACY, Sheriff.  
Feb. 17th-24.  
Printer's Fees \$9 00.

SUCCESSION SALE  
Succession of  
Jno. Bogan, Sr.,  
No. 79.  
Parish Court, Parish of Rapides—State of Louisiana.

PURSUANT to an order of Sale issued out of the above named Court and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, commanding me to sell for the payment of debts the property hereinafter described, I will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

SHERIFF'S SALE  
Joseph Lallande  
vs.  
Succession of Leroy A. Stafford,  
Parish Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of seizure and sale issued from the Honorable Parish Court, in and for the Parish of Rapides, Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 31st day of April, A. D. 1869,  
between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., at the Court House door in the town of Alexandria, the following described property seized as the property of the defendant, by special order of said writ, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying in the Parish of Rapides on Red River, about nine miles below Alexandria, bounded above and to the east by lands of the estate of J. B. Compton and below by lands of Mrs. Susan Wright, containing about five hundred acres, together with all the appurtenances thereon and everything thereto appertaining.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes, subject to appraisalment.  
JOHN DELACY, Sheriff.  
March 3, 1869-tds. Printer's fee \$15 00.

SUCCESSION SALE  
Succession of  
Dominique Milhas,  
No. 27.  
Parish Court, Parish of Rapides—State of Louisiana.

PURSUANT to an order of Sale issued from the above named Court and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, commanding me to sell for the payment of debts the property hereinafter described I will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 3rd day of APRIL, 1869,  
between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the town of Alexandria, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendant, to-wit:

400 acres of land, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Parish of Rapides, on the right descending bank of Bayou Rapides, about 17 miles above the town of Alexandria, and known as the Richardson plantation, bounded above by lands belonging to Mrs. Eliza Richardson, and below by lands belonging to the Henderson Estate.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, subject to appraisalment: JOHN DELACY, Sheriff.  
March 3, 1869-tds. Sheriff.  
Printer's Fees \$15 00.

SHERIFF'S SALE  
Geo. W. West  
vs.  
Mrs. Martha R. Johnson,  
Elizabeth Turner  
vs.  
John Dunbar, Administrator  
vs.  
Emile Lacour  
vs.  
Cohen M. Paris  
No. 775.  
No. 1217.  
No. 1227.  
No. 1297.  
No. 1352.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued from the above named Court, and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to public auction to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 3rd day of APRIL, 1869,  
between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the town of Alexandria, the following described property, seized as the property of the defendant, to-wit:

A certain tract of land situated on the left bank of Bayou Boeuff, descending in the Parish of Rapides, opposite the village of Cheneyville, bounded above by lands of the estate of Francis Little, and below by lands of Margaret Marshall, wife of Geo. B. Marshall, containing one thousand and forty acres, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon—also 10 mules with gear for each—1 Wagon, 4 old Plows and 8 head of Stock cattle.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, subject to appraisalment: JOHN DELACY, Sheriff.  
March 3, 1869-tds. Printer's fee \$15 00.

SHERIFF'S SALE  
John C. Dowry,  
vs.  
Dennis Sullivan  
No. 499.  
Ninth District Court, Parish of Rapides—State of Louisiana.

BY VIRTUE of and to satisfy a writ of Fieri Facias, issued from the above named Court, and to me directed, said writ bearing a twelve months bond, in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to public auction to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY the 3rd day of APRIL, 1869,  
between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the Town of Alexandria, the following described property of the defendant to-wit:

A certain lot of ground, situated in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, and being part of lot No. 2 in square No. 4, of the plan of said town, with Brick Store and improvements situated thereon, having a front on front Street of about twenty-two feet and running back 106 feet and being the same store which Dennis Sullivan now occupies.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.  
JOHN DELACY, Sheriff.  
March 3, 1869-tds. Printer's fee \$15 00.

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