



ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1869

NOTICE

The Town Hall being otherwise occupied on Sunday, October 24th. The Rev. A. D. McCoy will hold service and preach on Sunday morning the 31st.

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES Church, propose holding their FAIR on Tuesday and Wednesday the 2 and 3 of November. and beg all the members of the Church will send in contributions of Work, Cake and Meats, early on TUESDAY the 2d, and respond liberally to this call.

We call attention to the law card of Wm. A. Seay, Esq., who since the suspension of the exercises of the Seminary, devotes his whole attention to his profession.

A complimentary benefit has been tendered, by the citizens of Alexandria, to Mr. J. W. Riley, the leading actor of the Association. Tuesday the 26th inst., has been fixed as the night, and the beautiful Drama of INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN, is the piece selected. See Programme.

FINE GOODS.—Our readers needing shirts, underclothing, neckwear or other gentlemen's furnishing goods are requested to peruse the card of B. T. Walshe, which will be found in another column. Boy's and Youth's clothing, for all ages, in great variety can be found at 110 Canal Street, and as they were selected by Capt. Walshe himself we feel justified in saying that they will be found unsurpassed in quality, style and price.

SAIL HO.—Cassidy & Miller, the old favorites, for over thirty years in the business, are ready to do all sorts of canvass work, tents, awning, flags, wagon covers, plain and ornamental banners, etc. They have always a good stock on hand or can manufacture to order at the shortest notice. Give them a call at 100 Camp street, corner of Poydras.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.—Mr. P. Clancy, calls the attention of our readers to his fine stock of bourbon and rye whiskeys, brandies, gins, wines &c. which he offers for sale at his store No. 18 Peters street opposite the Custom House. His stock will be found large and complete, of the best quality and at reasonable prices.

PERSEVERANCE AND ENERGY never fail, therefore we predict for our young friends Messrs. Hille & Thomas Auctioneers, the most complete success. They have always on hand new and second hand furniture, housefurnishing goods, mattresses, etc. those who need such articles should not fail to call at No. 167 Poydras street, near Carondelet street.

THE GREAT AMERICAN.—Mr. Phil. McCabe, of No. 100 Camp street advertises in our paper to-day, that he is agent for the celebrated American Cooking Stove, which has all the latest improvements, and will be found on trial a great comfort to housekeepers. Mr. McCabe does all kinds of work in copper, tin and sheet iron, and years of growing popularity and increasing success, prove him to be a master in his line.

One of the very oldest firms in Alexandria, in the present number of the Democrat, hoists its broad pennant to the breeze. Joseph McEvoy, at his old favorite stand, offers renewed inducements to the purchasing public, and can always be found behind counter ready to welcome all.

We are still going through an unprecedented long dry spell. Such propitious weather for the cotton planters never was before seen in Rapides. And well are they taking advantage of it in the gathering of their crop. On the other hand the cane is suffering materially for rain—the weather entirely too dry for saving seed cane. We learn three or four of our planters commenced grinding yesterday morning. Too early yet to know anything certain of the yield.

Oh Red is over her rising speed and is again on the decline. Our special regards are rendered to the officers of the No. 9, Lulu B., Lizzie Hopkins, Rapides, Richmond, Celeste, Gladia, Julia A. Rudolph, Travis Wright, Lotawana Seminole and Jefferson.

Precisely at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the regular weekly Packet Celeste, will leave Alexandria for New Orleans and all way landings.

BUCHU.—This wonderful medicine has gained a world-wide fame for the cure of affections of the kidneys and bladder, and all who require it are in search of the best. Druggists and Chemists, prepared by regular physicians at Memphis Tenn., is recognized as the best and cheapest. Price \$1. Sold by druggists every where.

Death of Ex-President Pierce.

We are pained to learn of the death of Franklin Pierce, late President of the United States, which occurred at Concord, New Hampshire, on the morning of the 8th inst. Mr. Pierce was the last of the Ex-Presidents elected by the people, and with the exception of Fillmore, Johnson and Grant, the last survivor among those who have held the office.

President Pierce was born on the 23d day of November, 1804, and was consequently in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He graduated at Bowdoin College in the same class with Nathaniel Hawthorne, who in after years became his biographer. He was admitted to the bar, and soon attained distinction as an advocate. He commenced his political career in 1829 by an election to the New Hampshire Legislature in which he served four years, the last two of which he was its Speaker. In 1833 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States and served until 1837 when he was transferred to the Senate. In 1842 he resigned his seat. He had a high reputation while in Congress for the assiduity with which he applied himself to business, and to the interests of his constituents, but he seldom engaged in debate. He never spoke, however, without commanding the attention of the House. In 1846 he was appointed by President Polk Attorney-General of the United States but declined the office. He was nominated the same year for the governorship of New Hampshire but declined. He went to Mexico as Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment, and was soon afterwards made a Brigadier General. He distinguished himself in most of the engagements on Scott's line. In 1850 he was a member of the Convention which formed the new Constitution of New Hampshire.

The Democratic Convention which met at Baltimore in 1852 found great difficulty in deciding between the rival claims of the distinguished democrats who were put forward for the nomination. The principal candidates were Cass, Buchanan and Douglas. On the 36th ballot the Virginia delegation, which voted on every ballot for Buchanan, became satisfied that he could not be nominated and cast its vote for Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson, who was present as a delegate from New York, instructed to vote for Cass, declined in favor of General Cass. His speech was a very happy one and brought down the house, together with a shower of bouquets from the gallery. He would have received the nomination but for his anxiety on the subject, and the duplicity of his pretended disinterestedness which disgusted the Virginians and drove them from his support. His subsequent treachery to the party, and his reward by Lincoln, are well known. On the next ballot the Virginia delegation brought in the name of Franklin Pierce, whose vote rapidly increased until the 49th, when he was nominated. At the election he received the votes of all the States except Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee, which voted for Gen. Scott. There had been no such victory since the days of James Monroe.

Mr. Pierce was inaugurated in 1853 with a Cabinet of great ability, which remained entire throughout his whole administration, the only time such a thing has occurred since the foundation of the government. It is well known that Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, was its leading spirit, and that his opinions moulded the policy of the administration. Gen. Pierce himself was a State-rights democrat of the strictest sect, having been trained in a school of politicians of which Mr. Calhoun was the leader, and Judge Woodbury the representative in New Hampshire. His whole administration, therefore, was conducted on State-rights principles, and was as Democratic as any that has ever had the management of the government. In 1854 occurred the memorable repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to which Mr. Pierce gave his hearty support. In 1856, at the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Pierce on the first ballot, was the next highest candidate. He was finally withdrawn and Mr. Buchanan nominated and elected.

Since his retirement, in 1857, Mr. Pierce had led a quiet life, without mingling at all in public affairs. He regretted the bloody civil war between the two sections of the country, but took no part in it. He was accused by Radical indignity of "disloyalty" and an investigation by Congress was threatened, but we believe nothing came of it. He was bitterly opposed to the present proscription principles of the Radical party. We had looked forward with hopes for the time when the people should again elevate him to an office which he once adorned. We look upon his death as a great loss.

The Seminary.

We republish from our extra edition the account of the burning of the Seminary building. We have but little to add to the account written immediately after the sad occurrence. The library and apparatus, both very valuable, were saved, together with the greater portion of the furniture. The other buildings were not touched by the fire.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee the Superintendent furloughed the Cadets for thirty days and they left for their homes on Saturday on the steamers Celeste and Lizzie Hopkins. The board of Supervisors will meet in New Orleans on Friday next, the 23d inst., to provide a building for its immediate re-opening. We are confident that it will open at the expiration of the thirty days.

The building was burned at a most unfortunate time. One hundred and forty-one Cadets had matriculated and others were coming in every day. The friends of the Seminary throughout the State were congratulating themselves on the success of a first class literary institution in Louisiana. We are confident the Seminary will recover from this blow, as heavy as it is. Those who have the matter in charge are not accustomed to be overwhelmed with ordinary calamities and misfortunes.

The New Secretary of War.

Gen. Grant's "gift enterprise" has received a recent accession in the person of General William Worth Belknap, of Iowa, who has been appointed Secretary of War. His peculiar fitness for the office is somewhat of a mystery, which may perhaps be solved by looking over the list of the donors of that Washington mansion. He never held an office before and is, of course, inexperienced in the duties incident to his new position. Even as a soldier he is but little known, for though he attained the rank of a Brigadier-General during the war, we never heard his name mentioned among those who became celebrated for any particularly brilliant achievements.

General Belknap is a son of the late Colonel Belknap of the old army. He graduated at Princeton College in 1848, in the class after Mr. Robeson, his colleague in the Navy department. Several of his college mates reside in this parish, who speak of him as rather a good looking, dull boy, who had a low position in his class. He then hailed from New York. After studying law he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he practiced until the war, but we never heard of him among the able lawyers in that State, many of whom we know. As Gen. Grant's tabernacle was only a short distance across the river perhaps he has had better opportunities than we to learn something about him. With the lights before us we are compelled to express the opinion that Gen. Belknap will prove as incompetent as the rest of his colleagues.

Ohio and Pennsylvania.

At the time of going to press we are without such official returns of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania as to decide the result with certainty. It is known that the Radicals have the Legislature of Pennsylvania and one house of the Legislature of Ohio, the Democrats having carried the other. The vote for Governor in Pennsylvania is so close that it will require the official vote to decide it. In Ohio we think it likely that Hayes, the Radical candidate, is elected by almost 5000 majority. We expect that the news in a few days from both States will be even more favorable than the above figures.

But even as it is we have abundant cause for rejoicing at the splendid fight the Democracy has made and the large gains on the vote at the Presidential election. The Democracy went into the canvass with a majority against them of forty-two thousand in Ohio and twenty-five thousand in Pennsylvania. Both these immense majorities have been nearly if not quite overcome. Moreover, in Ohio the fight under the gallant Pendleton was made for the Legislature so as to defeat the 15th Amendment. The Democrats have one house which kills the amendment in that State. Surely this is victory enough for one day. In Pennsylvania the loss of the Legislature is of no consequence, that State having already adopted the amendment.

It should be remembered also that the Democrats had every difficulty to contend against. The immense patronage of the government was used against them without stint or scruple. Such a fight, under such disadvantages, is really a Democratic victory. Or if it is a Radical victory, one more such victory (as Pyrrhus said) and they are undone.

It is a matter of congratulation also that the Democrats fought the battle on a straight platform and gave up none of their principles for the sake of expediency. They have thus secured a perfect organization, which will be available at the next election. A Democratic victory every where next year is already secured.

Go immediately and have your picture taken, for the Celebrated Artists who are at the Ice House leave positively next week.

New Orleans Market.

COTTON.—The sales thus far are confined to about 500 bales, mostly at stiffer prices. The offerings are being gradually increased by the opening of new samples, but the feeling among factors is better, and notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts received from New York, purchases could hardly be effected at yesterday's inside rates. A list of good ordinary brought 23 1/2c, and one of strict good ordinary (benders) 24c.

The sales yesterday summed up 3500 bales at stiffer prices in the morning, but at previous rates subsequently, good ordinary closing at 23 1/2c, low middling at 24 1/2c, middling at 24 1/2c, and strict middling at 25 1/2c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only a retail business is doing at 11 1/2c to 12c for common Sugar; 12 1/2c for fair, 13 1/2c for fully fair, 14 1/2c for prime, 14 1/2c for choice 14 1/2c for yellow clarified, and 16c for white. City refinery commands 15 1/2c for yellow clarified, and 16 1/2c for white. Refinery Molasses is quoted at 65@90c for reboiled, and \$1 10 for gallon for golden syrup.

FLOUR.—The market is extremely dull and prices are drooping. Super is quoted at \$5.50, double extra, \$5.70 per bbl. The sales to-day are confined to 600 bbls., of which 150 superfine at \$5.50 400 on its merits at \$5.65, and 32 do. at \$6.25 per bbl.

CORN.—Is very dull and prices are drooping; 162 sacks old mixed sold at \$1.10 and 200 do. at \$1.12 per bushel.

OATS.—Are dull, and are quoted at 61@62c per bushel—a decline.

BRAN.—Is also dull, and is quoted at \$1.17 1/2 to 20 per 100 lb.

HAY.—Is in light supply and dull, at \$13 1/2 to 20 per ton for choice Western.

PORK.—Only a retail business is doing at \$34 per bbl. for mess.

BACON.—Shoulders are retelling at 18 1/2c, clear rib sides 21c, clear clear sides 21c; sugar cured Hams 25@26c per lb.

MARD.—We quote tierces at 18@18 1/2c kegs 20c per lb., with very little improvement.

BREAKFAST BACON.—The market is about bare. It has been bringing 24c per lb.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STATE SEMINARY BY FIRE!!

We are pained to announce that the magnificent main building of the Louisiana State Seminary was destroyed by fire last night. At about 2 o'clock A. M. the fire was discovered in the Commissary Department under the kitchen and had advanced so far that it was impossible to extinguish it. All the force at hand, professors, cadets and employees, set to work to extinguish the flames, but the severity of water and the rapidity with which the fire spread soon showed that their labors were in vain. They then, directed their attention to saving the furniture and succeeded in saving the library, philosophical apparatus and most of the other furniture.

The fire was at its height at 4 o'clock when the West half fell in with a tremendous crash. The scene, lighting up the dark primeval forest, in which the building was located, is described by an eye-witness as awfully grand and sublime. When our informant left at 7 o'clock but a small portion of the walls was standing.

All the commissary stores were consumed, and but little shelter can be afforded the cadets in the other buildings. The Mayor has issued his proclamation appointing a committee to make arrangements for their accommodation until the officers of the Institution can determine on some course to pursue. We hope our people will respond liberally to this call.

The loss of this splendid building is a great calamity to the State, and particularly to the parish of Rapides, in which it was located. It cost nearly \$150,000 and there was not a cent of insurance on it.

As the fire originated where fire was never permitted, the conflagration is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Every effort should be made to ferret out the author of the diabolical deed.

P. S.—The committee have made arrangements to have the whole Corps of Cadets accommodated at the Ice House Hotel at once. Too much praise cannot be accorded them for the promptness with which they have acted in this distressing emergency.

A Helens (Ark.) special says that a large majority of the planters can afford to keep their cotton until a price more in harmony with the rules of demand and supply is offered, or a combination is effected to ship direct to Liverpool via New Orleans, thus cutting off the New York middle men altogether. They believe that the capitalists of New York will manipulate the market so as to keep cotton low until it leaves the hands of the producer, when the price will rapidly advance, and they realize handsomely on investments.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS Oct. 7th 1869. Friend Democrat.—On Sunday last our Catholic fellow-citizens of the 4th District joined in the solemn ceremonies of Confirmation, and the laying of the Corner Stone of a new Convent and School, which attracted the attention of a large number of people of all denominations. In the morning the children who had been preparing for Confirmation formed in procession and escorted the venerable Bishop Martin, of Natchitoches, who had come down on purpose into the church. The young girls in white dresses, of muslin, swiss or tarlton, with puffed and embroidered sleeves and bodies, with white wreaths and every other article of dress in keeping, their faces looking innocent and sweet, presented a charming appearance, that was universally admired. The boys too, looked good and noble, and were faultlessly attired in white pants and black coats or jackets. After high mass the Venerable Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about two hundred children, and about sixty grown persons.

In the afternoon the different Catholic societies formed and marched through several of our most prominent streets and then escorted the Clergy to the site of the new building, on St. Andrew street opposite the St. Alphonsus Hall. Here an address was delivered by the Rev. Father Smolders, the bands played several popular airs, and a collection was taken up in aid of the new enterprise. Bishop Martin, assisted by the resident Clergy, then laid the corner stone of the new building, which is to be Convent for the Sisters of Mercy, and a school for girls, under the charge of the Sisters. Several thousand spectators witnessed these interesting ceremonies, which were conducted with the most perfect order, and concluded to the satisfaction of all. I remember attending a concert about fourteen years ago, which was given in the little wooden church which stood on the site of the present magnificent St. Alphonsus church, since which that church, the elegant hall, St. Mary's church, and school, the German Asylum, and other substantial and commodious brick edifices have been erected.

Business.—We have had quite a rush of buyers in the wholesale departments of trade, nearly all the leading houses receiving their fall orders, enough to keep them busy during long business hours. From Texas, North Louisiana and the Red River district, merchants and planters have been making liberal purchases, giving to the different freight conveyances all they could carry. There are few men more widely known or better liked in the Red River country, than our old friend George C. Kendall, lately of the firm of F. Van Benthusen & Co. That house having retired from business, Mr. Kendall's many friends will be glad to hear that he has made arrangements to receive them and supply their wants, and can now be found with one of the most successful and popular houses of our city, Messrs. L. H. Gardner & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in dry goods, who moved about six months ago into their new stores, No. 92 Common and 105 and 107 Gravier streets. If you go in there, you will see every man busy, goods in all directions and of every style and quality, buyers, salesmen, packers, goods coming in and going out, making one of the most encouraging scenes to be witnessed any where in the South. The gentlemen of this firm are all young men, have grown up in our city and are thoroughly identified with the interests of the South. With their facilities, long experience in business and connections in distant markets, that enable them to purchase goods at the most favorable seasons, they offer to purchasers inducements, that need only to be known, to be at once profited by. Cotton has been coming in more freely, and notwithstanding adverse circumstances prices have been well maintained. The scarcity of shipping, fluctuations in exchange and the tightness of the money market, all operate against the great staple.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A singular way of disposing of a baby is mentioned as having occurred in Pittsburgh. A beautiful female infant was found on the steps of a store and was conveyed to a house in the neighborhood until permanent arrangements for her future welfare could be made. The affair was soon noticed about and attracted much attention. The child was very handsome and her clothes indicated parents in good circumstances so that there were several parties willing to adopt her. It was finally decided to decide the question at auction, the infant to be given to the highest bidder, the cash paid into be put out at compound interest and paid over to her when she reaches the age of eighteen. Among the recent removals, I notice that Dr. E. S. Drev, has taken an office at No. 122 Canal street. My readers will remember Dr. Drev as the President of the Hascock Club during the recent Presidential campaign which time he was one of the most active in arousing our citizens to the necessity of doing their duty at the polls. He is one of our most skilled and accomplished surgeons, and has a very extensive practice in the best families of the city.

Yours Truly, TIM LINKINWATER.

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

Cares all Female complaints. Cures wife, daughter and mother. Cures all irregular uterine actions. Cures hysterics and chlorosis. Cures diseases peculiar to females. J. F. Dromgoole & Co. Proprietors, Memphis Tenn. Sold by all Druggists.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4th, 1869. The story that the steamer Alabama had left New York last Sunday for Cuba, carrying several hundred men and a large supply of ammunition for the Cuban army, which was denied so strenuously by Marshal Barlow, appears after all to be true. No wonder the Marshal was so emphatic in his denial. It does not reflect much credit upon his vigilance, or is very creditable to the sharpness of those who had charge of the vessel. The ordnance stores and arms will be of great service to the Cuban cause, and will also the 500 men who go to help the cause of Cuban Liberty.

Secretary Boutwell goes to Philadelphia to-day to address the Republicans of that city. He is an invite of the State Committee. Had not he better stay in Washington and attend to his business? There is trouble in the Charleston, South Carolina, Custom-House. The "truly loil" South Carolinians are hard to manage and can't be properly reconstructed.

With great regret I chronicle the extreme illness of Hon. Amos Kendall, who has been confined to his bed for the past seven weeks, at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Stigney, Esq. Owing to his extreme age, there are but slight hopes entertained of his recovery.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, while in Europe has been acting as agent of the Post-Office Department, trying to secure a revision of the postal arrangements between France and this country. He informs the Post-Master General that thus far he has not met with any very great encouragement from the French officials, but has hopes of obtaining their consent to a number of changes for the better in the present system. This thing of giving every Tom, Dick or Harry who may be Congressman or Senator, and goes abroad for a few months an official importance and standing that their social position here would not warrant, or their manners, breeding or education would not command anywhere is pretty nearly "played out." If we must have agents to transact business abroad, there is a proper channel to obtain those who are fitted for the business. This dignifying our junketing office-holders at the expense of National dignity and character is an abuse, and should be remedied by Congress at the next session. Mr. Ramsey would have had plenty to occupy his time while in Paris "by seeing the Tuilleries," and waddling through the Louvre, without attempting the farce of negotiating, during his spare moments, for a change in Postal arrangements, through an interpreter. The whole thing is laughable if it were not that we suffer in the estimation of Europeans as a set of "deuced snobs," and judging from some of the specimens sent abroad, they are about half right.

Delegations from the opposing steel interests were both before the President and Secretary Boutwell, on Saturday, in relation to the alleged undervaluation of foreign invoices. It is a question of dollars and cents between the Importers of Cutlery, &c., and the American manufacturers. But the President, having just received a present of the home made article, in the shape of sixty pieces knives and forks, may be induced to look favorably on that side of the question.

Mr. Boutwell's newspaper friends are very anxious to impress the public with the idea that he had nothing to do with the "rings" that have created so much disaster throughout the country, by their manipulations in gold. It has been charged very plainly that he has had. Now, I don't care a snap of a finger, whether he has, or has not. The result to the country is just the same—whether it arose from his blundering incompetency or his venality—and he should, in an endeavor to atone for his culpability, resign at once. That another attempt may be made to find some one who understands some little about the finances, even the ordinary financial requirements of the business community, Mr. Boutwell was warned of the gold "corner," and of the crisis that was fast approaching, by several eminent bankers of New York City—men whom he knew were not of the kind to indulge in "flyers" in "corners," either as "Bulls" or "Bears"—and these warnings, accompanied by the means of averting the catastrophe, which has completely upset the business of the nation, were unheeded. While ruin and destruction threatened the whole business of the country, the great economist was coolly "sipping his cheese" and sipping his tea, only calling upon his "chum," Ulysses, for advice, in what to any other man would have been a very harrowing moment. To what a point can ambition bring a man. A soldier will offer up whole hordes of lives to gain a step in his career. A Yankee politician will sell himself body and soul to the interests of a clique, for what? The promise, or hope of of the Presidency in 1871. The clique is the bondholders. A. T. Stewart, of New York, the friend of General Grant and his administration—a man whose opinion, from the position he occupies in the mercantile world, is entitled to grave weight, says: "That by selling gold, and with the proceeds purchasing bonds, we cannot, in ten years, nor in a hundred years, resume specie payment." And in other words to the effect that this course, which Mr. Boutwell has been pursuing, is advantageous to those who are in the market, speculating without means, but is detrimental to the solid money men who are doing a legitimate business. Mr. Stewart spoke his condemnation of

Boutwell, very reluctantly, but very emphatically. What is left for an administration when it is thus condemned by its own friends? When will this man Boutwell resign?

LETTER FROM CHENEYVILLE

Mr. Editor.—I have recently returned from Texas, while there I visited the far-famed Sour Lake, and I propose for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give, through your columns, a few items of what I saw and heard there.

This beautiful body of water is situated in the midst of one of the large Oak Grove, which dot the immense prairie, like islands in the sea. There are nine wells or springs, from which the water constantly boiling up; each differing from the other, in taste. Though these waters have never been analyzed, and their different properties ascertained yet, their beneficial effects have been successfully tested in a number of cases. The combined effects of the different springs are said to produce almost certain cure in all cases of Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Gravel, Worms, Scourfula, etc. And to remove Tan, or Freckles, if while bathing one uses a soft substance which boils up and settles at the bottom. It is said also that if our afflicted with boils will bathe one hour in these waters, the boils will burst, and even if the heads had not commenced to form.

Dr. S. H. Rives formerly of Mansfield says, that he has visited the place for the past sixteen years, and thinks it has no superior waters on the face of the earth. It is with enthusiasm he relates the case of a little girl who came there horribly diseased with Scourfula, she left there perfectly cured.

Capt. Saml. E. Parker, so long and favorably known in St. Mary's Parish, especially on the Teche, and as brave a soldier as ever fought in defence of our rights, says, the surrender found him a perfect wreck of his former self, diseased, and utterly unable to labor in any way. Almost despairing of life he was induced to visit the Lake, and now he is a strong, healthy man. I have seen him at the anvil and carpenter's bench, though both are recently acquired trades. My father visited this Lake a quarter of a century ago and often spoke of its waters in terms of highest praise.

Orders are constantly coming in for shipment of water to the large Eastern cities, indeed they find it impossible at present to procure barrels to meet the demand.

There is a first class country "Hotel" at the Lake, and a regular line of hacks running between there and Liberty a distance of thirty miles.

I feel confident from what I can learn of the beneficial effects of these waters, that the afflicted have but to give them a trial to be convinced of their efficacy.

Very Respectfully, JAS. W. CRAWFORD.

Let Us Protect Ourselves.

The Physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in all healthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore it is wisdom; it is prudence; it is common sense to provide against such contingencies by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE by other words, by fortifying the system with HOSLETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective agent against the epidemic and endemic miasmas that have ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. It ever enforces the pangs of indigestion, wherever on the face of the earth where HOSLETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been procured, does so voluntarily, for, as usually as truth exists, this invaluable tonic and ANTIDOTE would restore his sleep, direct the stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent cure.

In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSLETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by almost of the digestive organs.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S RENOVATOR. Call on For.—That Radical of the Radical Wendell Phillips in an article published in the Anti-Slavery Standard, demands of the President immediate resignation. The article accuses the fallen idol of the Republicans with incapacity, stupidity and criminal negligence. The bill of indictment, curiously enough, corresponds with that preferred by the Democrats. Nothing in detail the fearful state of affairs in the South (describing them of course to anything but Republican tyranny and mismanagement, Wendell continues:—

"Meanwhile, Grant recedes excessively. Rational recreation in itself is good, and sometimes very important. If he is likely to need it, he is likely to continue in the condition of health to resign, the country may have what it very much needs. A President in fact as well as in name. No thoughtful observer of the landings of affairs during the past six months but sees that the pilotless drifting of this summer has been toward dangers with which a little later it will be most difficult to grapple."

"Pilotless drifting" is highly descriptive of the aimless course of the ship of state under Radical management. If it is not what Grant, but the whole Radical party will be held responsible by the people for this drifting toward danger.

The prospects for the next crop is discouraging in Jamaica.