Ouachita Telegraph

MONROE, LA., SEPTEMBER 25, 1869

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.—A correspondent of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Sentinel says:

While at Crawfordville the past week I called in at "Liberty Hall" to see the Hon. A. H. Stephens, and was pleased to observe quite a change from his condition three months ago. He has improved considerably on his general health and looks much better though not able to get out of the house. He walks about from one room to another on his crutches and thinks he will never be able to get out of his lot, but, in this, I hope he is mistaken. His second volume of the history of the war will be ready for the public by early Fall. This work has already obtained the largest sale of any other, perhaps, on the American continent, and being the product of such a genius and statesman we believe it will become the ruling history of the period of which it treats.

GEN JACKSON'S OPINION OF CLAY AND WEBSTER.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer furnishes that paper with some reminiscences of Gen. Andrew Jackson, among which in answer to an inquiry made by some one, of Gen. Jackson, as to his opinion of Clay and Webster, the following:

With this view, on one occasion he asked: "General, I would like you to give me your opinion of your old political opponents, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster?" "Well, sir," was the prompt response, "they are both great men very great men. Mr. Clay is a popular man with the people, always will be popular with his party, for he understands human *natter!* Mr. Webster is a man of greater mind than Mr. Clay, but he is not a man of the people; he never can be President, *he don't understand human natter.*

A Tennessee paper records the following which is among "the best of the season:"

Mr. Avery said he had a case in court the other day in Memphis. A little fellow was introduced as a witness. The counsel on the other side desired that the witness should be interrogated touching his knowledge of the responsibility of an oath. The Judge (Radical) pronounced the usual questions:

"My little man, what are you about to do?" "Be sworn as a witness in the case." "Are you acquainted with the nature, obligations and responsibilities of an oath?"

"Yes sir, I think I am."

"Well then what do you think would be done with you were to swear a lie?"

"I don't know, sir, without the Radical would nominate me for Congress."

The Natchitoches Times of the 4th publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the Louisiana Bar. Judge T. T. Land was Chairman of a Comittee to draft resolutions, and Col. Richard W. Turner, of Bossier, was requested to act as Secetary.

It was proposed that a Bill be drafted to be presented to the next Legislature, providing for the establishment of only one term of the Suprem Court in the country, for the trial of all appeals not made returnable before the Court in the city of New Orleans.

Another resolution stated that the convenience of the Judges, of counsel and of parties interested, should be consulted in the selection of a place for holding the Court.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.—At the last interview which Gov. Walker had with the President about Virginia matters, the question of the Senatorship came up, when President Grant unreservedly expressed his personal preference for Gen. Robt. Williams, of the army, and the husband of Mrs. Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A Southern gentleman, visiting Cuba for the purpose of learning the true state of affairs for himself and friends, writes encouragingly from Cardenas, under date of September 1, saying the revolution. I honestly believe, will succed. Alluding to outrages and destruction by volunteers, the writer says if the war continues six months the island will be almost uninhabitable then. Now all along the eastern coast the people are on the vergeof starvation.

Twenty cavalrymen ordered to Virginia to enforce revenue laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Seward returned from Alaska, improved in health and in fine spirits. Sligh earthquake throughout the Pacific coast. Bottle found containing many details of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition, dated June 11, 1847.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—Attempted compromise between Protestant and Catholics in regard to public school failed. Petitions against exclusion of the Bible presented signed by ten thousand. Conference stormy, lasting until after midnight. Finally proposition to exclude testament as text book was tabled.

AUGUSTA, ME, Sept. 14.—Vote reduced. Indications are that Chamberlain is elected by five thousand, against twenty thousand last year. Prohibition vote won't exceed six thousand.

Late advices say half the cotton crop of Florida and Georgia is destroyed by caterpillars.

Conservative Republicanism.

The following article from the Baton Rouge Advocate has the ring of the true metal about it, and is an effectual extinguisher upon Judge East North Cullum, who has been endeavoring to delude the people of Avoyelles parish with the idea that the best thing to be done is to disband the Democratic party and organize another, halfway in the direction of Radicalism:

Judge E. North Cullum is out in an address to the people of Avoyelles in which he declares against Radicalism and Democracy and announces himself as a "Conservative or liberal Republican." He can be whatever it pleases him to be, and his political opinions are entitled to all the consideration they are worth—in this instance they are worth nothing. The declaration of Judge Cullum or any other Judge or score of Judges in this State against the Democratic party will not weigh as heavily as the minutest feather of a humming bird in the scale. We feel and believe that never in the hisiory of this State were *the* people so earnest, true and unanimous in their devotion to the Democratic party. Old line Whigs, old line Democrats; the impulsive, the cool, clear headed; the fire eater, and the moderate men of the past, all seem to be imbued with the one sentiment, an undying hatred of Radicalism come in what form it may.

They are Democrats because that party is the champion and the relentless foe of Radicalism and when it triumphs as it surely will, the day of their trouble will have passed away. Conservative Republicanism has met with no favor at the hands of Radicalism and will meet with none from the people of Louisiana. It will be scorned by the one party and shunned by the other, and its advocates will find no refuge except in the bosom of extreme Radicalism, or in the ranks of the only party that offers them a shield from the insults and oppression of the enemies of the Southern people.

A DIPLOMATIC FAILURE.—Mr. J. Ross Browne, in his young days, was a fiery clerk in a Government office in Washington. He was seized, however, one day with a yearning to travel. So he got down off of his high stool, packed his traps, and went off as a sailor before the mast on a whaling voyage for three years; came back and wrote a very clever book about his adventures before the mast, and then went to do the East, which moved him to write still another funny sketchy book, in which one Yusef Badra, a notoriously cowardly Arab, plays a part, and styles himself "The Destroyer of Robbers." From these travels J. Ross returned to Government pap again, and to it he has faithfully stuck ever since, always managing to light on his official feet when thrown out by a change of administrations. Like all great men, though he has lately blundered, and that in three mortal columns of a reply to a letter of some Britishers in Shanghai upon his leaving there as the outgoing Minister to China of the United States. If Browne in future will throw diplomacy and politics to the dogs, ond confine himself to writing amusing books, he will not have lived in vain.

GENERAL LEE'S COURTESY TO NORTHERN LADIES.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, devotes a paragraph to Gen. R. E. Lee, and adds that the General seems especially anxious to heal the wounds of the war. The correspendent says:

"Several ladies who were on a visit here at one time this season from a Northern State appeared to be without attention from their fellow-boarders. Gen. Lee observed the fact, and desired some of his lady friends to cultivate their acquaintance. When these excused themselves on the ground that they did not know their names, and were without introduction, the General approached each of these visitors, saying to each, 'I am Mr. Lee—may I ask your name?' And when this was given, he promptly presented them to his friends, who received them most cordially."

LONDON, Sept, 16.—The Times has an editorial on Sickles' note, saying no doubt the alternative is offered Spain of abandonment of Cuba or America recognition of insurgents. Struggle will be hopeless so far as Spain is concerned, but Government cannot control the impulses of the people. Pride of the Spanish people is fast kindling, and Government in striving to check it would be extinguished. From the most tranquil provinces come offers of men and arms, that the regulars may go to Cuba. Aggressive policy of the United States cannot be justified by the attitude of Spain towards Cuba.

MADRID, Sept.16.—Two iron clads ordered to Cuba. Three thousand men and seven iron clads follow this week.

A steamboat on the Mississippi passed a drowning man. The unfortunate man struggled, splashed, floundered, and screamed for dear life in the water The pilot of the steamboat yelled to himto stand up. He did so, and found the water scarcely knee deep. A more foolish, sheepish looking fellow than he, as the ladies and gentlemen on the boat screamed with laughter at the ludicrous scene, it would be hard meet.

Grant Ahead of Lincoln.

On Thursday last the National Executive Committee of the Colored Men of the United States waited upon the President to pay him their respects and to present to him an address signed George C. Downing, of Rhode Island, President (oysters in every style;) F. G. Barbadoes, of Massachusetts; Sella Martin of New York, and others. The object of the address was a share of the spoils to some of the black folks in the North, in order to show that this recognition by the administration of equal rights to the black man is not to be limited to the South, but is to be made practically to apply as well to the North; which is not a bad idea on the score of consistency. In conclusion the committee thought it due to say to President Grant that in behalf of our colored Americans he had gone far beyond the lamented President Lincoln, "for while under the necessities of the war he made the nation ours by calling on us (the black race) to its defence, you (General Grant) under the calm influence of peace, have given us to the nation by lifting our race into the enjoyment of its immunities."

General Grant kindly responded, promising to give the subject a careful consideration. But the historical fact presented in reference to Lincoln and Grant deserves a passing remark. Lincoln did adopt emancipation only as a wer measure, and did not believe in negro equality. Andy Johnson, after all, was a fair representative of the ideas and policy of Lincoln in regard to the blacks. General Grant, on the other hand, supposed to be an Illinois Democrat on the negro question till 1868, turns out in 1869 far ahead of Lincoln and up to Wendell Phillips himself in the practical application of the doctrine of equal political rights to all citizens, whites, yellows, reds and blacks. Downing, the oysterman, very neatly puts the distinction, and he and all his people ought to have an oyster jubilee, a chowder feast or a clam bake on the subject. General Grant, of all the great men of the time, is the Joshua who has brought this peculiar people into the Promised Land, while Lincoln was only their Moses in delivering them from the bondage of Egypt. Why not have, then, this colored jubilee? for

It must be now de kingdom am a comin,'
And de year of jubilo!

[N. Y. Herald.

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS.—The New York correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal thus writes to that paper:

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—I am going to tell you a secret. New England is upon the verge of a general, but perfectly silent, political revolution. The six Yankee States, Boston included, are preparing to join the Democracy.

The negro no longer inspires the ardor of the puritan. There is danger of free trade; there is danger of repudiation. Sambo is the friend of both, and the Fifteenth Amendment is to be employed by the Imperialist, the Repudiators, and the carpet-baggers—proclaiming free trade and universal suffrage—as a precedent for reducing New England to a single State. New England sees in the negro a wild cat upon its hearth-rug. It looks to State sovereignty as its sole salvation. It will in consequence swap places and issues with Dixie.

The South, on the other hand, will become the great centralizer. It will return to power to find a lot of rascally legislation which it can only brush away by a free use of the machinery the Radicals have fabricated. The Radicals to save themselves will resist with the doctrine of State rights. A strong Government will be the consequence; centralization, repudiation, free trade, universal suffrage, and a big ex-rebel oligarchy. There is hope for Greece yet.

Mark Twain thus describes, in the Buffalo Express, a remarkable citizen of that place: "John Wagner, the oldest man in Buffalo—one hundred and four years—recently walked a mile and a half in two weeks. He is as cheerful and bright as any of those other old men that charge around so in the newspapers, and is in every way as remarkable. Last November he walked five blocks in a rain storm without any shelter but an umbrella, and cast his vote for Grant, remarking, that he had voted for forty seven Presidents which was a lie. His "second crop of rich brown hair" arrived from New York yesterday, and he has a new set of teeth coming—from Philadelphi. He is to be married next week to a girl one hundred and two years old, who still takes in washing. They have been engaged eighty years, but their parents persistently refused their consent until three days ago.'

Gen. N. B. Forrest is devoting his whole time and attention to the work of constructing the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, of which he is President.

THE Democratic victory in California creates a tremor in the Radical camp for the fate of the fifteenth amendment, on which its very existence is now staked. Only twelve States so far, are known to have ratified it, and part of these under force of the bayonet. There is evident anxiety in Washington to secure Tennessee, upon which the issue may depend.

State Department is officially advised that New York has ratified the 15th amendment.

GEO. CHAMBERLAIN. M. FEIBELMAN.

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SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY receiving additions to our already large and well selected stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, and Groceries of all kinds;

And will sell them as cheap, if not cheaper than any house in North Louisiana.
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n43:tf

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Opposite Court House Square.

OWING to the dullness, of the season and the quantity of stock I have on hand, I have concluded to sell of my summer goods at cost, rather than keep them over for next year. Those in need of goods and consulting their interest can save from 20 to 25 per cent. by examining and pricing my stock, which is surpassed by none in this section.

Prints 12½ to 16 cts. Ginghams 30 cts. and upward,
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Muslins, 20 cents. White Swiss 25c
Jaconets 35 cents. Plain and Plaid Nainsook 40 "

Poplinets and Japanese Cloths 50 cts. and upwards; Printed Lawns 30 cts. and upwards; White Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliantines, Irish Linens &c., in proportion.

I have also a splendid assortment of summer

Cassimeres,
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AND A SELECTED STOCK OF

Summer Clothing,
Shirts,
Under Shirts,
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Valises,

And a general assortment of

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Highest cash price paid for Cotton, Wool, Hides and Bees-wax.
Call and satisfy yourself.

H. KING, Agent.

n43:6m

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Alexandria, La., Jan. 20, 1869 n18 1y

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THE above named Hotel so long and favorably known throughout the country has been refitted and newly furnished, and is now complete in every department.

The Proprietor pledges himself to spare no efforts to make all comfortable who may favor him with their patronage. 1: tf

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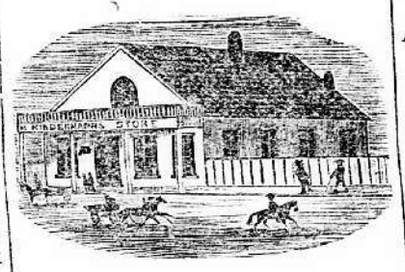

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Monroe, La., Feb. 19, 1869. n22 1y

LADIES AND MISSES' HATS AND Bonnets made to order at
J. HAYMAN & CO'S.,
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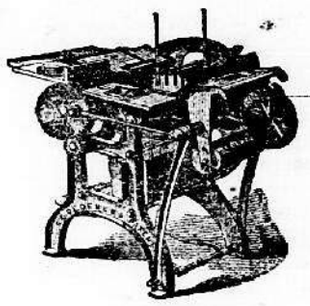

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DR. WILHOFT'S

Anti-Periodic, or Fever

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WILL invariably cure all Miasmatic Fevers, viz: Chills and Fever or Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Congestive Chills or Pernicious Fever, and Bilious Remittent Fever.

It is also the best remedy for the cure of Enlarged Spleen, (Fever Cake) General Debility, and Periodic Neuralgia.

☞Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic, unlike most other remedies of its kind, pretends to cure but one class of diseases, namely, those caused by malarial poisoning of the blood. Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills, Congestive Chills, Bilious Fever, etc., all depend upon malaria, and the ANTI PERIODIC of Dr. Wilhoft we consider, beyond a doubt, a certain Specific gainst it because it never fails to effect a permanent cure.

Even in those obstinate cases, in which Quinine, Arsenic or Prussiate of Iron had been used in vain, this remedy effected a cure in two or three days, without a relapse ever occurring.

The advantage that the Anti-periodic possesses above all other remedies of this class consist in the fact: First—That it *invariably breaks up the Fever* together with its liability to return on the 7th, 14th, and 21st days. Second—That it does not occasion any head symptoms, like those produced by Quinine. Third—That it can be administered to children of the most tender age, with impunity. And, Fourth—That it contains no Quinine, Arsenic or other mineral or vegetable poisons whatever.

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y32:3m

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n26:9m.

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