

Capt. GEO. W. MOURANTIE has been absent seven weeks. During which time, his efforts to have his constituents represented in Congress as they expressed themselves at the ballot-box in 1868, have been untiring. What may be the result of the contest, is hardly within the range of conjecture. If justice had been done, the Government would have saved the thousands of dollars expended in the investigation and McCranie seated at the beginning of the session.

In the face of all odds with Radical injustice staring at him from every quarter, he feels it to be his duty to use every honorable means in his power to have his people heard.

His absence has been protracted much longer than he expected, and will be continued until a dilatory Congress can be brought to say aye or nay to as simple a question as was ever presented to a deliberative body.

PAROCHIAL FOLLY.—The Police Jury of Natchitoches, despairing of the Legislature aiding them in their religious proclivities, have commenced to legislate for themselves. A few weeks ago an ordinance passed that honorable body without a dissenting voice, imposing a fine of \$25 upon all persons found hunting with firearms and caught shooting on the Sabbath day. One-half of the fine to go to the informer—the other half, for the benefit of the parish.

If Congress is above the Constitution of the United States, why not the Police Jury above the Constitution of the State, or the Legislature of the State.—These are strange times; we are so bewildered with Radical ideas that we really don't know the superior power. We suppose, however, that it will depend upon the interests of the Radical party.

The artesian well recently abandoned in St. Louis, Missouri, for want of a supply of water, reached the astonishing depth of 3,843 feet at a cost of somewhere about \$100,000.

"A book accompanying the report exhibits the particulars of each day's works and furnishes some interesting statistics. It gives a description of each formation, of which there were thirty-two in all, bored through. In the entire depth 63 feet of clay has been passed through, 6 feet of coal, 360 feet of shale, 2,725 feet of limestone and 680 feet of sand stone. A number of specimens have been saved from each formation."

The temperature at the greatest depth was 105 Fahrenheit.

At the depth of 833 feet "the drill was often observed to be highly magnetized; after passing this point there appeared to be no such influence." "The well was left in good condition for re-suming boring at any future time."

Miss Florence, who sued Gen Butler to recover the jeweled swords of the late Gen. Twiggs, seized by Butler in New Orleans, applied at the Treasury Department on the 22nd ult., and requested that they be delivered to her. The officer refused to let them go out of his possession during the pendency of the suit.

In the Slaughter House matter the Supreme Court recognized the Constitutionality of the act creating the monopoly and sustained the Company. Wyly dissented from the majority of the Court.

Miss Barkalo, about 22 years of age, has been admitted to the Bar in St. Louis.

Gov. Warmoth has appointed Robt. A. Phelps Sheriff of the Parish of Morehouse.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson is going to Europe for six months.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special to Quachita Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1870. Sheldon has been seated by a party vote as avowed punishment for disorders in his District.

It is proposed to apply the same rule to other Districts where disorders are proven.

Remaining cases will be settled in three weeks.

Hettie Sinclair's (alias Morey) chances are the worst.

Extreme Republicans have been defeated on the Georgia Bill.

G. W. M.

Our report of the fire in Bastrop was based upon information from eye-witnesses, and has been corroborated by all subsequent accounts—the Conservative not excepted. We did not reflect upon Todd & Brigham and had no such thought at the time or since. Todd & Brigham's office was burnt first whether fired from a defective hearth or an incendiary may never be known.

Mr. Todd's statement of the condition of the fire when he left the office precludes the possibility of an accident through carelessness, but does not preclude the possibility of ignition when at its hottest. That the fire did not break out for eight or ten hours afterwards does not militate against the theory.

That was our idea, and the Conservative's report is not susceptible of any other interpretation, unless an ungenerous critic should have considered the two clauses as antithetic. Such a construction would have rendered the article nugatory and implied a belief that some other of Mr. Dave's contributions must partake of the nature of "the hole in the ground."

Ex-Auditor Wickliffe is again prominently before the public charged with having issued from \$500,000 to \$700,000 forged warrants. Several Banks and Bankers have been victimized. An examination of the Auditors' books, left no doubt in the minds of the holders of the spuriousness of their evidences of debt. James H. Mshaway, a gentleman long connected with Wickliffe in business, was arrested and locked up, touching his knowledge and complicity in the matter before and after the fact.

Wickliffe absconded immediately after his release, on the charge of embezzlement.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A declaratory act, extending the income tax on official salaries, dividends and interest not payable till the end of the year 1870, was passed.

The Senate resolution passed ordering the judiciary committee to report on the status of the Indians under the 14th and 15th Amendments.

April 11.—Four of the excluded members-elect have to-day addressed a memorial to the House Election Committee, praying that the Louisiana contested election cases may be settled at once, one way or the other, as the State had been practically represented in the House for over a year.

New York, April 11.—Holders of cotton demand an advance. In futures, &c. advance is asked.

The gold market is active—quotations, 114.

Sterling has advanced. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s rate to-day for sixty day bills on London is 8 1/2. No outside bills.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—General Rust, a prominent citizen of Arkansas, and a general officer of the Confederate army during the late war, and previous to the war a member of Congress, died on the night of the 4th instant, of congestive chills.

RADICALISM IN A NUTSHELL.—Here is Judge Baker's theory:

"The modern tendency of legislation is to construe Constitutions in accordance with the will of a majority of the people, or to suit the emergency of the case, and if they won't bear such construction to ask the people to change them."

Instead of ask, it should read make the people change them.

Louis Kossuth has decided to return to Hungary.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Connecticut are entitled to the felicitations of their compatriots throughout the country. In the late election, if they did not achieve a complete revolution in the politics of the State, they won such a victory as gives assurance that the end of fanaticism and proscription is at hand. They elected their candidate for Governor by a majority of 810 votes, which is a gain of 1221 votes on their poll of last year, Jewell, Republican, having had a majority in 1869 of 411 votes. The Democracy has also reinforced its strength in the Legislature, leaving the opposition but a bare working majority, and that only on submission to the strictest party discipline. In the House there is a Republican majority of 15, but in the Senate parties are about equally divided. This is not a reversal of the political regime, yet comes so near it as to make the situation anything but comfortable for Radicalism.

It must be conceded that the Democracy put out their strongest candidate for Governor. Indeed, Gov. English is, since the death of Thomas Seymour, probably the most popular public man in the State.

But after making due allowance for his undoubted influence with Conservative Republicans as well as with his own party, we cannot but feel assured, from the heavy vote polled by the party this year, that the Connecticut Democracy are consolidating a majority of the votes of the State. The political struggle in that State for the past half dozen years has been very hotly contested, the winning party coming in only by a throat latch, to use the parlance of the turf. In the contest just closed the Democracy win by the decided majority of 810 votes, a gain since last year of over twelve hundred votes.

This is a triumph from which all Conservatives throughout the country can take hope. It has not been won by fraud at the ballot-box, by corruption of the electors, nor by ignoring one single principle in the old Constitutional, State Rights platform of the party. The Connecticut Democracy, unlike the "unterrified" in other Northern States, have never compromised with expediency, never bartered principle for place and public plunder. In the darkest hour, when Democrat was synonymous in Radical whitebooth with traitor and copperhead, the conventions of the party never hesitated to assert, in bold and unequivocal terms, its ancient creed—the constitution and the reserved rights of the States. There have been no Butlers, nor Sickles, nor Logans, in their camp. Their Democracy was and is the Democracy of that old Roman, Thos. H. Seymour, and it is for this reason we assign so much significance to the late triumph of the party.

In the present condition of the country, we consider it of more importance than even the late political revolution in the great State of New York. In the little State of Connecticut it is a triumph of principle, over destructive fanaticism, of the party of the constitution, still true to the ideas and practices of the earlier and better days, over revolutionary radicalism, while on the other hand, the Democratic triumph in New York promises to be but a barren sceptre in the gripe of place-hunters and politicians without convictions. It is the triumph of clearly enunciated principles, not of heavy majorities, at the North, that is of any significance, or give any hope to us of the South.

Retirement of Mr. Dickens.

The London News, of the 17th, editorially says: Last night Mr. Dickens gave the last public reading of his last series. Those who have neglected the opportunity of hearing him will never have another chance. At the full flood-tide of his favor he retires upon those older associations between himself and the public, which date much further back than his public readings, and henceforth he intends to devote himself exclusively to the art which first brought him and ourselves together. We are quoting Mr. Dickon's own words.—He ended the evening with a short address, as pointed and as vigorous as anything which he has ever either said or written, and which, perhaps, was not the least interesting part of the evening's programme. It is seldom that a great writer is also a great orator, or that he has any power

of moving and swaying a crowded audience. To this rule Mr. Dickens, as indeed to most other known rules, is a marked exception. From first to last his career has been an uninterrupted success. His genius knows no difficulties, as it recognizes no laws. To those who have watched his career it has been evident that the dramatic power which lies latent in all writers of fiction has ripened greatly in Mr. Dickens since he first commenced his readings. He has ended by becoming a consummate actor, and he has also, which is no small matter, become a finished speaker. His public speeches and addresses, although few and far between, were always good. But the practice necessarily involved in reading to large audiences has influenced Mr. Dickens' success as an orator very distinctly. His last great speech was also, in the opinion of all who heard it, his best.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF

BELOW COST

ON ACCOUNT OF

LIQUIDATION.

J. HAYMAN & CO.,

MONROE, LA.

April 16, 1870. n30-1f

WHAT HOUSEKEEPERS SAY

ABOUT OUR NEW

CHARTER

OAK

STOVES

"Their value cannot be estimated."

"Each succeeding year adds to their popularity."

"No economical housekeeper can afford to be without them."

"They ought to be in every house in this country."

"They can be cheerfully and conscientiously recommended by every person who ever used them."

"They are reliable in all situations, never failing to operate and give perfect satisfaction."

13,347 SOLD IN 1868.

14,057 Sold in 9 Months of 1869.

RICE BROS. & CO.,

New Orleans.

Great Southern Agents and dealers in Hardware, Nails, Cutlery, Tinware, Tools and Tinware Stock. April 16, 1870. n30-1y

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Fouchy place, eight miles North of Monroe, on Bayou de St. Charles, on the 1st inst., ONE SOBBEL MAKE MULE, with a scar on her right hind foot. Also ONE BAY HORSE MULE. I offer a reward of \$25 00 a head for the delivery of said mules to me or to Messrs. Sagner & Mullin, Monroe, La. M. E. NUNNALLEE. n29-4t

NOTICE.

PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS AND BACK FOR HALF PRICE.

PERSONS desiring to attend the State Fair to be held in New Orleans, commencing on the 23rd of April and to continue eight days, will be taken to New Orleans and back on the Steamer May Flower for half price.

Any ticket intended for Exhibition will be transported free of charge.

J. W. CARLTON, MASTER, F. V. CILLUS, CLERK. n29-3t

NOTICE!

THE undersigned will be in Monroe by the 15th inst., with

One Hundred & Fifty Fine Mules, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN McMERTY. n25-1f

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS!

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PARISH OF QUACHITA, LA., MONROE, March 15, 1870.

THE Tax Payers of Quachita Parish are hereby notified that the State and Parish Tax Collector will be at his office in Monroe, for the next thirty days, to receive the STATE AND PARISH TAXES, for the years 1868 and 1869, and the STATE AND PARISH LICENSES for the year 1870 on trades and professions.

If not paid on or before the 15th day of APRIL, 1870, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. will be added to the proper tax and collected according to law.

Tax Payers will consult their interests and save the penalty and costs by coming forward and paying their taxes before the time expires.

Office in the Louisiana Intelligencer Building.

M. M. GRADY, State and Parish Tax Collector, Parish of Quachita, Monroe, La., March 15, 1870. n26-4t

BUGGIES

AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE!

J. L. HUNNICKER

Has, at his CARRIAGE FACTORY, on DeSiard Street, a fine stock of handsome buggies, and carriages made to order, especially for this market.—CHEAP FOR CASH!

Blacksmithing and repairing neatly executed at this shop, joining the Factory.

New Orleans Cards.

S. L. JAMES, C. B. BUCKNER, TOM DYNAM.

JAMES, BUCKNER & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS of Cotton and Woolen Goods, Boots, Shoes, Barrels, Hogsheads and Bricks.

No. 140 Gravier St., New Orleans.

January 29 1870.

PENE, PAGE & STEWART,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 50 Union Street,

NEW ORLEANS. n13-1y

Dec. 18, 1869.

D. W. Fellows, S. G. Ferguson, Camden, Ark. Late Gillis & Ferguson, N. O.

G. W. Hervey, Hempstead Co. Ark.

PELLOWS, FERGUSON & HERVEY,

COTTON FACTORS,

And General COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 34 Perdido St.,

NEW ORLEANS. n12-1y

Dec. 19, 1868.

E. W. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION AND

WESTERN PRODUCE MERCHANT

No. 32 Natchez Street,

New Orleans, La.

Agent for principal Millers and Packers in the West. Also, all kinds of Whiskies.

Dec. 18, 1869. n13-1y

W. C. D. VAUGHT. CHAS. S. WATT.

VAUGHT & WATT.

(Successors of Walker & Vaught and John Watt.)

Cotton Factors,

No. 43 Union Street,

New Orleans.

Dec. 18, 1869. n13-

E. J. HART & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers, Importers and Commission Merchants in

Groceries and Drugs,

No. 73, 75 & 77 Tchoupitoulas St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

We keep constantly on hand, Liquors, Teas, Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, Provisions, and all descriptions of Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass and Patent Medicines. n15f

July 1, 1870.

B. BLOCK. A. BRITTON.

JAS. M. McCANDLISH.

BLOCK, BRITTON & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

48 & 50 Canal, & 67 Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

December 18, 1869. n13-1y

W. T. OLIVER,

of North Louisiana, with

I. W. Arthur & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

DEALERS IN

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Western Produce.

16 Tchoupitoulas & 16 Peters Sts.,

New Orleans

July 1, 1870. n15-1y

F. A. PETERSON. S. F. PENNINGTON. A. J. HILL.

PETERSON, HILL & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COMMISSION AND

Western Produce Merchants.

Importers of Wines, Brandy and Cigars

Orders for Ship, Steamship and Steamboat

supplies promptly filled.

Corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas Streets

Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras,

and 58 Tchoupitoulas Street,

NEW ORLEANS. n27-1f

H. P. BUCKLEY,

WATCHMAKER,

AND DEALER IN

Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles.

ALSO

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS.

Nov. 20 1869. n1y

JNO. THORNHILL. JNO. NIXON.

THORNHILL & NIXON,

COTTON FACTORS,

194 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, May 27, 1869.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF—

Diamonds and Watches,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,

64 and 66 Canal Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

December 18, 1869. n19-1y

DICKSON COTTON SEED!

I OFFER for sale DICKSON COTTON SEED, which were grown by me in 1869, on my "Jim Thomas" place, near Mrs. Sterling's plantation on the island, in Ouachita Parish, and on the land near Monroe leased by me from Hon. John T. Ludeling—all of which are sound and unadulterated.

The seed I planted last year were obtained by me, in March, 1869, direct from David Dickson, of Oxford, Georgia, of which fact I have abundant evidence in my possession, including the following letter:

Oxford, Ga., March 3, 1869.

W. W. Farmer Esq., Depts. Sir—You wish to have 55 bushels cotton seed, come daily to hand. I have been so crowded with business that when I ship seed, I have not time to write to the parties. I enclose you Railroad receipts for the shipment of the Cotton Seed. I suppose you have received them before now.

Yours truly, DAVID DICKSON.

The "Dickson" cotton has the same staple as the ordinary cotton of the country, but is remarkable for its extraordinary prolificness. It cannot be over-crowded in the drill. The thicker the stand is left the better, as every stalk, whether large or small, is loaded with fruit.

My seed, so far as my knowledge extends, are the first Louisiana raised "Dickson" seed ever offered for sale. In my opinion, they will produce better cotton than the seed obtained directly from Dickson himself, as they are invigorated by one year's growth in our own soil. But in order to afford the fullest information on this subject, so that every person intending to plant the "Dickson Cotton" can be posted how and where to say, I will publish extracts from Dickson's advertisements and circulars.

There are in Georgia two David Dicksons, who are cousins. One lives at Oxford, Ga., and is the originator and great propagator of the "Dickson Cotton." The other lives at Sparta, Ga., and is the great scientific cotton planter of the South, whose articles published in the Southern Cultivator, at Athens, Ga., have attracted so much attention. The "Sparta" Dickson obtained his seed from the "Oxford" Dickson, as appears from his letter, published in the circular of the latter, dated November 7, 1867, as follows: (extract)

SPARTA, GA., August 1, 1868.

Mr. Dickson—Since planting the seed I purchased of you this Spring, I must give your "Select Cotton" the preference for the second time, as I have planted from your seed this year, will make nearly double per acre the cotton planted one to three days before the same day. The land and the season were being equal. Your seed were planted the 4th of May. All who have seen the cotton compare with the best seed in the country.

Very respectfully, DAVID DICKSON.

In a note in an article in the Southern Cultivator, on page 163 of the number for June, 1868, he says:

I sent great many orders for the Dickson Select Cotton Seed. All the credit heretofore for the improvement is due Mr. David Dickson, of Oxford, and I prefer to associate the name of the seed with his seed for many years. I consider them the best seed I have ever selected my seed three times in the year. I will send you the land and the season were being equal. Your seed were planted the 4th of May. All who have seen the cotton compare with the best seed in the country.

DAVID DICKSON, Hancock.

And in the fall of 1868 he did advertise his seed for sale, the following being an extract: SELECT COTTON SEED.

SPARTA, GA., Oct. 1, 1868.

I have engaged a young man to ship cotton seed, and correspond on that subject. I am the Sparta Dickson—have never offered a bushel of cotton seed for sale. The name of the seed