# Ouachita Telegraph.

G. W. McCRANIE, Editor.

MONROE, LA., DECEMBER 3, 1870.


## UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Radical press is excited and the public mind deeply interested in the choice of a United States Senator by the Legislature of Louisiana during its next annual session.

As matters stand, it would be a thankless and gratuitous task in us to recommend suitable and worthy men. We must endure what ignorance and venability may see fit to impose.

From the number of aspiranis, big and little, colored and doubtful, the contest bids fair to be spirited and lively. The complexion, intelligence and statesmanship of the two Houses forbid even the hope that wisdom will form any part of their deliberations or justice even hover around their motives. We expect every man of merit or fitness to be sacrificed for party unity and party strength. The honorable position will be forgotten, the dignity of the State overlooked, and the good of the masses ignored to subserve party ends and private interests.

The prevalent and growing discontent with the Senatorial career of John S. Harris is gratifying, and any efforts of the press to endorse him for attending a certain wedding and reading a prosy Levee speech that nobody else could read, is arrant foolishness, and flatters the man with expectations with which his party is not likely to entrust him again.

The Hon. John Ray is no doubt a candidate, and his fitness and ability are confessed. His fight against the Democracy and his invaluable services in fathering and aiding in enacting illegal and oppressive measures, directed against the men who honored him with their support and enriched him with their patronage, appeared so unnatural and ungrateful as to excite suspicion even in the Radical mind. The bid was too high to be sincere. The Radicals distrust him as they do every other Southern man. He does not stand the shadow of a chance for that or any other place of political importance.

Michael Hahn, Editor-in-Chief of a bribed press, Ex-Governor, a political jobber, a nondescript of universal aspirations, with fitness for none, egotistically prates every paragraph of his hired eulogists to advance his pretensions.

Gov. Warmoth thinks that C. W. Lowell has many *good* qualities to com-
Re-gave the sword to favor.
Re-gave the swords—Blackburn having declined
drew,
And struck for liberty—money to better his
Nor him, who to his sire, his election, but in-
Fell 'mid the ranks of I ore our assembled wis-
Long, but not loud, its and services, virtu-
went on,
Like the low murmur *ors du combat*. His
Long, but not loud, the m
Breathed through he d will separate him
ulous tune. y forever. Our friend
At last the thread ould know where *Hon-*
was bowed—
Life dropped *Radicalism begins.*
serene;
And loving and Pinchback are merely tubs
sho the whale. There will never be
While another negro in the United States Senate.

Hugh J. Campbell is the coming man. He has all the requisites of Radical-statesmanship—brains enough to do wrong wilfully, and effrontery to claim openly the reward of his wickedness. Socially depraved and bestial—morally bad and corrupt.

We wish the view was more cheering; but when power is entrusted to ignorant, wicked and irresponsible men, we can anticipate only such action as such an assembly is calculated to inspire.

### Official Vote of Louisiana.

Louisiana elects five Republicans to the national House of Representatives, a large majority of Republicans in both branches of the General Assembly, and a Republican State Auditor and State Treasurer, by a majority of nearly twenty-five thousand votes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Graham | 65,558 |
| Jumel | 41,333 |
| Dubuclet | 65,621 |
| Blair | 41,097 |
| Abregate article fifty of constitution | 64,476 |
| Retain same | 41,017 |

This result was attained by means and from causes already explained by us. We undertake to say no such result will ever be announced in this State again. In 1872 Louisiana will poll a Democratic majority of 40,000, without fail!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Butler, in his speech at Boston, says: "The work of the Republican party being accomplished, the party will split on side issues."

One of these "side" issues is the reform of the existing civil service and of the corrupt revenue department of the general government. The honest Republicans will unite with the Democracy to reform existing abuses and they will carry the day. The Republican party, as a national organization, has won its last presidential race. Butler is hedging for the coming change.

Of the great riot in Baton Rouge on the 7th of November, of which the Radical press has said so much, for which sixty white men were arrested, and some hundred or more negroes and villains were suborned to support the false charges of Mayor Van Ornum, only *six of the sixty accused* remain to be discharged. Readers can draw their own conclusions.

The subjoined circular speaks volumes for the future of the negro:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL EX REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1870.

To Chairman Executive Committee of Virginia:

Fearful times are upon us. Another negro in the Senate of the United States and the whole North is lost to the Republican party. We implore you by all the hopes of the future not to nominate a negro for Congress; should you be overruled by them, and one of their color nominated, then he must be defeated, for we had better lose the whole State of Virginia than the whole North. Let us save this election this fall at the North at all cost, and by the time the Presidential election takes place in '72, we will have, as a party, thrown into the Southern States seven hundred thousand German families, and from two hundred thousand to one million coolies; then we will be fully able to take care of the rebel whites of the South. The negroes can then be gotten rid of by being sent to Africa, or, at all events, we as Republicans will have no future use for them.

HENRY A. WILSON, President.
J. H. PLATT, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Times to-day says: "Tuesday afternoon, Superintendent Kelso received a telegram from the Chief of Police, A. S. Badger, of New Orleans, asking for the arrest of Louis E. Granger, late Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, on a charge of forgery. The telegraph stated no details, but it was surmised that Granger had been concerned with Wickliffe, the Auditor of Louisiana, in questionable operations with the State bonds. Superintendent Kelso, although ordinarily refusing to comply with such requests by telegraph, determined to make an exception in this case, which was accordingly placed in charge of detective Farley, who arrested Granger at the New York Hotel, and conveyed him to police headquarters, where he was locked up.

Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Judge Dowling, at the Toombs, and remanded to await a requisition from Gov. Warmoth, which is expected to reach here Thursday.

A further item in connection with the above is the promise of startling disclosures by Granger affecting the virtue and honesty of our immaculate young Governor. Granger, however, was the clerk of Longstreet, the renegade Adjutant General of the State Militia, and not, as stated, late Adjutant General. Let us have his disclosures. We are prepared to believe anything.

### The Dog as a Matrimonial Agent.

We read as follows in the Vicksburg Times. By substituting any other town for Monroe, the story will lose nothing whatever in truth:

It is related that a few days since a clerk over in Monroe, in rescuing a pretty girl in the street from a big dog, hobbly sprained his ankle. The young lady called a carriage, took her preserver home and nursed the roses back to his cheeks. It was a long time, of course, before that young man could walk, but at last he was well enough to marry that young lady with her parent's blessings and greenbacks. This was very nice and pretty and romantic; but it's going to get somebody into trouble. Just as soon as the news got abroad every young man in the parish went and pawned his watch, and bought a bull-dog or a black-and-tan terrier. And now these fellows are lurking up every alley in the town, watching for a chance to set their dogs on the first pretty girl that passes. Only one case is reported so far. The dog flew out and bit the girl; but when the young man came to her rescue, he was knocked down four times by a policeman who was awfully opposed to poetry, and then arrested him for cruelty to animals, and assault and battery, and homicide, and three or four other crimes and misdemeanors! All the girls in that and the neighboring parishes are reading up dog bites and hydrophobia—so as to know what to do when their time comes—and visiting Monroe.

In Delta, La., last week, Judge Downs, who was holding court for that circuit, met a young man named Neeley, and was shaking hands with him, in a friendly manner, when the scoundrel suddenly drew a dagger and stabbed the Judge to the heart, killing him instantly.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Tribune may learn from a report of the trial had in this case, as reproduced from the Vicksburg Herald, how such "scoundrels," as the gentleman so stigmatized in this extract, are treated by the tribunals of Louisiana.

Gen. Crawford, who commanded the federal troops in Alabama during the election, informs the editor of the Montgomery Advertiser that in the whole course of his experience he has never known a more quiet election.—*Avalanche.*

So all the stir and controversy in Alabama is attributable not to the conduct but the result of the election. It is but natural that politicians should be mortified at any expression of public condemnation, but it is the height of villainy in those in authority to attempt to evade it by a stretch of power alike illegal and oppressive. The Republicans are making history, and that history will utterly destroy them in 1872.

The Radicals are getting terribly alarmed at the prospect of the Democrats and Revenue Reformers being able to control the organization of the House in the Forty-second Congress. Forney calls for the repeal of the act which provides for the meeting of the new Congress on the 5th of March, as that would put off the meeting of Congress until December, and meanwhile he hopes something may turn up. This hot haste to undo their own work, does not look as if the Radicals were altogether satisfied with the result of the November election.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Rad.]

## CONVENT LIFE.

LECTURE BY MISS EDITH O'GORMAN.

Miss Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, delivered a lecture in Farwell Hall, last evening, entitled "Convent Life, and the Romish School System." There were about four hundred people present, a fair proportion of them ladies.

The lecturer commenced by referring to the wild enthusiasm which prompted a young girl to embrace the life of a nun. Anxious to make sure of her religious salvation. She became an inmate of St. Elizabeth's Academy, at Madison, N. J., on the 2nd of October, 1862, and a member of an order founded in 1633 in France, and introduced into this country in 1812 by Mother E. Seaton. Prior to the reception into the convent, the candidate was required to make a general and full confession of all the sins of her past life to the priest, in order that he might be acquainted with the experience of the mind he was to guide; and when in the convent she was taught to believe that the highest holiness consisted in the entire surrender of the will—physical, moral, and spiritual—to the Superior; was required to renounce father, mother, sister, and brother; to stifle every earthly tie, and bid farewell to home, country, and friends.

The lecturer believed, from having read of the pious lives of nuns, that they were devoted, and had dedicated themselves to the Almighty from pure and unselfish motives; but this delusion was dissipated—her great anticipations were one by one falsified, and her ardent enthusiasm, in which she had her home, soon cooled down to zero. Yet she was sincere and conscientious to the practice of appointed devoions and the discharge of her various duties. There was so much superstition, weakness, and folly among the nuns, that pity could not fail to be excited in an enlightened mind. After describing the ceremony of taking the vail, she repeated the curse which the Bishop uttered upon all those who attempted to induce the nuns to leave the convent life. She then asked if there were no provision in the laws of the country by which the confined nuns could leave the convent and return to their homes. The rules and the vows were very strict. Under the vow of poverty, the nuns were not allowed to give away anything without the permission of the Superior. She had given fifty cents to a starving family, and was obliged to subsist for two weeks on bread and water. If a pin, or a piece of thread, or any small thing, was seen upon the floor, it must be carefully put away. If a nun wanted a new dress, she must not make known her wish for one, but must wait patiently till it was given to her. They were taught to consider that nothing they had was their own, not even their body. It was a moral sin to use perfumery, and looking-glasses were entirely forbidden. She did not see her face for six years, and almost forgot how she looked. To stop and admire a beautiful flower was to break the vow of poverty, as it involved loss of time.

The vow of chastity forbade a sister to love any of the opposite sex, except Christ, her spouse. She must not look into a gentleman's face, or suffer her thoughts to dwell upon the other sex. When led to her father, she must not take his hand. She could not look out of a window or toward a door, to see who passed or came in, and must not look at strangers a second time. When the Superior said she must do anything she had to obey. If a priest took the hand of a sister, with whatever intention, she need not withdraw it. If in love with a priest, she was bound to tell him, and obtain his advice about it, and thus informed, the priest could take advantage of it. The sisters were forbidden to caress a baby, for fear maternal sympathies might be excited. There were sisters in the convents who preferred a terrestrial to a celestial spouse, and who had their lovers among the priests and laymen. The lecturer had known six sisters to be in love with a priest at once. In listening to the commands of the Superior, they knelt at her feet. Once for having screamed upon seeing a worm in the garden, she was compelled to eat the nasty, squirming thing because she had broken silence. The convent was a world which she compared to one wherein dwelled cross old maids and old bachelors.

She next gave an account of the daily life in a convent, and spoke of the confessional, where the priest could propound questions which would be considered insults if asked by another. Owing to this, she asked, how easy it was for an evil-disposed father to instil thoughts into the mind of the nun which would lead to her moral death. There were envy, malice, jealousy, and kindred passions in the convent, and the sisters became, in time, hardened hypocrites. Partiality, favoritism, prejudice, and cruelty exhibited their baneful influence throughout the cloister.

The lecturer then spoke on the school system, claiming that the children were not properly taught, and the orphans and those who attended the parochial schools were treated with barbarity. She mentioned several instances of little ones being inhumanly punished, and intimated, but did not say in so many words, that they had been murdered. She devoted a great deal of time to answering the charges of a correspondent of a Jersey City newspaper, he having stated that the fact that the children who attended the convent schools always came home well instructed and bearing no evidences of ill-treatment, went to show that Miss O'Gorman's statements were untrue. She replied that it was among the parochial schools where the beating and punishment was inflicted, and not in those instituiions where the children of the rich were sent to receive an education. After dwelling at some length upon that portion of her subject, she called upon every Christian to see that some laws were enacted which would liberate the enslaved nuns and restore them to the sphere in life for which God had fitted and intended them.

We had the pleasure of meeting in the Herald office this morning, Col. G. W. McCranie, the able editor of the fearless Democratic sheet, Monroe (La.) TELEGRAPH. The Colonel was *en route* for St. Louis on a business trip, and where we hope he will meet with a success commensurate with his worth. —*Vicksburg Herald, 1st inst.*

### Alliance between Russia and Prussia—Secret Treaty between England, France, and Austria—The Great Powers to have their Armies in the Field by Jan. 1.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special correspondent at London telegraphs as follows: I have undoubted information, which I will be able to substantiate in a few days by evidence, of the existence of a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Prussia, entered into before the present war between Prussia and France.

The fact recently discovered that, after the signing of the treaty of Paris in 1856, a supplementary secret treaty was concluded between England, France and Austria, by which these powers bound themselves to regard any infraction of the treaty of Paris by Russia as a *casus belli*, and to act aggressively with Turkey in such event, is regarded as

SERIOUSLY COMPROMISING ENGLAND,

and as freeing Russia from all obligation to respect the latter treaty.

The eighth article of the treaty of Paris provides that no signatary shall declare war in the event of any actual or supposed infraction of the treaty until after giving all signers an opportunity to inquire into the case and endeavor to secure by mediation a peaceful settlement. The secret treaty immediately afterward entered into by England, France and Austria is regarded as a violation of this article, and as implying treachery and bad faith toward the other signataries.

Great apprehension is expressed in England that in the event of a war with Russia resulting from these complications, the United States, acting upon the precedent set by England in the case of the Alabama, will cover the ocean with privateers under Russian letters of marque.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The excitement here concerning the Eastern question unabated. In official circles there is a strong belief that the moral support, at least, of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

SYMPATHIZE WITH RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette urges the sending of John Bright to Washington as Envoy of Great Britain, to insure pacific relations with America in the present crisis. It is reported that Russia has fifty iron-clad monitors at Nikolaieff drawing less than eighteen feet of water. The Russian fortifications of Azof have been greatly strengthened, and are represented to be impregnable. The Levant Herald of the 10th says it has reason to believe that the Pope has ordered the military reserves to be called into service. Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambasedor, has arrived at Constatinople

New York, Nov. 30, 5 p. m.—The steamer Robert Lowe sailed from Heart's Content on Saturday last to repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, which was injured about 600 miles from that point.

We have just received information that the cable of 1865 has also ceased to work, and that the fault is about the same distance from Heart's Content. It is, therefore, probable that the steamer has grappled the wrong cable, as the steamer is on the spot. It is hoped both cables will soon be repaired. Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with about its usual facility, it is from some unknown cause unable to transmit eastward, except with great difficulty and very slowly.

Notice is hereby given that for the present messages cannot be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest moment that messages can be received for Europe. [Signed] CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—General Halleck, who commands the division of the South, is opposed to the employment of regular troops in State elections except in extreme cases, and then after State power is exhausted. Halleck writes the Department here that he is assured by Federal civil officers that the employment of troops in executing judicial processes and enforcing revenue, seems to increase rather than diminish such force in civil matters. Hallleck says the ill-disposed become more and more exasperated at being coerced by a force which they think has been unconstitutionally employed against them, and the better disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes, on the plea that this duty now devolves upon the military.

The London Quarterly Review for October is the most brilliant number of that celebrated periodical which has appeared for many a day. Some of the very best writers have contributed single articles, any one of which is worth the price of a year's subscription. The article on the "German Patriotic Songs" will command general attention, and send the blood to the finger-ends of every one who sympathizes with poetry and patriotism. The two leading articles on the war are able and exhaustive. Those on the "Mismanagement of the British navy" and the "Inefficiency of the British Army," will be all the more interesting now that a general European war seems imminent. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street, New-York.

SPEND WISELY.—Look most at your spending. No matter what comes in if more goes out you will be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many make great waste. Hair by hair the heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch goes on the old cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save begin with your youth, there are many thieves down the red lane. In other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineaies. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young and you have a chance of rest when you are old.


DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID—1870.

OREGON.
INDIANA.
FLORIDA.
DELAWARE.
MISSOURI.
VIRGINIA.
MARYLAND.
ALABAMA.
ARKANSAS.
KENTUCKY.
TENNESSEE.
CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK.
CONNECTICUT.
NORTH CAROLINA.
WEST VIRGINIA.
PENNSYLVANIA.


### Invisible Capital.

Money and houses, and stocks and vessels and railroads are not the only capital in the world. There is a kind that political economists make no mention of—though the most material-minded men recognize and admit its value. It is within the reach of men who are destitute of all other kinds of capital—within the reach of the very poorest. Indeed, there is many a man who has started in life with nothing else, but, by the judicious use of it, has been enabled to grow rich and powerful. It is a good character. This is the first thing a young man needs in life. It is the first demand in business. There are many business men who do not possess it themselves, and who do not attempt to cultivate it; but even these discern and esteem it in others. There is no dishonest man who does not exact honesty of those whom he employs. He may deal unfairly with others, but he wants to be dealt fairly with himself. Inflexible integrity and good moral habits are the elements of good character; and though they may not command their real value at first, they will in the end. The world will, sooner or later, detect them, or do homage to them. The complications and subdivisions of business require that the heads of houses should place large trust in somebody; and here is where the arithmetical value of a good character is exhibited. In whom, of all the clerks and assistants in a large business, shall this trust be placed? Who shall be selected to share the employer's confidence? Not necessarily the smartest of his assistants, but that one whose proved integrity and known good habits mark him as the most reliable and faithful. All may possess these attributes; but, unfortunately, all do not possess them; and those who really do possess them are so few in number as to make the attributes themselves the more valuable for their scarcity. The young man who is strictly upright in all his dealings, who tells nothing but the truth, who faithfully fulfills his pledges and keeps his engagements even to his own detriment, and whose moral habits are correct—this is the person to whom employers love to confide important trusts, and whom they select for rare rewards and good salaries. No young man who possesses these qualities can be esteemed poor; and no young man who is destitute of them is likely to be steadily prosperous.—*Exchange.*

SOMETHING NEW.—COTTON MADE AT FIVE CENTS.—We were shown yesterday the drawing of a newly patented cotton cultivator, in the hands of Mr. N. H. Thomas, who tells us it will, with the labor of one man and two horses, do as much work in one day as fifteen men and five horses can do by cultivating in the ordinary manner. This new cultivator plows both sides of the cotton and chops it out to a stand by going one time over the row, and will easily cultivate ten to twelve acres per day. Mr. T. is the sole agent for the sale of this patent, and will take pleasure in showing it to any one desiring to see the great improvement of the age. The decline in cotton and scarcity of labor should induce planters to adopt labor-saving machines, particularly when so much land can be cultivated by one man and two mules.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Mark Twain produces one of the most striking cases of meanness on record. He says he knows a society which hired a man to blast rocks, and as he was pounding the powder with a crowbar an explosion took place, sending the man and crowbar out of sight.—Both came down all right, and the man went to work again propdy. But though he was gone only fifteen minutes, the company docked him for lost time."

### State of Parties in the Country.

The Washington Patriot, analyzing the elections of the last twelve months, says:

The force of these results of a single year would only be weakened by an extended comment. Summing up, we find the States of Connecticut, California, Nevada, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri, Indiana and Pennsylvania, which voted for Grant in 1868, are now going Democratic, and Illinois nearly balanced. Grant's majority on the popular vote was 309,722. The Radical loss in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, North Carolina, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, South Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and California—fourteen States—since 1868, is over 310,000 votes. With these figures we leave the subject to the judgment of all reflecting men.


FINE HORSES AND MULES.

THE undersigned would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they will arrive at Monroe on the 15th inst., with one hundred head of fine horses and mules, and would request them, if in need of first-class horses and mules, to await their arrival.

Having had occasion to visit this section of country last fall, with a lot of horses and mules, they feel confident that they have made a selection this time to suit the wants of all those desiring first-class horses and mules, and at reasonable prices.

TAYLOR & McMERTY.
November 12, 1870. n8tf

J. D. MILES & J. B. ASKEW,

DENTISTS,

No. 127 Washington Street,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

July 2, 1870. n1tf.y

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. DREYFUS & CO.,

*Successors to S. Weil & Bro.,*

GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA.

The above House will maintain the reputation of the old House, and

WILL SELL GOODS FOR CASH ONLY,

And positively

AT NEW ORLEANS PRICES.

They have just received—will be constantly receiving—a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
AND GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
PLANTATION
SUPPLIES,
MILLINERY AND
FANCY GOODS.

The Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats are all custom made, and

MANUFACTURED FOR THIS MARKET.

In making the above announcement, E. Dreyfus & Co. return thanks to the customers of S. Weil & Bro., and the public generally, and would be glad to receive them. They are assured of receiving the same attention as from the old House.

October 1, 1870. n2-1y

GRAND FAIR

For the benefit of the

METHODIST E. CHURCH SOUTH,

*in Monroe, Louisiana,*

December 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

EVERYTHING AT STORE PRICES.

The place to buy your Christmas Presents.
The place to buy your Christmas Candies.
The place to buy your Christmas Fruits.
The place to buy your Christmas Cakes.
The place to buy your Christmas Toys.
The place to meet your Friends.
The place to get a fine Supper.
The place to enjoy Yourself.
The place to do Good.

The Ladies propose this method of supplementing their collections for the new and beautiful BRICK CHURCH, now in process of erection, and promise the community a most elegant and agreeable entertainment. As the supper and many fancy articles have been contributed, and other things have been purchased in quantities at reduced rates, they can afford to retail them at prices prevailing in our own town.

They hope to obtain all the CHRISTMAS TRADE they are able to supply, and solicit that orders for special articles, or fruits, fancy goods, etc., in quantities, be handed in at the Parsonage, to Rev. C. P. EVANS.

They assure their friends there will be no disappointment in their prompt delivery.

For the benefit of persons living at a distance and others debarred attendance at night, the Fair Room will be kept open during the day.

Everything that the country and city markets can afford will grace the Supper Tables, and, as the Restaurant plan will be observed, purchasers will pay for only what they receive.

Come one! come all! Enjoy yourself, and aid a noble cause.

ADMISSION 25c.

At the same place and for the same cause, on the night of the 24th of December, there will be

A GRAND CHRISTMAS TREE.

*A Present for Everybody.*

Your money's worth guaranteed.
The children's jubilee.
At 5 o'clock, Christmas Eve, the curtain will be withdrawn from the tree, when every one in the room will receive a present.

Any person wishing to use the opportunity, will be allowed this means of presenting to his or her friends their material congratulations.

Admission to the Tree: ADULTS 50c; CHILDREN 25c.

Country papers favorable to the enterprise will please copy.

GOODS BELOW COST.

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION!

*COME AND BE SATISFIED.*

In consequence of the recent fire in Monroe, the undersigned is now offering to the public his remaining stock of merchandise at prices below first cost. He is selling at the following unprecedented low prices, to-wit:

Shoes from 50c to $2.00; Ladies' do 50c to $2.00; Best Prints at 10c; Delaines from 10c to 25c; Poplins, Alpacas, Merinos, Pure Linen Lawns at 25c.

On damaged goods a *Further Reduction* is made. His stock embraces—

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS,
SHEETINGS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, JEANS, LINSEYS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COVERLIDS, NOTIONS, &c.

*And also*

*CLOTHING, MEN'S HATS,*
*SHOES, AND BOOTS*
*HARDWARE, SADDLERY, &c.*

All of which are now offered without regard to cost price. Buyers will lose bargains by not calling at the old stand of Campbell, occupied now by the undersigned.

H. KING, AGENT.
Monroe, Sept. 24, 1870. n13tf


### Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

From Monroe to Vicksburg—Carrying all mail matter for the Western, Eastern, Middle, Pacific and Atlantic States, and New Orleans.
Departs daily at 5 A. M.;
Arrives daily at 7 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

From Shreveport to Monroe—
Arrives daily at 1 A. M.;
Departs daily at 6½ P. M.

From Camden, Ark., via Farmerville to Monroe, La.—
Arrives Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M.;
Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6½ P. M.; closes at 6 P. M.

From Monticello, Ark., via Bastrop, to Monroe—
Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M.;
Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 A. M. Closes evening previous at 9 o'clock.

From Hillsboro, Ark., via Quachita City to Monroe—
Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.;
Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. Closes evening previous at 9 o'clock.


NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT,

COTTON FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 60 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La

Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements, and Plantation Supplies. AIKEN & WATT.
September 25, 1870. n1ly

A. LEVY. I. L. HAAS.

LEVY & HAAS,

[*Formerly of Columbia, La.,*]

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Perdido Street, New Orleans.
ov15-1y

J. PINCKNEY SMITH,

COTTON FACTOR,

Commission Merchant and General Purchasing Agent,

No. 187 Gravier Street, New Orleans. n12tf

H. BLOCK. A. L. BRITTIN. JAS. S. M'CANDLISH.

BLOCK, BRITTIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

65 & 67 Canal, and 67 Common Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

December 18, 1869. n13ly

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

*Corner of Canal and Royal Sts., New Orleans.*

Importers of Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols; Manufacturers of Pure Coin Silverware. Prices low, and every article fully warranted. February 5, 1870. n29ly

S. L. JAMES. C. B. BUCKNER. TOM BYNUM.

JAMES, BUCKNER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, BARRELS,
HOGSHEADS AND BRICKS

*No. 19 Gravier Street, New Orleans.*

PIERSON & REWS,

[*Successors to Pilkin, Pierson & Co.*]

Dealers in

FINE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 15 and 17 Camp Street, opposite the City Hotel,

*NEW ORLEANS.*

Suits at $12, $15, $25 and $30; Overcoats at $10, $12, $15, and $20 to $40; also boys' clothing, prices moderate.

Goods warranted as represented. Planters and others are invited to call and examine prices. n9ly

PENN, PACE & SIMMONS,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 56 Union Street,

*NEW ORLEANS.*

December 18, 1869. n13ly

H. P. BUCKLEY,

*8 Camp Street, New Orleans,*

WATCHMAKER, AND DEALER IN FINE WATCHES,

Jewelry, silverware and spectacles,

ALSO, GUNS AND PISTOLS. v7ly

FELLOWS, FERGUSON & HERVEY,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 34 Perdido Street, New Orleans.

D. W. FELLOWS, Camden, Ark.
S. FERGUSON, Late Gillis & Ferguson, N. O.
CALVIN M. HERVEY, Hempstead Co., Ark.

December 19, 1869. n12ly

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

PETERSON, HILL & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Western Produce Merchants, Importers of Wines, Brandies 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. March 26, 1869. n27tf

EDWARD NALLE. R. C. CAMMACK.

NALLE & CAMMACK,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 108 *Gravier Street, New Orleans.*

Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton. February 26, 1870. n23ly

WITHERSPOON, MOSS & CO.,

*COTTON FACTORS,*

New Orleans and Vicksburg.
July 2, 1870. n1tf.y

JOSEPH PODESTA,

*Importer and Dealer in*

CONFECTIONERIES,

Fancy groceries, foreign and domestic fruits, wines, cordials, liquors, cigars, pipes, tobacco, crystalized fruits, fire works, &c.; this is the largest and most complete stock in this city, at wholesale and retail, at St. Louis or New Orleans prices.

He manufactures every variety of plain candies at 20c per pound, delivered at cars or steamboats, free of charge for package and drayage. Orders for weddings promptly and satisfactorily filled. He has fitted up in elegant Saloon for ladies and gentlemen, where coffee, fish, oysters and other delicacies can be had from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M.—Choice wines and cigars furnished at very low rates. Remember Joseph Podesta, Iron Front Block, No. 156 Washington Street, Vicksburg, Miss. July 2, 1870. n1tf.y-ebp