The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VII. MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872. NUMBER 51.

THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Saturday.

AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA

G. W. McCRANIE,

Editor and Proprietor.

AGENTS:

McIntyre & Co.....New Orleans.
Frank Michaux.....New Orleans.
Jas. C. Drew, and Behen Brothers, Traveling Agents.
All other agencies are hereby revoked.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "till forbid" and *charged accordingly.*

Editorial business notices will be made, free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper; for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.

An extra charge of 25 per cent will in future be made on all cuts above one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

TARIFF OF ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square (one inch of space or less), for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time under one month. For longer *periods as follows:*

NUMBER SQ'RES.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
One	$3 75	$ 7	$ 9	$ 13	$ 20
Two	7 50	12	15	22	30
Three	11 00	17	20	30	40
Four	15 00	22	25	38	50
Five	18 00	26	30	43	60
Ten (½-col.)	30 00	45	55	75	100
Fifteen (¾-col.)	45 00	60	75	100	140
Twenty-one(1 c.)	55 00	75	90	135	200

Cards of a *personal character*—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.

Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.

Any person sending us five new cash subscribers, at the same post office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis, for one year.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. G. Cobb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 19, 1871. 6v4-tf

Dr. T. P. Richardson,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Office adjoining Methodist church.
Special attention given to Chronic Surgical Cases. n20:1y

A. L. Slack,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to collections in North Louisiana. Aug. 26, 68.5:tf

Dr. T. W. Meagher,

HAVING permanently located in Monroe, offers his services in the different branches of his profession to the people of the city and vicinity. Office—On Grand street, next door below Dromgoole's Drug Store. May 18, 1872. 1y

L. N. Polk,

SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman. All orders left with Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La., will meet with prompt attention. Terms, CASH.
May 11, 1872. 34-1y

ISAIAH GARRETT. FRANKLIN GARRETT.

Garrett & Garrett,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, corner Wood and St. John Streets, (opposite Recorder's office), Monroe, La. Jan. 1, 1872. 1y

DR. J. CALDERWOOD. DR. THOS. Y. ABY.

Drs. Calderwood & Aby.

MONROE, LA.

OFFICE in rear of Bernhardt's building, Second street, between DeSiard and the Railroad. Jan 5, 1872 d&w

R. WILLIS RICHARDSON. ROB'T RICHARDSON. JAS. D. M'ENERY.

Richardsons & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government.
June 22, 1872. 40-tf

W. M. Deason, M. D.,

HAS permanently located in Monroe, and offers his professional services in all its various branches to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country, and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. He has had over twenty-five years' experience in his profession in the South.
Feb'y 17, 1872. 21:1y

C. H. MORRISON. W. W. FARMER.

Morrison & Farmer,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin and Caldwell, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts. Will also attend to all business intrusted to them in the State and Federal Land Offices. n41v3

Dr. Wm. Sandel

TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1872. 25-1y

JOHN M'ENERY. S. D. M'ENERY.

J. & S. D. McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n17tf

Dentistry.

DR. S. L. BRACEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Is willing to warrant all work. Office near the Courthouse and next door south of the *Ouachita Telegraph* office on Grand street, Monroe, La. v7-mar16:1y

Frank Moore,

PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office near room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La.
August 6, 1870.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOMER MASONIC

FEMALE COLLEGE.

The exercises of this Institution began on the first Monday in September last.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each—first ending the last of January; the second the last of June.

FACULTY:

L. F. WILCOX, President, and Prof. of Latin, Mental and Moral Science.
Miss A. CALHOUN, Teacher in Mathematics.
Miss L. TAGGART, Assistant in Literary Department.
N. A. BAUME, Prof. of Music and French.
Miss M. M. WILCOX, Assistant in Music.

TERMS:

Pupils admitted at any time and charged until end of session. No deduction in tuition except for protracted sickness.

Tuition, English	$3, $4 and $5.00 per mo.	
Instrumental Music, with use of instrument	6.00	"
Extra lessons in Vocal Music	4.00	"
French	2.00	"
Drawing	2.50	"
Board, exclusive of washing, lights, and articles for toilet, if paid in advance, for each session	12.50	"
If not so paid	15.00	"
Incidental, per session	1.00	"

Prof. Wilcox has now entered upon the labors of the tenth year of his connection as President, with the Homer Masonic Female College. During that time the range of studies has been as extensive as any institution of the kind, and the mode of instruction has been to impart a thorough knowledge of those studies. The discipline in the College and Boarding Department has been firm, constant, but parental. The health of the pupils has been invariably good. In confirmation of the above, reference is confidently made to the patrons of the Institution and former pupils scattered throughout North Louisiana.

Additions are being made to the Boarding House, so that a large number of pupils can be accommodated in the family of the President.

We, the undersigned, having been acquainted with the workings of the Institution during the time it has been under the management of Prof. Wilcox, very cordially recommend it to our friends as a suitable place to send their daughters.

F. A. JONES, W. M.,
A. WARD, S. W.,
JOHN S. YOUNG, J. W.,
and Judge Parish Court,
J. R. RAMSEY, Sec'y,
R. T. VAUGHN, Treas.,
J. C. EGAN, Judge District Court,
Rev. J. T. DAVIDSON.
Trustees.

Feb'y 3, 1872. 20:1y

OUACHITA FEMALE ACADEMY,

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies,

MONROE, LA.

The session of 1872-'73 will commence on Monday, the 2d day of September.

Mrs. T. W. BEXTON, Principal, and Instructress of the Primary Department.

THOS. O. BEXTON, Esq., Instructor of the Academic Department.

————, Instructress of French, and assistant in the English branches.

Mrs. L. W. WEDDELL, Instructress of Music.

Miss M. S. PHIPPEN, Instructress in Drawing, Painting in water colors or oil, embroidery and fancy needle work.

TERMS (PAYABLE MONTHLY):

Primary Classes	$3.00 per mo.	
Middle "	4.00	"
Academic "	5.00	"
French "	3.00	"
Music (with use of instrument)	6.00	"
Board, including washing, lights, &c.	20.00	"
Drawing, Painting, &c., at teachers' charges.		

Aug. 26, 1872. 30-tf

HOMER COLLEGE.

This College, now in its twelfth scholastic year, is in session from the first Tuesday in September to Commencement Day, Wednesday after third Sunday in June. The corps of instruction is full; the course of study ample; the library and apparatus adequate; the endowment in hopeful progress; locality eminently healthful, and community intelligent and refined.

Tuition, $4.00 and $5.00 per month, in advance, for the term. Board, from $12.50 to $15.00 per month. Contingent, $1.50.

For further particulars, address Rev. J. E. Conn, President H. C.

W. F. MORELAND,
mar16:26tf Pres't Board of Trustees.

UNIVERSITY of NASHVILLE, TENN.

Collegiate and Preparatory Departments.

Next session opens

September 2, 1872.

Courses, Classical, Scientific and Elective.
Discipline, Military.
Expenses, Moderate.
Attendance, last session, 495 in all departments.
For Catalogue, address

E. KIRBY SMITH,
48:1m Chancelor.

HOTELS.

LEWIS HOUSE,

Op. Catholic Church and Female Academy,

MONROE, LA.

M. J. Lewis, Proprietor.

This house is under the efficient management of Mr. Wm. Lewis, who has twenty-five years' continuous experience in the business. Well-regulated, neatly kept, and supplied with excellent beds and table-fare, the Lewis House, located near the wharf and passed going and coming by the Shreveport stages, is confidently recommended to the traveling public as a model hotel.
October 1, 1870. n2:1y

MONROE HOUSE,

Jackson Street, adjoining Methodist church,

The undersigned has taken charge of this house, and intends making it a first-class boarding house, and is now prepared to receive boarders by the week or month as may be desired. Rooms large, spacious and well-ventilated, and suitable for families. No pains will be spared by the proprietor to make his guests comfortable. Charges to suit the times. JAS. A. LAWLER.
March 25, 1872.—28:1y

OUACHITA HOUSE.

Cor. DeSiard and Third Sts., Monroe, La.

J. L. Hausicker, Proprietor.

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 effort to make all comfortable who may favor him with their patronage. April 21, '69. 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

TIN, IRON AND COPPER

MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned announces that, having employed the services of Mr. JNO. L. MOORE, he is prepared to fill orders for all descriptions of Tinware and for articles made of Copper or Iron, and will guarantee satisfaction. Repairs of all kinds promptly *executed.*

A good supply of Stoves, office and cooking, and of stamped tinware, kept on hand. Shop on Grand street, opposite McFee's Drug store. J. W. LOCKE.
March 9, 1872. 25 1y

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The undersigned takes pleasure in making known that he is now as well prepared as before the war, if not better, to do all kinds of work, either in

Manufacturing or Repairing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HACKS, ETC.

Ready made work kept on hand; specimens of which may be seen by calling at the Factory. He will also carry on a general Blacksmith's shop, arranged to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Terms reasonable.
April 26 1866. n30-¶ FR. ENDOM.

C. BOFENSCHEN,

—DEALER IN—

Fine gold and silver Watches, and French and American Clocks, fine solid gold Jewelry, Pianos and Melodions, Musical Instruments of all descriptions, sheet music, &c., and solicitor for the celebrated pianos of the St. Louis Manufacturing Company. dec20—d3m:wy

FURNITURE STORE,

AND FURNITURE REPAIRING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand a well selected stock of *Office and Household Furniture, Wooden Coffins, Metalic Burial Caskets, Coffin Trimmings such as Handles, Plates, Screws, etc.* Terms, Cash. Store on DeSiard street, near H. Kindermann's.

J. E. PETERS.
Monroe, La., March 18, 1871. n26-tf

GEORGE KŒHLER,

Gunsmith, Monroe, La. Dealer in

GUNS, PISTOLS, CAPS, TUBES, CARTRIDGES, POWDER FLASKS, PATENT ELASTIC GUN WADS,

Repairing of all kinds neatly done, at 25 per cent. below former prices, and work guaranteed. June 18, 1870. 1y

WAGONS, BUGGIES,

CARRIAGES AND DRAYS.

Made and repaired, with full guarantee, by the undersigned, upon reasonable terms. The Shoeing of horses will receive particular attention. E. MILLER,
DeSiard street, Railroad crossing.
March 9, 1872. 25 1y

SAINT LOUIS CARDS.

T. S. REED,

WITH

ORR & LINDSLEY,

Wholesale Boots and Shoes,

500 Main Street, St. Louis.

Feb'y 10, 1872. 21:1y

ELON G. SMITH. J. L. CHEATAM.
J. W. DRAUGHON.

SMITH, CHEATAM & CO.,

(Successors to Elon G. Smith & Co.)

Pork Packers, Provision and Commission Merchants,

Corner Third and Spruce streets, St. Louis.
September 9, 1871. n51:1y

SNIDER & HOLMES,

Dealers in every description of

PAPER, PRINTING INK, CARD STOCK AND ENVELOPES,

No. 103 N. Second Street, St. Louis.
Manufacturers of the Franklin and Fair Grove celebrated Book and News Paper.
September 24, 1870. n1:1y

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE firm of PICO & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, and having purchased the goods, groceries, &c., comprising the stock of the late house, I will continue the business in my own name dating from July 1st, 1872.

The claims of every kind due the late firm are in my hands for collection.

F. W. MICHAUX.
Monroe, July 12, 1872.

In retiring from business, we cheerfully and cordially recommend our successor, Mr. F. W. MICHAUX, to the public and the patrons of the late house.

PICO & CO.
Monroe, July 13, 1872. 43:tf

OUACHITA LIVERY

AND SALE STABLE,

H. G. DOBSON, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Third and DeSiard Streets, Monroe, La

Horses, buggies and hacks kept for hire. Horses and mules bought and sold. Good lots for drovers connected with the stable.

SHREVEPORT STAGE OFFICE AT THIS STABLE.
October 15 1870. n4:1y

PROVISIONS! FEED! LUMBER!

I HAVE on hand, for sale at lowest cash prices, a consignment of

CORN, HAY, OATS, BRAN,

FLOUR AND PORK,

all of choice quality. Also

80,000 FEET FINEST PINE AND CYPRESS LUMBER,

the best ever offered in this market.—For sale at very reasonable prices.

JNO. E. HANNA.
July 1, 1871. 41-tf

GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

DEALER IN WESTERN PRODUCE,

MONROE, LA.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Bran, Pork, Bacon and Flour sold on consignment. 25—1y

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, on the corner of Grammont and Catalpa streets; lot fronts 100 feet on Grammont and runs back 196 feet; neat house with six rooms; good kitchen and garden; a number of the very best fruit trees. For particulars, apply to
jan6tf Mrs. C. WRIGHT, Monroe.

Warning to Southern Men.

[From the New York Tribune.

Now that the Presidential campaign has begun in earnest, we shall hear from the Southern States frequent rumors of disorders and Ku Klux outrages. These rumors will not be so frequent as they would have been, had Congress adopted the President's pet scheme of buying up the telegraph lines, and putting them under the management of the Postoffice Department; but even in private hands the telegraph is not infallible; operators and reporters are subject to like passions with other men; and the desire for a startling item, which is constant in the reporter's bosom, will help the manufacturers of spurious news.

For months past the common testimony of all has declared the South as peaceful as Massachusetts. The Ku Klux organization is known to have been entirely abandoned. Southern men are doing all in their power to secure it. On all accounts we welcome the purpose and the practice. But do they realize how important it is that they should be on their guard, and conduct themselves during the canvass with uncommon prudence? There will not be wanting base persons, ready and eager to inflame the old wounds, to bring on collisions between the whites and blacks, or between Republicans and Democrats, and they may be certain that from now until next November every affair of fisticuffs in any Southern State will be magnified by the Grant papers into a new Rebellion, and every murder or wounding made to appear to the Northern public as another Ku Klux outrage. If a negro laborer is discharged, some one will be found to represent this as a proscription for principle's sake; and we do not doubt that before three weeks are over, the Grant press will teem daily with reports of murderous Ku Klux assassinations, and a desperate attempt will be made to alarm the Northern voters, by pictures of disorder and lawlessness in the South. The truth is, a good, square, atrocious piece of lawlessness and violence in the South would just now be a god-send to the Grant party. If they could prove within the next two months that half a dozen negroes had been burned at the stake in Alabama; and that a number of white women and children had attended the incremation and waved Confederate flags over the flames, Grant's fuglemen would at once "thank God, and take courage." They are just now a little blue and disheartened, and stand badly in need of something of this kind, for they have no arguments to offer.

We trust Southern Democrats will give no occasion for evil reports. It is their duty, as citizens of a free country, and as the more influential citizens of their States, not merely to keep the peace themselves, but to see that it is kept. They have a right freely to vote themselves, and it is their duty to see that their opponents freely exercise the same right. They have a right peacefully to discuss the political questions at issue in the campaign; and we can not but believe that they can present to their own people so forcible a case as to carry with them the greater part of the independent voters in their States. But their opponents have the same right of peaceable discussion; and wherever rowdies or evil disposed persons may attempt to interfere with this right, Southern Democrats ought to be the first and most conspicuous to interpose their protecting arm.

There is but one thing, as we believe, that can re-elect Grant, and that is a new out break of violence in the Southern States; or, what would answer the same purpose, plausible false reports of violence in the South as would thoroughly annoy the Northern mind. The Grant leaders and managers are everywhere talking about "the Rebellion." That is their political stock in trade. They appeal to the "Union sentiment." They curry favor with the "Union soldiers," as though these had not, seven years ago, become citizens; they are doing their best to preach up a new crusade against the South. It belongs to Southern Democrats to defeat this atrocious and unpatriotic plot, and the way to do it is to maintain—as they can—even better order in the South than is observed in the North. And for the rest, when a lie is reported, let it be at once fully and authoritatively proved to be a lie. That can and ought to be done.

"I keep the best bread," said a certain baker to a poor fellow who complained of the inferior quality of the article he had purchased of him the day before. "I don't doubt it," replied the customer. "Then why do you complain?" asked the baker. "Because I would suggest that you keep the bad and sell the best," was the reply. He went out and safely dodged a bread tin.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Blackwell are all about to take the stump for Grant and Republicanism.

Edwin Adams is threatened with a failure of voice; Jefferson with an impairment of eye-sight, and the world with a loss of two good actors.

The druggist Helmbold is living in Paris. He says he is penniless, but his wife has a fortune.

Is Stanley a Fraud?

We re-produce the subjoined special to the St. Louis *Democrat:*

NEW YORK, August 28.—The efforts of several papers in the last few days to show that Stanley's discovery of Livingstone is a pretense are the general topics of conversation, and the opinion rapidly increases that the whole affair is a hoax. Important revelations concerning this matter are promised in a day or two by several persons who know Stanley, and were familiar with his plan at the time of the expedition to Abyssinia and previous to his departure for Zanzibar. Several scientific gentlemen discussed the subject last evening, and their opinion was unanimous that Stanley's story is false. Comparisons of Livingston's letter to Bennett with the private letters of Stanley show a wonderful similarity of hand-writing, and several experts pronounce them identical. Discrepancies pointed out by the World and the Sun are to be followed by others. The letter to Livingston's brother in Canada has been sent for, and pages from it will be compared with the private letters known to be from Stanley's hand. A private letter from a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London says corroborating proofs are daily increasing that Stanley went to Africa as far as Ungayemba, when he learned of Livingstone's death, and obtained his diary and several other articles belonging to him. Knowing it to be a great feat to find Livingstone alive he concluded to make up a story and fabricate letters to corroborate his own statements. His denunciation of DeLirk is considered part of the plan to break the force of the letters. The exposure of Stanley's frauds and remarks about the slave trade are intended to divert attention. The letters say the English savans are nearley unanimous in regarding Stanley's story with distrust, and believe that he has imposed upon the Herald and through it upon the whole world.

A New York dispatch of the twenty-ninth ultimo says:

The Herald denies the imputation of fraud cast upon Stanley's discovery of Livingstone, and gives the evidence of former correspondents of Livingstone, a son of Professor Stearns, of Amhearst College, who testify to the belief that the letters received from Livingstone are in the traveler's handwriting, and not Stanley's.

Sealing the Vow.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from the Round Lake camp meeting, tells the following story:

Many people sleep in the same tent here, being separated by partitions. As young Methodist fellows are thrown with pretty young ladies a good deal, it is nothing against them that they sometimes fall in love.

Last night, they say, this happened: A young Methodist fellow from Ballston had become quite interested in the pretty daughter of a religious farmer. Last night, while a dozen of old cold-hearted fellows were trying to sleep, they were continually disturbed by the lovers' spooney talk which they distinctly heard through the cotton cloth partition.

They heard him say in a low, sweet Clarendon voice, "Now, Caroline, dear, do let me seal the vow—do!"

"No, James, I can not. What would my father and mother say?" replied a sweet girlish voice.

"But, Caroline, you have promised to be mine—now let us seal the vow—let us, do let us—won't you?—do kiss me!"

"No, James, I cannot, O, I cannot—"

In a moment the tent partition parted, and a big whiskered brother, who wanted to sleep, shouted, "For God's sake, Carrie, let Jim seal that vow. He'll keep us awake all night if you don't."

That vow was sealed.

The evidence of Radical frauds has become so palpable and mountainous in North Carolina that the Democratic-Liberal allied managers have at last determined to contest the election of Caldwell. In view of the facts, any other course would be a manifest injury to the Conservative majority of votes. It is clear that the apparent majority against Merrimon and the friends of reform was procured by the most impurtent intimidation, bribery, false registration, manipulation of returns and other corrupt pratices on the part of the Grantites; and the circular of the Liberal Executive Committee announcing the proposed investigation and trial, truly promises that it is no more than due to the honest people of all parts that these frauds should be exposed, the laws enforced and the purity of the ballot-box maintained. The circular has been widely distributed among the friends of reform throughout the State. It urges the recipients to co-operate with the committees in ensuring the ultimate triumph of right and justice. The sentiment which actuates the North Carolina Conservatives is the sentiment of the Liberal party everywhere. There is no disposition to deprive Mr. Caldwell of any office to which he is entitled; but the honest voters of any country are sick of the prevailing taint of Radical corruption, and are determined to eradicate it.

Moral Contagion.

In a short pamphlet of twenty-four pages Dr. Despine treats of a matter observed by all who read the newspapers—we mean the fact that crimes, particularly those of a graver description, generally occur in epidemics. To prove this point, Dr. Deepine, in the first division of his paper, records a large number of murders, suicides, robberies, &c.; on these it is not necessary to dwell, but we shall pass on to his second division—the law which regulates moral contagion. The following is what is said on this matter: Moral contagion, being a natural phenomenon, is consequently one of the laws to which God had subjected all created things. We succeed in the discovery of this law by analyzing moral facts and by studying the circumstances in which they occur, in the same manner as we succeed in discovering the laws which preside over the phenomena of the physical and organic worlds, by studying perseveringly the facts appertaining thereto as well as the conditions in which they are produced. Now, the conclusion to be drawn from the facts which we have related is forcibly this, which will represent the law that has directed the commission of these acts: Every manifestation of the instincts of mind, of the sentiments and passions in individuals who are capable of feeling them in a certain intensity. This law explains how a certain act infects some and not others. One could not better compare man's moral nature than to a sounding board (*table d'harmorte.*) The sounding of one note causes vibrations in the same note in all the boards, which, being susceptible of emitting it, are influenced by the sound emitted. In the same way, the manifestation of a sentiment, of a passion, excites the same instinctive element in every individual susceptible, by his moral constitution, of feeling more or less acutely this same instinctive element.—*Journal of Mental Science.*

Claiborne Parish in the June Convention.

At the request of the Advocate, we copy the following:

An article headed the "Liberal Bolters and the June Convention," states that the Sandidge resolution embodied the ideas of the Liberal Party in calling for a future convention and as such was voted down by W. F. Blackman, assisted by Judge Young and Napier Bartlett.

The vote of Claiborne was indeed thrown against the resolution, under the impression that another for adjournment without nomination, and which expressed the liberal wishes where the other did not, would be immediately after offered. It was owing to the strong appeal made by democrats who were supposed to favor cooperation that the resolution was by the Claiborne delegation voted down, and for the truth of these facts we call upon Col. McEnery as a witness. The surprise felt by the delegates at the unexpected turn which matters were subsequently made to take, led to the absenting of Messrs. Young and Bartlett from the Convention, and to the expression at the time, of the same views, which they have since maintained. Lastly, a refusal to be buond by the action of the Convention, and a withdrawal from the Claiborne delegation was reduced to writing by one of the delegates. The withdrawal of the others in writing would have followed, but for a doubt entertained that they ought not to formally separate the parish from the party until deliberation in public meeting. This latter was subsequently done, and the delegates have done nothing more than abide by the unanimously expressed will of the parish, to which alone and not to any convention, they were responsible.

Location of the Great Refracting Telescope.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 7.]

Professor Davidson, of the Coast Survey, is experimenting near Summit Station, on the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation 7,200 feet above the sea, to determine the relative importance of gteat and small attitudes in the use of the telescope for investigations of physical astronomy. It is understood that he has been completely successful, and will recommend a location about 10,000 feet above the sea near the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, from which it can be readily reached by a short and easily constructed wagon road. Professor Young, of Dartmouth College, has been experimenting with larger instruments, at Sherman, on the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 8,242 feet above the sea.

The results of these observers will be presented in reports that will probably lead to the locating of the twenty-seven inch refracting telescope at one of these elevations. The lenses for this telescope are being ground by the Messrs. Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the United States Government, at an expense of nearly fifty thousand dollars. With such a telescope, and the high magnifying power of which it will admit the use, there is not over one or two nights per year on the low Atlantic coast where it could be used with its highest magnifying powers. On the Sierra, with our long freedom from clouds many more favorable opportunities must exist for observations, and we may look forward for marvelous revelations in physical astronomy.