Ouachita Telegraph.

G. W. McCRANIE, Editor.

MONROE, LA., SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

THE NEW YORK PANIC.

New York city has had a huge sensation in the suspension of a number of brokers, bankers and speculators. It appears that the trouble originated with the failure of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., and that this house suspended because of heavy payments made to sustain the North Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation of great pretensions and of small realities. One speculative firm after another followed the suspension of Cooke & Co., and Wall street went wild. Railroad stocks tumbled down, and a general money panic, resulting from speculations in stocks—paper promises—followed. The Government was invoked to interfere to save the sinking firms, but the Secretary of the Treasury has been reluctant to yield to the demands made for his interference. That functionary does not appear to recognize that the Government—itself a speculator and a huge banking house—has any obligation resting upon it to restore the speculative equilibrium, although it buys and sells bonds, hoards specie and sets itself up as Imperator in the world of finance. Perhaps the secret is that the Government is to make money by the crash in New York. At least, we find that the National Government is—what it was never intended to be—a pecuniary power in the land. Its aid has been prayerfully sought after, and persistently refused, and refused, as we understand, mainly to strengthen and consolidate the Government at Washington. The plain inference is, that the Federal Treasury is *de facto* comptroller of the finances—the demand and supply of money—of the United States.

Happily, the panic in New York will affect but little the financial ability of the Southern States. The crops are made—*and the money due the maker must come!* We would esteem it a blessing for the cotton planter, and all his dependents, if the whole cotton crop of this year could be held back until the wild and reckless spirit of speculation common to New York could be forever overthrown. The reign of monopolies, rings and monied kings would then receive a wholesome lesson.

A writer in the Intelligencer, signing himself "An Intimate Friend," (of Judge Crawford's,) calls in question some of the statements of fact made by the TELEGRAPH concerning the deceased Judge.

This writer leaves the impression that Judge Crawford and Mr. Harris were assassinated by "Franklin desperadoes" who believed there was, with such officers, "some chance for punishment." We did not understand that Franklin parish was suspected of any part in the assassinations, and we do not see that "Intimate Friend" affords any proof, either, that Franklin parish, although "something new" had occurred there in the indictment of a number of citizens, was concerned in the deed. His innuendoes are not proof—first, because no known individual's are, and second, because no anonymous writer's insinuations are worth a copper.

But whether bad men in one parish, or the other, did the act, makes no difference to us. In fact, we have not pretended to say where the suspected criminals lived.

The writer in the Intelligencer is evidently a botch in other respects. He and Judge Crawford's friends are ignorant, he says, that Judge Crawford ever swore that he had been in danger of assassination. No man ought to be held accountable for such ignorance, except the parties themselves. It is not our business to buy books and newspapers, and distribute them gratuitously. But Judge Crawford *did* swear before a Congressional committee, in 1869, exactly what we said he did, and his testimony "Intimate Friend" may hunt up and read for himself. We have neither the time nor the patience to instruct him.

In an article upon the alleged frauds in the election of 1872, the Homer Iliad makes the assertion that the Editor of this paper had Capt. Scott removed from the office of Supervisor of Claiborne parish because he (Scott) could not be used in the Fusion interests.—This is only partly true: We accept the responsibility for Scott's removal; in fact, we demanded his removal, and he was removed — finally. But our action was based upon reliable information that Scott was thoroughly in sympathy with Grant, Kellogg and Morey, and supported that ticket, and not because he could not be "used" by the Fusionists. We never thought about "using" either the man or the office, but we were wide-awake enough not to submit quietly to a *Fusion* arrangement that placed an enemy in power.

"BLESSED CHARITY."

"Tell the Newspapers."---The Champion Hypocrite.

Perhaps the community was never more electrified than it was last evening when the Herald published the facts in regard to that magnificent donation of Kellogg's $1000 to the Shreveport sufferers. Some people there were who thought the man, while equal to almost any political trickery, however disreputable, would flinch from attempting so bold a fraud, so infinite a piece of littleness as to arrogate to himself the credit for a donation of money which was not his to give, but which belonged to the State. They thought that the man had possiby been maligned by his political enemies and that he was like the Devil, in not being quite so bad as he is painted.

But the publication of that dispatch just upset and forever banished any lingering faith, even the few individuals above mentioned entertained for him. Some of Kellogg's friends, i. e., his appointees to office, blustered consideraby and swore "it was all a Herald fabrication," that "the Hearald would be compelled to take it back," etc., etc. Now, the Herald does not propose to take it back; on the contrary, we reaffirm, with emphasis, our previous statement, and we challenge contradiction.

We dare Mr. Clarke, the Governor's Secretary, to declare over his signature that a dispatch, the purport of which is as follows, was not received by him:

"Make out a warrant on the contingent fund; get Clinton to audit it, and Johnson, at Folger's office, to cash it; pay to the Howards. Tell the newspapers."

Is that plain enough?

We have no special admiration for Mr. Kellogg; we never laid claim to any, but we would not willingly or knowingly malign him. This is simply a matter of *fact*, as Mr. Grandgrind would say, and we have no desire to romance about it, or to embellish it in any way whatever. It is an act which stands out in its repulsive nakedness to shock the sensibilities of all honorable and decent men—an act which, for low cunning and deceit, has never been surpassed, if equaled.—*N. O. Herald.*

Commenting upon the exposures of the Herald, the Shreveport Times, from the midst of the pestilence—the distresses of the very presence of want, affliction, suffering, and death wide-spread—utters these manly words, which we fully endorse:

We published with some reluctance last week, a dispatch from the columns of the New Orleans Times, from the creature Kellogg, donating $1000,00 to this city. We published the dispatch reluctantly, for we regarded the donation not of one prompted by charity and humanity, but in reality as a bid for the good will of the public; as a cheap effort to buy from a stricken people immunity for the most shameful and dastardly crimes against their liberties. As for our part, had the matter been wholly in our hands, and W. P. Kellogg had tendered this people one thousand dollars, or any other sum, we should have spurned both him and his gift. We should have done this, because we believe there are higher considerations than human suffering and than life and death, and those considerations are self-respect, public liberty and public honor. All these and Mr. Kellogg and his ring of scoundrels in their dastardly ambition have set at defiance and trampeled under foot, and he deserves at our hand, only contempt, hatred and scorn. Mr. Kellogg and his carpet-baggery, we regard as a worse pestilence than the yellow fever; in fact all the epidemics that have ever devastated Louisiana in the present and years past, have not done this State one hundredth part the damage that has been inflicted upon it by the carpet-baggery of which Kellogg is the vilest representative. For these reasons we were reluctant to publish his donation, though we felt that after plundering the State of hundreds of thousands, he could well afford to give to a conscience fund one thousand. But it seems by the following from the New Orleans Herald, that he has not done this, and that even at this sad moment, he has robbed the State to dispense his charities.

Mr. Joseph Arch, the world-known champion of the agricultural laborers of England, who arrived in Canada last week from Europe on his way to this country, having been duly interviewed by an American reporter, thus states the object of his voyage:

I am here to learn the truth about the emigrant question. My duty is to the laborers of England. I did not come in the interest of a speculative emigration scheme. I did not come to pander to the crotchets of demagogues. You have broad lands in America.—English farm hands make desirable immigrants. Help them to get here. Give the immigrant good land and ask of him payment in easy installments. You may have to lend a little Government aid till the first crop is harvested, but after that he is independent and ready to repay the money you have advanced.

The Hon. Wm. Allen, Democratic nominee for Governor of the State of Ohio, appears to be the strongest candidate of the party since the war.

GONE UP AT LAST.

[St. Louis Republican.]

The announcement of the failure of of the houses of J. Cooke & Co., in New York and Philadelphia, dragging along with them or seriously embarrassing the dependencies of Washington and London, creates but little surprise in this quarter and less sympathy. This was one of those gigantic houses whose fortunes grew out of the misfortunes of the nation. Granting all that may be asserted of Jay Cooke's services in placing the seven-thirty loan at a time when the Government was an urgent borrower, it must be said after all that he received his reward in immediate and ample munificence. If you call Jay Cooke patriotic, we retort that the potriotism which paid a commission of from one to five per cent. was of a kind which any manner of man would be glad to devote to any sort of a country if he could only get the chances and the special privileges that were accorded to Jay Cooke. But the colossal fortune which this ring of thrifty Philadelphians wrung from the agony of the nation has been squandered, as was fitting, in a futile effort to to foist upon the capitalists of the world one of the of the sublimest financial frauds that has been seen since the South Sea Bubble of Walpole's time.

There was a time when Cooke might have made his millions an instrument of real good, of substantial public benefit. But the way to do it was not by burying them in the Arctic snow drifts or scattering them to the boreal winds that sweep across the sterile table-lands of Northern Dakota. It is now about three years since it was announced with a flourish of trumpets and clashing of ink-horns, that Jay Cooke, the daring and successful financier who rescued the nation from the jaws of bankruptcy, would build a railroad from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound. From the city of Duluth to the metropolis of Seattle. Grand inception. Magnificent undertaking. But there were those who looked on the map, and when they had vaguely traced with doubting finger the probable route of this railroad, that began nowhere; ran through an unknown and trackless land and ended where it began, shook their heads. The loyal heart was beating high then. Colfax had been lecturing the people on the holy duty of aiding the Union Pacific Railroad, and nobody dreamed that a Credit Mobilier was using the glamour of Schuyler's smooth phrases as a cover under which to appropriate the money they might invest. What was to hinder Jay Cooke from getting up a Credit Mobilier of his own? His name was already dear to the patriotic heart of the plethoric Northeast. Schuyler would lecture for a reasonable per noctem; and the agents of Jay Cooke & Co., could go to Europe, backed by the prestige of a house that had been the accredited financial agent of the Government. A limitless land grant could be got. Congress would vote a munificent subsidy. Everything could be organized on a scale of grandeur commensurate with the sublimity of the game that was to be played. A few hundred miles of road would be built—possibly the entire line—at a cost of about half the Government subsidy. The other half and the proceeds of all the bonds that could be negotiated in this country and Europe, would be clear profit. Here was a giant fortune, and Jay Cooke & Co., grasped at it, slipped and fell.

For a time things had gone on quite swimmingly. The reports of the progress of the road from day to day pointed conclusively to the final discovery, somewhere in the midst of the "Bad Lands" of the Unkkappa Sioux, of the long-sought Utopia. The bonds were selling well. But in an evil hour a reporter stole the records of a Pennsylvania court. Then came the Credit Mobilier expose. And then inquisitive people began to inquire if it would not be well to look into this other Pacific Railroad a little. The pretense of investigation, trifling as it was, which followed, gave the keen nostrils of a newspaper the scent of the corruption that had been whitewashed but not disinfected. The result was that a newspaper correspondent went there to see, and when he had told the truth of what he saw, there was no more ready sale for Jay Cooke & Co's., Northern Pacific bonds. This is all about the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., of New York and Philadelphia, and the Washington house of Henry D. Cooke. One thing may be said at the close: Mr. H. V. Redfield, of the Cincinnati Commercial, has brought his game at last, and it is a pretty big game, too.

THE PARISHES.

CONCORDIA.

[From the Vidalia Eagle.]

Four horse thieves have been arrested in this parish during the last two months. If every parish in the State would do like old Concordia, horse thieves would find Louisiana a hard road to travel.

BOSSIER.

[From the Banner, 20th.]

Provisions are becoming rather scarce in this section. Corn is hard to get at $1 per bushel, and meal commands $2. There is no lard and bacon here at any price. Beef, when it can be had, is selling at 6@7 cents.

FRANKLIN.

[From the Sun, 19th.]

A coincidence of a sad character has just occurred—a father, son and daughter each lost a child within a short period of time—the two former, Mr. Ed. and Wm. O. Parker buried their babes on the 15th instant, at the same time, and the latter, Mrs. N. A. Wiggers, her's on the 18th. The three families live in different parts of the parish. No other burials occurred between them.

WEBSTER.

[From the Index, 20th.]

There is no yellow fever in Minden as yet; nevertheless, the report has gone out that we have several cases. We suppose that this report sprung from the fact that a negro boy who left Shreveport when the pestilence first appeared there died in this town a few days ago. Physicians here inform us that the disease is not contagious, but is wholly atmospheric. Upon this theory, which no doubt is correct, Minden, being far remote from the infected city, Shreveport, is not in the least danger.

LINCOLN.

[From the Sentinel, 20th.]

Cotton-pickers are in demand in this immediate vicinity. Seventy-five cents per hundred pounds and board are offered.

The constant train of cotton wagons passing through town every day on their way to Trenton certainly indicates that business there is improving.

Cotton has opened remarkably fast during the past two weeks. The weather has been quite favorable for picking, and the farmers seem to be making good use of so opportune time. We hear of some hands picking from 150 to 200 pounds a day.

THE EPIDEMIC IN SHREVEPORT.

We take the following from the Daily Times of the 23d:

We still hear of new cases among the whites of the city, though the subjects to work on are limited. Within the last two days the disease has attacked the black people, and many of them have been taken down. The increase in the suburbs is fearful, hardly missing a person as it extends its territory.—Several families have all their number down. The disease is certainly malignant when it takes acclimated whites and robust negroes. The cloudy cool weather has an injurious effect on those who are sick and many of them have had symptoms. Among our prominent citizens who have died since our last report were O. T. Collins, of the firm of Mundy & Collins; and R. D. Sale, of the firm of Sale & Murphy; and C. O. Phelps, City Recorder; and Dr. J. B. Wise.

HOW GREENBACK PAPER IS MADE.

All the paper for the money issued by the United States government is manufactured on a 62-inch Fourdriner machine, at the Glen Mills, near West Chester, Pa. Short pieces of red silk are mixed with the pulp in the engine, and the finished stuff is conducted to the wire without passing through any screens, which might retain the silk threads. By an arrangement above the wire cloth, a shower of short pieces of fine blue silk thread is dropped in streaks upon the paper while it is being formed. The upper side, on which the blue silk is dropped, is the one used for the face of the notes, and, from the manner in which the threads are applied, must show them more distinctly than the reverse side, although they are imbedded deeply enough to remain fixed. The mill is guarded by officials night and day to prevent the abstraction of any paper.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

The Claremdon (S. C.) Press contains an account of a wooden railway (or tramway) lately finished, from Manning Courthouse 15½ miles to the nearest point on the nearest railroad. The whole structure is similar to other roads, except in place of iron it has wooden stringers, 4x5 inches, fastened to the ties by long iron spikes, passing through both stringer and tie. The stringers are five inches face and the wheels are five inches face, the friction being distributed over wide surfaces.—The flanges are 2½ inches deep, to prevent running off. A portion of the road has been in operation five months, and the stringers are smooth. The rolling stock is common, but quite effectual. The engine, worth only $1800, carries eight cars, loaded, fifteen miles per hour. The road is regarded as a success, and answers all purposes. It has cost $1,209 per mile. By the road 50,000 pounds can be sent twice a day.

Says the Cincinnati Volksfreund: "It is maintained that the Democratic party gave its organization the death stroke when it indorsed the Republican Greeley in Baltimore. We would like to ask whether the Republican party ceased to exist when it named itself the Union Republican party, or when it nominated the Democrat Andrew Johnson for the office of Vice President and the Democrat Brough for the office of Governor of Ohio? Just as the Republican party still exists in spite of all this, so also the Democratic organization in its full integrity stands forth."

Intense excitement prevails in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, over the discovery of a fourth sand rock, which promises to be more prolific in the production of petroleum than either the formerly producing strata of the second and third sand rock.

The Vicksburg Herald, of the 24th, says there "may be an occasional case of yellow fever" in that city. Better come right out with the facts at once. There is nothing like facts—particulars—to allay excitement.

Two mail routes are now open to Winnfield—until lately a country unknown to us. One route goes by Vernon, and the other by Brooklyn.

We are pleased to see the Rural Times out again. The people of Bienville ought to extend to the Times at least a living maintenance.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LITTLE "CASH MONEY"

Wanted Every Day at the

New Brick Store,

OF

D. A. BREARD, Sr.,

Corner of Grand and DeSiard streets,

MONROE, LA.

In beginning business in Monroe, the undersigned offers to the Public a stock of General Merchandize entirely

New and Fresh!

Embracing something in nearly every department of a commercial business. Careful selections have been made, with a view to the wants of this section, in the following lines of business:

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
WOODWARE and SADDLERY,
TOBACCOS and CIGARS,
WINES and LIQUORS,
FANCY AND FAMILY GROCERIES,
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES,
MEATS, BREADSTUFFS, NAILS, &c.,—

The whole making an assortment of articles in trade, from which the buyer may fill almost any order without leaving the House.

Prices have been fixed at the lowest Cash figures, not alone to secure custom, but to enable the undersigned to make quick sales and to keep his capital moving.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call at the two story Brick Store fronting the river, corner of Grand and DeSiard streets, and inspect the stock on hand. The best efforts of the proprietor and his clerks will be given to insure satisfaction.

☞ Mr. J. B. Bres, Jr., recently of Morehouse, will be found with Mr. Breard, and will be pleased to have his friends call.

D. A. BREARD, Sr.

Monroe, Aug. 23, 1873. 49tf

J. G. SANDERS,

GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS

AND

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

AND IMPORTER OF

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF

WAGONS, WHEELBARROWS, PLOWS.

August 17, 1872. 48:tf

BEHEN'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

Capital represented over $32,000,000!

Georgia Home Fire Ins. Co., of Columbus, Ga....	$ 500,000.00.
Underwriters Agency, of New York.....	4,000,000.00.
London and Liverpool Globe.....	18,400,000.00.
Queen, London and Liverpool.....	2,000,000.00.
North American, of New York.....	802,572.28.
Pacific, of California (fire and marine).....	1,639,928.00, Gold
Carolina Life Ins. Co., of Memphis, Tenn.....	1,000,000.00.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

BEHEN BROTHERS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

24-1y *Grand st., Monroe.*

DAVID KALISKI,

RAILROAD BLOCK,

Near the Depot,

MONROE, LA.,

Is selling out his stock of Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to engage entirely in the sale of Family Groceries. Of the latter he has now a large stock, which is on the market at the lowest CASH prices. Call and see for yourself. June 7, 1873.

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

FOR SALE!

A portion of the tract of land known as "Forest Home" or Layton Place, on the Ouachita river opposite Pine Bluff, containing 500 or 600 acres about 100 in cultivation and about 200 deadened, which could be easily put in cultivation, and it is known as the most desirable place on the river.

Apply to ROBERT LAYTON,

41:tf Monroe, La.

NOTICE.

FOT RENT—Two good and comfortable rooms on the upper floor, in the building South of the OUACHITA TELEGRAPH office. Apply to

S. L. BRACY,

July 25, 1873. 2t Dentist.

M'KINNA'S SALOON,

DESIARD STREET,

(Opposite Endom's Livery Stable)

MONROE, LA.,

Is kept well supplied with the best wines and liquors and favorite brands of cigars. Polite attention and good order guaranteed.

April 16, 1871. n30-8m

TRENTON ADVERTISEMENTS

TRENTON DRUG STORE!

NEW DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fresh and Genuine!

The undersigned respectfully announces to his old customers and the public generally that he has just received a well-assorted stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

Including all the leading and standard

PATENT MEDICINES,

And has established himself again upon the ashes of his old stand, in the smoking ruins of Trenton, La. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

☞ Orders from the country solicited.

June 7, 1873.—38 J. MOORE.

DAN. T. HEAD. L. D. McLAIN.

HEAD & McLAIN,

TRENTON, LA.,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
HARDWARE, IRON, CASTINGS,
BAGGING, TIES, WAGONS
CARTS, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS,
COOKING STOVES, FURNITURE,
AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES
Of all kinds.

Liberal advances made on Cotton, in cash and supplies. Trenton, Sept. 29, 1870. n2:1y

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A. F. FLOURNOY,

(Successor to Flournoy & Millsaps)

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Buist's
Garden Seed, and General

☞ PLANTATION SUPPLIES. ☜

Will be pleased to fill orders of friends of house of F. & M. June 28, 1873.—tf

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T. C. STANDIFER & CO.,

(Successors to Standifer & McGuire)

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

TRENTON, LA.

April 1, 1873. v8:29-1f

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SALOON!

FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Shell Oysters and Lager Beer!

The undersigned has opened a Saloon on Grand Street, which he has supplied with new Bar fixtures, the choicest brands of Liquors, and fine Cigars. He has a Billiard table, and during the Oyster season can supply fresh Oysters on the shell. Lager Beer from the best Western breweries kept at this Saloon. Prompt attention and good order will be observed.

THOS. DUNN.

Monroe, November 30, 1872.—11-1y

BUTCHER'S NOTICE.

Mr. N. Klein begs leave to inform his friends and former customers that he will re-open his Market House on the 8th of September, and every morning following he will always keep on hand the best Beef the country affords, and also Mutton and Pork, when it can be bought. Every effort will be made by the undersigned to accommodate his customers, hoping a liberal share of the public patronage.

Sept. 6, 1873.—tf N. KLEIN.

LOST OR MISLAID,

A Bill-Book containing notes on S. Marx, D. A. Wayde and F. Kahn, and due bills on Joseph Mitchell and Rob't Endom; due bill from H. Dobson on H. Filhiol, and other papers. A reward of *twenty-five dollars* will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of said book and papers.

JOHN GERSPACH.

Monroe, Aug. 30, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ED. PARKER,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.,

WINNSBOROUGH, LA.

☞ Will buy and sell cotton at best market rates.

LIVERY STABLE.—Mr. Parker informs the traveling public that he keeps the Winnsborough Livery Stable, and can always supply horses, buggies, &c., and will take good care of any stock left at his stable.

Nov. 9, 1872. 8:1y

M. FEIBELMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, WESNTER PRODUCE, AND

Receiving, For'ding and Commission Merchant

DELTA, LA. 12:1y

$5 TO $20 Per Day! Agents Wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. jan18

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,

Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.,

139 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.

Dec. 9, 1871. u12:1y

A. LEVY. I. L. HAAS.

LEVY & HAAS,

[*Formerly of Columbia, La.,*]

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Perdido Street, New Orleans.

ov15-'73-1y