

The following rates of subscription will be rigidly adhered to in all cases: One copy, one year - \$3.00 One copy, six months - 2.00 Single copies - 10 cents.

Professional Cards.

Dr. D. H. Key, TRENTON, LA., CAN be found at his office over the Drug Store. March 3, 1869. n24:10m

Dr. R. D. WHYTE HAS resumed the practice of Medicine and offers his services to the citizens of Trenton and vicinity. Office over the Drug Store. January 30, '68. n1

Drs. Calderwood & Richardson, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their services to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. They can be found, when not professionally engaged, at their office, opposite the Catholic Church, at all hours, day and night. Special attention given to Chronic Surgical cases. Monroe, June 22 1868. n2087:ch3n40117

A. H. HARRIS ATTORNEY AT LAW, COLUMBIA, LA. WILL practice in all the courts of the 12th Judicial District. n7:11

ISAIAH GARRETT, FRANKLIN GARRETT, GARRETT & GARRETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Corner Wood and St. John Streets, (Opposite Recorder's Office.) MONROE, LOUISIANA. August 5, 1869. n46-11

A. L. SLACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. PRACTICES in the Parish and District Courts as follows: Ouachita Parish, Monroe; Morehouse Parish, Bastrop; Franklin Parish, Winnsboro. Monroe, Aug. 20, 1868. n517

E. RICHARDSON, JAS. D. McENERY, RICHARDSON & 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 Federal Government. n105:11

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 U. S. Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office at Monroe, and the Land Office Department of the Federal Government. n17:11

C. H. MORRISON, W. W. FARMER, Morrison & Farmer, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La. Will practice in the Parish and District Courts in the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Caldwell, and Union. Also in the Supreme Court of Louisiana and in the United States Courts. n11:13

F. F. STUBBS, R. G. COBB, STEUBS & COBB, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La. Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Catahoula and Franklin. And also in the Parishes of Jackson and Union. n4:132

R. Wills Richardson, Robt. W. Jamison, RICHARDSON & JAMISON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA. PRACTICE in the Courts of Catahoula, Caldwell, Franklin, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Carroll and Madison, in the Supreme Court of Louisiana and in the United States Courts and in the Land Office Department of the Government. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. n10:10-25

DENTAL NOTICE. HAVING determined to settle permanently in Monroe for the purpose of practicing my profession, I can be found at my office opposite the south-east corner of the public square, in the house lately occupied by the Land Office, at all hours. My family will live in the same building. Having had a very large experience in all the different branches of my profession, the treating of children's teeth and all the diseases of the teeth of adults, and the extracting of teeth and arranging artificial teeth, I feel justified in saying that I am prepared to do anything in any department of my profession as well as can be done anywhere, and at reasonable prices. N. F. McCRAW, n15:11

G. L. HERNDON, L. V. MARYE, HERNDON & MARYE, GENERAL COMMISSION AND STORAGE MERCHANTS, Grand Street, Monroe, La. WILL attend to the sale, shipment or storage of Cotton, and to making purchases for planters and others. Cotton shipped to them will be covered by insurance, unless otherwise instructed. Policies of insurance upon residences, gin-houses and cotton in gins, issued upon liberal rates. Liberal advances made on cotton, wheat to their shipment to their friends in New Orleans, New York or Liverpool. n15:11

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING merchants and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Western Produce and Plantation Supplies. We have erected a large WAREHOUSE on the bank of the river and are prepared to store all freight or cotton at low rates. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Highest market price paid for cotton. n2:17

The Ouachita Telegraph.

"ENGAGED IN THE DEFENSE OF AN HONORABLE CAUSE, I WOULD TAKE A DECISIVE PART."—JUNIOR.

Vol. V. MONROE, LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 6, 1869. No. 7

Hotels, Schools, &c. RAILROAD HOTEL, CORNER OF DESIARD & WALNUT STREETS MONROE, LA. L. W. SURGNOR, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE HOUSE HAS BEEN ENTIRELY repaired, and refitted, and the Proprietor promises the public every comfort and convenience. Board moderate. n2 1y

TRENTON HOTEL JOHN NOBLE, PROPRIETOR THE above House, recently erected and newly furnished, is now open to the public. The Proprietor engages to do all in his power to render guests comfortable and contented while under his roof. His Bill of Fare will be kept fully up to the market, and other accommodations maintained in a style that will insure satisfaction. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. Trenton, La., Jan. 20, 1867. n2:17

Ouachita House, (CORNER OF DESIARD & THIRD STREETS.) MONROE, LA. J. L. HUNSICKER, Proprietor.

THE above named Hotel so long and favorably known throughout the State has been refitted and newly furnished, and is now complete in every department. The Proprietor pledges himself to spare no efforts to make all comfortable who may favor him with their patronage. n1:17

NEW HOTEL. LEWIS HOUSE, (Opposite Catholic Church and Female Academy.) MONROE, LA. J. J. LEWIS, PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor, formerly of the OUCHITA HOUSE, informs the public that the large and commodious residence of Col. Robt. Robinson has been purchased and handsomely furnished, and is now complete in every particular, as a First Class Hotel. 2 ample accommodations, good fare, and convenient location. Board reasonable. n25

Ouachita Female Academy. THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the Third Monday of September. The Rector will be assisted by an entire new corps of efficient and experienced teachers; he, therefore, assures the public that no effort will be spared on the part of himself and assistants, to render the Academy worthy of the confidence and support of all who advocate a thorough and liberal course of education. For further information, apply for a catalogue to Rev. T. B. LAWSON, Rector. Monroe, La., Aug. 18, 1869. n47:11

Trenton School! MALE AND FEMALE. THE Session for 1869-'70 will open on the Fourth Monday in September. It will be composed of five Terms—thirteen weeks each. One half of the tuition must be paid in advance and one half at the close of each term. TUITION PER TERM: Primary Course, \$2.00 Intermediate Course, \$2.00 Academic Course, 15.00 Contingent fee, 2.00 Pupils are charged for the whole term during which they enter, when there are no special arrangements made. No deduction made except in cases of protracted illness. Circulars indicative of the correct scholastic and general status of Scholars are issued at the close of each term. Pupils are thoroughly prepared for college and for entering upon the various duties of life. For further information apply to J. LANE BORDEN, PRINCIPAL. Trenton, Sept. 1st, 1869. n51:17

LOUISIANA State Seminary OF LEARNING AND MILITARY ACADEMY, BATON ROUGE, LA. Founded and supported by the State of Louisiana. For particulars, address D. F. BOYD, Superintendent. Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 30 1869. n18:17

TO TEACHERS--TEXT BOOKS. THE SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY Series of Text Books is the cheapest and the best. Specimen copies sold at one-half Publishers' prices. Special terms made for introduction. Teachers will please forward their addresses, and send for catalogues and circulars to J. LANE BORDEN, Trenton, La. General Agent for Text Books of all kinds, and for the "Memoirs of the War," edited by General R. E. Lee. Sept. 25, 1869. n10:11

W. H. MAXEY, C. E. BLOCKER, New Orleans, Trenton. MAXEY & BLOCKER, TRENTON, LA.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY LIVES LOST. St. Louis, Oct. 28.—The details of the loss of the steamer Stonewall state that the vessel left St. Louis on Tuesday evening bound for New Orleans heavily laden with passengers, horses, mules, hay and other freight. The boat was burned to the water's edge. An effort was made to land, but the boat was so heavily laden that she could not reach nearer than 100 yards of the shore. The greatest confusion and terror prevailed. There was about 200 cabin and deck passengers on board, a large number of whom were women and children. The flames spread rapidly, and scores of men jumped into the water, and attempted swimming ashore, nearly all of whom were lost. The pilot, engineer, striker, carpenter, and 44 passengers are known to have been saved. The captain, clerks and other officers, and many passengers were lost. All the books and papers were lost, as were all the cattle and other freight. Many persons died after reaching the shore from exposure. All the women and children were lost, nearly, if not all of them, being burned to death. The conduct of the passengers and the officers is said to have been most heroic. Such an appalling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi river for many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the Belle Memphis, and were carried to St. Louis. An interview with the assistant engineer of the Stonewall gives the following information: The alarm was given at 6:30 P. M., and in ten minutes the boat was in a sheet of flame, and every person had deserted her; all that were lost were drowned, and none were burned; of 11 women on board but 3 were saved. There was but one yawl seen, and that was taken possession of by some deck passengers. The last seen of Capt. Scott he was seen floating down the stream on a log. The people at Neeley's saw the light and hastened to render assistance. One man rescued 16 persons with a skiff, and had it not been for this help all would have been lost. A gentleman from Paducah, Ky., swam ashore with a lady, and at her entreaty returned to save her child, and in swimming ashore he was grasped by a drowning man and was compelled to shake him. One man was taken from the wreck so badly burned that he died on reaching the shore. Capt. Dowty, of Shreveport, La., was saved. There were 139 cabin passengers, and crew and a large number of deck passengers; all the ladies on board were lost but one. Mr. Finkerson, the pilot, and the carpenter were the only ones of the crew saved. Another statement is that the fire originated from a candle which the deck passengers had near some hay while playing cards. The steamer was run on a gravel bar, the pilot supposing that the passengers could wade ashore on the bar, but at the end runs a slough, and here the large number were drowned. Out of 150 passengers and crew only 30 are known to have been saved.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned to meet the second Tuesday after Congress shall have admitted that State into the Union. The papers publish a reported interview between the President and Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, on the subject of the Mississippi election, from which it appears that the President supports Alcorn. The Florida Indians, comprising remnants of the Seminoles, Tallahassee, and Miccosukies, met in council to select a delegate to represent them in the Legislature.

Tennessee Senator. NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—After one of the most fierce and exciting contests that has perhaps ever characterized a Senatorial race in this country, the fight was ended to-day in Andy Johnson's defeat. This result was unlooked for by the public at large, as the vote of yesterday seemed to be decidedly in favor of Johnson's ultimate triumph. The opposition, at last fully alive to the situation, held caucuses at the City Hotel last night, where the various candidates were present. After quite a long consultation, a decision was arrived at to concentrate upon Judge H. Cooper, the Republicans consenting to drop Fletcher and vote solid for Cooper. The latter, who is a State Senator, was probably the strongest man they could have selected, as he was sure to draw off two of Johnson's friends in the Senate, one of them being Edmund Cooper, (tremendous Cooper,) the newly-elected Senator's brother. The new movement was kept profoundly secret until this morning, when vigorous measures were put in operation to stiffen the wavering, and present such a front as would defeat Johnson on the first ballot. When the convention was called to order, Senator Bryant, who had hitherto supported Johnson, arose, and in a little speech nominated Cooper. He received a majority of four in the Senate. In the House the vote was a tie, each receiving forty-one votes. The result of the ballot was received with the wildest enthusiasm, the galleries being perfectly packed with the interested spectators.

The defeat of Johnson is considered an event of more than ordinary significance, considering the peculiar relation of parties in Tennessee at the present time. Among the Conservatives there is a progressive, tolerant and liberal element, where the principal exponents are the Nashville Banner and the Memphis Avalanche. Johnson represented the retrogressive and proscriptive spirit of Tennessee politics, and wished to mold the party accordingly. His election, it was contended, would have been a triumph of Bourbonism, and viewing the matter in this light, the Banner opened its batteries against him with tremendous force, and it is not saying too much that its untiring warfare against the man at last brought about his defeat. That Johnson represented the extreme Democracy it is only necessary to say that the Republicans in the Legislature voted solid against him. Judge Henry Cooper, the newly elected Senator, is about 45 years old, and is a lawyer of good abilities. He was a staunch Union man during the war, is now conservative, holding liberal and tolerant views. While not being particularly brilliant, he will make a safe legislator in the National Congress. He is a brother of Edmund Cooper, formerly private secretary of President Johnson.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.—The project of removing the capital out West would seem to have more strength than Washingtonians believe. The Western members are pretty well united on the subject, and in its favor. It is very likely that a trial of strength between the removers and anti-removers will come up at the next session of Congress. An appropriation of \$3,500,000 is to be asked for to put up a new building for the State and War Departments, and Western men are determined, it is said, to fight the proposition at every stage. The Western men assert that every additional dollar expended on Federal works in Washington will be made an argument against removing the capital, and they are determined to furnish no more arguments on that side. Ben. Butler said to night that sensible men would govern themselves as to holding or selling out property here by the test vote on the appropriation bill for the new War and State Departments.

Important Decision—Yerger to be Liberated. Our telegraphic column contains the important announcement from Washington that the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered a lengthy judgment in the habeas corpus case of Yerger. The Court decides that its jurisdiction in such cases is derived from the Constitution and the Judiciary act of 1789, and is not, as contended by the Attorney General, confined to cases where the parties imprisoned are detained by commitments issuing from inferior civil courts of the United States. That is they assert their jurisdiction over citizens held by the military. The Constitution, they say, prohibits any other mode of trial for crime than that by a jury. The next step on the part of Yerger's counsel will be to bring the petitioner personally before the Supreme Court by a writ of habeas corpus, issued by that tribunal. Yerger, we presume, must be taken to Washington, unless counsel agree to his remaining at Jackson. In habeas corpus cases the body of the petitioner, if he demands it, must be carried by his jailor before the court issuing the writ. There can be no doubt now that Yerger will either be remanded to the civil courts of Mississippi for trial or liberated without further delay. The military commitment under which he is held has now in effect been pronounced illegal. So ends one of the villainous Radical encroachments upon the Constitution and civil liberty. What Yerger will now do remains to be seen. He has an action for damages against every one engaged in detaining him, and it is debatable whether he has not been in jeopardy of his life, in the legal sense, so as to form a plea in bar to a trial before a civil court. Can it be said he has not been in peril? The case is only important to the public because it is a test case, and one which will form a landmark in the history of America jurisprudence. We by no means justify the act of Mr. Yerger which brought about his imprisonment and this decision by the Supreme Court.—N. O. Bee.

Gen. Canby's Report on the Virginia Elections. Soon after the Virginia election Gen. Canby instituted investigations in the different counties of the State where it was complained that the election was not conducted fairly, for the purpose of ascertaining whether fraud had been committed or intimidation used. The work was assigned to what is known as the district commanders, and they were furnished with a form of questions to be put to parties making complaints. The district commanders met at the county seats of those counties where the alleged frauds were committed and heard testimony on both sides, after which they reported to Gen. Canby. In this way nearly every complaint has been investigated, and it is understood Gen. Canby will embody the whole matter in a report to the President through the Secretary of War. This report will probably be transmitted to Congress for its information. Military officers, who have been engaged in this duty say Canby's report will show that the election was one of the fairest ever held, and that there was less fraud and fewer attempts at intimidation than is common at almost every election in the Northern States. The charges of fraud were preferred chiefly by the Wells men or Radicals; but when put upon oath and closely questioned they were unable to substantiate them. As the only hope of the Radicals in having the election set aside by Congress and the State kept out was their ability to prove immense frauds and intimidation it is thought that the report of Gen. Canby will completely defeat their scheme.

The value of the products of the South this year is estimated at about \$31 32 per head for the entire population of the Southern States. The new chignon is out. It hangs down the back, and costs four dollars, flax; twenty-five dollars, hair.

The New York Herald shows that the States which have ratified the amendment are twenty, to-wit: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The States which have rejected the amendment are: Delaware, Georgia, Ohio—three. The States which have not yet acted on the question are: Alabama, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont—fourteen. Of these States, Mississippi and Texas are required to ratify as a condition of reconstruction—two; and Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont are certain—five more, which will make in all twenty-seven sure. Provided New York should be counted, only one more State is wanted, and it is expected to be procured from one of the following States: Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon, and Tennessee.—Now, as for California, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon and Tennessee, they may be counted out, so that the chances are reduced to Ohio, Alabama and Georgia. With the Republican Legislature in Ohio, the thing is fixed without further difficulty; but in default of Ohio, a little judicious diplomacy on the part of the administration may secure the one vote wanting on said amendment from Georgia or Alabama. Those States have no interest now in any further opposition to this amendment, inasmuch as they have negro suffrage established within their borders. It is their policy in fixing it upon the North to bring the Northern Democracy into support with the new anti-Radical party of the South.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Mr. Davis arrived in this city Monday night, per steamship Cuba, from Baltimore, as we have already reported. He is apparently in better health than he has enjoyed for some time, and is accompanied by his brother, Mr. Joseph E. Davis, and his niece, Miss E. Mitchell. The party are stopping at the residence of Mrs. Stamps, a niece of President Davis, No. 404 Carondelet street. Mr. Davis, we learn, will probably remain in the city but a few days prior to visiting his relatives in Mississippi.—N. O. Bee, 27th.

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Rates of Advertising. One square, eight lines or less, (this size type) first insertion.....\$1.50 Each subsequent insertion.....75 Special contracts and long advertising rates at liberal rates. Advertisements of a personal character—when admitted—will be charged double our regular advertising rates. All advertisements sent to this office, when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "till forbid" and charged accordingly. No fractions of squares counted as such, but they will be charged as whole squares in every instance. When displayed, all advertisements will be charged by measurement, and not by the number of lines. Ordinary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements. Professional cards \$20 per annum; 6 months \$12.50, in advance.

AGENT. THOS. McINTYRE, Esq., is the duly authorized agent for the Telegraph in New Orleans. Agents wanted throughout the State to whom a liberal per cent. will be paid out of all moneys received by them.

The XVth Amendment

The New York Herald shows that the States which have ratified the amendment are twenty, to-wit: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The States which have rejected the amendment are: Delaware, Georgia, Ohio—three. The States which have not yet acted on the question are: Alabama, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont—fourteen. Of these States, Mississippi and Texas are required to ratify as a condition of reconstruction—two; and Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont are certain—five more, which will make in all twenty-seven sure. Provided New York should be counted, only one more State is wanted, and it is expected to be procured from one of the following States: Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon, and Tennessee.—Now, as for California, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon and Tennessee, they may be counted out, so that the chances are reduced to Ohio, Alabama and Georgia. With the Republican Legislature in Ohio, the thing is fixed without further difficulty; but in default of Ohio, a little judicious diplomacy on the part of the administration may secure the one vote wanting on said amendment from Georgia or Alabama. Those States have no interest now in any further opposition to this amendment, inasmuch as they have negro suffrage established within their borders. It is their policy in fixing it upon the North to bring the Northern Democracy into support with the new anti-Radical party of the South.

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