

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. n24:10m

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. n23:7ch3:40:1v

A. H. HARRIS ATTORNEY AT LAW, COLUMBIA, LA. WILL practice in all the courts of the 12th Judicial District. n27:1f

ISAIAH GARRETT, FRANKLIN GARRETT, GARRETT & GARRETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Corner Wood and St. John Streets, (Opposite Recorder's Office.) MONROE, LOUISIANA. August 5, 1863. n16:1f

A. L. SLACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. PRACTICES in the Parish and District Courts as follows: Ouachita, Franklin, Morehouse, Parish, Bossier, Franklin Parish, Winniford. Monroe, Aug. 26, 1868. n17:1f

RICHARDSON & McENERY, Attorneys at Law, MONROE, LA. PRACTICE in all the parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Court, and in the Land Office Department of the Federal Government. n19:1f

J. & S. D. McENERY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA. PRACTICE in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Winniford, Caldwell, Franklin, 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 General Government. n17:1f

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. n41:3

STUBBS & 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. Also in the Parishes of Jackson and Union. n41:3

RICHARDSON & JEMISON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA. PRACTICE in the Courts of Catahoula, Caldwell, Franklin, Ouachita, Morehouse, Winniford, Caldwell and Madison, in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the United States Courts and in the Land Office Department of the Government. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. n42:10:25

DENTAL NOTICE. HAVING determined to settle permanently 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. Jan. 6, 1869. n15:1f

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, groceries and cotton in gins, issued upon liberal rates. Liberal advances made on cotton sent to them for shipment to their friends in New Orleans, New York or Liverpool. n2:15:10:25

The Ouachita Telegraph.

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

Vol. V. MONROE, LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 13, 1869. No. 8

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

THE ABOVE HOUSE HAS BEEN EN- tirely 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. n24:1f

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

THE above named Hotel no longer 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 efforts to make all comfortable who may favor him with their patronage. n2 1f

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

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

Ouachita Female Academy. THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the 3rd 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. n47:1f

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. n18:1y

Monroe Mechanics & Artisans. SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP. RESPECTFULLY inform my friends and the public generally, that I am prepared to manufacture SADDLES, HARNESS, and everything in my line. I have a good stock of materials on hand which I will sell at Reasonable Prices. PETER EEZELIUS. February 3, 1869. n20:1f

BURNETT & DONELLY BRICKLAYERS AND BUILDERS, GRAND STREET. HAVING permanently located in Monroe, offer their services to the people of the town and vicinity, in the erection of houses, chimneys, walls, tombs, monuments, &c. Materials will be furnished upon reasonable terms, when desired, and at short notice. October 16, 1869. n4 1y

HENRY GENBAUER, Merchant Tailor, MONROE, LA. INFORMS The public that he has opened an establishment at the old Hember stand on Grand street nearly opposite the Courthouse. Nothing made to order on short notice, and in the latest style. A good fit guaranteed. Particular attention paid to wedding suits. Cutting, cleaning and repairing at reasonable prices. Give me a trial. August 2, 1869. n46:1f

Ed. McKittrick ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, MONROE, LA. GROUND PLANS and Elevations for Cottages, Villas, Suburban residences, accompanied with specifications, estimates, &c. All orders in his line of business promptly attended to. August 2, 1869. n46:1f

The Southern Bullion Bank. The New York World contends that the business outlook upon the greenback basis is far from being flattering. It estimates that wheat has declined about 40 cents a bushel since August, and corn about 28 cents, in the Western States. On the total harvest of the United States—estimated in wheat at 350,000,000 of bushels, and in corn 800,000,000 bushels—this decline has wiped out of existence in round numbers, about \$360,000,000 of market values, or estimated wealth, in these two articles of produce alone. Again, in the matter of the cotton crop, on September 4th the price was 35½ cents in New York against 27 cents now, with the prospect of a further decline. This decline in cotton since September 4th makes a difference of about \$60,000,000 to the Southern States in the market value of the whole crop. [This difference has since been increased 10 per cent.—ED. TEL.] The decline of values on the Stock Exchange has also entailed reductions in the market values of railway securities of not less than \$150,000,000. These are only a few of the items which must be marked down in their market value by those who hold them as collaterals, or who may want to negotiate new loans on them or sell them in the open market. With this enormous decline in market values—\$570,000,000 in these items alone—the present depressed condition of affairs is not matter for conjecture. The causes are apparent and by no means transitory. The popular current of opinion with the government and people is in favor of a decline in the price of gold.—The cotton shipments for the year are about commencing, which take the place of specie and bond shipments abroad, and the disbursement of about \$33,000,000 gold for interest due November 1st, are all in favor of a further decline in the price of gold. If the price of gold should decline to 120, which it could do easily if the same amount of short sales were made as in July, then nine-tenths of those doing business on a greenback or currency basis would become hopelessly bankrupt.

A Corn Panic Out West. There is excitement and "downward tendency" in the grain market at Chicago. The papers of that city furnish the following particulars. The Chicago Journal says: Grain comes in more rapidly than wanted for shipment, under our recent pecuniary derangements, and there have been but few who could command money enough to buy our hold. Our weakness has reacted on New York and sent that market down, while Liverpool has caught the same infection. Wall street gambling was the primary cause, but the proximate cause arose in Chicago. There was a good deal of short trading to-day, many being anxious to sell and others equally willing to buy, but with a decided preference to the buyer's option. With reference to the condition of the banks, under this unfavorable condition of things, the writer says: The strain on the banks of this city, produced by the large amount of grain which has accumulated here, has been heavy.—The panic in New York deprived the grain and flour dealers of New York city and State of the facilities for doing business because they could not get accommodations to pay sight bills drawn on them to pay for grain shipped from here. There has been any quantity of orders here to buy grain, to be paid for by bills drawn at thirty days and it is useless for the banks of this city, without an increase of capital, to attempt to furnish funds for the whole of the transactions in grain from the hands of the producer to the consumer in the eastern and foreign markets. At Cincinnati, the Enquirer, of the 13th says of wheat: Advice from other points have been of an unfavorable character, and the orders have generally been withdrawn. The city millers, are, in most cases, limiting their purchases to immediate wants, as they have not much confidence in prices, and the present rates for flour afford them no profit. The receipts of wheat have not been large; and the supply has exceeded the demand, and there being no disposition to sell, concessions were in some cases granted. Corn—Prices are lower. The distillers have been buying up prettily freely at interior points, and are not in the market to any extent at present, and the demand from the local dealers is not equal to the receipts.

The Elections. WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 3.—Returns received from thirty-nine counties give the Lower House 15 Republicans, 9 Liberal Republicans, and 21 Democrats. Eleven counties to hear from. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The result of yesterday's election is: Senate—Democrats 13, Republicans 8. House—Democrats 33, Republicans 4. The Democrats gain 4 on joint ballot. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The latest returns received indicate that the Democratic majority is from 7000 to 10,000. Senate—17 Democrats, 15 Republicans. Democrats gain 2. The House is very close. Present estimates give House 66 Republicans and 62 Democrats. Several Districts doubtful. CAIRO, Nov. 3.—This city gives Democratic majority of 230. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The election of the Citizens' ticket, by a large majority, is conceded. BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Every precinct has gone Democratic. The vote is light. Majority in this city 9000. MOBILE, Nov. 2.—The election passed off without the slightest disorder. The vote was light; total city vote, 5219. The Democratic majority is 755, and enough is known from the country precincts to insure the election of Maghee, Democrat, by one thousand majority. BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Geo. M. Brooks, Republican, is elected in the seventh district to succeed Boutwell. The complexion of the Legislature is undecided, but the anti-prohibitionists are processioning the streets with bands of music. The vote to-day is comparatively small. The vote of Boston stands: Claffin, 8000; Adams, 11,000. Chamberlain, the Workingmen's candidate, received 500 votes. Claffin's majority in the State is estimated at 20,000. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Later returns more unfavorable for republicans. The Tribune estimates in the Senate two democratic and in the Assembly sixteen democratic majority. The Times puts the Assembly at seventy democrats and fifty-eight republicans.

General Breaking up of Parties in North Carolina. A gentleman, formerly United States Marshal of North Carolina, says there is about to be a general breaking up of political parties there. The Holden party, which has ruled with great bitterness in the interest of the ultra radicals since the State was reconstructed, has lost caste and its members are quarrelling among themselves. They have brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy, and now that the State bonds are selling for about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, some of them and especially the property owners, are ready to join any party that promises relief from the onerous taxes and bad management of Holden and his friends. Holden is about deserting the extreme radicals, because he perceives that their power is at an end, and will probably seek for admission in the new party. He has been so proscriptive, my informant says, against all who did not agree with him that he will get no favor at the hands of the leaders of the new movement. The gentlemen propose to organize a party after the fashion of the Walker party in Virginia and the Senter party in Tennessee, universal amnesty and impartial suffrage as the leading features.

Tight pants have had their day. They are going out of fashion.

Well-Regulated Labor. Whatever may be the specific dangers attaching to particular occupations, there is no disease so deadly as no occupation at all; it is a rust that corrodes, and a canker that corrupts all vital power both of body and mind. The absence of definite purpose in life and of regulated effort to realize that purpose, is productive of the fatal distemper, of the languid stagnation of ennui; or of the distorted and morbid activities of hypochondriasis, rendering God's gift of life a burden or a torment. Human beings were never intended for indolence; even in the Garden of Eden the first of our race was appointed to dress and to keep it. It is never to be forgotten that labor is a law of our being; and even if there be some penalty involved in the difficulties and dangers attaching to labor it is at once man's glory and happiness to surmount and overcome them. A beneficent Creator in imposing a law attaches a blessing to obedience. Disobedience must bring its punishment. Lord Stanley has feelingly and eloquently depicted the miseries affecting those who by their worldly position seem exempted, and hold themselves exempt from the law of labor, and has commiserated those who consume much and produce nothing; production in proportion to power is the secret of a happy balancing mind and body. No one can take even a superficial view of the world in which we live, of the vast and ever unfolding secrets stored within its bosom, and of the marvelous faculties by which man is fitted to discover, develop and apply those secrets, without feeling that well-regulated labor is happiness; that indolence is death; that labor is graven with a pen of inspiration over the field of the universe.—Educational Gazette.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEFAULTER.—The New Orleans Times says, about the 20th of August last, information reached the superintendent of police that Maj. Boon, a deputy collector of internal revenue at Brownsville, Texas, had left his post for parts unknown, and that there was a deficit in his accounts of between one hundred and one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. After being followed by Special Officer Cunningham from New Orleans to Shreveport, Monroe, Vicksburg, Jackson, Clinton, Miss., and finally, on the plantation of Mr. Smith, between Vicksburg and the Big Black, the officer was fairly at his heels. When within half a mile of him, Boon took a horse and fled, leaving behind him seventy-eight mules and a mare, said to have been purchased with part of the stolen money, and valued at between ten and twelve thousand dollars. He was subsequently arrested in the woods near the Big Black. Daniel Webster wrote, after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper which referred to his private affairs, especially his not paying his debts. He said substantially:—"It is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is that I have not pressed those who owe me to pay. As an instance of this, I enclose your father's note made to me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boy."

The Lee estate, at Arlington Heights, now used as a burial-ground, is troubling certain Radicals. They have just found out that they can't "confiscate" it only during the General's lifetime, and after his death his heirs will probably have use for it. David Dickson, one of the best and wealthiest planters of Georgia, has used twelve dollars' worth of guano for each acre planted in cotton, with an annual profit of 100 per cent. on the investment. It has been asked, "when rain falls, does it ever get up?" Of course it does in dew time.

Rates of Advertising. One square, eight lines or less, (this size type) first insertion.....\$1.50 Each subsequent insertion.....75. Special contracts made for advertising by the year at liberal rates. Cards of a personal character—when admissible—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. Obituary 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.