THE TELEGRAPH:

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA;
G. W. McCRANIE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Terms of Subscription.

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.

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

☞ Subscription price *invariably* in advance. ☜

The Ouachita Telegraph.

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

Vol. V. MONROE, LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 20, 1869. No. 9

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.

Obittuary 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.

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 1y

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 v2n37:ehv3n40:1y

A. H. HARRIS
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, LA.,

WILL practice in all the courts of the 12th Judicial District n7:tf

ISAIAH GARRETT. FRANKLIN GARRETT.
GARRETT & GARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Corner Wood and St. John Streets,
(Opposite Recorder's Office,)
MONROE,.....LOUISIANA.
August 5, 1863. n46-tf

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. 26. 1868. 5:17

R. RICHARDSON. JAS. D. MCENERY.
RICHARDSON & McENERY,
Attorneys at Law,
MONROE, LA.

PRACTICE in all the parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Corrt at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n19-tf

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

C. E. 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.
n41:v3

F. P. STUBBS. R. G. COBB.
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.
And also in the Parishes of Jackson and Union. v4 n32

R. Willis Richardson, *Robt. W. Jemison*
RICHARDSON & JEMISON,
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, in the United States Courts and in the Land Office Department of the Government. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. mar10-n e25

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.
Jan. 6, 1869. n15:tf

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 sent to them for shipment to their friends in New Orleans, New York or Liverpool
Sept. 19, 1869. 3y. tf

Hotels, Schools, &c.

RAILROAD HOTEL,
CORNER OF DESIARD & WALNUT STREETS
MONROE, LA.,
L. W. SURGHNOR, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE HOUSE HAS BEEN ENTIREIY 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 solicit
Trenton La., Jan. 20, 1867. v2n17

Ouachita House,
(CORNER OF DESIARD & THIRD STREETS,)
MONROE, LA.
J. L. HUNSICKER, 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 efforts to make all comfortable who may favor him with their patronage. 1: tf

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 Ample accommodations, good fare, and convenient location. Board reasonable n28

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: tf

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.

I 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 EZELIUS.
February 3, 1869. n20:tf

EDWARD BURNETT. CHAS. DONELLY.
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 GEHBAUER,
Merchant Tailor,
MONROE, LA.

INFORMS The public that he has opened an establishment at the old Henker stand on Grand street nearly opposite the Courthouse. Clothing 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.
n26:9m

Ed. McKitrick
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:tf

Important Information Relative to Land Entries.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Nov. 5, 1869.

Editor of the Telegraph:

Dear Sir—I have just been permitted, through the courtesy of Mr. Anoyo, Clerk of the Consolidated Land Office here, to read a recent order from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, directing that the Monroe Land Office be removed to this city, and that it be incorporated with the office here. The actual removal is to date from, and take effect after the first of December.

The Monroe office was for the District North of Red River. The old Greensburg or St. Helena District, the South Eastern District and the South Western District have heretofore been consolidated into one and its office located here. The order referred to now unites your District with the other three, and throws nearly the whole State into one large District with but one corps of officers. It will not be long, in all probability, before the North Western District whose office is now located at Natchitoches, will also be consolidated with the four other Districts, and its office as a consequence removed to New Orleans. Thus this city becomes the center of the landed interests of the State. With the State Land office, these four consolidated Federal Land Offices, and the Surveyor General's office all located here, and now in full and active operation, the people of the entire State must look to this place alone for all things in any way relating to the State and Federal lands. Perhaps in this connection, it may not be inappropriate to state for the benefit of your readers a few of the leading provisions of law now in force and affecting the public lands.

What is known as the Homestead law, consists of three distinct acts of Congress; the first two passed during the war, the last after it. Their dates are, respectively, May 20th, 1862, March 21st, 1864, and June 21st, 1866. The first two never had any operation in the far South, and in the other States of the Union they were never held to exclude the public lands from other modes of acquisition. They simply created a new mode of acquiring title to the public domain, without, in any manner repealing or even modifying the old manner of obtaining title by private entry, by pre-emption, by the location of land warrants, or any of the other modes by which the public lands were disposed of.

But as soon as the war was over and discriminations against States and sections could be indulged in *ad libitum*, Congress passed the third Homestead act which applied expressly only to the five States named in it, to wit: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. This act declares that from and after its date, June 21, 1866, the public lands in the States named, should not be disposed of in any other manner than under its provisions. This was an odious distinction against those States unbecoming the Federal Legislature and singularly out of place in a statute otherwise teeming with generosity and wisdom.

But as the Homestead law now stands it is exceedingly liberal and generous to all classes of citizens. Any one over 21 years of age, or who, being less, is the head of a family, may take a Homestead upon any public land of the United States. If the lands are the reserved sections in any railroad grant, then only 80 acres can be taken—otherwise 160 acres may be taken by each person. The land is to be first "entered" by the person who desires to obtain a title—which consists of nothing more than making affidavit on the printed forms that the party desires to take it in good faith for his own use and benefit, &c. He then makes out his written "application," which is sent to the Land office with his affidavit and with the proper fees, where his entry is allowed, if all things are legal and regular. The fees do not, in the case of 160 acres, exceed $15. The party is then allowed six months to make or commence his improvments. What they shall be, whether cutting a "coon-tree" or "bee-tree," or digging fish bait on the land, is not expressly stated in the act. If he will hang on though, and "abide in well doing," he can, at the end of five years, claim a patent from the United States and dispose of his land at his option. At any time before the expiration of five years; even ten days after filing his application and affidavit, he can also obtain a complete title, and sell his land if he will come forward and pay to the government the price at which the land would be held if subject to private sale: that is $2 50 an acre for Railroad lands and $1 25 per acre for all other. To effect an entry under the Homestead acts a party is not required to go to the Land office in person. This would be a very unjust requirement when all the Land offices but one have been removed to New Orleans. The party may make out his papers and send them to a friend or attorney here, and the matter may be consummated as effectually as if the party were personally present and acting.

The old graduation act was repealed in 1862. Under its provisions lands were purchased for cash at a price per acre which, starting at $1 25, gradually decreased in proportion to the length of time the land had been in market, until it got as low as 12½ cents—at which moderate figures the diminution ceased. Now, however, the law has no force or effect, except so far as proceedings may be necessary to perfect titles obtained under its provisions.

It is believed that the Homestead Act of June 21, 1866, which applies expressly to the five States before named, and withdraws all lands in them from any mode of acquisition or disposition whatsoever save under its peculiar provisions, will be repealed, or so far modified by Congress at its coming session, as to place public lands here upon exactly the same footing of the public lands elsewhere. If that is done, capital, land warrants and other land scrip, will be free to find investments, as of old, in the public lands, without impairing any interests of the Homestead classes.

The State lands of course are not affected by the laws above alluded to. They remain subject to disposition under the various State laws relating to the Internal Improvement lands, the school lands and the swamp land grant.

In view of the increasing prosperity of our State, the rapid rise in all kinds of lands, the promised Railroads, and the hoped-for tide of Chinese labor, the foregoing may be of practical use to many persons who wish to obtain homes on the public domain. Hoping that it may be so, I have the honor to be

Your most obd't serv't,
J. L. BRADFORD,
No. 18 Royal St., New Orleans.

The New York Sun publishes this, and says it was never in print before: "During the memorable battle near Atlanta, on the 22d of July, in which our troops fought first from one side of their fortifications and then on the other, a rebel officer at the head of his men, more daring than his followers, succeeded in getting close up against the Union works, when a certain stalwart Colonel of Iowa volunteers, begrimed with the smoke of battle, leaped from the narrow parapet, and extending his powerful arms grasped the gallant rebel by the collar, hoisted him bodily into the Union lines, and sent him to the rear a prisoner of war. The rebel, who turned out to be Col. Lampley, of the Forty-fifth Alabama, died a few weeks afterward of chagrin at the inglorious way in which he was captured. The captor was Col. Belknap, of the Fifteenth Iowa, now Secretary of War."

Gen. Lee's College will have twenty-five newspaper scholarships.

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an important decision in a suit on a note given in one of the Confederate States during the war. The principles of this decision are old in English law, and the present application of them recognises that the authority maintained by military power which was paramount in the Confederate States for more than four years, was the actual government of the region it occupied. During this period, one of the parties to the present suit gave a note for fifty-five thousand dollars. But being now sued for the balance due on it, he pleads that he promised not to pay the lawful dollar of the United States, but the Confederate dollar, which at the time of the contract was many hundred per cent. below par.

This the Court permit the defendant to show, and limit the demand of the plaintiff to the value actually stipulated at the time the contract was made. The following points were answered affirmatively by the Court:

1. Can a contract for the payment of Confederate notes made during the late rebellion, between parties residing within the so-called Confederate States, be enforced at all in the Courts of the United States?

2 Can evidence be receved to prove that a promise expressed to be for the payment of dollars was in fact and for the payment of any other than lawful dollars of the United States?

3 Does the evidence on the record establish the fact that the note for the ten thousand dollars was to be paid, by agreement of the parties in Confederate notes?

The general tone of the decision indicates a disposition to substitute law and reason for the ignorance and passion that have marked the political treatment of questions arising out of the late civil war. The necessity under which the mass of the Southern people lay to submit to the Confederate government is clearly recognized by the court; and this alone exhibits the injustice of the Radical policy which has found in the simplest acts of civil obedience to a powerful *de facto* government a pretext for disfranchising citizens who are in willing submission to the restored authority of the Federal Government. The court declares that the obligation of the citizen to that Government were suspended in the region controlled by the Confederate power, and that civil obedience to it was a necessity, though this would not justify acts of hostility to the United States. This seems to be not only the legal, but also the common sense view of the matter, and it is the interest of all civilized countries to maintain these principles which mitigate the evils of war, and solve some of the perplexities that attend it.—*Phila. Age.*

THE BYRON SCANDAL.—The strongest proofs against Mrs. Stowe's calumny have just been brought to light—a number of letters written by Lady Byron after her separation from Lord Byron to Mrs. Leigh, his lordship's sister. They are good evidence that the horrible and disgusting "true story" of Mrs. Stowe is one of those periodical scintillations of malice which have made Mrs. Stowe more notorious than distinguished. These letters forever set at rest the foulest outrage ever perpetrated upon the memory and reputation of the dead. It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more from Mrs. Stowe upon this or any other subject of the kind for a hundred years.

A few days since, when Maggie Mitchell's company was ready to go on the stage, Mr. Sutton who was to play the part of the old man "Mortimer," received a telegram that his mother was dead. The play went on, and soon the cheeks of Miss Mitchell and Mr. Sutton were bathed in genuine tears, but the audience little knew the reality of the grief. Miss Mitchell's mother died only a short time since.

Importance of an Honest Census for 1870.

The New York World says: "If the census next year be accurately and fully taken, so that its figures, whatever they may prove to be, can be safely accepted as being completely authentic, they will furnish an invaluable basis for the legislation of the next ten years; but if the work be slurred over, slovenly performed, or intrusted to dishonest or incompetent persons, so as to permit suspicion to arise of either its good faith or of its complete accuracy, it will turn out to be of little value, and will serve for little more than an additional monument of the imbecility and treachery of our present rulers."

There is no doubt of the correctness of these views. But then, how is it possible for a correct census to be taken by the Radical party, and under the existing order of things? In the first place, it is doubtful whether they really desire one. If it could by any possibility abridge the power of their party, they certainly do not, and will take no steps to secure a faithful estimate.

Secondly, how is it possible, in view of the agents to be used for the purpose at the South, for the census to be correct? The Administration is restricted in its appointments of census-takers in the Southern States to a corporal's guard of mercenary natives, a few straggling carpet-bag adventures from the North, and the negroes. Is it possible for it to secure capacity and fidelity from these classes for every State, county and township of the South, or even one-half of them? We think it is not, and that if Congress does not enlarge the sphere for the selection of Government officials, and the President show a more tolerant and independent spirit toward that class of our people, known in Government parlance as "Rebels," the coming census will not only be unreliable as a truthful estimate, but the ground-work of all manner of political infamies.

Pope Pius IX, is now 77 years of age, and he has been Pope 23 years. He is described as a vigorous old man, of most benevolent and venerable aspect. Personally he is extremely popular with almost all classes of his people. He is said to be a man of blameless life and the best possible intentions, but he adheres to the ideas of the past, both political and theological, with a tenacity most wonderful to witness, especially to his power as a temporal sovereign. He is a man of the simplest manners and habits.

Berdan the sharpshooter of the war, is in St. Petersburg, building an immense armory for the manufacture of his breech-loading rifle, which has been adopted by that government as the national arm. While that establishment is in progress, Colt's Armory at Hartford, Ct., is almost wholly employed in making the Berdan rifle.

God bless Maryland! Not only has that brave little State given a clear Democratic majority in every county, but it has elected a Democratic legislature clear through. Not a single Radical will contaminate the legislative halls of Maryland with his unhallowed presence.

A fellow who successfully passed himself off as a french Count in New York five years ago, and set hundreds of silly hearts a-fluttering, now keeps a lager beer saloon on Sixth avenue.

There is a revolution in progress in the Mormon Church, the Mormons are only waiting for Brigham to die to carry out their concerted measures.

The Queen of Prussia orders $500 to every woman in the kingdom that has given birth to twelve children.

There never was but one Irish Mormon, and it killed him; and a Mormon Irish-woman never was known.