

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 payable in advance.

The Ouachita Telegraph.

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.
 Ordinary and Marriage notices will be charged as
 advertisements.

Professional cards \$20 per annum; 6 months
 \$12.50, in advance.

AGENT.
 Thos. McCreary, Esq., is the only 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 re-
 ceived 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

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 v25:7:chy30:4:1:1

A. H. HARRIS
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 COLUMBIA, LA.,
 WILL practice in all the courts of the 12th Judi-
 cial District n7:17

ISAIAH GARRETT, FRANKLIN GARRETT,
GARRETT & GARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
 Corner Wood and St. John Streets.
 (Opposite Recorder's Office.)
 MONROE, LOUISIANA.
 August 5, 1863. n46:1f

A. L. SLACK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 MONROE, LA.,
 PRACTICES in the Parish and District Courts as
 follows:
 Ouachita Parish, Monroe, Morehouse Parish,
 Bossier, Franklin Parish, Winnouba, LA.
 Monroe, Aug. 20, 1868. 5:17

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
 General Government. n15:4

JOHN McENERY, S. D. McENERY,
J. & S. D. McENERY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 MONROE, LA.,
 PRACTICE in the Parish and District Courts of
 Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Caldwell, Cata-
 houla and U. S. Courts.
 Office at Monroe, Louisiana, in the Land Office Department
 of the General Government. n15:4

G. R. 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.
 n41:7:5

F. P. STUBBS, R. G. COBB,
STUBBS & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 Monroe, La.,
 Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judi-
 cial District, composed of the parishes of More-
 house, Ouachita, Caldwell, Catahoula and
 Franklin.
 And also in the Parishes of Jackson and
 Union. v4 n32

R. W. 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,
 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 ar-
 tificial teeth; I feel justified in saying that I
 am prepared to do anything in any department
 of my profession as well as in any department
 where, and at reasonable prices.
 N. F. McCRAW, n15:4f
 Jan. 6, 1869.

W. H. MAXEY, C. B. BLOCKER,
MAXEY & BLOCKER,
TRENTON, LA.,
 RECEIVING AND FORWARDING merchants
 and dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
 Clothing, Western Produce and Plantation Supplies.
 We have a large stock of 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. n11

Hotels, Schools, &c.
TRENTON HOTEL
JOHN NOBLE, PROPRIETOR
 THE above House, recently erected and newly
 furnished, is now open to the public. The Pro-
 prietor 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. 30, 1867. v25:17

Ouachita House,
 (CORNER OF DEBIARD & THIRD STREETS.)
MONROE, LA.
J. L. HUNSICKER, Proprietor.
 THE above named Hotel no longer and favorably
 known throughout the country has been rebuilt
 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.

NEW HOTEL.
LEWIS HOUSE,
 (Opposite Catholic Church and Female Academy.)
MONROE, LA.
M. J. LEWIS, PROPRIETOR.
 THE Proprietor, formerly of the OUACHITA
 Hotel, 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.
 Multiple accommodations, good fare, and conven-
 ent location. Board reasonable. n38

TO LEASE,
The Railroad Hotel.
 THE RAILROAD HOTEL, situated upon
 the corner of De Sade and Walnut
 streets, Monroe, La., is now offered for lease
 for one year, and perhaps more, dating from
 the 1st day of January, 1870.
 The location of this Hotel is central, being
 convenient to the business portion of town
 and within three hundred feet of the river.
 It comprises TWENTY FIVE ROOMS, and
 will be leased with a complete outfit of bed
 room and dining-room furniture. An excel-
 lent garden, with out-buildings, is attached to
 the grounds. Apply to
 H. KING, Monroe La
 Oct. 30, 1869. n47:1f

Ouachita Female Academy.
 THE FALL SESSION of this Institution
 will open on the Third Monday of Sep-
 tember. The Director will be assisted by an entire
 corps of efficient and experienced teach-
 ers; 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 advo-
 cate a thorough and liberal course of educa-
 tion.
 For further information, apply for a catalogue
 to
 Rev. T. B. LAWSON, Rector,
 Monroe, La., Aug. 18, 1869. n47:1f

LOUISIANA
State Seminary
OF
TRAINING 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 Rea-
 sonable Prices.
PETER EZZELUS,
 February 3, 1869. n20:4f

EDWARD BURNETT, CHAS. DONNELLY,
BURNETT & DONNELLY
BRICKLAYERS AND BUILDERS,
GRAND STREET.
 HAVING permanently located in Monroe,
 we 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 Hemker 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

[From the New Orleans Picayune.
The Message.
 The great length of the mes-
 sage of the President precludes
 anything more than a cursory
 view of the points of chief inter-
 est.

On the reconstruction question
 the President utters some fine
 sentiments and recommends some
 extraordinary acts. He advises
 the admission of Virginia on the
 basis of the election held last
 summer, and that of Texas and
 Mississippi on the basis of the
 recent elections. At the same
 time he advises the replacing of
 Georgia in a sort of territorial
 condition, by constraining her to
 adapt her legislation to the inter-
 pretations of Congress of what
 she ought to do, and the require-
 ments of party, which she must
 do to merit favor.

While the President favors ad-
 mission for the three States, and
 pronounces the constitution adopt-
 ed in Georgia to be "republican
 in form," he advises the over-
 throw of the State constitution by
 act of Congress, and his political
 friends meet him, by engineering
 to keep out those who ought to
 be in; and favor his action for-
 ward Georgia on the opposite
 plan, that its Government is not
 republican. Considering these
 contraries, the message cannot
 be thought to have any propitious
 bearing on a satisfactory settle-
 ment of these questions. The
 soft words of the President are
 not agreeable to his friends, and
 their hard acts will evidently be
 accepted by him.

He is enamored of the happy
 effects of reconstruction on the
 labor question; and somebody has
 induced him to say of the negroes
 that "no complaints are made,
 of lack of industry when they have
 fair compensation for their labor."
 Some of the time spent in junket-
 ing about last summer might have
 been more profitably employed in
 gaining information on this sub-
 ject, in which he appears to be
 remarkably deficient about "noto-
 rious facts."

It is also rather rash in him to
 say that "the loss of our com-
 merce is only the result of the
 late rebellion." Very few men
 concur with him in that opinion.
 There were other causes, and
 among the chief the bad legisla-
 tion of his party friends.

He is in favor of a resumption
 of specie payments "at the ear-
 liest practical moment, consistent
 with a fair regard to the interest
 of the debtor class;" but "imme-
 diate resumption, if practical, is not
 desirable." With these common-
 places, he suggests one step to-
 ward making a gradual return to
 specie payments; which is to au-
 thorize the Treasury to buy up its
 own paper "at a fixed price"
 when presented, and to withhold
 the same from circulation until
 sold again for gold. In other
 words, the President's idea of the
 best means for attaining a good
 currency and maintaining the na-
 tional credit is to turn broker in
 gold, buy up its own paper at de-
 preciated rates, and sell it again
 at a profit. With what face the
 advocate of such a plan can ever
 talk of repudiation as dishonora-
 ble, it is difficult to conceive.

As a financial measure, in aid
 of the Treasury, the President re-
 commends the plan, which has
 been advocated extensively, in a
 pamphlet dated from Paris for
 the issuing of new bonds, at a
 rate of interest not exceeding 4 1/2
 per cent., payable at the option of
 the holder, at any of the money
 centres in Europe or the United
 States, with which to take up
 maturing bonds.

This plan is likely to have con-
 siderable support in Congress, if,
 which competent financiers doubt,
 it shall be thought practicable.
 The message recommends a
 renewal of the tax on income re-
 duced to 3 per cent.

It is opposed to a general revis-
 ion of the tariff, and advises post-
 ponement until another Congress,
 and until after the debt is funded.
 The high tariff men will be very
 well content with this new lease
 of their unjust profits.
 Relations with Spain concern-
 ing Cuba are dilated upon, with
 this general result—that the Gov-

ernment of the United States feels
 the same interest in the contest
 of Cuba with Spain that it felt
 for former Spanish colonies in a
 like struggle; but there is no de
 facto government of the insur-
 gents sufficiently organized to be
 treated as belligerent. In this
 connection Gen. Grant makes the
 following announcement of doc-
 trines, of which the British Gov-
 ernment will promptly take no-
 tice, as bearing on Alabama
 claims controversy:

"The principle is maintained,
 however, that this nation is its
 own judge when to accord rights
 of belligerency, either to a people
 struggling to free themselves
 from a government they believe
 to be oppressive, or to independ-
 ent nations at war with each
 other."

The matter of the arrest of the
 Spanish gunboats is explained by
 attributing it, in the first place,
 to the representations of the Peruvian
 Government. The Peruvian
 Government having taken no
 steps to have the boats detained,
 the President, nevertheless, did
 not feel authorized to detain them
 by executive order, and therefore
 turned the question over to the
 courts. This is a very lame ex-
 planation. The President issues
 an executive order, but does not
 feel authorized to annul it by an-
 other order, because that would
 release the vessels; as if the reten-
 tion of the vessels was the prime
 object of the order instead of the
 enforcement of a law.

The reason is the true one, but
 we did not expect to see it so
 plainly confessed in the message.

There are many minor topics
 in the message to be mentioned
 hereafter, which will be of im-
 portance if Congress does not, by
 counter legislation, show they
 have taken the President at his
 word, to have "no policy" for him-
 self.

Forney's Press is growing can-
 did, and intimates that the recent
 expressions attributed to Gen.
 Grant, relative to the persecution
 of the Israelites in Russia, are
 quite as applicable nearer home.
 The Press says: "The decidedly
 American tone of the President's
 reply has attracted considerable
 comment in diplomatic circles,
 and the opinion is generally ex-
 pressed that it is a definite confir-
 mation of the assertion recently
 made abroad that the present Ad-
 ministration intends making the
 influence of our government ap-
 pear as a mediator in behalf of
 all classes who are suffering from
 the oppression of Imperial gov-
 ernments." Whereon the Phila-
 delphia Age says "We do not
 know any civilized country in
 which there are so many people
 suffering from the oppressions of
 Imperial governments, as in these
 United States. In the Asiatic
 provinces of Turkey, there may
 be Paclias and Governors as ab-
 solute as our military command-
 ers at the South, but in no coun-
 try that has ever known civil
 justice or constitutional law is
 there such a state of things ex-
 isting. Here Gen. Grant has
 considerable power to abate the
 evil. In Russia he can only offer
 diplomatic remonstrances, and we
 sincerely hope that they will not
 be met by a reference to the ce-
 lebrated order of Gen. Ulysses S.
 Grant, expelling the Jews from
 his lines. What we want to be
 rid of in this country is military
 usurpation, from which every in-
 terest may, in its turn, suffer."

The Clarksville Tobacco Leaf
 requests the press of the South to
 "pass around" one Captain G.
 W. All, now traveling in the
 South as a drummer for the boot
 and shoe house of S. M. Pomeroy
 & Co., Cincinnati. This man All
 was in charge of the Yankee pris-
 on at Fort Delaware during the
 war, and his cruelty to the Con-
 federate prisoners under his charge
 exceeds anything in the black his-
 tory of human fiendishness.

Diek Busted, the dirty carpet-
 bagger who disgraced the judi-
 ciary of Alabama, is to be im-
 peached by Congress for high
 crimes and misdemeanors. Served
 him right.

Specie Payments.

The policy of the Administra-
 tion on the subject of resuming
 specie payment, and which has
 been a matter of much specula-
 tion, is set forth in the President's
 message with probably as much
 clearness as could be expected
 from that official. The principles
 enunciated are sound, and in
 striking contrast with the views
 of that not insignificant class
 who have endeavored to prove
 the great blessings of a paper
 currency and who urge a still fur-
 ther increase in its volume. With
 reference, however, to the plan
 by which specie payments should
 be restored, Congress is wisely
 referred to the different writers
 on political economy for guidance.
 The only positive suggestion is
 on the subject of putting a stop
 to the fluctuation in the value of
 currency in the interim, to accom-
 plish which the treasury is to
 purchase any of its own paper at
 a fixed price on demand from the
 holder, and hold the currency
 thus redeemed to be sold again
 for gold. In other words, the
 Secretary of the Treasury is to
 dictate to the country what it
 shall consider the value of a dol-
 lar in greenbacks, and if the holder
 desires to convert his currency
 into gold, he has but to apply to
 the Government and obtain the
 specie. Instead of selling a cer-
 tain amount of gold weekly or
 monthly, it is to be offered to any
 one who desires to purchase at a
 fixed premium. That such a
 course would check speculation
 except in extreme cases would
 seem probable, for all speculation
 depends ultimately upon the law
 of supply and demand.

Our Next Census.

The New York Tribune says
 that Dr. Jarvis, of Boston, has
 been guessing at the results of
 our ninth census, which will be
 taken next summer—probably in
 June. He guesses that the total
 population of the United States
 (excluding Indians not taxed)
 will be 39,613,115, whereof 4,664-
 418 will be colored. As the total
 population in 1860 was 31,443,790
 the estimated increase exceeds
 eight millions, and is considerably
 above twenty-five per cent. Con-
 sidering that we have had four
 years of desperate, bloody civil
 war in this decade, this increase
 must be deemed remarkable, even
 admitting that we owe a good
 share of it to immigration.

We doubt that the colored popu-
 lation will be found so numerous
 as Dr. Jarvis estimates. While
 we do not credit half that is re-
 ported of their licentiousness, dis-
 sipation and excessive mortality,
 we presume that the general
 break-up of homes and habits re-
 sulting from emancipation in the
 midst of civil war has precluded
 any considerable increase of their
 number since 1860, when they
 were returned as

Slaves.....	3,983,780
Free.....	4,664,418
Total.....	8,648,198

Not being re-enforced, as the
 whites so strongly are, by a vig-
 orous and prolific immigration,
 we doubt that the colored total
 next year will exceed 4,500,000.

REFORM MEASURE.—One of the
 first and most important measures
 of legislation in Congress is that
 several prominent members will
 try to get through a bill to pre-
 vent persons who contest seats
 from drawing pay from the public
 treasury. As the law now is any
 man who is defeated at an elec-
 tion can trump up charges on
 which to contest the seat, and then
 come here and live during the
 winter free of expense. There
 will be over thirty cases this win-
 ter, and the cost to the Govern-
 ment will be over one hundred
 thousand dollars.

TEXAS ELECTION.—Returns from
 forty-six counties give Davis, for
 Governor, 5483 majority, and
 Flanagan, for Lieutenant Gover-
 nor, 8260 majority.
 The counties heard from are in
 the farming districts, and most of
 them poll a heavy negro vote.
 It is generally believed that
 additional returns will diminish
 Davis's majority.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the
 Senate to-day a bill was introduc-
 ed regarding the international ex-
 hibition of 1871.

The Senate adjourned while the
 President's Secretary was en route
 to it with nominations.

In the House, Butler introduc-
 ed a bill to repeal the tenure of
 office act.

Stevenson of Ohio introduced a
 bill for the removal of political
 disabilities (providing two thirds
 of both Houses concurring) upon
 the adoption of the Fifteenth
 Amendment.

Dec. 7.—The House Committee
 on Elections held a meeting this
 morning, and went into a prelim-
 inary consideration of the Louisi-
 ana contested election cases.—
 The committee decided to admit
 the Virginia members.

The Elections Committee ap-
 pointed a sub-committee to con-
 sider and report on Louisiana
 elections.

Mr. Kerr is a member of the
 sub-committee, and in the con-
 sideration of Louisiana cases is
 virtually made a member of the
 Election Committee, and can
 have its privileges regarding mi-
 nority report.

Dec. 8, 1869.—Senate.—Terry
 introduced joint resolutions abol-
 ishing test oaths, with the re-
 mark that the time for their use-
 fulness had passed.

The bill relieving some five
 hundred persons from political
 disabilities, which had passed in
 the House, passed the Senate,
 and goes to the President for his
 signature.

The President was asked to fur-
 nish information regarding the
 progress of the Cuban revolution.

Senator Wilson's bill to en-
 courage the immigration of Chi-
 nese in the Pacific States, pro-
 vides that all contracts to ship
 Chinamen in behalf of any vessel
 other than those made by vessel-
 men in his own behalf, shall be
 null, on penalty of \$500 and six
 months imprisonment; also that it
 is not lawful for any vessel to
 transport Chinese women unless
 with husband or father.

A bill was introduced in the
 Senate to subject the public lands
 of Louisiana to disposal under
 the homestead laws, on the same
 terms as in the other States.

FRANKLIN PARISH.—The fol-
 lowing items are taken from the
 Franklin Sun:

A sale of 300 acres of land, 80
 acres cleared, lying about six
 miles above town, on Turkey
 Creek, was made on Monday at
 \$10 per acre cash.

Our Police Jury on Monday
 made a step in the right direction.
 They voted to take stock in the
 Railroad that it is proposed to
 run through our beloved parish,
 to the amount of one hundred
 thousand dollars, the said appropria-
 tion to be subject to a vote
 of the people.

Hon. Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama,
 has published a poetical transla-
 tion of Homer's Iliad. Mr. Smith
 is the first Southerner who has
 undertaken the task, to which he
 has devoted his leisure hours for
 twenty years, and we would fain
 hope that the work will prove
 creditable to the author and the
 State of which he becomes, now
 that Aleck Meek is no more, the
 literary representative.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe,
 who has been editor of the Hearth
 and Home at \$5,000 salary, since
 its inception, has resigned her
 position.

According to recent figures,
 when Lee surrendered, the whole
 Confederate armies numbered
 100,000 men, while the Union ar-
 mies aggregated one million.

The Prince of Wales owes in
 Paris more money than he can
 pay.

The fund for the family of Sec-
 retary Rawlins amounts to \$43-
 200.