

THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT MONROE, QUACHITA PARISH LA; G. W. MORANIE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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Tariff of Advertising Rates. Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per square of one inch of space, or less, for the first and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time under one month.

Professional Cards. Dr. D. H. Key, TRENTON, LA., CAN be found at his office over the Drug Store, March 8, 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 20, '68

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

ISAIAH GARRETT, FRANKLIN GARRETT, GARRETT & GARRETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Wood and St. John Streets. (Opposite Recorder's Office.)

A. L. SLACK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. PRACTICES in the Parish and District Courts as follows: Ouachita Parish, Morehouse Parish, West Feliciana Parish, Franklin Parish, Winniboo Parish, Monroe, Aug. 26, 1868. n5:7

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 Territorial Government.

J. & S. D. McENERY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MONROE, LA. PRACTICE in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Caldwell, Catahoula and Ouachita Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and U. S. Courts.

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.

STURBS & 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.

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.

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.

N. F. McCRAW, n18:4f Jan. 6, 1869.

The Ouachita Telegraph.

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

Vol. V.

MONROE, LOUISIANA, JANUARY 1, 1870.

No. 15.

Hotels, Schools, &c.

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.

Ouachita House, 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.

NEW HOTEL. LEWIS HOUSE, 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.

TO LEASE, The Railroad Hotel. THE RAILROAD HOTEL, situated upon the corner of De Siard and Walnut streets, Monroe, La., is now offered for lease for one year, and perhaps more, dating from the 1st day of January, 1870.

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.

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. n47:1f

ABRUCE ALPHANICS & 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.

BURNETT & DONELLY, BRICKLAYERS AND BUILDERS, GRAND STREET.

HAVING permanently located in Monroe, I 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.

HENRY GEHBAUER, 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.

Decisions of Supreme Court.

State ex rel. A. J. Oliver vs. H. C. Warmoth, Governor, et al., the State Intervenor.—Appeal from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans.—Taliaferro J.: This is an appeal from a judgment dismissing the intervention and rendering peremptory a mandamus issued upon the application of the relators against the Governor of the State, to compel him to execute and deliver to them forty-eight State bonds, in payment of certain public work authorized to be done by act of the Legislature of 8th September, 1868, entitled "an act to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Red River."

Defendants contend that the court has no power to compel, by mandamus, the Governor to perform acts within the sphere of his department. Defendants also allege the unconstitutionality of the act of the Legislature under which the relators demand the bonds.

The constitutionality of the act cannot be inquired into in this proceeding. The only inquiry is as to the power and authority of the court to order, by writ of mandamus, the performance by the Governor of the acts required by the law to be done by him. In the organization of the Government, three separate bodies of magistracy are established—the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

It was intended that the functions of these co-ordinate branches should be conjointly exercised, but that the functions of each should be separately and distinctly exercised, within its own sphere, and as far as practicable independently of those of the other branches. Neither branch is permitted to exercise the powers appropriately belonging to another.

The Governor must be presumed to have the discretion and the right of deciding what acts his duties require him to perform; otherwise his functions would be trampled, and the executive branch of the Government made subservient to the judiciary.

There is error in the order of the court below, rendering the mandamus peremptory. Judgment reversed, the writ of mandamus set aside, and relators to pay costs in both courts.

State on the relation, etc., against John L. Lewis, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Louisiana.—This suit is brought under the intrusion act against John L. Lewis, claiming the right of exercising the duties of District Judge of the Eleventh District. The defendant appealed from a judgment of the District Court, divesting him of the office. The Court, Taliaferro, Judge, overruled the motion to dismiss the appeal, affirmed the decision of the lower court in overruling the bills of exceptions, and concluded in a decision upon the naked merits of the case, which affirmed that the Judge was disqualified from holding his position. The point made is: "That the defendant held in the State of Georgia the position of Solicitor General, and was a member of the State Legislature, in which office having taken oath to support the Constitution of the United States," he subsequently engaged in the rebellion, and hence the disabilities incurred by the third section of the fourteenth amendment have not yet been removed. The Court pronouncing upon oaths, justified the strong presumption that, as a member of the Georgia Legislature, the defendant took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, nothing is offered to rebut the presumptions, therefore the judgment of the Court below is correct.

A number of gentlemen of wealth and influence, we learn, have organized a subscription to raise sufficient funds to present Jeff. Davis with a plantation, whereon he can spend the balance of his days without having recourse to politics or a sinecure for his maintenance and that of his family. The object is one which we applaud heartily, and we are happy to learn that it is almost, if not entirely, accomplished.—Bulletin,

The True System of Farming.

Trying to do too much is a common error into which the farmer often falls. His great eagerness in striving to be rich is, doubtless, the cause of his error. He is ambitious and energetic, and forms his plans on a large scale, too often, perhaps, without counting the cost. He buys a large farm and wants to be called a "large farmer," without understanding or considering the true elements that constitute a real farmer. He fancies the greatness of that profession, as is too often the common estimate, to be in proportion to the number of acres, not to say cultivated, embraced within the boundaries of his domain. The fact is now being spread abroad, that a large farm does not make a man either, rich contented or happy, but on the contrary, the reverse of all these, unless well tilled, when his labor is rewarded by ample crops and fair success in the various departments in which he is engaged. No farmer can realize the full benefits of his profession without adopting a thorough system of culture. His success, commensurate to his wishes, always depends upon the manner in which he prepares his grounds, plants his seed, and rears his stock. Neither of these departments, which may be considered the cardinal ones of his profession, will take care of themselves. The soil may be rich, but it needs culture. His seed may be sown, but it should be in due time, and always on soil well prepared, and of a suitable quality for the production of the crop desired. His stock must be constantly cared for—it derives its thrift from the soil, and sends again to that soil the sustenance it requires; but this is not done in a loose or haphazard way. The farmer's care is required, and all his better judgment must be exercised in keeping up this system of reciprocal benefits that may be realized by every intelligent and industrious farmer.

Thorough cultivation and systematic attention to all parts of his business is indispensable to a good degree of success. The very corner stone to this whole system of farming, is to do what you do thoroughly—nature will not be cheated, and never give full returns to the half way work that is practiced by vastly too many calling themselves farmers. If the land has been worn, the extent of that exhaustion and the food required must be first considered. When ascertained, the full measure of these requirements must be given, to bring out full returns. If the farmer has but a small amount of manure to replenish his land, it is obvious that but a small farm can be supplied with it; and good judgment at once dictates that to cultivate properly a large farm, artificial fertilizers must be used if good crops are obtained. And so much with the labor; two men cannot suitably till one hundred acres of land, when the labor of two, and perhaps four, might be profitably employed on seventy-five acres.

This is the great error in farming. Two men strive to do what four can hardly do, and thus thousands of acres are run over, half tilled, and producing half crops. The land is run over till worn out, sustaining year after year, the unnatural tax, till its energies are entirely exhausted, and it fails to yield even a feeble crop, because its life is worn out. Much of the soil in Virginia and other Southern States is a type of this.—Thousands of acres are entirely useless and exhausted, and will ever remain so, till the first elements of its power are returned to it. This process is going on in many of the Western States. The soil is treated like an inexhaustible mine; the tillers crying give, give, give! till in a few years it will have nothing to give. The boast of the West is, large farms and large fields of grain; plow, sow and reap is the business of Western farmers, drawing out the very life of the soil, sending it away in the heavy exports that are constantly going onward, without returning to the soil the

food it requires to make it productive.

The light that is being spread on this subject is beginning to correct this practice to some extent, but in most instances very little is returned to the soil to keep it alive, till after several years of continual cropping it manifests signs of exhaustion and ultimate barrenness. When tillers of the soil understand their true interests, they will cultivate no more land than they can do well. Fifty acres of land for tillage, brought to a high state of cultivation, pays better than one hundred run over in the way that many do.—Jefferson Farmer.

Livingstone's Work in Africa.

Authentic accounts that have reached us of Dr. David Livingstone's explorations in Africa promise most important results. The long-standing reproach of geographers, that they knew less of the grand equatorial continent than the telescope has revealed of the moon, is apparently wiped off. But this is the least that Dr. Livingstone has effected by his remarkable patience and energy. Certainly the pride of our savans may be humbled, when they learn that the sources of the Nile lie just where Ptolemy said they were to be found two thousand years ago.

Whether the great explorer has really found the head waters of the Nile or not, he has found 10deg. or 12deg. south of the equator twenty-three large African rivers and has effectually opened up a way to them and to the country they drain. Such a discovery is no small matter. Twenty-three streams flowing to the north and bearing water enough to fill the bed of the majestic Egyptian river, besides filling several vast lakes as Tanganyika and Chowambe, indicate a country of abounding moisture and fertility, and highly elevated and salubrious. We have here an entrance for commerce and Christianity into the heart of one of the grandest continents of the globe. The western coast of Africa is comparatively salubrious. Mr. Du Chaillu tells us, and its temperature remarkably uniform. A single railroad or canal bringing together this coast and the interior, now opened up by the labors of Livingstone, would pour into our markets a tide of wealth of which we have little dreamed. The productions of Africa, when realized through the advances that are being made into its hitherto unknown wilds, will not be the spoil of Europe alone. Our commercial position gives us, especially with an Isthmian canal, the full benefit of any future South African trade. For, from near the Cape of Good Hope, in a direct line to the equator, on the meridian of Cape St. Roque, nature has made the finest sea route on the Atlantic; and so certain and regular are the winds which sweep the American trader homeward, that sailors have called this track the "Gulf Stream in the Air." The great results that may be looked for from the Suez Canal, the opening up of the African continent to the enterprise of the world, and our improving relations with China and Japan, may go a great way toward the solution of the Darien Canal question, and the revival and extension of American commerce.—N. Y. Times.

NEGRO EMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.—The Virginia papers advise us of a remarkable migration of the colored people Southward. The demand for labor in the cotton belt, and in the cane fields of Louisiana, is what is attracting them especially at the present time. The climate and industry of the more Southern States, however, are better adapted to them than those further North; they get better wages, and live more comfortably there, and the probability is that Virginia and North Carolina will soon lose most of their colored population.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has shown of late frequent symptoms of insanity.

Advertising Regulations.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Cards of a personal character, when published, will be charged double our regular advertising rates. All advertisements sent to this office, when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "under notice" and charged accordingly. No fractions of squares counted as such, but they will be charged as whole squares in every instance. Ordinary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements. Professional cards \$50 per annum; 6 months \$25.00, in advance.

AGENTS: The following Agents are authorized to act for the TELEGRAPH: Andrew & Co., New York. Wharton & Co., New Orleans. McIntyre & Co., " " Frank Michaux, " " John Jannay, " "

The Richardson Affair.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Recorder Hackett, in his charge to the grand jury to-day, concluded as follows:

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

A very important case of homicide will come before you. It has, through various incidents, old accessories and extraordinary surroundings of men, women and manners, deservedly attracted great public attention all through the country. Your duty regarding the alleged killing of the late Mr. Richardson by Mr. McFarland is a very simple one. If he was of sound memory and discretion, to use the old Saxon phrases, on the subject of homicide when he fired the fatal shot then his act was murder; but whether or not he was of sound memory and discretion, will become a question for the petit jury, and it is not in your province. Your duty is to ascertain if the allegations be true, that McFarland fired the shot that caused Richardson's death. I think I should be derelict in the discharge of my functions as an elected conservator of the peace and morals in this court if I now omit reference to some of the incidents following the act which culminated in the homicide just referred to. In vain shall conductors of influential newspapers, and claiming to be moral leaders, beneficially affect the community if they convert their homes into free-love asylums; in vain shall ministers of the gospel be heard when criticizing private parishioners if they are allowed universally to give benedictions to bigamy, or to consecrate lechery by prayers at the bed of death. If there has been bigamy committed, or aided or abetted by any person, no matter how elevated in life they may be, fearlessly investigate the matter; and arriving at the fact of probable guilt, promptly indict.

One of the young bloods of St. Louis went down to the edge of Arkansas on business. While down there he went to a party, and while at the party danced often, and became very familiar with the wife of one of the settlers. Rackensack stood it as long as he could, but finally becoming enraged, he walked up to the blood and said: "Look here, mister, that's my wife you're dancing with." "Well, what of it?" said the blood. "Why this; you dance with her again, and I'll blow the top of your head off." "Now, look here," said the blood coolly, "do you see that umbrella sitting there?" "Well, s'pose I do?" "Well, you handle that umbrella; you touch that umbrella; you even look at that umbrella, and I'll ram it down your throat—and I'll spread it!" Rackensack "scotched."

State, on the relation of etc., against James R. Head.—This case comes up a second time, being on appeal from a judgment against the defendant. The exceptions, that the petition being addressed to the Hon. Jno. L. Lewis, was not addressed to a competent judge, and that the place of residence of the defendant is not mentioned in the petition, are without merit. It is unnecessary, ruled the Court, Howe J., to take up the other exceptions. We think there was error in the Judge below refusing to allow a trial by jury. The act of 1858 deprives the defendant of a general right to a jury, as according to the 13th section, we apprehend the meaning to be that the cause may be tried in chambers if neither party asks for a jury, but it is necessary to appoint a special term when the regular term is not in session. Judgment appealed from reversed.

Gen. Clanton recently thrashed McKinstry, who used to be Bragg's provost Marshal at Atlanta. McK. has become a negro-suffrage Radical, and is kicked out of decent society by Clanton.

If brevity is the soul of wit, what a vast amount of fun is in the tail of a fashionable coat.