

THE TELEGRAPH:

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The Ouachita Telegraph.

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

Vol. V. Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La., Saturday, February 5, 1870. No. 20.

Hotels, Schools, Merchants, &c. Ouachita House, MONROE, LA. J. L. HUNSICKER, Proprietor.

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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.

BURNETT & DONELLY BRICKLAYERS AND BUILDERS, GRAND STREET. HAVING permanently located in Monroe, La. offer their services to the people of the town and vicinity.

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BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE! J. L. HUNSICKER Has, at his CARRIAGE FACTORY, on DeSiard Street, a fine stock of handsome buggies, and carriages made to order.

MAXEY & BLOCKER, TRENTON, LA. RECEIVING AND FORWARDING Merchants and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Western Produce and Plantation Supplies.

The Proposed Election Bill. A bill entitled "an act to regulate the conduct and to maintain the purity of elections," etc., has been presented in the Senate.

Sections 86 and 87 declare that on the day of election the Governor "shall have paramount charge and control of the peace and order of the State, over all peace and police officers, and shall have the COMMAND AND DIRECTION IN CHIEF OF ALL POLICE OFFICERS BY WHOMSOEVER APPOINTED, and of all sheriffs and constables in their capacity as officers of the peace."

The author of this famous bill, Campbell, in his zeal to concoct a law that will give the Governor the control of the election, entirely ignores an article of the constitution. Martial law, we believe means a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. How then can the Governor declare martial law? By this sweeping bill the whole machinery of elections is placed in the control of the Governor.

His supervisors record the lists of registration; his commissioners superintend the elections, handle the ballots and seal the boxes. His supervisors make returns, and he virtually counts the votes.

The power is given to construe any trifling cross-roads brawl into a riot or disturbance sufficient to annul the election of an officer whose opinions may be adverse to those of the dominant party.

This monster of legislation has, we are told, a twin brother in the form of a new registration law, also conceived by partisan ambition and born of partisan invention.

The following extract from the Senate reports indicate the tone of the discussion had in that body relative to the Election Bill: The election bill was taken up. Mr. Ray opened by explaining that the bill was similar in all respects to the election bills of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Braughn now arose and delivered a stirring reply. If, he said, the purposes of the bill were such as they were represented by Mr. Ray he would cheerfully vote for the bill, but it contemplated only to make an autocrat of the Governor and perpetuating the rule of republican rule.

Mr. Foute asked for a call of the roll. This gave rise to considerable discussion. In order to ascertain who was present, Mr. Ogden, by a flank movement, obtained the call of the roll on a motion to go into executive session.

Mr. Braughn now desired to have the matter settled whether a member had the right to ask for a call of the House. The Chair decided that he had not if it was to ascertain how many members of a political party were present.

Mr. Braughn appealed from the decision of the Chair and called for the ayes and nays. The Chair was sustained. Mr. Anderson entered and took his seat.

Mr. Braughn resumed. It was not the fear of violence that instigated the passage of the bill, but the fear of not being returned to office by the people among whom a revolution had taken place. He also condemned the absolute power given to the Governor over all civil and military officers on the day of election.

He ventured to say if such power were placed before the people at large to obtain their consent, they would refuse by an immense majority. He also referred in strong terms to the clause which prohibited anybody from carrying weapons except those persons under the control of the Governor.

Speaking of the competency of sheriffs to execute the laws, he referred to the recent action of Sheriff Thos. L. Maxwell in executing the law against his fellow Democrats, however obnoxious the duty was to him.

The bill would be productive only of litigation, trouble and annoyances. Upon the power which the bill grants to the Governor in authorizing him to determine who is and who is not elected, he referred to the governments of England, and even France, who would not dare to give such arbitrary powers to their sovereigns.

Mr. Ogden followed Mr. Braughn, and made one of his most eloquent efforts—in fact, this bill seems to have aroused the indignation of the Democratic Senators, and with it their good sense and eloquence.

Mr. Ogden took occasion to say that the bill was not drawn by Mr. Campbell, but by a lawyer whose reputation before the war was second to none, and had prostituted his talents by drawing such a bill. In concocting this bill he had been assisted by a supervisor of election present in the lobby.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senators Carpenter, Edmunds and Ferry, considering Georgia, will favor a new election throughout the State, or the re-installation of Gen. Ruler as provisional governor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—House.—Approval of the Virginia bill was announced. Platt, Millner and Ridgeway were seated. The House voted to seat Porter, but he, with Hare and Gibson, was not present, but will be seated upon appearing at the bar of the House.

Booker, McKenzie and Segar are held by the Election Committee for further consideration. The bill abolishing the franking privilege passed by a vote of 174 to 14. It repeals all laws and parts of laws giving to any officer or department of the Government or other persons, the right either to send or receive through the mails, or otherwise, free of postage, any letter, document, or other mailable matter.

Dawes made a successful defense against Butler's attack on him, regarding the extravagance of the Government. Among other statements he said: "After visiting the departments and remonstrating against the estimates, I visited the President, who said he knew little of any other than estimates of war departments, which he was satisfied could not be cut down."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Congress will probably take up the case of Mississippi next week. Her Senators are expected to arrive Monday.

THE WORD "FEMALE."—The Chicago Tribune is exercised about the use of the word female. It says we have heretofore resorted to various inelegant dodges, as by styling a female physician Miss Dr. Walker or Mrs. Dr. Walker, which may mean no doctor at all, but Dr. Walker's wife.

The phrase woman doctor means one who doctors women. The true term is, of course, doctress. We only regret that the number of cases is so large in which the demand cannot be so easily supplied. Thus, though we may style a female journalist—of which there are now becoming many—an editress, and might, without violence, call Anna Dickinson an oratress, yet we break down in the effort to style the Rev. Olympia Brown a ministress, or Counsellor Myra Bradwell, a lawyeress.

We are still obliged to say female merchant, female clerk, female teacher, etc. In short, the English language evinces a most crabbed unadaptedness to the exigencies of the woman's rights movement.

That must have been a strange scene in Madagascar when the Queen had the royal idols brought and committed to the flames.—She had embraced Christianity, and when the chapel for divine service was ready, the disgraced deity, which consisted of two pieces of silk with a small splinter of wood in the middle, was taken from his temple and thrust into the fire. The crowd declared that being a god he would not burn—yet, somehow, "he" was very soon consumed; and then, with no little pathos, "the people, seeing that now they had no gods to worship, sent to the Queen to ask what they were to worship for the future." The foundation of their faith had indeed been greatly shaken. The Queen is to send teachers of Christianity among them, and Madagascar, one of the "dark places of the earth," is likely to have turned the last page of the sanguinary records which have hitherto formed so large a part of her history.

Gymnastic—Jumping at a conclusion.

Advertising Regulations. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Agents: The following Agents are authorized to act for the TELEGRAPH: Tardif & Co., New York. Wharton & Co., New York. McIntyre & Co., New York. Frank Michaux, " " John J. Sauer, " " Louis Davis, " "

(From the Congressionalist. "Mayn't I be a Boy." "Mayn't I be a boy?" said our Mary. The tears in her great eyes blue. "In only a wee little lassie— There's nothing a woman can do."

"I want you, my dear little maiden, To smooth away all mother's care. "My wee little lassie, my darling," Said I, putting back her soft hair. "I want you, my dear little maiden, To smooth away all mother's care."

THE LATE GEN. MOWER.—In the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives, on the 25th inst., we find the following: Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, introduced a bill granting a pension of fifty dollars per month to the widow of Major Gen. James A. Mower.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, remarked that it was going beyond any precedent yet established to give pension, except in the case where an officer died in consequence of wounds received or disease acquired in the army. The bill should be sent to a committee.

Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, said he introduced it at the request of the President and the General of the army. He withdrew the bill. The inhabitants of San Domingo are not perfectly unanimous on the subject of annexation to the United States.

RAYVILLE RAILROAD MEETING.—The meeting at Rayville, for the purpose of organizing regularly the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad Company, on the 17th inst., was, we fear, a failure—owing to the high water and bad state of the roads. We hope and trust an early day will be appointed for the proposed meeting, and the organization of the company proceeded with. Franklin has given the road a good start by voting to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars towards it.—Franklin Sun.

WOULD SETTLE AN OLD GRUDGE.—The Atlanta Express gives the following reasons for wishing Blodgett to go to the Senate: "We owe the Senate much more than we can pay. That's one. The next is the reason the scamp gave for marrying a respectable girl whom he admitted he did not love. His object, he said, was simply to disgrace the family."

The latest cause for a divorce has come to light in St. Louis, where a woman avers that her husband "gets tearing mad whenever his stockings are starched stiff."

The Territorial Committee have agreed to report a bill to abolish polygamy in Utah, and empowering the President to enforce its suppression by military force if necessary.

Alexis St. Martin, whose side was shot away, in 1822, in such a manner as to expose the action of digestive organs to the surgeon's eye, is still alive and well in Cavendish, Vermont. Safe place for a temper—In a teapot.