# THE TELEGRAPH:

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

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### Professional Cards.

**Dr. THOS. Y. ABY,**
MONROE, LA.,

OFFICE: REAR ROOM OF RICHARDSON & McEnery's Law office.
Feb'y 19, 1870. n22-1y*

**Dr. T. P. RICHARDSON,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN. OFFICE: At Dr. Calderwood's old stand.
☞ Special attention given to Chronic Surgical cases. n20:1y

**DR. J. CALDERWOOD,**

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. OFFICE: Over Surghuor & Mullin's, Grand Street, where he can be found at all hours of day and night when not professionally engaged.
February 5, 1870. n20-¶

**Dr. R. C. Strother,**

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. OFFICE: Over the store of Surghnor & Mullin, Grand Street. At night can be found at the residence of Mrs. Wardield.
February 5, 1870. n20: ¶

**JAMES T. STROTHER,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MONROE, LA.,

WILL practice in the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse and Richland.
March 26, 1870. n27-1f

**JAS. C. DREW,**
**Collecting Agent.**

OFFICE: Monroe, La., with A. L. Slack, Esq.; " Trenton, La., with Standifer & McGuire.
Jany 17, 1870. n19 ¶

R. RICHARDSON. JAS. D. McENERY.
**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. n19-1f

ISAIAH GARRETT. FRANKLIN GARRETT.
GARRETT & GARRETT,
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**
Corner Wood and St. John Streets,
(Opposite Recorder's Office,)
MONROE.....LOUISIANA.
Jan'y 1, 1870. 1y

**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

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. H. 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.
n11:y3

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. y4 n32

**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

**A. B. GRISWOLD & Co.,**
*Corner Canal & Royal Sts., New Orleans.*

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols. Manufacturers of PURE COIN Silverware. Prices low, and every article fully warranted.
Feb'y 5, n20:1y



# The Ouachita Telegraph.

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

Vol. V. Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La., Saturday, June 18, 1870. No. 39.



### Hotels, Schools, Merchants, &c.

**Ouachita House,**
CORNER OF D IARD & 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.
April 21, 1869. 1y

*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

GEORGE KŒHLER,
**GUNSMITH,**
GRAND STREET,
MONROE, LA.

KEEPS constantly on hand and will sell at New Orleans retail prices French, English and German Shot Guns; Kentucky Rifles; Cane Guns; Colt's, Remington's, Smith & Wesson's Revolvers and Repeaters; a variety of Single and Ladies Pistols; any size of Metal Cartridges, Enveloped Cartridges; Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Ely's Gun Caps, Gunlocks, etc.
*Guns from 4 to 9 Dollars.*
*Double Barrel Guns from 9 to 80 Dollars.*
June, 18, 1870. n38-1y

**SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP!**

THE undersigned, respectfully informing the public of his readiness to manufacture every description of
SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.,
solicits the custom of the trading public, and guarantees full satisfaction as to both prices and quality of work.
*PETER EZELIUS.*
June 11, 1870. n20 1y

**C. BOFENSCHEN,**
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
MONROE, LA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES
Clocks and
JEWELRY,
Of Every Description.

All work in his line executed with neatness and dispatch, and guaranteed for 12 months.
CHAS. BOFENSCHEN.
Monroe, La., Feb 24, 1869. n23

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.
**AIKEN & WATT,**
**COTTON FACTORS**
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*No. 60 Carondelet St., New Orleans.*

Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of produce, agricultural implements and plantation supplies.
AIKEN & WATT.
Sept. 2, 1869. n1:1y

EDWARD NALLE. R. C. CAMMACK.
**NALLE & CAMMACK,**
**COTTON FACTORS**
—AND—
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
No. 158 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS,
Liberal Advances Made on Consignments of Cotton.
February 26, 1870. n23-1y

C. H. ZIMMERMANN. E. LACENMEYER.
G. S. COMPERTS.
**C. H. ZIMMERMANN & Co.,**
—IMPORTERS OF—
*Diamonds and Watches,*
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
*JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,*
94 and 96 Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
December 18, 1869. n13 1y

F. A. PETERSON. A. J. HILL.
S. F. PENNINGTON
PETERSON, HILL & CO.,
**Wholesale Grocers,**
COMMISSION AND
**Western Produce Merchants.**

Importers of Wines, Brandies and Cigars Orders for Ship, Steamship and Steamboat supplies promptly filled.
*Corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas Streets, Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Poydras, And 58 Tchoupitoulas Street,*
n27:ft NEW ORLEANS.


[From the Washington Chronicle, May 24.

## THE CENSUS.

The great work of taking the census of the United States is to commence to-day. This work is to be performed by officers termed assistant marshals, who are provided with all necessary blanks for this purpose. Each of these officials has assigned to him a definite district, which he is to canvass with daily intelligence and with entire thoroughness, till he has completed it; and the assistant marshals are directed to report progress to the marshal regularly once a fortnight, failure whereof will be deemed a sufficient cause for removal.

Enumeration must be made by actual inquiry at every dwelling-house, or else by personal inquiry of the head of every family. The process comprises sundry inquiries, of which the public will be instructed, so that all may be prepared to answer intelligently, accurately and without delay.

The whole work of the census is to be comprised in five *schedules*. Of these the first has the general caption of *Inhabitants*.

This schedule includes, of course, all *individuals*, all members of every family, whether present or absent. It comprises, in addition, the occupants of all buildings not regular dwelling-houses, such as stores, eating-houses, shops, hotels, poor-houses, garrisons, asylums, jails, &c.

In connection with individuals must be personal description, including age, color and sex; also, property of all kinds, if over $100 in value; places of birth of every person, degree of education, the number of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.

Associated with names of individuals are to be returned their occupations, which are to be accurately and properly designated.

Schedule second is the schedule of *Mortality*.

This will include all deaths having occurred during the year ending June 1, 1870—the name of each deceased person, whether married or widower; character of disease or accident causing the death; and the officers are directed to exercise all possible care in reporting the names of diseases, &c., and if any very peculiar malady or disaster in any locality may have resulted fatally in numerous cases, the assistant marshals are requested to make note thereof.

Schedule third relates to *Agriculture*.

Here farms are enumerated; and under this title are included nurseries, orchards, market-gardens, so far as owned by separate parties, and if more than three acres. There will be included amounts of crops and their value, total value of live stock of every description, and the value of all articles manufactured upon the farm not included in the above.

Schedule fourth is entitled *Products of Industry*, and includes all manufacturing, mechanical, and mining operations; also all coast, lake, and river fisheries. It reaches down to the smallest shop, that produces $500 annually.

Under this schedule are included all sorts of mills, the character and extent of their machinery, and also of their production together with the character and amounts of the material made use of. In connection with mining, will be reported all mines or quarries, machinery, horse, steam, and water power, labor *above ground* and *under ground*, with products and their value.

Schedule fifth includes *Social Statistics*. The matter comprised in the four schedules above named must be obtained by personal inquiry at each, farm, shop, &c.; but the *Social Statistics*, on the other hand, may be obtained, so far as possible, from official documents, from the published reports, or manuscript records of schools, colleges, prisons, asylums, &c.; or by correspondence, when such documents are not accessible, or not existing.

The work of collecting statistics under this schedule may be performed by special deputies appointed by the marshal, in which cases the regular assistant marshal shall receive notice that they are relieved from this part of the service; otherwise the latter officials attend to the work by personal visitation, inquiry, or correspondence, within their own fields respectively.

## The First Cargo of Coolies.

The Bark Ville de St. Loo, from Hong Kong arrived at our wharf on Thursday after a passage of 107 days, having on board one hundred and thirty-seven Coolies. This is the first lot of coolies who have come direct from China to New Orleans but we understand that they will shortly be followed by two hundred and twenty more, per the ship Charles Auguste en route to this city from Hong Kong. The arrivals by the St. Loo on Thursday were brought over by the Arkansas Valley Immigration Co., and are to be employed along the Arkansas River in raising cotton. They are to receive as compensation for their labor, eight dollars a month in gold, and are to serve for three years, their passage money from China to this country, £13 per head, being paid by the employers, the latter also having furnished them with provisions for the journey. The cargo of the Charles Auguste, it is intended to distribute among several sugar planters on Lafourche. These arrivals will doubtless do much towards assisting the settlement of the question concerning the wisdom of importing Chinese laborers and the capacity of the latter for laboring in our cotton and cane fields as the relative value of the Chinaman to the negro as a laborer.—Certain it is that if they should prove as satisfactory as their employers anticipate we shall soon have sufficient material through future shipments to fill up the gap left by the loss of negroes who have either died or have given up working in the field for a precarious and often dishonest living about our cities.—*N. O. Price Current.*

## North Carolina Politics.

WILMINGTON, June 10.—The Republican convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the third district, closed at Lumberton yesterday, after the stormiest and most exciting session ever known in the political annals of North Carolina. After the withdrawal of a number of delegates, O. H. Docker, the present incumbent, was nominated on the first ballot. He refused to indorse the administration of Gov. Holden.

The anti-Docker faction are extremely bitter, and avow their intention of running an independent candidate, or voting for the Conservative candidate, Mr. Galloway.

A negro Senator and one of the delegates pledged the new county Hanover against the nominee, before he withdrew from the convention. Andrew J. Jones, it is thought, will be the independent Republican candidate.

Prominent Republicans declare that the disgraceful scenes enacted in the convention surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed.

The kindly disposition of the negro compares strikingly with that of the white Radical. Fred. Douglas said in a speech in Philadelphia, the other day, that although a thorough-going Republican, he would not dispute the right of any colored citizen to vote the Democratic ticket. Wendell Phillips told the colored men of Boston, lately, that if they ever voted for any man who had in public life done them the slightest injustice, he should consider them as traitors to their race.—"Never forgive!" is the maxim of Phillips. Do as you think right, is the advice of Douglas. Who has the better sense? who is the whiter?

Private dispatches from Oregon indicate that the member of Congress heretofore claimed as a Republican, is Democratic. The Democrats made a clean sweep of h e State.

## The Moral of the New York Election.

Several of our cotemporaries in New Orleans and elsewhere are busying themselves in belittling the late election in the State of New York. We think on the other hand that the Democracy there have had a splendid triumph and the Republicans a stunning defeat. They have suffered a loss of some seventy thousand votes. Excluding New York city and Brooklyn, the Democrats carried the State by nearly 20,000 majority. Including those cities the majority is not far from 100,000. The Republicans are welcome to all the comfort they can derive from depreciating this great victory, but they well know in their hearts that it is the warning-bell notifying them that their ship is near the rocks. The moral of this election is the coming annihilation of the Republican party. The Democracy should now assume the offensive. New York having set the example, the next election in Pennsylvania and Ohio will show that the infection is spreading.—The New York Star seems to understand what this great fact of a hundred thousand majority means and thus sets forth the lessons it teaches:

"The first lesson taught by the majority of 100,000 is that the party in the city and the country is harmonious and in complete unity of purpose and action. The redemption of many strong Republican strongholds indicates that the country Democracy, apart from New York county, can wage war with the Republicans on almost equal terms. The second lesson is, that New York will hereafter govern itself without assistance from country Republicans. The third is virtually condemnation of Grant and his gift enterprise, stock-jobbing, mongrel oil and water Cabinet, without a policy. The fourth is, that the harmonious action of the Democracy has so exasperated the leaders of the reckless rule-or-ruin faction in the House of Redresentatives, that they propose to change our form of voting; in other words, to degrade the Empire State to a condition of vassalage like that of Georgia, or any of the pitiable communities which have gone through the farce of Congressional reconstruction. Let the ringleaders beware. They hold their seats for a brief period and by feeble tenure. The people of New York will submit no more to military satraps, and will endure no more military aggressions. The Republicans will do very well to remember that there is a large, powerful belt of States inevitably Democratic, extending from Connecticut to Indiana, which have freely contributed their soldiers to suppress one rebellion, and which will send them forward to the protection of the Constitution, if it becomes necessary to rescue it from debasement by a corrupt Congress or a venal Court. Gentlemen of the reconstruction party, 'hands off.'"—*N. O. Bee.*

"Why," said Miss Anna Dickinson, on one occasion, stepping forward to the footlights and commencing a lecture with a lofty flight of eloquence, "Why was I born?" She paused, and a thrill ran through the audience. Again the rich tones of the winsome woman rolled over the expectant people as she repeated the question, "Why was I born?" And again she paused, that the due impression might be made upon her hearers, before she answered her own questions. "Why was I born?" she asked once more in touching and most painful accents, when a wicked boy in the gallery shouted, "I give it up!"

General Schenck is said to be very bitter toward Dawes, and denounced him on the floor of the House, the other day, loud enough for Dawes to hear it, as "a d—d Yankee trickster, who couldn't be trusted under any circumstances."

Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., is a carpetbagger in North Carolina and has become an officer in the "loyal militia" of that State.


### Advertising Regulations.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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.
Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.
☞ Professional cards $20 per annum; business $12,50, in advance.

AGENTS:
The following Agents are authorized to act for the TELEGRAPH

Tardrew & Co.,.....New York.
Wharton & Co.,.....New Orleans.
McIntyre & Co.,.....A. "
Frank Michaux,..... "
John Janney,..... "
Louis Davis,..... "


## "Pledges of the Republican Party."

Don Piatt, himself a Republican, writes as follows to the Cincinnati Commercial touching the kind of faith kept by his party. He is speaking of the Mormon bill advocated Senator by Cragin:

The Republican party is pledged to a good deal that remains yet unfinished. It is pledge to an economical and honest administration of the Government, and yet, while this St. Joseph looks far over the continent, to pick out a hand-ful of poor fanatics to punish, under his Senatorial nose the most abominable extravagance and corruption go on unrebuked. Thieves and swindlers, pimps and lewd women, sworm about the lobbies and hurry through the corriders like Norway rats about a granary, each bent upon filling its maw with the hard earnings of an over-taxed people. The accumulated capital of the country, in the hands of unprincipled monopolists, has turned our Government into a huge machine to ride down and crush out the mechanic, farmer, and laborer.

Pledges of the Republican party! I like that. To sit in either House and listen to the quarrels and abuse below sounds like pirates fighting over their plunder. And what makes the matter more aggravating is that very place of rascality is sugar-coated with the nasty cant of religion and morality. Whenever a Solon rises to his feet and says solemnly, "In the name of god—amen," you may bet your inner greenback that he has hid under his coat-tail some infernal swindle.

I have not the patience to listen to or to argue with these people, for that I know that they are not sincere, and there is, therefore, no justice or reason to which one can appeal.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON THE DEMOCRACY.—On his death bed this great lawyer and statesman declared that the United States Government and constitutional liberty would thereafter depend upon the Democratic party. The Hon. George T. Curtis, a bosom friend of Daniel Webster, gives the following account of the last words that great man ever uttered on the subject of politics. It will be remembered that Webster died just before the end of the Pierce and Scott campaign:

"Calling me to his bedside by my christian name, he said: The Whig candidate will not be elected. You love your country, and you think its welfare involved in Whig success. This is not so; but let me warn you, as you love your country, to give no countenance to a sectional, geographical party The Whigs, after this election, will break up, and upon the ruins of our party a sectional party will arise. The stability of the Union will hereafter depend upon the Democracy."

At one time Daniel Webster had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was rendered against his client. One of the witnesses came to him and said, "Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified to a great deal more than I did." "It is of no consequence," replied the lawyer, "the jury did not believe a word you said."

An intelligent youth recently engaged in a commercial office, made out a shipping bill for "fourty" barrels of flour. His employer called his attention to an error in the spelling of forty. "Sure enough," replied the promising clerk, "I left out the gh."

The New York Sun declares that "the Republican party in New York is a disintegrated ruin; and General Grant, seated on a cigar box, contemplates this ruin, and in undisturbed placidity blows smoke through his nose."

CASH IN THE TREASURY.—The coin balance in the Treasury is $107,653,000, of which $36,078,000 is in coin bearing certificates. The currency balance is $10,763,000.