

The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VIII.

MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

NUMBER 25.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Published every Saturday.
AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.
G. W. McCRANIE,
Editor and Proprietor.

AGENTS:
McIntyre & Co., New Orleans.
Frank Michaux, New Orleans.
Jas. C. Drew, and Bohon Brothers,
Traveling Agents.
All other agencies are hereby revoked.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "all for bid" and charged accordingly.
Editorial business notices will be made, free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper; for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.
An extra charge of 25 per cent will be made on all cuts above one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

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Advertisements will be inserted at one cent per line for the first, and seventy cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time under one month. For longer periods as follows:

NUMBER SQUARES.	1 Mo.	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	1 Year.
One	\$3 75	7 00	13 00	20 00
Two	7 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
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Four	15 00	22 00	30 00	50 00
Five	18 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
Six	20 00	28 00	40 00	70 00
Seven	22 00	30 00	45 00	80 00
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Nine	25 00	33 00	55 00	100 00
Ten	26 00	34 00	60 00	110 00
Twenty-one	50 00	75 00	125 00	200 00

Cards of a personal character—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.
Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.
Any person sending us live new cash subscribers, at the same post office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis, for one year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, \$4.00
One copy, six months, 2.00
ADVANCE RATES
One copy, one year, 3.00
One copy, six months, 2.00

The subscription price of the TELEGRAPH was reduced from five to four dollars, and subscribers paying in advance have uniformly been allowed a discount of one dollar.
Subscribers delaying payment one month after it is due, are required to pay four dollars. There will be no deviation from this rule.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. G. Cobb,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 19, 1871. 6v-147

Robt. J. Caldwell,
LAWYER, MONROE, LA.
Jan. 25, 1873. 1171

A. L. Mack,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to collections in North Louisiana. Aug. 26, 68, 65-17

L. N. Polk,
SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draftsman. All orders left with Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La., will meet with prompt attention. Terms, Cash. May 11, 1872. 51-1y

T. F. RICHARDSON. T. W. MEAGHER.
DRS. Richardson & Meagher,
HAVING associated in the practice of medicine, offer their services in the different branches of their profession to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Office, on Jackson Street, adjoining Methodist Church. Feb'y 8, 1873. 11

DR. J. CALDERWOOD. DR. THOS. Y. ADY.
DRS. Calderwood & Ady.
MONROE, LA.

OFFICE in rear of Barnhardt's building, Second street, between Deslard and the Railroad. Jan 5, 1872. d&w

R. WILLIS RICHARDSON. ROBT RICHARDSON.
LAW. 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. Jan 24, 1872. 40-11

W. W. FARMER.

Morrison & Farmer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin and Caldwell, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts. Will also attend to all business entrusted to them in the State and Federal Land Offices. n173

Dr. Wm. Sandel
TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1872. 25-1y

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 United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n171

Dentistry.
D. S. L. BRADY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Is willing to warrant all work. Office near the Courthouse and next door south of the Ouachita Telegraph office on Grand street. 17-mar1873

Frank Moore,
PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office, 22 room 1. Richardson & McEnery's, Law office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La. August 6, 1870.

THE TELEGRAPH. PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA!

IN THE
Darkest Hours;

IN YOUR
Greatest Trials;

IN ALL
Your Adversities;

THE
Ouachita Telegraph

HAS BEEN YOUR
Fearless Champion.

HAVING BEEN
TRIED AND FOUND FAITHFUL,

The Telegraph

NOW CLAIMS
Your Support

AND
Your Gratitude!

EVERY SUBSCRIBER
TO
"THE TELEGRAPH"

IS REQUESTED TO
GET ONE PAYING SUBSCRIBER.

The Advocate

OF THE
People's Rights

SHOULD BE
Rewarded

BY
The People!

SUSTAIN A
FEARLESS PRESS!

SEND ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

DEBATE ON LOUISIANA IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Mr. Carpenter said the Caldwell case could be considered in the extra session. But this Congress ought not to adjourn without taking some action on the bill in reference to Louisiana reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was very evident that if Congress adjourned without action there would be imminent danger of bloodshed. In that State there was now a government *de facto* so-called, based upon no valid election, standing there with no support but Federal bayonets; and if Congress should adjourn without making provision for the difficulty, one of two things must happen—either there would be a conflict between the two governments, or else the President must continue to give the support of Federal troops to the government which has been set up by their aid. It would hardly do for Congress to adjourn and leave the government of Louisiana to be upheld by Federal bayonets through the summer, and listen to the euphonious criticisms which would be heard from one end of the country to the other. The atmosphere around the Capitol was a little feverish now on the subject of investigations, and it might be thought that the Senate should not be behind the other branch of Congress in purging itself; and if it should happen to get hold of the wrong man that would probably be regarded as incidental to the great question of purging. It might be well, therefore, to put off that case till the December session.

Mr. Morton—I think the Senator from Wisconsin might have deferred his argument on the Caldwell case until that case should be properly before the Senate. This bill which he urges us to take up is a bill for the reconstruction of Louisiana, a bill involving such vast considerations that I think I am justified in saying that the Senator knows it cannot be passed through this body alone this session, not to speak of the other house.

Mr. Carpenter said that he and Mr. Morton had often helped to pass bills of great importance as this by sitting a little late on the morning succeeding the beginning of the discussion.

Mr. Morton did not concur in this opinion. He thought this was a bill involving more difficult questions than any that were involved in the reconstruction of the rebellious States. In reference to the Kellogg government being upheld by Federal bayonets, he said that there was not now a single bayonet sustaining that government. Troops had been called in at one time, but there were none now there except a small garrison, which has been there constantly, and has nothing to do with supporting the State government.—There is now in Louisiana a State government in undisturbed operation in every part of the State, and that government will run its course for the next two years unless its power be taken away by Congress.

Mr. Thurman raised the point that the discussion of the Louisiana case and the Caldwell case was not in order. If the Louisiana matter was to be discussed he wished to take his share of the time.

Mr. Morton said the point was very good, but it ought to have been made when Mr. Carpenter began the discussion.

Mr. Trumbull said it would be very unfair to stop the discussion at this time without allowing some reply to be made to the remarks just dropped by the Senators from Indiana and Wisconsin, and he was proceeding to reply when Mr. Sherman called him to order. The Chair (Mr. Edmunds) overruled the point of order. The question before the Senate was an amendment to the agricultural college bill, and he could not say whether Senators did not mean to connect their remarks with that subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull said it ought to be in order to ascertain whether we have States in the Union before appropriating money or land to build colleges for them. He agreed with Mr. Carpenter, and with a majority of the committee, that a government had been set up in Louisiana by the usurped authority of a United States district judge, and this government so set up had been sustained by Federal troops ordered there by the President. The committee had concluded that Durell's action was utterly void and without authority, and entitled to no respect, yet the President had recognized and sustained it. He did not agree with Mr. Carpenter that the President was blameless in the matter.

Mr. Carpenter said the President was obliged to remain in Washington attending to his duties, and when he was informed by a telegram, as in this case, that a Federal court had rendered a certain decree which was to be resisted, it was his duty to sustain that decree. He could not review the action of a United States judge.

Mr. Trumbull said the facts did not sustain the Senator's argument. The President, through his Attorney General, had sent a dispatch before the making of Durell's decree, directing the United States marshal to enforce any order or decree which the United States court might make. The Senator from Indiana says there are no troops now supporting the Kellogg government. The troops were not exactly there, but they were within supporting distance.

Trumbull was entirely right. The testimony showed that the Kellogg government could not stand ten minutes if the support of the troops was withdrawn.

Mr. Morton again denied that the Kellogg government was now sustained by bayonets. The Senator (Mr. Trumbull) says troops are within supporting distance. So troops are in supporting distance of this Capitol, yet no one thought of saying that the Government was supported by them. The troops must stay somewhere, and although some were in Louisiana they had no connection with the State government.

Mr. Trumbull said there was never a more monstrous case of usurpation than this setting up of the Pinchback government. The troops were there to uphold this usurping government; they held the State House that these usurpers might organize their government. The Senator from Indiana admits that the orders of Durell were usurping orders; he admits that this usurping government was set up by the United States bayonets, yet he now says that all is lovely, and they should be left alone. He (Mr. Trumbull) thought it was time that this interference of the United States should cease; he thought it time that the troops should be called off.

Mr. Trumbull continued at some length in review of the existing status in Louisiana, and in reference to the last election expressed his opinion that it was in the main as fair an election as is ordinarily the case.

Mr. Thurman said it would be a crying shame for this Congress to adjourn without taking any action in this Louisiana matter. He thought that, according to all principles of law and justice, Congress should by resolution or otherwise, recognize the McEnery government; but the proper question now before the Senate was one of the order of business. In reference to the Caldwell matter, he had been looking into it, and he found that there was nothing to prevent its being considered at the executive session. But this question of determining the lawful government of a State was one of transcendent importance, and important appropriation bills were also pressing. In view of the brief remainder of the session, he thought the agricultural college bill should be laid aside, and the essentially important matter be proceeded with.

Mr. Morton said he had, as far as possible, disconnected himself from all partisan considerations in the Louisiana matter, and he had hoped the discussion on it would have been free from all partisan bearing. But the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) had willed it otherwise—he had made a personal assault on the President for his action. In his (Mr. Morton's) opinion, the President had conducted himself in a meritorious manner, and was entitled to the thanks of the people of the United States for what he had done. The action of the President had saved the city of New Orleans from mobs, violence, and carnage.

Mr. Schurz interrupted, and read from the report of the majority of the committee the opinion that but for the usurping orders of Judge Durell the action of the De Ferriet Board would have been acquiesced in in a short time, and good order and peace would have prevailed.

Mr. Morton said he dissented entirely from this view; he did not believe it; you must go back in the history of Louisiana. In 1866, during the excitement which prevailed there, hundreds of people were killed and maltreated for political reasons. In 1868, as appears by a report of a committee of the other house, over one thousand people were killed, and many maimed, because of their political opinions. The President knew what a seething caldron New Orleans was, and he (Mr. Morton) vindicated him and praised him for the action which he took to preserve peace and order in that city. It was the duty of the President to enforce the decrees of the United States court.

Mr. Trumbull asked if it was the duty of the President to enforce a void decree of the courts.

Mr. Morton replied that the President was not a court of appeal. He had no decision as to this matter. It was made his duty by the law to enforce the decrees of the court, and he would have been liable to impeachment if he had not done it. The President knew the imminent danger, and so far from his having done anything to deserve censure, he was entitled to the praise of good men of all parties for preventing a re-enactment of the scenes of 1866 and 1868. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) thinks the McEnery government was lawfully elected. On this point he sent to the desk, to be read, an extract from the report of the majority setting forth facts at the last election, and denying that the McEnery government was lawfully elected. On this point he sent to the desk, to be read, an extract from the report of the majority setting forth facts at the last election, and denying that the McEnery government was lawfully elected. On this point he sent to the desk, to be read, an extract from the report of the majority setting forth facts at the last election, and denying that the McEnery government was lawfully elected.

At this point the message of the President urging upon Congress to take some action in regard to Louisiana was received, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Conkling, was read by the

Secretary; and on motion of Mr. Edmunds, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill argued in favor of the adoption of some method to harmonize matters between the contending parties, and against Congress devolving upon the President the responsibility of deciding this question.

Mr. Morton here arose, and, referring to the wish of several Senators that the Caldwell case should go over till the next session, said that if it was understood that no advantage would be taken of the expiration of this Congress, he would consent now to allow that matter to go over.

The consideration of the agricultural college bill was then resumed.

VACCINATION—ITS DANGERS, AND ITS TRUE CHARACTER.

A subscriber to the Springfield Republican, who is also a physician of some twenty years' practice in adjoining State, sends us briefly his views of the dangers incident to vaccination, and their cause, in a note which we print below, and which is worth the reading by everybody who either vacinates or is vaccinated—that is to say, of ninety-nine persons in every hundred. It is impossible to be too careful in a matter so delicate and important as propagating disease, even if the disease be a protective one.

As practiced, vaccination is attended with danger, both to life and to health, and the reasons for this are probably these three:

1. The use of "crusts." A crust is the scab of a sore, and is necessarily composed of dried vaccine lymph (mostly in a pustular state) in small quantity, the inflamed and diseased integument in a state of decomposition, and dried pus, also in a state of partial decomposition. The deaths at Westford a few years ago were from a crust dissolved in water. Probably the two deaths reported a few days ago at Falmouth were from the use of crusts. Every physician (almost) has seen cases of badly swollen arms (erysipelas, really, instead of cow-pox) from the use of crusts. Let everybody remember that a vaccine crust is the partially rotten scab of a filthy sore, and is a very dangerous and indecent kind of medicine.

2. The use of a dirty lancet or vaccinator. Every instrument used should be at once cleansed by boiling water and fire. Wash off all the adherent blood, &c., immediately, and dry the instrument by heat above the boiling point. This is not commonly done, and, with some of the complicated instruments, never. Hence arise cases of erysipelas, and probably death. I have under my care a man, healthy before vaccination in December, who has been sick with pyemia for six weeks. This is a case of blood poison from the use, probably, of a dirty knife.

3. The use of vaccine matter taken too late from the vaccinated person. Vaccine matter generally becomes a blood poison by the ninth or tenth day after vaccination. It should be taken on the seventh or eighth day, when it is as clear as water, and used immediately, if possible. Every day's keeping of such matter, on points or quills, renders the lymph liable to become a blood poison.

These three dangers of vaccination imply some ignorance or fault on the part of the vaccinator. On the part of the vaccinated the dangers are mostly mechanical. The vaccine vesicle is ruptured or irritated by some way, and inflammation takes place. But the danger from this is small compared to the introduction of a blood poison by the vaccinator.

THE SORT OF MEN THAT WOMEN LIKE BEST.

We know that men naturally shrink from the attempt to obtain companions who are their superiors; but they will find that really intelligent women who possess the most desirable qualities are uniformly modest, and hold their charms in modest estimation. What such women most admire in men is gallantry; not the gallantry of courts and fops, but boldness, courage, devotion and refined civility. A man's bearing wins ten superior women where his boots and brains win one. If a man stand before a woman with respect for himself and fearlessness of her, his suit is half won. The rest may safely be left to the parties most interested. Therefore, never be afraid of a woman. Women are the most harmless and agreeable creatures in the world to a man who shows that he has got a man's soul in him. If you have not got the spirit to come up to a test like this you have not got that in you which most pleases a high souled woman, and you will be obliged to content yourself with the simple girl who, in a quiet way, is endeavoring to attract and fasten you. But don't be in a hurry about the matter. It isn't creditable to you. Especially, don't imagine that any disappointment in love which takes place before you are twenty-one years old will be of any material damage to you. The truth is, that before a man is twenty-five years old he does not know what he wants himself. So don't be in a hurry. The more of a man you become, and the more manliness you become capable of exhibiting in your association with women, the better wife you will be able to obtain; and one year's pos-

session of the heart and hand of a really noble specimen of the sex, is worth nine hundred and ninety-nine years' possession of a sweet creature with two ideas in her head, and nothing new to say about either of them. So don't be in a hurry, we say again. You don't want a wife now, and you have no idea of the kind of wife you will want by-and-by. Go into female society if you can find that which will improve you, but not otherwise.

The province of a newspaper is to give news. Here below is news. Two Democratic victories, to-wit:

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., February 12.—The Democrats elected at least sixteen of the twenty-four Supervisors. A gain of four.

DANVILLE, N. Y., February 12.—At the charter election held here to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority 160. Last year it was about even, and at that time the Republicans succeeded in electing a portion of their ticket.

Who of our readers, ever expected to hear of another one? And yet, this great country stands at bay, between two alternatives—Democratic victories, and triumphs, too, or a Federal Republic, lapsed into the iron arms of power, centralized under some name or shape of government, military dictator, king, or what not, at Washington. This is the text for the political thought and disquisition of the American people. How strange that while old monarchies like France and Spain are putting on the robes of a Republic, this "model Republic" of ours should be rolling back the centuries to repeat the history of man's incompetency for self-government.—*Mobile Register.*

FALLING INTO A VOLCANO.
We reproduce this special to the St. Louis Republican:

NEW YORK, February 20.—The accident last September, by which an Englishman and an American lost their lives while being lowered by ropes into the crater of Vesuvius, had a counterpart January 15, when a Belgian named Lemieux, and a Swiss named Schmidt, met a similar fate. These foolhardy tourists insisted on being lowered, and in despite of remonstrances of the guides, took hold of loops and swung over the gloomy void. The guides' last warning to them was not to venture inward. Whether they were smothered, or missing a step, were hurled into the abyss, nobody will ever know. Contrary to the advice of the guides, they let go the looped ropes and ventured into the crater's recesses. The tourists above cried out, but no response came back. The guides were lowered repeatedly, and several excursionists went so far as the ropes would allow in search of their comrades, but in vain. This is the third disaster of this nature within the past ten years.

A MAINE JUDGE PROVES EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

At one of the judicial tribunals in this county, not long since a case of some importance was being heard, but it had been protracted beyond all reason, and the judges sat with eyes closed, evidently comfortably wrapped in slumber. The lawyer who was a "case" was considered "4,000,000.00." The circumstantial evidence was a very important point, and the lawyer, raised his voice, 2,000,000.00, and said, "I desire to mention, may it please the court, an important point in this case." A heavy breathing, of sonorous snore, was the only judicious response. The lawyer, approaching nearer the Court and raising his voice to an exasperating key, repeated his remark: "May it please the Court, I desire to call your honor's attention to an important point in this case." The judge roused himself, rubbed his eyes, and before he had them open, cried out: "Wife, wife, isn't it most breakfast time?" The judge speedily awoke to the reality, apologized, and said he was apt to be abstracted when engaged in deep thought.—*Leicester Journal.*

GOOD MEN MAKE GOOD HORSES.

A horse is never vicious or intractable without a direct cause. If a horse is restive or timorous, you may be sure that these faults arise from defects in his education. He has been treated either awkwardly or brutally. Commence the education of a horse at his birth; accustom him to the presence, voice, and sight of man; speak and act gently; caress him and do not startle him. All chastisement or cruelty confuses the animal and makes him wild. They are good men who make good horses.—*Farm and Home.*

A lady who was urging some friends to stay to dine felt disgusted when her eight-year-old boy came in and said: "Mrs. Jones says she can't spare no bread, and Mrs. Brown ain't to home, so I did not get no butter." The friends thought they had better dine elsewhere, and the lady thought so, too; but she taught that boy that the way of the transgressor was hard before evening.