

Ouachita Telegraph.

MONROE, LA., APRIL 19, 1873.

The Tax-Payers' Meeting.

Will meet to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Courthouse Square. Governor McEnery, who arrived yesterday, will be present.

Service will be held in Grace Church every Sunday at 10 1/2 A. M., Rev. A. S. Clark, Minister.

Snow to the depth of five feet fell in Omaha on Thursday. We had a steady Omaha breeze, bringing two light frosts, last week.

Commissioner Watts has our thanks for the March report of the Agricultural Bureau. It is a very interesting document, exhibiting care and labor in its preparation.

Watch Your Address.

The date when each subscription expires is affixed to the subscriber's name. Receipts of money are acknowledged by a simple change of dates. Don't forget this.

The following verdict was pronounced at a late Coroner's inquest held in this city:

Wo, de jury, finds dis nigger cum to his doth by a smash on de hed, while he was in de water unable to protee his self, he bein' a dee' han' on de boat Ozark in de Tholeman bayou.

The Franklin Sun says the people of Franklin parish "will not submit to any troops of Kellogg, whether headed by himself, or Gen. Ennemoser either." By Jove! those Franklin people are hard to scare. But then they have never seen the General. When he puts on his wrinkled front and draws his flashing frog-sticker Franklin had better get to her lava beds.

Received at the Monroe Book and News Depot: Godey's, Demorest's, and Peterson's Magazines, for May; the Monthly Waverly, for April; Harper's Bazaar, for April 26; London News, for April 28. New Books: Middlemarch, by George Elliott; Lady Sweetapple; Godolphin, by Bulwer; An Open Question. New Music: Credit Mobilier Gallop, Little Maid of Acadec, Pity the Homeless One.

Anderson Jackson, one of the colored Ku Klux who forcibly rescued a prisoner from an officer last Fall, has been given by Judge Ray a full benefit of two years in the penitentiary. Four of the accused were released by the State's Attorney; a change of venue to Caldwell in three cases was procured by that officer; one, John Culpepper, gave bond, and one, Gabe Savannah, left his bondsman, Col. John Ray, to pay his bond.

Easter Sunday in Monroe.

There was an unusual manifestation of interest, last Sunday, in the devotional exercises of the several churches in our little city. The occasion, as our readers know, was one commemorative of the resurrection of our Savior, and marked the termination of the Lenten season.

We made a visit to each of the four churches holding regular services, and considering the importance of the occasion and the duty of the Press to aid the spread of religious truths, have thought it becoming to lay before our readers such reports as we have been able to make of Easter in Monroe.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Not recognizing any church festival as more important than the Sabbath of each week, gave no special importance to Easter Sunday. This church holds an unvarying course in its religious exercises. The Rev. Mr. McCampbell held the usual Sabbath services.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Was decorated, as is part of its regulations, with unusual care and especial reference to the ascension of the Savior. The music, the church rites, all the ceremonies and the sermon had particular reference to the Ascension. The music was very fine. Father Hellar, in the solos assigned to him, displayed excellent musical taste and the possession of a splendid bass voice. Father Gergaud officiated in the altar and the pulpit. An abstract of his sermon, or a copy of his text, has been rendered impracticable by the Reverend gentleman's refusal to supply us with either, and as one reporter cannot listen to four sermons at the same hour in distant parts of the same city, we must let Father Gergaud's sermon go unreported.

GRACE CHURCH.

The services at this church on Easter Sunday were conducted by the Rev. A. S. Clark, according to the Ritual of the Book of Common Prayer. The first anthem was formed from three verses appropriate to the resurrection, selected from Saint Paul's Epistles. The Nicene

Creed was recited, and the 2nd, 57th and 111th Psalms of David, instead of the Psalter customary on other occasions than the chief festivals and fasts of the ecclesiastical year. The first selection of scripture was the 12th chapter of Exodus to the 37th verse; the second selection was the 6th chapter of Saint Paul's Epistle to the Romans—being the two lessons appointed for the day. The music was effectively rendered by the amateur choir. The rendition of Lloyd's Te Deum Laudamus would have done credit to a choir of longer formation. Indeed, many were the encomiums passed upon the musical exercises of this occasion.

The sermon was preached by the officiating minister, who selected the text from Saint Paul's second Epistle to Saint Timothy, 2nd chap., 8th verse: "Remember that Jesus Christ of the seed of David was raised from the dead." The speaker entered into a metaphysical disquisition on the word "remember," which was followed by a comparison of the church in her Easter services to the primitive Christians in the salutation, "The Lord is risen." After the introduction the speaker proceeded at once to the subject of Christ's humanity, in elucidation of the words, "The seed of David." The doctrine of the incarnation was briefly dwelt upon, and then succeeded the consideration of the resurrection. The speaker maintained that the fact of the resurrection had always been held and believed by the Christian Church in all ages of her existence. After alluding to heretical doctrines on the subject came the true idea of Christ's resurrection proved from the statement of the Gospel narrative and the testimony of Saint Paul. The doctrinal importance of the resurrection was fully brought out, the argument being fully substantiated by many texts of scripture. The remaining portion of the body of the sermon comprised the following points: That Jesus was raised by Divine power; that the resurrection is a cardinal truth; and that the apostles based everything in religion upon this fact, declaring, "If Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." The conclusion of the sermon was eminently practical, and consisted of two prominent ideas: First, that the believer is one with Christ; and, secondly, that because Jesus lives, his saints live also. The peroration was delivered extemporaneously, and contained an allusion to the "Southern Cross" in illustration of the subject.

NOLLEY CHAPEL.

The services at Nolley Chapel (Methodist) consisted of the usual exercises, of singing, prayer, and reading of the Scriptures. The discourse, delivered by the Rev. J. E. Cobb, Pastor, was on the necessity of Christ's ascension in order to the descent of the Holy Ghost. The services concluded with the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"Nevertheless, I tell you the truth: It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart I will send him unto you."—John, c. xvi; v. 7. Such was the text selected, in elucidating which the reverend speaker said that God cannot ever fully inform us of the reason of our bereavements. Yet they must be: there is a *must*. Jesus *must* go to do a work in Heaven demanding His presence *there*. We need the Paraclete, but He cannot come, unless Jesus appear in the Holy Presence, with His body, to plead for the Paraclete. Why, we may not know; but we know the fact. Salvation is a process, controlled by laws too high for our comprehension, but just as much imperative as any laws of the visible universe. Explain the need of the conflict of the clouds to produce the lightning, of the ascent of the dew to produce vegetable life, of the operation of light on the eye to produce vision, and we will explain the necessity of the laws of spiritual entity and operation. We can only say such is the law—it is—it must be. So Jesus *must* go away. Can we submit to his departure? Yes! if the Paraclete can only thus come. But who is the Paraclete? The Holy Ghost. He is Divine, for compare Isaiah vi, 3-9, Acts xxviii, 25, and John xii, 37-41, showing the substantial identity of the Holy Ghost with Christ and God. He is a person, and so spoken of in various portions of Scripture: not an energy or an influence merely. His functions in relation to us are those of instruction, primarily; convincing us of the sin of unbelief in a revealed Savior, as the sin of all ages, of righteousness as the result of faith in a Risen Mediator pleading in God's presence, and of judgment in that the universe was delivered from satanic thralldom by the atonement. It is of the Paraclete, also, to regenerate us, reveal God's gracious bestowments, and distribute gifts of power. Jesus

did ascend and the Paraclete did come on the day of Pentecost. The Spirit was ever to remain in the church. Each member of the church must be conscious of the indwelling of this Spirit, or not truly belong to Christ. Thus in the gift of the Spirit, in the sacrificing of His Son, or giving man dominion over the universe, making it all subservient to man's interests, God has exalted humanity above all adequate conception. Fitty so, when we consider man capacitated for enduring the woes of the eternally lost, or enjoying the bliss of Heavenly Presence and association forever.

THE GIPSIES.

Interviewing a Camp.

In dropping down from Trenton, last week, along the left bank of the river, we happened upon a camp of Gipsies who had just come from Texas, upon a trading tour, and had struck camp on the overflowed ridges bordering the main bank of the river above and below the road leading from the Trenton ferry. A number of spring wagons, in good condition, rude coverings made of blankets stretched over bows, open at one end and closed at the other, and quite a number of horses and mules met our gaze. This, thought we, does not look like want and beggary. Our curiosity to know how these people lived and found a subsistence was heightened by the scene which lay before us, and we, therefore, inquired if they had homes. Some of us have, said one of the men, and nice little farms, too, situated around Dayton, Ohio.

When did you leave home? we inquired. Last Fall, was the response; we came down with a lot of horses.

Did you travel all the way by land? No, we came to Vicksburg by water, and struck across the country. How far west have you been? To Waco, was the answer. What do you think of Texas? It is a fine country, where the people are willing to sell what land they do not want. What do you think of this country? we asked, looking in the direction of the fields on the east bank. A fine country, was the answer. Do you want to buy a nice horse? asked one of the several men who had gathered around us.

The men were well built, free-talking and shrewd, and well-up in conversational lore. They looked sunburnt and rather negligent in attire, but displayed good address, readiness of repartee and a general adaptation to the every-day transactions of life.

We answered our interrogator that we did not want a pony. Looking around us, we saw several well-kept horses and ponies tied to the bushes, some of them being protected with blankets and showing careful grooming. From this, and what passed during the interview, we readily understood that the men are horse-traders and derive their income chiefly from that business.

Accompanying the party were several women and children. All seemed to be at home on the grass. Busy tongues, merry laughter and systematic pursuit of the duties of camp life marked the scene before us. The little folks were dressed in good clothes that displayed motherly care. The women were busy preparing an early supper, and went about their duties in a way that demonstrated contentment with their lot and interest in what lay before them.

What, inquired we of the men, do you call yourselves? People, said he, call us Gipsies; but I never saw a Gipsy in my life. We are Englishmen.

We had seen Englishmen, but never any so peculiarly marked in complexion, hair, voice and manner as these people were. Their skin varies from light swarthy to deep bronze; their hair, without exception, is black and glossy, the women's hair rivaling in beauty that of the proudest belle in upper-tendom. But what struck us most forcibly, as showing what had been their life and how human wants conform to nature's laws, was the peculiar searching sound of their voices. Every word and syllable fell from their lips clear and distinct, and with but little effort they could be heard conversing among themselves more than a hundred yards distant. Among the number was a woman past middle age, who, as we left, pressed upon us the importance of allowing her to tell our fortune. She was pouring out her tea. A little negro boy sat near her. She spoke in broad Irish accents; I will tell you something, sir, which will benefit you. We told her that our purpose was not so much to ascertain what our fortune would be as what hers had been. We asked her if she was not an Irishwoman. O, no, sir; we came from Agypt. Won't you let me tell your fortune? Parrying her query, we inquired where that little negro came

from, and if he was a Gypsy. No, sir, he is a negro; I got him in the States, she said, when he was a baby. And a happy little negro he appeared to be, sitting there drinking tea and learning the life of a Gypsy. A couple of young ladies coming up, who of course didn't care to know their fortunes, but would like to know their future husbands' fortunes, we bade the woman who looks through and through one's life good evening, and left her making her speech to the fair visitors who no doubt had just come for no other purpose than to see, as we had, what sort of folks the Gipsies are. Hurrying down the road, we met a Gypsy philosopher who was wheeling a traveling grindstone to camp. How do you like this life, sir? asked we. O, very well. Have you a home anywhere? No, sir; I am not rich enough to buy one. But if you were, suggested we, do you think you would be content? Now you are at home everywhere. You are not troubled by fires, by drouths, by bad neighbors, by taxes and such like. O, yes, sir, we are very free. If I could get a home and have good neighbors who would unite with me, I believe I could be content; but that you know is hard to get, and my notion is that I am doing very well. We thought there was some philosophy in his view of the case, and passed on down the road home.

Hot and Cold Baths.

A luxury, a real luxury, long needed in Monroe, is now supplied by Douglas, the Grand street barber. He has provided his shop with a neat little steam apparatus, a large tank, and a couple of good bathing tubs wherein the aquatic biped may place himself, and flounder in hot or cold water or both commingled, to suit his wants and taste. The arrangements are perfect. Take a bath.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of the local agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. This is one of the best machines, if not the best machine manufactured.

Jim Wilson, the dashing black burglar, returns to the penitentiary with Judge Ray's commissions running two and four years.

The Ouachita Female Academy is advertised for lease. A good opening for talent and energy.

Proctor & Gamble's Olive Soap is a superior article. Its introduction in a household is a sure guarantee that none other will be used. It is sold at price of ordinary soap, and can be procured in any quantities from the New Orleans Jobbers, Wholesale Agents. See advertisement elsewhere.

Armed to the Teeth, is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to trips old aged decidedly more beneficial and appropriate—this can only be done by the fragrant *S o z o d o n t*. For cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal.

Spalding's Glue is up to the sticking point. **Caution!** Every genuine box of *Dr. McLean's Liver Pills* bears the signature of Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., and their private U.S. Stamp. **Caution!** Take no other, the market is full of imitations. It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Cordials, are obliged, eventually, to resort to *McLean's Liver Pills* for permanent relief.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TEACHERS. The term for which the Ouachita Female Academy was leased expires on the 21st of July, 1873. Proposals for a new lease, for a year or term of years, will be received from competent and reliable parties until the 30th of June, 1873. The buildings are of brick, large, and well adapted to the purpose for which they were constructed, and centrally located in Monroe, with ample grounds and outbuildings. The school could be inaugurated with some fifty or sixty day scholars, and there is abundant room for a number of boarders. For terms apply to the undersigned. By order of the Board of Trustees, R. W. RICHARDSON, President.

SPECIAL NOTICE. OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION, Ouachita Parish, La., April 15, 1873. The amended City Charter having been promulgated, and said Charter providing that the present Mayor and Councilmen shall hold over until the first Monday in May, 1874, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, I will not open the office of Registration for the purpose of receiving the registration list for the city of Monroe, as advertised in the Louisiana Intelligencer and the Ouachita TELEGRAPH of last week. Supervisor of Registration, Parish of Ouachita.

FOR RENT! The residence of Col. John McEnery, recently repaired, and renovated throughout its interior. April 19, 1873.—21:12

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING MACHINES.

925,000 in Use—20,000 Sold in Louisiana—Prices \$50 to \$100. If you want a good family Sewing Machine that will not rip or ravel, then call and see our new style **DRAW FEED MACHINE**. They are now universally acknowledged to be the Superior to all others in the quality and variety of the Sewing done by them, and also in durability of the machine. It is the only machine in the world that will Bind, Pull, Tuck, Gather, Cord, Stitch, Quilt, Hem, Hole, Every machine is guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. Every family should have one. PECK BROTHERS, Southern Agents, 149 Canal St., New Orleans.

W. E. BRADFORD, GERSON'S STORE, MONROE, LA., April 19, 1873. SOLICITING AGENT FOR OUACHITA PARISH. n8:1y

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROSS BROTHERS,

NEW BRICK BUILDING,

(First Door from River)

DESIARD STREET, MONROE, LA.

Having determined to keep pace with the best Retail houses in the South, and having supplied themselves with a stock of Merchandise accordingly, Gross Brothers inform the Public that in their New Brick Store they have a stock of Goods purchased of First Hands and in selecting which great care has been taken. Their assortment of Dry Goods is full and complete, and embraces—

BOYS' AND GENTS' CLOTHING,

Latest Styles and a large variety;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

From infant's size to the largest worn;

FANCY NOTIONS,

Of Superior Quality And too numerous to mention.

GROCERIES.

In this department purchases have been made in large quantities, and comprises

FARMERS' SUPPLIES,

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, AND

ALL FANCY ARTICLES.

Having been in this business upwards of Sixteen Years, Gross Brothers feel themselves competent to make purchases in a way to give the Customer the full benefit of his money. Their assortment is full and complete, and of such varieties, both in kind and quality, as will meet the demands of this market.

All Goods warranted to give Satisfaction, and will be sold as Cheap as by any house in the South. A liberal share of the patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited, and an invitation extended to all to call and examine for themselves the stock of

GROSS BROTHERS,

Brick Building, Desiard Street,

MONROE, LA.

November 16, 1872. n:1y

H. KINDERMANN,

FAMILY GROCER,

DESIARD STREET,

MONROE, LOUISIANA,

Has constantly on hand and for sale, Groceries of all description, such as—

SUGAR,

[MOLASSES],

COFFEE, HAMS, BACON,

LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, FLOUR,

POTATOES, ONIONS, CIGARS, TOBACCO,

OYSTERS, SARDINES, LIQUORS OF

ALL KINDS, PRESERVES

IN GLASS AND CANS.

FRUITS OF VARIOUS KINDS

AS LOW AS POSSIBLE FOR CASH.

Monroe, La., Feb'y 19, 1873 n22:1y

OUACHITA LIVERY

AND SALE STABLE,

H. G. DOBSON, PROPRIETOR,

On Third and Desiard Streets, Monroe, La.

Horses, buggies and hacks kept for hire. Horses and mules bought and sold. Good lots for drovers connected with the stable.

STABLE OFFICE AT THIS

STABLE. n4:1y

October 15, 1870.

PUBLICATIONS.

FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS.

—THE—

GREAT ENGLISH QUARTERLIES

—AND—

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Reprinted without abridgement, and at about one-third the price of the originals,

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Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

CLUBS:

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons.

Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12 80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48 00, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the gentleman of the club.

LEONARD SCOTT PUB'G CO.,

140 Fulton Street, N. Y.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLANTERS! PLANTERS!

READ! READ!

A Large Lot of

GROCERIES!

AND

PLANTATION SUPPLIES

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE AT

The Very Lowest Cash Prices!

—

I want to sell immediately

35 Sacks Coffee

200 Bbls Flour, Different qualities;

10 Casks C. R. Sides;

10 Casks S. Sides;

10 Casks Breakfast Bacon;

100 Drums Figs;

2 Bbls Currants;

5 Casks Hams;

10 Half Bbls Molasses;

20 Kegs Molasses;

And a large assortment of

NUTS, RAISINS and ORANGES!

—

The highest market ALL-CASH price paid for Cotton and Country Produce.

F. W. MICHAUX,

Desiard Street, Monroe, La.

Jan. 4, 1873. n16:11

BEIEN'S GENERAL INSURANCE

AGENCY.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

Capital represented over \$2,000,000!

Georgia Home Fire Ins. Co., of Columbus, Ga., \$ 500,000.00.

Underwriters Agency, of New York..... 4,000,000.00.

Globe and Liverpool..... 18,400,000.00.

Queen, London and Liverpool..... 2,000,000.00.

North American, of New York..... 802,572.28.

Pacific, of California (Fire and Marine)..... 1,630,028.00.

Carolina Life Ins. Co., of Memphis, Tenn..... 1,000,000.00.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

BEIEN BROTHERS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

Grand St., Monroe.

24:1y

NOTICE.

THE firm of PICO & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, and having purchased the stock of the late house, comprising the stock of the late house, will continue the business in my own name, dating from July 1st, 1872.

The claims of every kind due the late firm are in my hands for collection.

F. W. MICHAUX,

Monroe, July 13, 1872.

In retiring from business, we cheerfully and cordially recommend our successor, Mr. F. W. MICHAUX, to the public and the patrons of the late house.

PICO & CO.

Monroe, July 13, 1872. n16:11

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, on the corner of Grammont and Calappa streets; lot fronts 100 feet on Grammont and runs back 150 feet; new house with six rooms; good kitchen and garden; a number of the very best fruit trees. For particulars, apply to

Jan 6th Mrs. C. WRIGHT, Monroe.

COW PEAS!

Large and Genuine SOUTH CAROLINA COW PEAS, \$3 per bushel Cash, for sale by

A. M. YATT,

Mouth of Cheniere.

28:31