

G. W. McGRANIE, Editor. MONROE, LA., DECEMBER 18, 1874. COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The gross misrule which has controlled the machinery of our State government since 1868, is rapidly culminating, through the agency of enforced payment of high taxes, in the general bankruptcy of the people.

To the citizen of a State non-reconstructed it may appear strange that the taxes of Louisiana this year can not be paid, because in such a State the taxes are insignificant.

But whatever the people of other States may think, it is, unquestionably, a fact with the people of this State, that they are brought face to face with poverty and confiscation.

More than five years ago we warned the people what would be the result of the Radical policy of gradual confiscation, and urged a combination against the scheme.

We may be asked for a plan to stay the approach of confiscation. No means of escape seems feasible, unless it be in a combination of those who can, as well as those who can't, pay taxes, against the monstrous disasters about to be visited upon the producing classes by high taxes.

And thus comes the question, out of a cup full to overflowing, what are the people to do? Will they submit? What, then, is submission? There is no land of plenty to which they can go, where home and its comforts will be supplied, or, if there is, means are wanting to get there.

SELYE'S SWORN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Vienna Sentinel makes the following comments on Selye's sworn statement:

This statement is a web of lies woven without skill, and the effrontery of the writer is only equalled by the weakness of his production.

He makes a sweeping and a false charge against the citizens of North Louisiana, but directs his malicious efforts chiefly against Judge Trimble, whose firmness in bringing offenders to justice has roused the ire of this gallant warrior against women and defenceless citizens.

The statement to which the Sentinel refers was read in this community with comical expressions of contempt. Even the Intelligencer, although devoting four columns to the re-production of the paper, had not one line to give in the way of reference or approval.

In connection with this subject, we may notice another of intimate relation, namely: the responsibility for the use of soldiers in the recent canvass, for the arrest of certain citizens and their subsequent treatment under arrest.

We believe that it is susceptible of proof that the whole affair was a well-matured conspiracy. When Selye made his re-appearance in Monroe, we were satisfied that he and his pal, Frank Morey, had dirty work on hand, and we so intimated in very broad terms, as early as July last.

The result of the trial will not be known for some time—until promulgated in general army orders. Whatever may be the finding, however, we are persuaded that hereafter the wide margin allowed civil officers to control the army will be sensibly diminished, and that army officers will remember that whether they are on military or civil duty, they are alike amenable to trial under military regulations.

Mr. Thos. McIntyre, of New Orleans, is a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives. Mr. McIntyre held this position in the Fusion legislature, and discharged its duties with ability and to the satisfaction of the entire body.

and his principals also, will be brought to strict account for the diabolical plot sought to be carried out in this district to secure the election of the little traitor, Frank Morey, to Congress.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Railroad case, to be found in to-day's paper, will be read with deep interest, as it deserves to be, from the magnitude of the rights and issues passed upon, and from the emphatic tone of the opinion itself as it relates to the acts of several prominent citizens of this section.

It is said that Ludeling and Associates have moved for a re-hearing in the case, with a prospect of success. We suppose that this motion refers chiefly to the recovery of money expended on the road, which is constructively denied by the Court in deciding that the sale to Ludeling & Co. was fraudulent.

The court-martial which has been in session at this place for the trial of Lt. Hodgson, adjourned Monday to re-assemble in New Orleans. We learn that the reason for this change is the illness of Selye, an important witness, who, it is said, has forwarded to the court a surgeon's certificate to the effect that he is unable to come to Monroe.

We are not particularly advised as to the character of the testimony taken, and, of course, can say nothing of the probable opinion of the court. The witnesses have all been very thoroughly examined, but the main inquiries seem to have been directed to Hodgson's condition as to sobriety during his rounds with Selye, and to clearing away the doubt as to which of the two was responsible for cutting the telegraph wires and for the manner of making arrests and the subsequent conduct of the party.

Lt. Hodgson's counsel, Capt. Head, put in the plea, in bar, that the offenses charged were not military, but civil offenses, and that the court-martial was, therefore, without jurisdiction. The court weighed the plea, and overruled it.

The principal witnesses for the government were Sheriff Aycock, of Claiborne, J. G. Huey and Messrs. Donahoe and Van Hook, of Lincoln, and Private McNally, of the 3rd infantry. Lt. Hodgson had Capt. McIntosh and other officers summoned. It is probable, however, that he relies, principally, upon army orders.

The proceedings of Congress thus far possess no special interest for our readers, except that a committee of seven members of the House has been appointed on Louisiana affairs, with power to appoint sub-committees. The Committee is Radical of course, but not so extreme as we should have expected.

The message of the President shows no symptoms of a change of heart. All reliance upon Gen. Grant for aid to the suffering South may as well be numbered with "the things that were."

The New Year number of Godey's Lady's Book has been received. The engravings are fine specimens of art, and the fashion plates and cuts pretty and exhaustive. The opening story is a gracefully-written, and highly pleasing literary effort, far above the average.

Keeping Peace Out of the Family.

Our readers in the parish of Lincoln will understand the following letter much better than we do. We can assure them of its apparent genuineness upon the face of the manuscript; and from similar letters now in our possession sent us under the same cover.

For our readers at large we will state that Jewett, the writer, is the U. S. Commissioner who issued warrants for the arrest of white men by the dozens in the parishes west of this, and who the Shreveport Times has published twice for embezzlement.

GREENSBORO LA. Aug 24, 1874

My Dear Charles: Your father is down on Harrison because he sees that H is your man & mine & not his. He wants another clerk of Registration apptd. Harrison is out of sight just now but is where I can put my hand on him.

Don't give an inch, Harrison & myself were fully endorsed by the Parish Executive Committee last Saturday, Your friend JEWETT

GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN.

The following account of the personal appearance and bodily and mental heft of the Representatives elect from Georgia to the next Congress, is from the Kennewas Route Gazette:

It is estimated that the combined weight of the entire nine members of Congress just elected in Georgia will not amount to one thousand pounds avoirdupois. And it is further said by competent parties that the entire delegation as a whole, with one or two exceptions, is the scrawniest and hardest favored set of Congressmen that ever were elected by one State.

But the beauty comes in where it is most needed, and where it will do the most good, and that is the gross amount of brains belonging to this tea-party. There is Mr. Hartridge of the First, a good man, lots of sense, but rather ugly. Mr. Smith is a little better looking than Hartridge, while Gen. Cook is possible only; he weighs pretty well. Col. Blount is a neat dandy little fellow, and sharp as a briar. Candler, oh my! He and Alec Stephens put together wouldn't make a respectable shadow, and are both as ugly as a Digger Indian. McMillan has a ku-klux mould and weighs about ninety pounds. Felton is a good size man, but will never die of beauty. Altogether they are the ugliest and smartest set any State will have in Congress.

An exchange says that the ladies of the leading Bonapartist families in Paris are now working on a carpet which they intend to offer as a New Year gift to the Empress Eugenie. This carpet is composed of squares of a carte-de-visite photograph. Each lady is to work one square; those who are in possession of armorial bearings are to embroider their arms on their portions, while those who are not entitled to such distinctions are simply to work their monograms.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there never was anything like the influx of tobacco we are having now. The town is daily inundated with it. The warehouses are all crowded and overrun with the weed, and the streets blocked with wagons. The sales are protracted into the night, and it is difficult then to get around. Notwithstanding the manner in which the market is crowded, the prices keep up and the planter are reaping a harvest.

The Mobile Register says: The announcement of the resignation of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, and the probable appointment of Walker Fearn, Esq., as his successor, is doubly gratifying. Mr. Fearn is known to the people of Mobile as a lawyer of erudition, of gentlemanly deportment, the highest integrity, and of extensive literary culture.

Condensed eggs, which were sold for the first time last year, promise to become an article of some importance in the grocery trade. The whites and yolks are mixed, most of the water extracted, and a little sugar added. They are sold at wholesale at the rate of 22 cents for a dozen eggs. They are put up near Chicago, where the eggs cost 10 cents a dozen. The cans in which they are packed hold 10 and 20 dozen. They have hitherto sold only to bakers for cake, pastry, etc. They have been kept 18 months as a test, and are just the thing for a long sea voyage.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

Gen. Butler, on Monday, will insist that the House shall come to a ye and nay vote on the civil rights bill, which is No. two on the calendar, and of which he claims to have special charge. It will require considerable parliamentary skill in view of the position of the bill on the calendar to prevent some formal vote upon it. Its present position gives it the key to the situation, and it filibustering is attempted to evade a vote, the friends of the bill can compel the House to waste a good deal of time. The bill in all its features is the original Sumner bill. It contains the objectionable provision regarding mixed schools. Some of the friends of the bill are endeavoring to form a compromise which shall result in striking out the mixed school provision, and in substituting for it a provision devoting a certain portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to educational purposes. The proposed substitute is in substance the Hoar educational bill, which passed the House in the Forty-second Congress, and which was postponed last winter to avoid defeat. General Butler does not favor any compromise, but insists upon a direct vote upon the bill as it stands on the calendar.

Another account says: Judge Hoar, to whom Charles Sumner bequeathed his civil rights bill, is to have a tussle with Ben Butler as to who shall manage the bill this session. Hoar says that Butler has nothing to do with it. He favors the Senate bill now on the table, while Butler wants to pass a bill fixed up by his committee, amending the Senate bill in respect to the school feature and common ceremonies. This last is probably the administration policy. The Democrats will not agree to either bill, and, if either be pressed, will resort to all parliamentary agencies to defeat it. If Hoar ousts Butler, as he proposes, the latter threatens to ventilate the inside and outside of Massachusetts politics. Hoar and Butler do not speak to each other.

NEXT CONGRESS.

The distinction of having entered Congress at an earlier date than any other member of the present House belongs to Fernando Wood, who served a term in the Congress of 1841-43, but ex-Governor Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, who is elected to the next Congress, served in the Congress of 1819-41. The "Father of the House" in next Congress will be Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, who has served continuously since 1861, though there will be a number of members of the next House who entered Congress earlier than he. The following is a list of them with the dates of their first entry into Congress: Philip F. Thomas, 1836; Fernando Wood, 1841; Alexander H. Stephens, 1843; Wm. Pitt Lynde, of Wisconsin, 1848; John Robbins, of Pennsylvania, 1849; Charles F. Faulkner, of West Virginia, 1851; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1853; James Buffington, of Massachusetts, 1859; John H. Reagan, of Texas, 1859; Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky, Alfred M. Seales, of North Carolina, and Elijah Ward, of New York, in 1857; and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, in 1859.

One of the most striking features of the grand display in Montgomery, Ala., on the 24th ult., on the occasion of the inauguration of the Governor and other state officers, was the military display. A number of volunteer companies from various parts of the State were in line, and, whilst the majority were Confederate soldiers, ex-Federal soldiers were in the ranks of some of the companies, and marched side by side with them under the stars and stripes. The color-bearer of a company from Birmingham, Capt. A. A. Tyler, during the war, was a captain in Sheridan's cavalry.

Twenty-two years ago, when Henry Clay was in Philadelphia, he was called on at his hotel by Mr. Forrest. It was after Mr. C. had introduced the compromise measures, which were violently opposed by Pierre Soule, of Louisiana. Forney, who accompanied Mr. Forrest, praised Mr. Soule's abilities, which Mr. Clay at once denied, ending with the exclamation, "He is nothing but an actor, Sir!" when suddenly recollecting that the great tragedian was present, he added, quickly, "I mean a French actor, Mr. Forrest." As Colonel F. and Forrest passed down stairs the latter laughed very heartily as he said, "And I think the best actor of the two was the old man himself."

In history we find hundreds of men celebrated for their victories—among them Alexander, Philip, Caesar, Hannibal, Pompey, Anthony, Pyrrhus, Sylla, Seleucus, Napoleon. But it should be remembered that each of these was governed by ambition, not patriotism—personal aggrandizement, not the good of the people. What were their rewards? Alexander and Hannibal, a cup of poison; Anthony, suicide; Pyrrhus, killed by a Spartan woman; Sylla, by vermin; Philip, Caesar, Pompey and Seleucus were assassinated; Napoleon, exiled and died at St. Helena; Napoleon III, exiled and died at Chiselhurst.

Members of the New York bar express the opinion that Tweed will certainly be released, and the Boss is of the same belief.

The new year begins on Friday, and it is believed many people will be unlucky in 1875.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE OLD RELIABLE" DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, STAPLE GOODS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

S. MARX.

Referring to his past dealings for eight years in the Monroe market and to a much longer business acquaintance in the Ouachita country, respectfully calls attention to his readiness to supply Purchasers with almost any article required in this market and kept in a

General Dry Goods and Grocery Establishment.

He has recently opened a well-assorted stock of

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING AND WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Which was selected by him in person, and is now offered for sale at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Visitors are assured of a cordial welcome and polite attention. No charge for showing Goods.

Planters will receive the Highest Market Price for their Cotton, whether they purchase Goods or not, and may be assured of FAIR DEALING.

Location at present in the building formerly occupied by E. Dreyfus & Co. Call and inspect Goods and Prices for yourself.

S. MARX.

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Monroe, October 10, 1873.

J. G. SANDERS,

GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS

AND

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

AND IMPORTER OF

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF

WAGONS, WHEELBARROWS, PLOWS.

August 17, 1872. 484F

GO TO C. BOFENSCHEN'S

AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

The following articles now on exhibition and for sale (low for cash):

WATCHES,

Consisting in part of the Gold and Silver, American and Swiss makes for ladies and gentlemen, key and stem-winders.

A SELECT STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Such as Gold and Silver Watch Chains, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Shirt Studs, Gold Lockets and a variety of Charms; Crosses, Necklaces and Brooches, and Bracelets, Gold-fine sets of Ear-drops and Earrings, Gentlemen's Boston Pins; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles (genuine pebbles). A very select stock of sterling

SILVER PLATED-WARE,

Consisting of Castors, for dinner and breakfast; tea Spoons, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Napkin Rings, Tea and Table Spoons, Table Forks and Knives, Butter Knives, Butter Dishes (plain and revolving), Fine China, Yarns, ornamented French and American Clocks; Musical Instruments; Howe Sewing Machines (the best machine made.) Monroe, May 24, 1873.

BRENN'S GENERAL INSURANCE

AGENCY.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

Capital represented over \$20,000,000

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

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

London and Liverpool..... 18,400,000.00

Queen, London..... 2,000,000.00

North American, of New York..... 802,672.28

Pacific, of California (Life and Marine)..... 1,625,000.00

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

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

BEHEN BROTHERS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

Grand St., Monroe.

24-1y

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The undersigned takes pleasure in making known that he is now as well prepared as before the war, if not better, to do all kinds of work, either in

Manufacturing or Repairing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HACKS, ETC

Ready made work kept on hand; specimens of which may be seen by calling at the Factory. It will also carry on a general Blacksmith shop, arranged to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Terms reasonable.

April 25 1866, 1867. FR. ENDOM.

FURNITURE STORE,

AND FURNITURE REPAIRING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand a well selected stock of Office and Household Furniture, Wooden chairs, Metallic Barbed Wire, Coffin Trimmings such as Handles, Plates, Sockets, etc. Terms, Cash. Store on Grand Street, near the Courthouse.

J. E. PETERS,

Monroe, La., March 18, 1871. 1834-4J

JOE GERVERS,

(Master Steamer Elix.)

PRACTICAL ENGINEER & MACHINIST.

Will furnish drawings and specifications for all kinds of Steam Machinery, and will guarantee a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent under the purchases made in New Orleans. To be found on the Elise.

May 29 1874. 1y.