

MONROE AND SURROUNDINGS.

The past history of Monroe is of no importance to us now; the future is the all-absorbing subject.

The population is good material—composed of all nations, kindred and tongues. We first thought the population selfish, but, on acquaintance, find they are not. They have, to a stranger, a cold and indifferent bearing; but we account for this on sound, practical principles—they will not hug a man until they know something of him. It is sensible, because it gives protection to themselves against the thousand-and-one humbuggeries.

It was once a maxim of law that "you must presume a man is right until he is proven to be wrong." It was a good maxim, and just to our fellow man. But it seems that circumstances, men and Governments have all changed in such a way as to demand a reversal of the maxim; hence, we must now presume a man to be a humbug until he proves himself otherwise. It may not be so charitable a rule, but evidently a safer one. When a man proves himself worthy, this people will properly appreciate and respect him.

But to the future: Monroe is situated on the Ouachita river, near the centre of North Louisiana, with good navigation almost the year round, with a certainty that the General Government will in a short time remove every obstacle. We have railroad connection with the Mississippi and the railroad world east. In a few years—not over two—we will connect with the chain of railroads on the west, and in less than three years will, by railroad, connect direct with St. Louis. These facts being true—and no thinking man will doubt them—we are in full communication with all parts of the world. This opens to you our future.

Again: In the soil of the Ouachita and Mississippi rivers are buried millions for Monroe. The soil is here inexhaustible, and capital and men will find it. Millions of acres are yet idle. The products are nothing now compared with the harvest of ten years hence. Lands around Monroe are coming in demand. Men are looking for homes—good homes. The population of the nation is moving westward, and in the next generation the country between the Ouachita and Mississippi will be one wide harvest field. Out of this field Monroe will feed and fatten until we shall want no more.

Looking these facts in the face, it becomes the present population of Monroe to prepare for the feast. Let each one dig down deep, and arouse from our sleeping powers a noble, generous public spirit. Enlarge your storehouses; erect your public halls; build your churches, and let the steeples point heavenward; tear down the old school-houses, and establish temples of learning worthy of a prosperous and proud people. You are laggard in the race now, but soon a new era will dawn upon you, and you will yet educate children by the thousand in this rich and fertile valley. Houses of all kinds are demanded. Strange and new faces are seen upon the streets every day, asking to rent, to buy, or to board. Come down in the price of your property; lower your rents; and let the wandering stranger and friend have homes with us.

Finally, let us all have that great ambition, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree.

Trenton—Its Prospects and Business.

[We cheerfully give place to the following good word in behalf of Trenton, and are only sorry some friend has not ventured to speak for Trenton before.—ED. TEL.]

TRENTON, March 8, 1871.

Editors Telegraph:—Noticing in your "Daily" a solicitation for "an article" from Trenton, and right proud to bring our little city (whose name seldom appears "in the papers" except through an advertisement) before the people, we cheerfully respond. You may say to those many readers of your valuable paper that old Trenton—always notorious for the high prices she pays for cotton and the extreme low figures at which she deals out her merchandise to purchasers—notwithstanding commercial trials and disasters and so many financial hurricanes abroad, still moves bravely on with hardly a stain on her escutcheon.

There is no town in the State, with the same number of inhabitants, that sells as many goods or ships as much cotton as Trenton does. She has facilities for shipping and a convenience of location that will hold her "as firm as the rock of ages," false alarms of railroads and groundless fears of her being moved to Cotton Port, to the contrary. The round figures that real estate is held at, and the number of new buildings that are being erected, both storehouses and dwellings, is substantial evidence that her citizens are very confident of her standing the "siege."

The enormous amount of business that has been transacted here since the war has induced a number of enterprising merchants to invest their capital here, and the consequence is the trade has gradually increased, and improvements that are daily going on, is a proof that all are reaping the reward of judicious investments.

Notwithstanding the increased receipts of cotton over receipts up to this time last year, the sale of all staple goods has been unusually dull—owing to the disappointment of planters to realize anticipated prices for cotton—a majority of them selling for cash to settle accounts, and confining their purchases to family groceries and waiting for summer to buy their dry goods. Yet most transactions during the season have been favorable to the merchant, because cotton has ruled at much more uniform prices than previously, leaving them with less risk of heavy losses to carry, and enabling them to sell their goods at much smaller profit than they are generally sold at in inland towns. Cotton during the present season has ruled at three-fourths to one cent below New Orleans prices, making the rates somewhat in favor of planters with a chance left the merchants to realize a living profit on their goods. In keeping with the decline in cotton all staple goods have been reduced 25 per cent. and groceries 25 to 50 per cent., which, you see, brings them down to figures that are bound to give satisfaction to customers and invite trade.

The two last weeks have been characterized by a very dull business, and the trade will materially decrease now until corn planting is over, when we again look for a rush of business.

There has been shipped from this point up to this date 12,735 bales of cotton, hauled here from parishes west of the Ouachita, including some from a few plantations east of the river, beside about 4,000 bales that have been re-shipped here from out Bayous Bartholomew and D'Arbone and Saline rivers a portion of which has been bought by merchants here. The above 16,000 bales is about two-thirds the amount that will be shipped from this point this year.

The following are our quotations for this date:

Cotton—low middling 11 to 13½, with trade; superfine flour \$7.50, X 8.50, XXX 9.00 to 10.00; bacon 13 to 15; molasses 70 to 90; sugar 13 to 16; corn \$1.25; oats \$1.00.

There is a heavy stock of dry goods being offered here at very low rates.

ACCOUNTANT.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special to the Daily Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senate.—Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hanlin and Casserly are the members of the committee on foreign relations.

Pacific railroad committee: Stewart, Ramsey, Wilson, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Blair and Kelly.

The Outrage Committee reports tomorrow. The report makes 400 pages printed matter.

The vote placing Cameron vice Sumner at the head of foreign affairs was 26 to 21.

On motion of Kellogg, Newman was re-elected chaplain.

A number of old bills were introduced, including one to incorporate the branches of the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., under the name of the North Carolina Extension Railroad Co. The Companies to be consolidated are the eastern and western divisions of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and the Spartanburg & Union Railroad of South Carolina; the purpose being to establish continuous railroad communication from Newburn, Wilmington and Charleston via Ashville, N. C., and Ducktown, Tenn., to Cleveland, Tenn., or Dalton, Ga., connecting with the Texas Pacific Railroad to San Diego, California. Also reviving the grant of land to the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, being to connect Vicksburg with the Texas Pacific Railroad. Also incorporating the Shreveport and Red River Improvement Co., and creating Shreveport a port of delivery.

House.—The Speaker announced the committee on elections: McGary, Stevenson, Hale, Poland, Finkelburg, Thomas, Kerr, Potter and Arthur.

The whole day was occupied in filibustering over the salt and coal tariff.

Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The State Fair is postponed to November 18th.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BERLIN, March 8.—Count Bismarck is here.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A dispatch to the Telegram, from Paris 8th, says the city is calm, though it is difficult to say whether it is calm before the storm or only a collapse.

The Revolutionists and the National Guards resist disbandment.

Districts show no signs of revolt.

LONDON, March 9.—The Times has a letter from Madrid announcing that Montpensier has been banished for refusing to take the military oath to support Amadeus.

The Post affirms that a secret treaty was concluded between Russia and Prussia about the time the war broke out. Among its provisions was intervention, should French successes threaten Poland. Should Austria make demonstrations, Russia was to demonstrate upon the Austrian frontier. Should any European power combine with France, Russia was to combine with Prussia.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Departed—No boat for the Ouachita river.

Flour—supr. \$6.50, double ex. 7.25, treble 7.50@7.75.

Corn—70@72.

Oats—62@65.

Bran—1.30@1.35.

Hay—prime \$25.00@26.50.

Pork—mess \$22.75.

Bacon—9½@9½, 11½, 12½ and 12½.

Hams—sugar cured 16½@16½.

Lard—tierce 12½@13½; keg 14½.

Sugar—prime 9½@9½.

Molasses—fair to prime 50@56.

Whiskey—western rectified 90@1.00.

Coffee—prime 14½@15½.

Cotton—active and firmer; sales 11,300 bales; good ordinary 11½@11½, low middling 12½@13½, middling 14@14½.

Receipts, gross, 10,287 bales. Exports to foreign ports 6796 bales; to Boston 1285 bales. Stock 287,288 bales.

Sterling 21½. Sight ½ disc. Gold 111½.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Flour in fair demand; family 6.40@6.60.

Corn—good demand; full prices.

Provisions—dull and drooping.

Mess pork—21.50.

Bacon—shoulders 9½; clear sides 11½.

Lard—12 to 12½.

Whisky—85.

Sales of 100,000 pounds of bulk shoulders at 7½. Small lots clear rib at 11.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Flour—firm; choice supr. winter \$6.00; extras 6.20@7.25.

Corn—good demand, 50@52.

Whiskey—87½.

Mess pork—depressed; no sales.

Bacon—nominal; 9@11½@11½.

Hams—plain 14@16; canvassed 16½.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton strong; sales 4800 bales at 14½. Gold 111½.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Evening.—Cotton steady; Uplands 7½@8, Orleans 7½@8; sales 14,000 bales.

How the Dominicans are Shackled.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Upon the question of the inhabitants desiring annexation, the commission has thus far found few who did not say the large majority earnestly wished it. This unanimity, however, has seemed suspicious to many of the party, and there can be no doubt whatever but that it is produced in considerable degree by fear of the authorities. There are more than a score of persons in the castle for talking in the towns, not against the government, but against annexation, and the very General who led the revolution which overthrew Cabral, and who at its close himself called Buzo to the Presidency, and established him in power, has for six months been a refugee under the protection of the British consul in this city, and dare not step out of his door for fear of arrest.

But many of the prominent citizens here, both in office and out of it, do not hesitate to talk freely in confidence when they feel that their names will not become known to the authorities, as they must if they talk before the commission. There are strong and absolutely certain evidences that a large and influential minority is earnestly opposed to annexation—influential prospectively in case of trouble. And this testimony comes from men whose material interests all lie in the direction of the change if it could be peacefully secured. This they cannot bring themselves to believe possible, and hence they do not desire to see the project tried. The chief reasons they give for the opposition which exists are the fear of direct taxation, the rule of foreign officers, the distribution of the patronage among American politicians, and the dread of competing with Northern capital, industry and energy.

The latest story about Gen. Beauregard is that he intends surveying the proposed Mobile and Northwestern railroad.

A Savannah paper is very confident that Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, is to succeed Mr. Akerman as Attorney General.

He who fancies that he can do without the world is greatly deceived, but he who thinks the world cannot do without him is still more deceived.

"George," said the teacher of a Sunday school class, "who above all others shall you first wish to see when you get to Heaven?" With a face brightening up with anticipation, the little fellow shouted, "Gerlah!"