

Judge Story's Advice to a Young Lawyer.

When e'er you speak, remember every cause stands not on eloquence, but stands on law. Present in matter, in expression brief, let every sentence stand with bold relief; On trifling points, nor time nor talents waste. A sad offense to learning and to taste; Nor deal with pompous phrase, nor e'er suppose Poetic flights belong to reasoning prose. Loose declamation may deceive the crowd, And seem more striking as it grows more loud; But sober sense rejects it with disdain. As nought but empty noise and weak as vain. The froth of words, the school-boy's vain parade Of books and cases—all his stock in trade; The poet conceits, the cunning tricks and play Of low attorneys, strung in long array; The unseemly jest, the petulant reply, That chatters on and cares not how, nor why; Studios, avoid unworthy themes to scan, They sink the speaker and disgrace the man— Like the false lights by flying shadows cast, Scarce seen when present, and forgot when past. Begin with dignity; expound with grace Each ground of reasoning in its time and place; Let order reign throughout—each topic touch, Nor urge its power too little, or too much. Give each strong thought its most attractive view. In diction clear and yet severely true; And as the arguments in splendor grow, Let each reflect its light on all below. When to the close arrived, make no delays By petty flourishes, or verbal plays. But sum the whole in one deep, solemn strain, Like a strong current hastening to the main.

"I ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN."

The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, member of Congress from Kentucky, was the first who made this remark, which has now become a popular phrase, in reply to an argument for protection made by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stewart was in Congress when Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were there and advocated protection. In 1828, fifty years ago, the subject of protection was before Congress. Mr. Stewart was trying to show that farmers were purchasing foreign agricultural productions in the form of goods, while they left their own produce at home without a market, and observed that Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky sent their haystacks, cornfields, and fodder to New York and Philadelphia for sale.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, jumped up and said:

"Why, that is absurd. Mr. Speakers I call the gentleman to order. He is stating an absurdity. We never send hay stacks or cornfields to New York or Philadelphia."

"Well," said Mr. Stewart, "what do you send?"

"Why, horses, mules, cattle, hogs." "Well," continued Mr. Stewart, "what makes your horses, mules, cattle and hogs? You feed a hundred dollars worth of hay to a horse, you just animate and get upon the top of your haystack and ride it off to market. And how is it with your cattle? You make one of them carry fifty dollars worth of hay and grass to the Eastern market." "I reckon that's so," replied Mr. Wickliffe.

"And now Mr. Wickliffe," continued Mr. Stewart, "you send a hog worth ten dollars to an Eastern market, how much corn does it take at thirty-three cents per bushel to fatten it?"

"Why, thirty, bushels." "Then you put that thirty bushels of corn into the shape of a hog, and make it walk off to the Eastern market."

Mr. Wickliffe jumped up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the corn."

THE NEXT CENSUS.

General Walker, Superintendent of the next census, tells a reporter of the New Haven Register that the main body of the work will be undertaken next fall. There will be two or three months of preparation, and the census itself will be taken in a month's time. The statistical matter in reference to the population of cities and towns he will give the public in a very short time. The last census he gave in printed form in 1872; this time the period will be much shorter. He contrasts this work with previous censuses which were of little practical value. The census taken in 1860 was nominally published in 1867, but really not till 1868. The census taken in 1850 was not published till 1859. There was nothing but historical interest to work done in that way. The country was growing and the population changing so rapidly that such censuses were far from the actual state of the country when published. The new census law, he said, put extra work upon the superintendent. The month the census was being taken he likened to a battle, when the General must be at his headquarters. Having taken one census he was better qualified to take another, for he knew what improvements to make. This was one reason why he could complete the census much more rapidly than before. When the work

was being done he could be at Washington with his fingers on the telegraph keys, so that if there were a break here or there it could instantly be repaired.—N. Y. Tribune.

DELUDED DARKIES.

Inhospitable Reception of the Southern Negroes on the Confines of Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, April 8, 1878.

Two hundred and fifty colored people arrived here yesterday from the South on a river steamer. They are in a very destitute condition. This arrival swells the number to about twelve hundred. What to do with these people has become a serious question. They have landed on Kansas soil, just west of the State line, and inside of the limits of the city of Wyandotte. The people of Wyandotte cannot support them, and the authorities of Kansas do not seem to care for them. They have no money, and seemingly no friends. The Times correspondent went out to the camp to-day and found the poor colored people in a state of alarm. They say the people of Wyandotte threaten to shoot them if they don't leave the place. They say it is impossible to leave, as they have no money. The leader, or "deacon," of the colony declares they were promised an award from the government of 160 acres of land. A circular had been distributed throughout the Southern States, which distinctly specified that there was landed estates waiting the colored man in Kansas. In response to the circular the large majority of the darkies had come West. Now that they had arrived the promises were not fulfilled, and the agent who was to carry them into the realization of their hopes had gone. This is the condition of the darkies at present. They have no money, and meagre protection from the weather. In reply to the question as to what they proposed doing, the "deacon" looked as if he was called upon to crack a conundrum, but said that all they wanted was to get back to their homes in the South. If they could only get back, they could get enough to eat and wear from the Southern people. He said that three or four of their number had been sick since their arrival in Kansas, and they attribute the cause to the drinking of the Western water. The Wyandotte people announced a meeting to be held on Saturday night, but if it was carried out it was in secret. A gentleman of that city, who is quite indignant at Kansas City and St. Louis, says that from a reliable person and good authority he learned that the respective councils of the two Missouri cities had bribed the captains of the boats, and by strategy had pushed the boats to Kansas landings. The indignant Wyandotter said that they were determined to check the negroes from landing in Wyandotte or coming to that place, and they would levy a tax upon every individual darkey of five hundred dollars if it were necessary. After doing this they would arm themselves and enforce whatever enactment they made. The darkies are leaving slowly, in various directions, and are trying to secure employment.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The President and Mr. Evarts are said to be invited to the next fair in St. Louis.

Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, is said to be extremely democratic; he sits with open doors and receives everybody with kindness.

Speaker Randall has some claim to be considered a numismatist. In his collection he has a specimen of every gold coin which has been coined in this country.

Elihu Burritt left property amounting to about \$8,000. Some of the land will be sold, and a part of the proceeds given to the American peace society, of Boston, and to the New Britain agricultural society.

Lord Beaconsfield's health, it is asserted, is far from good; indeed, at the late royal wedding he was obliged to remain seated, only raising himself and appearing to do it with some difficulty when the queen entered.

The Marquis Tsing, the new Chinese ambassador to England and France, speaks and writes English fluently, and has some knowledge of French. He has been accompanied to London by his wife and three children.

Of William Howitt this strange and happy thing is said: "He was one of those rare men of whom we might say that had he to live over again he would, apart from mistakes to which humanity is liable, repeat the life which has just closed so peacefully."

Victoria, crown princess of Germany, is remarkably fond of horses. When she arrived at the Charing Cross station not long ago, where her two brothers were waiting to meet her, she was presently discovered patting the beautiful horses attached to the royal carriages and addressing them cheerily.

There was a man of enormous ambition. His mother, who early discovered this characteristic in her son, once said to a friend: "Adolphe will never go afoot. He will catch on behind the wagon, then he will work forward on to the seat, throw out the driver and seize the reins himself." The Statesman had, however, a high sense of personal dignity—so high that he attached little importance to mere titles. He said once: "I cannot understand how, when one has the good fortune to be named Benjamin Disraeli, he can be possessed with the desire to be called Lord Beaconsfield."

Our happiness does not consist in being without passions, but in having control of them.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEWARE OF BOGUS AGENTS AND SPURIOUS MACHINES!

THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING CO.'S NEW Family Sewing Machine

NOW SELLING AT THE GREAT REDUCTION OF \$30 LESS THAN FORMER PRICE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

282,812 Machines Sold in 1877.



The Best Always Wins in the Long Run! Buy Only the Genuine! Beware of Counterfeits!

We submit to any candid reader, that a machine whose sales steadily increase through years of adversity and unparalleled depression in business, while the sales of every competitor fall off heavily year by year, MUST BE THE BEST MACHINE. No Singer machine is genuine without our trade mark (given above) stamped on the arm of the machine. Mr. J. E. Bohan is no longer our agent and cannot supply the public with genuine Singer machines. Machines sold on the lease or installment plan.

THE SINGER MFG. CO., 176 Washington St., Vicksburg, Miss., W. H. STOWERS, Manager. Address J. H. STEEL, Monroe, La.

OUACHITA LIVERY STABLE.

VALENTINE F. VOGH, PROPRIETOR, Cor. Third and DeSiard Streets, Monroe, La.



Horses, buggies and hacks kept for hire. Horses and mules bought and sold. Good lots and sheds for drovers connected with the stable. Horses and mules boarded at reasonable terms. Personal attention paid to feeding all stock. Stage, Hupstop and Farmerville stage office at this stable. March 29, 1878.

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. 481f

HENRY KOCH, J. F. WETZEL, KOCH & WETZEL.

Dealers in all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

COFFINS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, &c.

Furniture repaired, or made to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. All orders for Furniture promptly attended to. Coffins supplied at short notice, with services of Undertaker, if desired.

Store and shop on Grand street, opposite McPeck's drug store. An inspection of our work and furniture is respectfully invited. January 1, 1879.

OFFICE SALOON, GRAND STREET, MONROE, LA. [Established 1867.]

The Proprietor assures his many friends and customers that he will constantly keep on hand the finest and best brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

All of which will be served with promptness and politeness. A. J. KELLER, Proprietor. January 1, 1879.

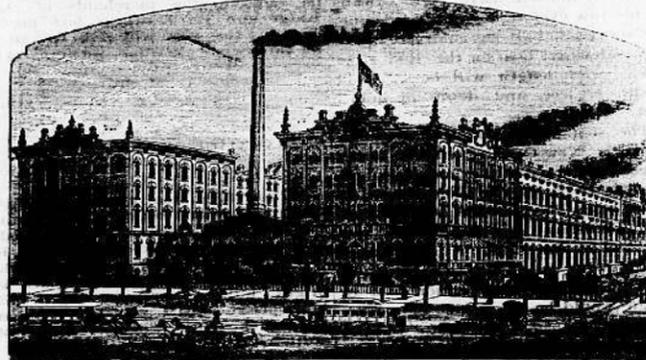
TERMS, \$2.00 per Day.

THE MONROE HOUSE, Jackson Street, Monroe, La., D. B. TROUSDALE, PROP.

NEW MARKET HOUSE. JOSEPH MILLER has opened a Butcher Shop a few doors from E. O'Kelly's, where he will keep constantly on hand a supply of Beef, Mutton, Sausage, &c., from the best stock the country affords. Monroe, La., March 7, 1879.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOLARS & KEY, De SIARD ST., MONROE, LA.



HAVE EXCLUSIVE SALE FOR THIS SECTION OF THE

CELEBRATED MILBURN WAGON

GULLETT'S COTTON GIN, WITH SELF-FEEDER ATTACHED.

FAMILY GROCERIES, PRODUCE, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

DEALERS IN CHOICE July 20, 1878.

DRUGS! DRUGS! JOHN A. MOORE,

De SIARD STREET, MONROE, LA., DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Paints, Oils, Etc.;

BRANDY, WHISKY AND WINE, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

An entire new stock is offered for sale. Nothing deteriorated, or stale; but ALL FRESH! A cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect my stock of Drugs, etc. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours, day or night. JOHN A. MOORE. January 1, 1879.

H. KINDERMANN,

DeSIARD STREET, MONROE, LA.,



DEALER IN CHOICE

Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Crockery, Shelf-Hardware, Notions, Etc.

C. C. LEWIS,

Bernhardt Building, DeSiard St., Monroe, La.,

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Tobacco, Cigars, Canned Fruits, Bacon,

Flour, Sugar, Salt, Mackerel, Nuts,

Raisins, Candies, Etc.

The undersigned offers for sale an entire new stock of Family Groceries, recently purchased, which will be sold at the lowest cash figures. His store is on DeSiard street, next door to Kindermann's, where he will be pleased to wait upon his customers and sell them groceries at prices as low as any in this market. Ladies are specially invited to call. January 10, 1879. C. C. LEWIS.

BRYCERILLS,

CORNER GRAND AND GRAMMONT STS., MONROE, LA., DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, NOTIONS,

Glass, Willow and Wooden Ware, Tobacco and Cigars.

AGENT FOR LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

OILS, NEEDLES AND ATTACHMENTS FOR ALL MACHINES.

Mr. Milton has charge of the Gun and Sewing Machine shop in rear of store. All work guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING

PROMPT, NEAT AND CHEAP,

AT THE

OUACHITA TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, BATON ROUGE, LA.,

Is now in successful operation, with good prospect of a large patronage. Session begins, by law, October 5 and ends July 4. Facilities for Instruction—Very good; an experienced Faculty, now of four Professors—the number expected soon to be increased; much philosophical and chemical apparatus; good appliances for instruction in Engineering; large museum of Natural History; a library of fourteen thousand volumes, and a good equipment of small arms and artillery for military exercises. Efforts are also making to get in readiness Workshops and an Experimental Farm, for which 125 acres of good land have been secured.

Course of Study embraces a wide field of literature and science; and parents will select the studies which they may wish their sons to pursue. The military exercises are ranked as studies, only obligatory on the cadets who are quartered in the University building, and optional with other students, who board in Baton Rouge. To become "student" or "cadet," is optional with the parent.

Admission granted to young men and youths not under fourteen years of age, who are proficient in the branches of a common English education. They can enter any time during the session, and are charged only from date of entrance. Students may be residents of other States.

State (or territorial) cadets cannot be received until the Legislature breaks an appropriation to pay their expenses.

Expenses.—Tuition and the use of library and apparatus are absolutely free. Students can find good boarding in Baton Rouge for about \$15 a month, and those who form "messes" can maintain themselves for \$5 to \$8 a month.

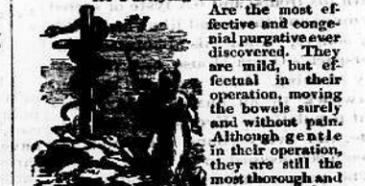
Expenses for a Military Cadet.—Fixed expenses per month.—Board, lodging and servant attendance, \$12; washing and mending, \$2 50; fuel and lights, 50 cents; medical attendance, \$1; total, \$16; for the session of one month, \$144; at the regular rate of session. Payable monthly in advance. Contingent expenses per session—estimated—uniform clothing, \$17; text-books and stationery, \$10; medical, \$5; books, \$5; and contingencies, \$5; total, \$72. Payable \$45 on entrance, balance \$24 January 1. In case of withdrawal from the Institution, cadets will be charged for the balance of attendance, except that there will be no remission of fees for the last two months of the session.

Location healthy, and desirable for delicate youths who may not be able to stand a colder climate. For further information, address D. F. BOYD, President.

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Constipation, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, and all the ailments of the Bowels, and for Purifying the Blood.



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed; cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Grand St., Monroe, La.



Is determined not to be undersold in Saddles and Harness.

Single buggy harness, \$12; double buggy harness, \$20; saddles, \$2.00 to \$20; bridles, 65c to \$1; wagon breeching, \$3.50 to \$8. All of the best oak-tanned leather and guaranteed hand-made. 2-11m

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 coffins, Metallic Burial Caskets, Coffin Trimmings such as Handles, Plates, Screens, etc. Terms, Cash. Store on Grand street, near the Courthouse. J. E. PETERS. Monroe, La., March 18, 1878. 12-11

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.