

THOMAS O. MOORE,

OF RAPIDES.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

H. M. HYAMS,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

P. D. HARDY,

OF ST. LANDRY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

T. J. SEMMES,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

E. W. ROBERTSON,

OF IBERVILLE.

FOR TREASURER,

B. L. DEFRESE,

OF JACKSON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

HENRY AVERY,

OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,

JOHN M. LANDRUM,

OF CADDO.

COMMISSIONER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

L. G. DERUSSY,

OF NATCHITOCHES.

The subscriber, having exclusive charge of the business department of the DEMOCRAT, requests persons who have advertisements to insert or payments to make to call at his office.

MERCER CANFIELD.

Parish Executive Democratic Committee.

E. R. BLOSSAT, THOS. G. MANNING, W. L. MORGAN, WALTER BAILEY, MERCER CANFIELD.

CALL FOR PARISH CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the different Precincts of this Parish are requested to hold Precinct Meetings on SATURDAY, the 14th day of August, and elect Delegates to the Parish Convention to be held in Alexandria, on

Saturday, the 20th day of August, for the purpose of nominating Democratic Candidates for Parish officers, District Attorney, and Members of the Legislature.

Each Precinct is entitled to one Delegate for every twenty Democratic votes cast at the last Congressional election, and an additional Delegate for every fraction over ten.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following table shows the representation of each Precinct:

Table with 3 columns: Precincts, Vote, Rep. Lists precincts like Alexandria, Pineville, Gore's, etc.

The Rev. A. D. McCoy will preach in Alexandria, on Saturday and Sunday next, the 23d and 24th instant.

The Police Jury of Rapides was in session here on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th. Full proceedings in our next issue. The annual parish taxes for the coming year were fixed. A loan of \$10,000 at 8 per cent for five years was authorized, for the purpose of completing the new Court House, the bonds of the parish to be given for such loan. The Jury adjourned to January 1, 1860.

THE CENTRAL ORGAN.—JAS. A. WARNER Esq., has commenced active duty as editor of the Marksville Central Organ, his salutatory being issued with the number of Saturday last. His abilities, with due industry, will insure the success of the Organ. Those whose ambition it is to elevate the press of Louisiana will note the present and all future improvements made in that sheet with pleasure.

The officers of Centenary College have our thanks for a copy of their annual catalogue for the current year.

Thanks to the officers of the steamers Morning Light and D. R. Carroll, for late New Orleans papers.

The article in last week's Democrat under the title of "Educational" should have been credited to the N. O. Crescent.

We call attention to the notice of the Concert and Ball to be given at Belle Cheney Springs on next Saturday, 23d inst.

This popular watering place is increasing in favor—on 12th inst., there were about one hundred visitors in attendance.

STANDING TO THEIR GUNS.

On the first page will be found a portion of the address issued July 1st, by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. The Committee, composed of forty-three leading Democrats, had assembled June 29th, at Harrisburg to consult upon and prepare an exposition of the views and sentiments of the Democracy of the State, and the points then and there agreed upon were put into the form of an address by Robert Tyler, Esq., a lawyer residing in Philadelphia, a native of Virginia, a sound Democrat and a worthy son of Ex-President Tyler. There is, consequently, good reason to assume that the address truly represents Democratic opinions as held by the party in the Iron State.

The address begins with a review of the Democratic platform, showing that the Democracy of to-day is the Democracy of sixty years ago, and concludes with a fair and complimentary notice of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. As will be seen from the portion quoted, the style is moderate but distinct, clear, compact and methodical.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be between the Democrats of Pennsylvania and those of Louisiana will be found in the extract and a careful examination of it will show that the difference is small.

They recognize the diversity of sentiment upon the new Territorial question and denounce in fitting terms the demagoguism by which it is sought to confuse and mislead the popular mind.

They boldly proclaim and advocate the principle of popular sovereignty and clearly draw the distinction between it and the "spurious, indefinite, vagrant and accidental" political idea of Squatter Sovereignty.

While they hold that the Federal Government is supreme and sovereign over the Territories, they distinguish between that legal and Constitutional supremacy and the illegal, unlimited and despotic power claimed for the Federal Government by the Black Republicans or Wilmot Provisoites.

They assert the duty of the Federal Government "to respect, with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned; these parties being the States and people of the States respectively."

They distinctly deny the power of Congress to authorize a Territorial legislature to do what it has not itself the Constitutional power to do, and they illustrate the monstrous conclusions to which a contrary doctrine must lead.

They oppose special Congressional legislation for the protection of slave or other property in a Territory at the time of organizing such Territory; but they emphatically assert the power and the duty of Congress to put down resistance to its acts, "or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences," or to anything else which the Federal Government may do "in and by virtue of the Constitutional authority of the United States" over the Territories.

They are not willing to legislate until legislation is made necessary by the illegal, factious and turbulent acts of the people of a Territory, because they are unwilling to assume in advance that their conduct will be otherwise than legal and peaceful.

They deduce the right of the people of any State to hold and enjoy any species of property in any Territory from the intrinsic, indefeasible, eternal Democratic principle that the States are equal.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania "STAND ON THE SAME FOUNDATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW, WHICH STERNLY AND JUSTLY DENY THE ARBITRARY POWER OF ONE SET OF SETTLERS TO CONFISCATE THE PROPERTY OF ANOTHER SET."

The whole difference, therefore, between the Democrats of Pennsylvania and those who demand immediate Congressional legislation for the protection of the rights of slave-owners in Territories, is reduced to a mere question of policy or necessity.

They recognize these rights; they proclaim the power and duty of the Federal Government to maintain them; they only ask that further intervention shall be deferred until the bad conduct of the people of a Territory render it necessary.

We have taken and shall continue to take pains to present to our readers the doctrine of Democrats in different States upon this Territorial question, the only one on which different views are held. Having stated in a recent issue that Northern Democracy is not Douglasism or Squatter Sovereignty, we are gratified to give this extract from the Pennsylvania platform as an evidence of that fact.

The Democrats of the Senatorial District composed of the parish of Natchitoches, Caddo, DeSoto and Sabine meet in Convention to nominate a candidate for Senator, on the first Monday in August.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE!—The Boston Evening Transcript avers that a gentleman from London, who has lately been fishing on the rocks at Cohasset, looked into the office of that print, and asked the editor whether the *London* is any relation to the *London* pig!

THE PARISH CONVENTION.

In accordance with long established custom the Democratic Parish Central Committee of Rapides have appointed a day for the meeting of the Parish Convention and another for choosing Delegates who shall compose it. From the first publication of the notice to the time fixed for Precinct meetings is ample time for it to come to the knowledge of every Democrat in the Parish.

It is important that the Precinct meetings shall be full. It is commonly seen that a large proportion of the Democratic voters of a Precinct have such entire confidence in the selection of Delegates made by such of their neighbors as are present that they think their own presence needless. But these small meetings give a pretext for our opponents to bark at us. Accustomed themselves to growl, scratch and fight over official bones in their wigwams, they snarl at our party because we settle all these things in a decent, quiet way. This attempt to bring the plan of choosing candidates by Conventions into disrepute has been pursued with assiduity by all the haters of Democracy for some months past. We hope that neither the approaching Parish Convention nor the preliminary local meetings will give them anything new to whine about.

The leading object of a Convention is to get the true sentiments of the party with regard to candidates and this cannot be accomplished with entire certainty unless general interest is taken in primary meetings. Our true candidates are always those who are most acceptable to a majority of the party. Hence due notice should be taken of the preferences which prevail in primary meetings, in order that Delegates may represent their constituents fully, whether instructed or not.

We have the best State ticket that was ever nominated in Louisiana by any party. We have a candidate for Congress and one for the Board of Public Works of whom we are all proud. There is nothing left for us to do but to make a Parish ticket of the best material our party can furnish. Harmony, liberality and zeal have given the Democrats of Rapides a high reputation throughout the State; they can maintain this prestige by union and by active interest in nominating and electing worthy men to our local and legislative offices. Let us not forget that the standard of Louisiana Democracy has been placed in the worthy hands of a Democrat of Rapides, but let us show our appreciation of the honor extended to us by having the best of candidates and by giving the whole ticket from top to bottom the largest Democratic vote ever polled in this Parish.

We scarcely need to state that we deem it improper for the Democrat to advocate or oppose any candidate for the local nominations and that the expression of any preferences we might individually entertain would be neither fair-dealing towards other candidates nor worthy that confidence of the whole party which is reposed in us and which we are resolved to deserve and keep. We are prepared in advance to be satisfied with, and support the nominees, nor do we fear in the least that they will be unworthy of our best exertions.

After our parish nominations are made it is to be presumed that the friends of the various independent or opposition candidates will combine their forces and concentrate their votes upon a single name for each office. Preliminary arrangements for such a combination may be assumed as having been already made. This coalition will constitute a sort of bastard convention which, while lacking in regularity and all the qualities of a fair arrangement, will subvert the prurient ambition of the clique who rule the opposition. If the plan suits them let them proceed; it matters little to the Democrats of Rapides whether they meet their opponents scattered in squads or combined in a single body.

H. A. Gillette, the travelling agent of Messrs. Buckner Fisk & Co., who was in our village of the 4th, was killed on the night of the 13th by falling from the portico of the St. Charles Hotel New Orleans.

SICKLES AND WIFE.—A rumor was current in New York last week that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles and wife were living together again. The report is difficult to believe. If it is true his horror of the crime of his wife must be small. What else than such horror could be pleaded in excuse for killing her seducer?

INQUEST.—Coroner Wood held an inquest on the body of a white man found floating in the river, opposite the town of Alexandria, on Sunday last 17th July. He was about 25 or 30 years of age—sandy hair and whiskers, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made; had on a pair of gray mixed pants, cotton socks, laced shoes. Had neither shirt or drawers on; had in his breeches pocket a small pocket-book containing a ten dollar gold piece, five cents and a small brass pin, on the back of which was engraved "Gore." No marks of violence were found on his person, except a slight bruise on the left side of his nose, and a small piece of skin taken off his under-lip. The verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death by drowning.

ARRANGING CURRENCY.—It is now unlawful for any person to pass or receive in the State of Arkansas any bank bill of a less denomination than ten dollars. After the 4th July, 1859, no bill of a less denomination than twenty dollars can be put or kept in circulation.

The Seminary.

It is stated that Capt. W. T. Sherman is one of the applicants for a professorship in our new State Seminary, and also for the position of the Superintendent. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1840 and stood No. 6 on the merit roll. He was commissioned in the Artillery and did his first service in California as Adjutant-General for General R. B. Mason. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services and was subsequently appointed a Captain in the General Staff of the Army. He resigned in '53 to take control of the business of an extensive banking house in California which he managed with great skill. During his residence there he was made General of Militia. Capt. Sherman is spoken of as "standing high in the army as a scholar, soldier and a gentleman—a man of great firmness and discretion and eminently remarkable for his executive and administrative qualities."

From what we can hear there seems to be no room to fear an insufficient number of applicants for professorships in the Seminary. The greater the list the better enabled will the Board of Supervisors be to make a good selection. It is to be hoped that the reputation, learning and ability of the corps of professors will be such, as to render our new Seminary, one of the foremost institutions of the South.

A Field of Blood.

The highest figure given in the French official report of the killed at the bloody butchery of Salferino is eighteen thousand. The French seek to under-rate their losses and have undoubtedly fallen short of the true number killed by some thousands. But if we take twenty thousand as the number and allow an equal loss only on the party of the Austrians, the result is horrid. Two thousand hogsheads would scarcely hold the blood shed on that field in the course of a few hours. Laid closely side by side along a road, those forty thousand bodies would extend more than fifteen miles. Thrown into one heap the mass would contain about one hundred and sixty thousand cubic feet of mangled human flesh. But still the imperial gamblers will play out their bloody game.

The *Moniteur Patrie* states that Napoleon, during the action of Salferino had one of his epaulettes shot off, barely escaping with his life.

We imagine that if both his epaulettes had been shot off by the same ball it would have changed the aspect of European affairs very materially.

The Democrats of St. Bernard parish met in Convention July 9th, and appointed two delegates to represent them in a Congressional Convention for the first District, which is yet to be called.

NEW MATERIAL FOR CLOTH.—Galignani's Messenger reports that some German manufacturers are wearing cloth from a textile substance prepared from the leaves of the fir-tree, *pinus sylvestris*. After being subjected to a chemical process the leaves are prepared for spinning by a machine similar to that which grinds rags for paper.

The Democratic General Committee (Anti-Tammany) of New York city held a meeting to adopt a plan of organization on the 7th. The only resolution not of a local nature was the following which was "adopted amid cheers:—"

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee citizenship of the United States is a protection in every other country, and there is no difference in this respect between the native and the adopted citizen; we hold it to be the duty of the American Government to give like protection to all her citizens abroad, and to defend them against all interference, local laws or mandates, whether of kings or authorities, and this duty should be exercised, if need be, at the cannon's mouth.

Gen. Jeff. Davis, who is now here, expresses freely the opinion that Congressional action is necessary to assure Spain of our views relative to Cuba, no respect being paid to expressions of Executive policy through our foreign ministers.

[New York News.]

NEW ORLEANS TIMES.—Mr. Paul Villars has recently started a new daily paper in New Orleans under the title of "The Times," to be published in French and English. In politics it is to be independent.

EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA.—The Point Coupee Democrat, of May 25, in giving a long history of the efforts in behalf of education in this State for the past fifty-six years, and the difficulties and failures, closes with the following relative to Dolbear's Commercial College, of New Orleans:

What the State has been for years endeavoring to establish at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars vainly lavished, has been within a few years past effected by the enterprise of one individual. I allude to Dolbear's Commercial College, which is now incorporated, with full powers to add an agricultural and mechanics department, so that students may receive not only a classical but a scientific education, to fit them directly for those important pursuits in life. The gentlemen associated with Mr. Dolbear as trustees are all men of well known character and merit. The institution is the only one of the kind, so far as known that has ever been chartered in the United States, where special scientific instruction is given to fit all who intend to engage in commerce, agriculture and the mechanic arts. This college has already educated some two thousand young men, who are now actively employed in this and other Southern cities, and it is hoped that our merchants, mechanics and planters will give proper encouragement to an institution devoted entirely to their interests.

PHENIX.

ARRANGING CURRENCY.—It is now unlawful for any person to pass or receive in the State of Arkansas any bank bill of a less denomination than ten dollars. After the 4th July, 1859, no bill of a less denomination than twenty dollars can be put or kept in circulation.

POLITICAL.

That the Prairie Dog and the Owl—a small brown backed, white bellied species—do live harmoniously in the same hole, I know, for I have seen it. But it is not true that the Rattlesnake unites in the same household. [Greely's Kansas Letters.]

Then the coalition is a failure. The Prairie Dog, which shrieks and borrows in the soil, is a Black Republican. The Owl is an American of the dark lantern order. The Rattlesnake is the disunionist, all venom at the mouth, and rattle at the tail. Greely is intent in the union of all these in the next contest; and has gone West to study the habits of these types in the animal creation.

He finds it a failure, and will have to give up in despair. He can unite Owl and Snake, or Dog and Snake, but not all three. Poor philosopher, unfortunate philanthropist! [Albany Atlas and Argus.]

The Baton Rouge Gazette and Comet (opposition) speaks of the nominations made here on the 4th instant as follows:

Mr. Landrum, is a prompt business man, of unexceptionable habits. Gen. DeRussy, is well known to a majority of our citizens, having represented his district in the State Senate. He is a clever courteous gentleman, with qualifications of the first order, to fill the position for which he has been named by his friends. We wish him success, and only regret that it is not in our power to give some better evidence of it, by voting for him.

The *Aetolian* is the title of a Democratic newspaper just established in the town of New River, parish of Ascension, by Phillip Winfree, Esq.

The Delta says of our candidate. The nominee John M. Landrum, is a gentleman who will worthily represent the District. He is a lawyer of great ability and dignity, a gentleman of winning address, and most unimpeachable character, and a Southern Democrat of tested fidelity and gallantry.

The Hon. J. C. Jones of Tennessee says in a late letter published in the Memphis Bulletin: "I am for Stephen A. Douglas for President of the United States in 1860." Calculators of chances will make a note of this and set down one vote in Tennessee as certain for Douglas.

The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts has been called at Worcester, September 7th.

Lewis C. Levin, well known to the political world, is now in the insane asylum at Philadelphia, and it is feared he is a confirmed lunatic. Such are the fearful effects of Know Nothingism!

The St. Martinsville correspondent of the B. R. Advocate says that General DeClouet of St. Martin has declined the offer to make him an "Independent Democratic" candidate for Governor. He was waited upon by a delegation of Bob-tails from New Orleans and their spokesman appealed to him with all the eloquence he could command. But the harangue, like much similar eloquence, was wasted. General DeClouet is too sagacious to play the fool for the amusement of any such faction.

The Leavenworth Herald, under the heading of "Give Kansas Her Due," says: "We have observed, on several occasions, that the Washington States, in classifying the electoral vote for President in 1860, reckons Kansas on the side of Abolitionism. What data the States has for this classification and degradation of Kansas, we are at a loss to divine. Kansas, before 1860 rolls round, will be as firm, steadfast, and reliable in the Democratic faith, as any State in the Union. Kansas is this day Democratic—her vote shows it—and at the next general election will give at least five thousand majority for the party of the Constitution and the Union. We ask the States to scratch Kansas from the Abolition column."

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says: "We will carry this State in the Charleston Convention, and rumor has it that unless the intervention doctrine of the Samford letter are adopted into the Platform, an appeal will be made from the Convention to the States, and State nominations made upon the Intervention Platform. Whether there is anything in the rumor I am unable to say; but should Wise take it into his head that intervention had been snubbed at Charleston, he is just the man to go before the people of the State and oppose the nomination, and his resistless eloquence would most certainly win the day."

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following list of names mentioned in connection with the Presidency: Democrats—Stephen A. Douglas, Ill; Albert G. Brown, Miss; Henry A. Wise, Va; Jefferson Davis, Miss; R. M. T. Hunter, Va; Howell Cobb, Ga; Daniel S. Dickinson, N. Y.; John S. Bell, La; Horatio Seymour, N. Y.; Joseph Lane, Oregon; James Guthrie, Ky; J. C. Breckinridge, Ky; General A. S. Johnson.

Black Republicans.—Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.; N. P. Banks, Mass; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; Simon Cameron, Penn; John C. Fremont, Cal; John McLean, Ohio.

Know Nothings.—John J. Crittenden, Ky; John Bell, Tenn; John Minor Botts, Va.

Old Line Whigs.—Edward Bates, Mo; Edward Everett, Mass.

Southern Pro-Slavery Opposition.—William L. Goggin, Va.

The telegraph announced that delegates chosen to the Charleston Convention from Vermont were "Douglas delegates;" but the Boston Post has "the highest authority for saying that there is not the slightest warrant for the report." The gentlemen selected are well known as firm supporters of the National Administration. They are committed to no man.

The Democracy of Oregon in their recent Convention endorsed without qualification, the Dred Scott decision—saying: Resolved, That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case is acknowledged by the Democratic party as a correct interpretation of the Constitution on the question of slavery.

Senator Douglas's Letter is not very favorably received by the Democracy of Maine. The Bangor Daily Union, a leading and influential journal of the party of that State, copies it, and says: "Horace Greeley himself, with all his craft and ingenuity, could not have conceived a letter calculated to create more mischief in the Democratic ranks." It then adds: "No man knows better than Mr. Douglas that the Democratic party is opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade; then why should he attempt to excite suspicions in the minds of the people, by intimating in a public letter that such an event is among the possibilities of the future? This course is only adopted by those professed Democrats who have their baggage all packed for the camp of the Opposition. True Democrats never entertain unjust suspicions of the action of their National organization. They always have full and abiding faith that that action will be right, both as regards nominations and platforms."

The Battle of Salferino.

The Times publishes a letter written upon the battle-field of Salferino, which states that the battle commenced just before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult.

The Austrians had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking the Allied army, and had taken up a strong position on the hills near Castiglione.

The French attacked the position with great impetuosity and soon drove the enemy from the nearest point to the town and pursued them into the small villages on the plain below, the first of which was the village of Salferino, at which the Austrians made a stand and disputed every inch of ground, fighting with the utmost desperation.

Here the hottest of the battle was fought, the Austrians being driven out of Salferino by the heroic band of French under the command of Gen. Neill, returned again and again to the charge, twice retaking the position; and it was not until the French had driven them out for the third time that the Austrians finally abandoned the place and concluded to stay out.

The brunt of this terrible conflict for the possession of Salferino was borne by the corps of 60,000 under Gen. Neill, who was created a Marshal of France on the field.

The possession of Salferino enabled Gen. Neill to pierce the Austrian center, and to him and his gallant corps is ascribed the highest credit as being chiefly instrumental in the success of the Allies.

The people of the village of Salferino took part in the battle against the French, firing from their windows and the tops of their houses, which compelled the French to burn the town.

The Austrians fell back on the Volta, and planted formidable batteries on the verge of the hill surrounding the place, and about one mile from the river Mincio.

The French attacked this position and captured it at the point of the bayonet after a terrible cannonade of one hour, when a part of the Austrian army crossed the Mincio, retreating along their whole line.

The battle continued to rage with terrible carnage over the region northwest of the line running through Castiglione, Soferino and Volta, the Austrians continually retreating after making temporary stands and keeping up a sharp cannonade to protect their retrograde movements.

A tremendous thunderstorm occurred during the battle, and the combatants were obliged to suspend operations for about an hour.

Afterwards the Austrians slackened their fire and assumed new positions with a view of surrounding the Sardinians, while the Piedmontese continued to pour a murderous, rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls into their exposed columns with deadly effect.

Round shot and shell were discharged into the Austrian ranks after night rendered their exact position invisible except by the flash of their artillery. The Austrians failed in their attempt to turn the position of the Sardinians or having partially succeeded at one time they were driven back and sustained an overwhelming defeat.

The correspondent of the Times expressed the opinion that the Emperor of Austria may now, by advices of the neutral powers, accept the conditions of peace which Napoleon may tender him. He says he dares not attempt to make or even conjecture an estimate of the killed and wounded.

After the thunder storm a heavy cannonading commenced on the extreme left of the entire field (fifteen miles in extent,) and on the borders of the lake northeast of Castiglione, west of Peschiera.

This proved to have been occasioned by the attack of the Sardinian army, under King Victor Emanuel, and a most sanguinary conflict followed.

The Times' correspondent says an incessant and terrible battle was kept up by the Sardinians on the right wing of the Austrians as they came up with the utmost firmness, and repulsed every attempt to drive them from their position.

The battle here reigned with great fury until night fall.

The batteries of the two armies at this point were apparently not more than half a mile distant from each other, and were at first served with equal vigor by the Sardinians and Austrians of either army, but says that 10,000 wounded Allies and prisoners have been brought into this village, Salferino, alone, besides many others yet left on the field and at other places.

"LETTER RITE."—The entertaining and instructive correspondent of the B. R. Advocate gives a little advice to the "dew-drop" party, saying: "The Purifiers have I believe, been unsuccessful in procuring an Opposition candidate for Governor, and in kindness I have discovered a suitable candidate for them and hope you will draw their attention to him in the Advocate. Ex-Gov. Foote of Mississippi, Tennessee and California, has just withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Vicksburg district, and if they can reach him before he declares himself a candidate in Tennessee, I have no doubt he can be prevailed upon to run against Tom. Moore, in this State."

LARGE CANE.—Mr. F. M. Dillon sends us from Palo Alto plantation, in this parish, belonging to Judge E. Simmon, Sr., a sample of the cane on that place taken at random from the field. The specimen before us measures 4 1/2 feet in length, and has eight large joints fully developed, and even at this early day tasting sweet. Can any one beat this? [Attakapas (St. Mary,) Register.]

DIED. On Sunday morning, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, EUGENE BALDWIN BLOSSAT, infant son of F. A. and Annette A. Blossat, aged 9 months and 4 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BELLE CHENEY SPRINGS. THE celebrated Violinist, Mons. A. Tosi, accompanied by Mons. Musciani, Harpist, and A. Daurouil, Flutist, will give a GRAND CONCERT AND BALL, at Belle Cheney Springs on SATURDAY, 23d inst. July 24.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. Mary A. E. Winingham, a born Mary A. E. Lambright, will call on me at the Post Office, she will learn something of peculiar importance to herself. July 20th 1859—St. E. R. BLOSSAT.

Morris Wagner, vs. Justice Court. BY VIRTUE of a writ of Habeas Corpus issued out of the Justice Court of Gwin Harris in and for the Alexandria Ward, and to me directed, (said writ issuing in the above recited cause,) I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday 6th day of August 1859, within the hours prescribed by law. ONE DEN HORSE. Seized in the above case to satisfy said writ. TERMS OF SALE—CASH, with the benefit of appraisement. JOHN CLEMENTS, Parish Constable. July 20th 1859. Fee \$4 00