

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.

See advertisement of Messrs. Mosely & Spragins' Slave Depot.

The Seminary.

Major W. T. SHERMAN, the Superintendent elect of the Louisiana State Seminary, arrived last week and, in conjunction with the members of the Board of Supervisors appointed for that purpose, entered immediately upon the task of preparing Rules and Regulations for the government of this Institution. He is admirably qualified for the duties assigned him. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1840, standing among the highest on the roll of merit. He served thirteen years in the U. S. Army, chiefly in the Artillery. He was brevetted "for gallant and meritorious service" rendered in the late war with Mexico to a Captaincy in the General Staff of the Army. He is spoken of officially 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." His reputation and his ability will contribute largely to the success of this important Institution.

Our list of exchanges includes most of the Democratic papers of the State. It is with pleasure that we record the fact that during the late canvass we have met in their columns with scarcely a single paragraph discourteous to the principal candidate of the Opposition or an article intended to annoy or irritate by any unfair line of comment. This may seem but a trifle but it speaks well for the honorable instincts of the gentlemen who conduct the Democratic press of Louisiana.

A stranger might have thought before the recent election, from the extravagant eulogies pronounced upon Col. Wells by the Opposition, that he would be the facile princeps of the "noble" list headed by him—that he would get a larger vote than any other on the Opposition ticket. But such is not the fact. Ray, Durant and even John Perkins get larger votes in this Parish. One of the Opposition candidates for the legislature beats him nineteen votes and their candidate for Assessor beats him twenty-five votes. In the summary of the vote of the city given elsewhere the same fact is noticeable. In the very strong-hold of the Opposition Col. Wells' majority is less than that of any other candidate;—instead of being at the "head of the noble list" he is, so far as votes are concerned, clearly at the other extremity of it.

ELECTION RETURNS.—In another place will be found a correct report of the official returns from several Parishes. We have indefinite statements concerning others but we desire to give only exact returns. The majority for our State ticket will be probably nearly ten thousand votes. From twenty-eight Parishes forty-two Democrats are elected to the House of Representatives and twenty-eight Opposition or Independent. There will be a Democratic majority in the Senate and a still larger one in the House.

AND FOR BROWNSVILLE.—A detachment of troops stationed at Baton Rouge were ordered to Brownsville and left New Orleans, Nov. 11th on the Arizona. This was done by the President upon receiving a telegraphic message from Mr. Hatch, Collector of the Port of New Orleans in which he states:

I have learned from the Collector at Point Isabel, and from Lieut. Fry, U. S. N., direct from Brownsville, that life and property is in imminent peril from the lawless bands of Cortinas, who threaten the destruction of both places. Brownsville is completely invested, and all communications cut off. I suggest the dispatch of the troops at Baton Rouge by the steamer Arizona, which vessel will sail for this purpose at the pleasure of the Government.

The large picture in the last Punch represents Lord Palmerston on a tight-rope and in his mouth, wheedling Lord John Russell in a barrow across the Falls. It is entitled, "Blood in Oatmeal." The sheet of water representing the Falls is marked the "Reform Difficulty," "American Difficulty," "Italian do.," "Chinese do.," "Indian do.," "The rope is marked, Palmerstonian Politics." Lord John's appearance betokens apprehension, and he nervously grasps the side of the barrow. Pam, on the contrary, is jaunty and confident, and looks smilingly ahead without winking. John Leech's picture is very good. The scene is a railway station train about to leave; groups of ladies, leave-takers, &c. Confounded good-looking Iberian friend, (to Jones), "Adieu, my boy! Is there anything I'll do for ye while ye're away? Will I ride out, or walk with Miss Plumley for ye, now? Only spake the word!"

As soon as in conversation we have perceived the result of the mind of those with whom we speak, we should stop there. All that is said for her, being no longer comprehended, might pass for ridiculous.

WELL DONE, DEMOCRATS!

We congratulate the Rapides regiment of the Democratic army upon their recent victory. The Democracy of this Parish have fully sustained their well-earned reputation and justified the confident hopes of their friends in other parts of the State. They have shown that they duly appreciate the compliment paid them by the State Convention in putting the Democratic standard in the worthy hands of one of their own citizens. They have proved by the large majority which they give for Mr. Moore that they set its true value upon moral worth and that they remember with gratitude his lifelong devotion to the Democratic cause. They have proved their resolution to adhere to the nominees of the party and they have fully vindicated that open, honorable and simple plan of organization by which the will of the majority of Democrats is obtained in selecting candidates and through the influence of which so many brilliant triumphs have been won. The votes of the seventh of November ought to teach our opponents that the Democrats of Rapides look upon adhesion to the regular nominations of the party as an essential trait of true Democracy.

Let those who may hereafter solicit the votes of Democrats, on the ground of being themselves Democrats, remember the teachings of the late election which say, as plainly as actions can say, "we recognize none as Democrats who make war upon Democratic organization or who oppose the nominees of the party." Let those candidates who try to cloak themselves under the mantle of "independence" learn a lesson from the late signal defeat of an "independent" ticket. That "independence" which leaves candidates unpledged to any principles and not vouched for by any party is a sham, a cheat and a delusion. Democrats cannot be caught by any such specious snares, such illusive chimeras. The independence which ignores the fact that candidates are the exponents of their party and that office-holders are but servants of the people, is a bubble, a shadow or a dream—the mere hallucination of over-ambitious aspirants. To be independent, in their sense of the term, is only to be untrammelled by pledges and independent of their constituents in the event of being elected.

Special commendation is due to the seven hundred and thirty three Democrats who voted the entire ticket both State and parish, as indicated by the number of votes given to the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. The Opposition or independent candidate for Sheriff was, we are free to acknowledge, qualified for fulfilling the duties of that office. His worth as a citizen was freely conceded and his amiable character as a gentleman was not questioned. He was widely and favorably known to the citizens of Rapides. He entered the field early as an independent candidate and although known for years as a member of the Democratic party, he expressed no desire and made no effort to obtain the Democratic nomination. In canvassing the parish he employed an energy and an untiring industry worthy of imitation. The opposition party, although chiefly composed of those lately claiming to be Know Nothings, desirous above all other things to defeat the Democratic nominee, united upon Mr. Gray. Aware that they had not the shadow of chance to elect any other opponent of the Democratic candidate they concentrated their entire strength upon him and left no means, fair or unfair, unused in his behalf. Many of the opposition candidates, true to their long-grown hostility to the Democratic organization, displayed far more zeal in soliciting votes for Mr. Gray than for themselves. His election would have filled the measure of the hopes of the opposition—they scarcely dreamed of electing any other candidate. The canvass was one long, violent effort to break up the organization of the Democratic party and to destroy the general confidence of Democrats in the convention system by electing an "independent" candidate over an able and worthy nominee. Had they succeeded we should be stunned with their clamorous taunts and boastings, instead of listening as we now do, to their muttered wailing and their half smothered lamentations. But in spite of the talents and working qualities of their candidate and the combinations formed in his favor, we have elected the regularly chosen Democratic nominee. However pleased the Democrats of Rapides may be with the unprecedented majority given for the general ticket, they have more reason to congratulate themselves on the election of Mr. Neal, in whose person Democratic organization and the convention system were directly attacked.

But while rejoicing over our victory we ought still to use all proper vigilance in maintaining the discipline by means of which it was won. The war of combined factions upon the Democratic party is ceaseless, and, though active attack may be for a while suspended, it will be renewed as often as an election occurs. Let us put out our pickets, kindle our camp fires anew, station our sentries and keep our powder dry!

The Election in New Orleans.

The election in the city, contrary to our apprehensions, passed off without disturbance. The impression that the reform party were ready and willing to maintain their rights at any cost no doubt contributed to this happy result. Previous to the election Mayor Slith issued a judicious proclamation ordering his police to leave the preservation of order to the Superintendent of Elections and his deputies but commanding them to keep order in the city generally in the neighborhood of the polling booths, to render assistance at the polls when called upon by the Superintendent or his principal subordinates. The memory of the disgraceful occurrences of former elections probably deterred many hundreds from offering their votes. Peaceable as the election was we do not hesitate to say that there would have been violence employed by the minions of the spoils party had the leaders of that faction feared a defeat. Their motto is: "we will have the offices and spoils—peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must." They are not so stupid as to act on their blood-hounds when such aid is not required.

The total vote was 6972. The registered voters number about fifteen thousand. The voters actually resident in the city on the day of the election were probably about thirteen thousand. We cannot account for the meagreness of the vote except by making a large allowance for apathy and indifference as well as for the fears excited by the violence and terrorism of former elections. If citizens do not wish to vote we know of no law by which they can be compelled to vote. If six thousand voters can be kept from the polls by fear we can only say that they over-estimate the value of their carcasses as much as they undervalue their honor and their sacred rights.

For Governor Mr. Moore's vote in the parish of Orleans was 2923—which is higher by forty votes than that of any other candidate on the Democratic State ticket. The vote for Col. Wells was 4144 (majority 1316) and is less than that of several candidates on the opposition state ticket. Ray beats him forty three votes. Every candidate on that ticket has a larger majority than his. Durant's majority exceeds that of Wells by 385 votes which excess may be assumed as about the actual strength of the Odd Fellows Hall faction in New Orleans.

For Lieutenant Governor Mr. Hyams has 2784, Mr. Ray 4187—majority 1403.

For Secretary of State Mr. Hardy has 2739, Mr. Blake 4135—majority 1402.

For Auditor, Robertson 2769—Anderson 4143—majority 1373.

For Treasurer DeFreese 2713—Perkins 4109—majority 1406.

For Attorney General Semmes 2483—Durant 4384—majority 1901.

For Superintendent, Avery 2747—Cuty 4152—majority 1405.

For Swamp Land Commissioner Yeiser's majority over Kent is 1379.

For Congress Miles Taylor D. has in the first and fourth districts of the city 1658 votes; Nichols, Opp. has 1545. Taylor is undoubtedly elected.

In the second and third districts of the city and Algiers, being a part of the First Congressional District lately represented by Geo. Eastis Jr., Mr. LaSere has 1329 votes, Mr. Bouligny K. N. 2930, and Mr. Chas. Bienville, Odd Fellows' Hall candidate, 255. Mr. Bienville probably received a few other votes in Plaquemine and St. Bernard. Democrats throughout the State will deeply regret the defeat of the Hon. Emile LaSere. He canvassed the district with his usual energy but the combination of renegade Democrats with Know Nothings proved too strong for him to overcome.

In the Fourth District three Democratic representatives are elected. The whole of the balance of the legislative delegation, three senators and eighteen K. N.'s, have been elected by the K. N.'s. For the senate and house a full Democratic ticket was nominated comprising many gentlemen of unquestioned qualifications and respectability. It is astonishing that such a ticket has received so trifling a vote.

For Parish officers the Democrats made no nominations leaving the field to the Reform Party and the Simon Pure Know Nothings. The latter elected their whole ticket. Parker's majority over Harrison is 2884 or more than the entire Democratic vote, while Bradford, K. N. beats Drex, Ind. only 563 votes. The six clerks of courts are elected by the K. N.'s with a majority of about 2000. It is to be hoped that the Democrats of New Orleans will never again commit the folly of leaving the field to be occupied by an "independent" faction.

Nothing is of so great consequence to us as to preserve our reputation; once lost, is never recovered.

The advice given to princes is usually of service to those only who give it.

Men and women, in marrying, make a vow of loving one another. Would it not be better for their happiness if they made a vow of pleasing one another?

Talebearing and Scandal.

Where no wood is the fire goeth out and where there is no tale-bearer the strife ceaseth. [Proverbs.] Even when remarks are repeated, word for word, at second hand, without any design to misrepresent, it is seldom that their original spirit is preserved. So much depends upon the manner of the author and the circumstances under which his language was used, upon what he had previously said upon the same matter by way of introduction and upon what he may have afterwards said by way of explanation or amendment, that to repeat his remarks to others becomes mischievous. Looks, tones and gestures may change the spirit of what was said, perhaps, in mere badinage; a pleasantry becomes a slander and a jest, a libel. The language reported will always be colored with the notions and poisoned with the prejudices of the idle informant. In his mouth things as innocent as the laugh of an infant become railing, corroding venom. Even the mere wanton tell-tale, who has as little malice as he has discretion, and who retails gossip for the want of a worthier occupation, may cause more mischief than one who deals in slanders of his own invention.

Every one has the right to adapt his language to those who hear him and to explain his meaning when not understood. Hence it is among the axioms of good breeding to confine all remarks to the ears for which they are intended. There is no safety in varying from this, a rule alike of civility, of morality and of honor. If our youthful readers will make a note of this, reflect upon it until they are sure that they understand it and then guide themselves by it, they will escape many difficulties, make themselves worthy of the confidence of their friends and avoid one of the most vulgar of the catalogue of vices.

The true rule concerning the repetition of scandal is equally simple and scarcely less important. There are none free from defects of some kind and they who commit no blunders and peccadilloes are hard to find. It is natural enough that these faults should become the themes of ordinary neighborhood gossip whose influence is more useful in the machinery of society than at first appears. The error and mischief lie in exaggerating their importance and giving them a circulation to which they are not entitled. It may be well enough for men and women to know the petty failings of their immediate neighbors but when these little matters are made the subject of a public speech before a large audience, or when they find their way into public prints, they become the implements of mischief and injustice. To blazon a man's petty faults and follies before the million while nothing is said of his virtues and his many good actions is palpably unjust. Hence these reports concerning men's minor vices should be confined within their natural orbit of circulation, viz: their own neighborhood and the circle of their personal acquaintance.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.—The election in Maryland Nov. 2nd resulted in the return of the following members of congress, leaving the delegation numerically the same as in the last Congress:

- Dem. James A. Stewart, Edwin H. Webster, James A. Stewart, J. Morrison Harris, Jacob M. Kunkel, Henry Winter Davis, George W. Hages.

There will be a large Democratic majority in both branches of the legislature—13 to 9 in the Senate and 44 to 30 in the House. The K. N.'s controlled the last legislature.

The election in Baltimore was marked with the same sickening features as often before—fraud, violence and assassination. The following from the Baltimore American will give an idea of the progress of the disgraceful and bloody baroque:

"The election yesterday can be justly termed nothing but an outrage—outrage against decency, against law, and against all rights, public and private. The city was given up to the control of lawless ruffianism, supported and encouraged by the police, and approved of and urged on by the recognized leaders of the American party. Armed bands of lawless characters held possession of nearly all the polling places, the efforts which the friends of a fair and legal election made to preserve order were treated as acts of riot, and the only arrests made by the police were of respectable men, whose lives were in danger. Every guarantee of their obedience to the law, and species of fraud, every device was used to defeat the expression of the will of the people. Bands of men, whose looks bespoke their character, rode in coaches and carriages from one poll to the other voting without check at each. The accumulated disgrace and shame of the scene was painful to contemplate, and we can scarcely control our own feelings to write of it with any degree of calmness.

"The Reformers made a manly and determined stand for their rights, but it was against such odds of organized ruffianism and fraud as rendered the contest hopeless. Taunted, insulted, and abused, the slightest demonstration they made toward self-protection was treated as a breach of the police stations, while their efforts have continued the struggle to the end, but the result could only have been the sacrifice of valuable lives without accomplishing any ultimate good. With a number of the wards in the uncontrolled possession of their opponents, and fraudulent voting progressing without check at all but the eighth and eleventh, the success of the ticket was an impossibility. Prudence as well as necessity dictated retreat from a contest which was hopeless unless they descended to the vile practices of their opponents.

"The scenes of yesterday were too open in their wicked shamfulness to permit denial or disguise, and though mendacious party prints may as wrongly violate the truth as to attribute these occurrences to the Reformers, there is not an honest man who does not well know where the responsibility lies. Good citizens of the American party must see that the dishonest element of our population has been organized and used until it has gained the mastery over those who have appealed to it, and now holds their party in the grasp of a tyranny equally menacing and disgraceful. It makes their nomination in its own way, and it elects those nominations in its own way, and both ways are so utterly used that we can imagine nothing more humiliating than the triumph they have achieved.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with 3 columns: Parishes, Maj. for Moore, Maj. for Wells. Rows include Rapides, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Sabine, Winn, Bienville, Caldo, Claiborne, St. Landry, East Baton Rouge, Assumption, St. Tammany, Concordia, Point Coupee, East Feliciana, Terrebonne, St. Bernard, Livingston, Plaquemine, Lafourche, Ascension, St. Mary, St. James, Jefferson, West Baton Rouge.

Character of Brown.

Upon returning to Richmond from Harper's Ferry Gov. Wise made a speech to the citizens a passage of which referring to Brown was as follows:

And they are themselves mistaken who take him (Brown) to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw, cut, and thrust, and bleeding, and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage, fortune, and simple ingenuities. He is cool, collected, and indomitable, and it is but just to him to say that he was humane to his prisoners, as attested to me by Colonel Washington and Mr. Mills, and he inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth. He is a fanatic, vain and glib, but firm, truthful, and intelligent. His men, too, who surrive, except the free negroes with him are like him. He professes to be a Christian, in communion with the Congregationalist Church of the North, and openly preaches his purpose of universal emancipation, and the negroes themselves were to be taught by means of arms led on by white commanders. When Col. Washington was taken, his watch, and plate, and jewels, and money were demanded, to create what they call a "safety fund," to compensate the liberators for the loss and expense of taking away his slaves. This by a law, was to be done with all slaveholders. Washington, of course refused to deliver up anything, and it is remarkable that the only thing of material value which they took besides his slaves, was the sword of Frederick the Great, which was sent to General Washington. This was taken by Stevens to Brown, and the latter commanded his men with that sword in his right hand against the peace and safety of Washington's native State. He promised Col. Washington to return it to him when he was done with it. And Col. Washington says that he (Brown) was the coolest and firmest man he ever saw in defying danger and death. With one sword in his right hand, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand, and held his rifle with the other, and commanded his men with the utmost composure, encouraging them to be firm, and to sell their lives as dear as they could. Of the three white prisoners—Brown, Stevens, and Cottle—it was hard to say which was the most firm; and of the two negroes, it was hard to say which seemed the most cowardly and false. The North Carolina negro offered to betray all negroes involved in the affair if spared, and the Canada negro, who was I believe, one of the members of their provisional Congress—was a crouching craven, who lied, as Brown said, for his life. But I will enter into no further details.

The Mothers of Remarkable Men.

BY HELEN MAR.

Throughout the pages of history we are struck with the fact that our remarkable men possessed mothers of uncommon talents for good or bad, and great energy of character. It would almost seem from this circumstance that the impress of the mother is most frequently stamped upon the boy, and that of the father upon the girl—we mean the mental intellectual impress, in distinction from the physical one.

It is said of Sir Walter Scott's mother that she was a small, plain, well-educated woman, of excellent sense, very charitable, and a great lover of painting and poetry, and on the whole a superior woman. The excellent from the writings of Sir Walter.

The mother of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, was a woman of moderate personal attractions, but in every other respect she was a remarkable woman. She was blessed with a singular equanimity of temper, and her religious feelings were constant and deep. She used to give wings to the weary hours of her checkered life by chanting old songs and ballads, of which she had a large store. Her perceptions of character were very quick and keen, and she lived to a good old age, rejoicing in the fame of her poet-son; and partaking of the fruits of his genius.

Lord Bacon's mother is said to have been a woman of superior mind, and of great learning and deep piety.

Little is said of the mother of Nero, except that she murdered her second husband, the Emperor Claudius, about four years after marriage. Do not wonder that Nero was a cruel Emperor, if his mother was a murderess! How strangely does the mother of Nero, an ancient tyrant, contrast with the mothers of some of our modern philanthropists and statesmen—the mother of Washington, whose name is familiar to every reader of history; the mother of John Jay, who deserves a place by the side of Washington. Mrs. Jay is said to have had a cultivated mind, a fine imagination and an affectionate temper.

The mother of Patrick Henry was a woman of great excellence of character, and marked by superior conversational powers. Hence, doubtless, the oratorical gift of her son. With the mother of the Adamses all are acquainted. Where will you find more real practical common sense and true energy of character than John Quincy's mother possessed? Mothers will do well to remember that their impress is often stamped upon their sons.

Infamous Practices in China.

The Shanghai correspondent of the New York Evening Post, after giving additional details of the Peiho affair, thus refers to the atrocious practices in that quarter:

This much I have written to enable you to realize the state of mind existing among the people towards foreigners, especially Europeans, when other events occurred that have stirred up this usually apathetic people to a state of unparalleled excitement. It has been known for some weeks that a French sail (the Gertrude), engaged in the coolie trade, was lying in the river near Woo Sung, about two miles from here. A good many people have disappeared very mysteriously from among their friends. Scarcely a night passed without several of these strange events—people losing their children, and they could not be accounted for.

A Chinese boy, who had been inveigled into a boat that had started for Woo-Sung, escaped and returned to tell his tale. Suspicious were at once turned towards the coolie ship. Just at this time the coolies on board unrolled and attempted to get possession of the ship. They were fired upon by the crew, and sixty or seventy jumped overboard. While swimming for the shore the crew continued to fire at them, killing many, whose bodies floated down by the ships, being seen by Chinese as well as other foreigners. Many were thus seen by the officers and crew of the Mississippi, which was lying at anchor a little below the coolie ship at the time. Those who succeeded in reaching shore made their way to Shanghai and told a tale of suffering, of treachery, of kidnapping and of heartless villainy that would put the blash upon the brazen faces of the old Spanish slave-stealers of former years. It would seem that a French merchant here has contracted to furnish a certain number of coolies to be taken to the French West Indies as plantation laborers, for which he receives a stipulated sum per head. The French Government sends ships to receive them. The agents seem to have employed sub-agents, certain "lead fellows of baser sort," to bring the people in. Every sort of pretense has been employed to induce men and boys to go on board, and when there they were at once confined. Finally, a regular system of kidnapping has been instituted, and men and boys were taken from the land, from the hoags from sam-pans, or from fields, wherever they could be seized, and forcibly carried on board ship, where they were subjected to the same kind of treatment as stolen Africans have been suffering these many years. It is said that the French Consul and the Consul are implicated. They have hired agents among the Chinese. Many policemen are suspected, and even higher Chinese officers are said to wink at it. This is the version of the case as known and believed by the Chinese people.

A sailor who had assisted in capturing one of the coolies, was seized by him in the street three days ago, and immediately set upon by an infuriated rabble, and beaten to death in the street in open daylight. The mob then proceeded towards the French part of the town, attacking any foreigner whom they suspected of being in the French interest. Two English gentlemen and a lady were walking, and saw the mob gathering some sailors. The gentlemen inquired to protect the sailors, when they were in their turn attacked, and one of them severely wounded. It is believed he can not live. This fearful state of excitement has been on the increase for several days. For two nights, processions of men, numbering many thousands, paraded the streets in some parts of the town, making threats and angry demonstrations, particularly towards the French. Several men have been killed, and others beaten nearly to death. Cannon and guns are fired during the night, fire-balls, and the noise of the mob surpasses any thing I ever heard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

MOSELY & SPRAGINS, FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

HAVING determined to establish a permanent SLAVE DEPOT in Alexandria, La., will keep on hand during the season a select and assorted LOT OF NEGROES, consisting of able-bodied Field Hands, Boys, Girls, Women, &c. They invite those wishing to buy No. 1 NEGROES to call and examine for themselves. SPRAGINS will remain on the yard always ready to wish upon purchasers and those wishing to examine their Slaves, while Mr. Mosely has returned to Alabama for the purpose of sending additional supplies from time to time as the demand of this market may require.

Messrs. M. & S. have been trading in the Mississippi market for a number of years, and can give the most satisfactory New Orleans references as to their responsibility and character, such as Brady, Wilson & Co. S. O. Nelson & Co., and others.

Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1859.

Notice to Creditors.

SUCCESSION of Samuel J. Clark, dec'd. Kenneth M. Clark, having been appointed Administrator of this Succession, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them for registration and payment to the Administrator or to his Attorney, T. C. MANNING, Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1859-1m

State of Louisiana.

Parish of Rapides.

Minors Dural, No. 4469.

Eliza J. Perre and Husband.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the District Court, in and for the Parish and State aforesaid and directed to the Sheriff thereof (said writ issuing in the above recited cause), will be exposed at public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Alexandria, on

Saturday the 7th day of January,

1860, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of Defendants in all the following described property, to wit:

A certain undivided interest in a tract of land formerly owned by Stephen Perre, dec'd., situated in the Parish and State aforesaid, on the North side of Bayou Breton, bounded above by lands of Winder Couch and below by lands of John Perre, containing the quantity of thirty-two acres, more or less and being the same purchased by Defendants from Delia M. Perre, wife of W. R. Dural and inherited by her from her father, Stephen Perre, deceased.

Seized in the above cause to satisfy said writ.

Terms of Sale—CASH, with the benefit of appraisement.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 14th, 1859.

J. C. WISE, Sheriff.

Nov. 16—pr's fee \$18 00

State of Louisiana, District Court,

Parish of Rapides.

Succession of Rosella Ann Robert—No. 6671.

WHEREAS, Joseph J. Robert has petitioned this Court to be appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Rosella Ann Robert, deceased, and to have the same given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days from the date hereof, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted;

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, the 14th day of November, 1859.

By order of the Court. M. R. ARIAL, Clerk.

Nov. 21

HOPE FIRE Co. No. 2,

to meet on SATURDAY next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of washing out Engine.

By order of the President.

Nov 16-11

H. R. CUMMINGS.