

What should we do?

The proceedings of John Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry should teach the people of the South an important lesson. The attempt there made, and the subsequent proof of the complexity of the leading Abolitionists at the North, are of too much importance to be passed over lightly.

Before calling him a moonshiner and ridiculing the absurdity of his attempt, we should reflect that his project was deliberately formed, that it had the aid and encouragement of a party which has for years been preaching "war to the knife" against our domestic institutions.

There are other considerations. The recent victories of the Republican party show that our next Presidential contest will be sectional, and if so, we will be defeated. Then, with a Republican majority in Congress, and a Republican President wielding the Army, Navy and Treasury of the United States, what can the South expect, but injustices, insults and oppression?

What has the Union become of late years? A bond that unites us to men who would steal our property and take our lives. The mass of the people in the two sections most cordially hate each other. The elements of discord are at work on all sides—their work is threatened with dissolution and civil war, and we should prepare for the worst.

That the people of every Southern State should at all times be prepared to vindicate their rights by force of arms is a proposition which will not be controverted. That military training under well devised militia laws is a necessary part of such preparation is equally clear.

It is no less evident that a suitable proportion of the young men of each state should be favored with a practical and theoretical military education which will qualify them to organize and lead our yeomanry to battle whenever "the blast of war blows in our ears."

Louisiana has sovereign rights which all the balance of the union cannot constitutionally take away; whenever federal tyranny shall attempt to rob her of those rights or whenever the governments of people of hostile states shall attempt to invade her territory, her native and adopted sons should be willing and prepared for her defence.

But we do not share in the gloomy forebodings expressed by our correspondent. Whether dealt with wisely or rashly, the influence of the late invasion of Virginia cannot fail to leave its legacy of odium upon our Northern foes and to strengthen the hands of our Northern Democratic friends.

Brown's scheme was an absolute failure in spite of the ability and secrecy with which it was planned and managed. It failed, partly because it had no support from negroes whether free or slaves. There was no disposition to revolt among the negroes of Virginia.

Not a man of either color or of any condition joined the invaders after they had crossed into Virginia. Brown's success, even to the extent of running off a hundred willing negroes into Pennsylvania, might have encouraged the abolitionists to renew the expedition at another time and place—but his total failure must have the effect of discouraging them from renewing the villainous scheme.

Yet while we believe that this wicked abortion of abolitionism has strengthened the ranks of the Democratic conservatives of the North and served to display the strength and stability of our Southern system, we agree with our intelligent correspondent so far as the necessity of constant vigilance and thorough preparation are concerned.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with columns: Parishes, Maj. for MOORE, Maj. for WELLS. Lists election results for various parishes like Rapides, Avoyelles, Orleans, etc.

Only three Parishes to hear from—Vermillion, Washington and Union.

RECENT NEWS.

The following is a well posted special correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune:

Vera Cruz, Nov. 7, 1859. The expedition against Tehuacan, of which I wrote you in my last, did not succeed—a disastrous failure. In fact, its commander, Gen. Ortega on the 6th or 7th ult., with some 3000 men, to take Tehuacan on the other side of Orizaba, while Espeja acted on this side on Cordova.

A small body of troops from from Huasteco, was to prevent the reinforcement of Tehuacan from Orizaba, and ultimately all were to act on Orizaba and clear the road from this post to Oaxaca, on the Pacific. This would have formed a desirable base of action against Puebla.

"So man proposes, but God disposes." In fact, a blunt, rough, fighting man, the dearest action of whose arms has been in the tented field, formerly as a carter, lately as a General. On approaching Tehuacan, the cry of some of the subordinate was Quere cap—and coffee there was none. In fact, he reprimanded them; murmurs and discontent arose; two were arrested, tried, convicted and shot.

On this side Espeja had a hard fight at Cordova, but was compelled to retire after having gained the plaza. He has been recalled, and Iniestra sent to take his command. Espeja remained here a couple of days, and was then ordered back on some sort of commission. Alariste, who should have supported Espeja, was of course found wanting. Robles is still at Orizaba. Is not the whole affair on our side imbecile and ridiculous—truly Mexican?

There is no fear for this place, but by reference to the map you will see that Cordova and Tehuacan from a good base of action, on Alvarado and Teacalpan. The former can easily be defended by gun boats, and bombarded if taken, but by holding that portion of the country the church faction might effect our supplies as we can not depend on the back country here.

There has been another "shufflo" in Yucatan, and another knave is turned up, of no general importance as all parties recognize Juarez; the revolution has for its basis local politics, and was conducted with less bloodshed than a New Orleans election. This is the third in a few months.

At Tepic Rojas and Coronado have been "cutting up rough," claiming to be Liberals. Rojas is an "outlaw," and was it on the band of his hat, in which he is followed by his men.

Some months ago the "butcher" Marquez, with a conducta, left Guajalajara for the Pacific coast. The Liberals held Tepic, but retired, first committing many outrages to San Blas. San Blas is the port of shipment, about 60 miles from Tepic, but being a wretched little village on the sand beach, hot and unhealthy, the custom-house is at Tepic. Marquez, being gifted with "ampulismo poder," on reaching Tepic, determined not to ship the money from San Blas, but by the power in him vested, by solemn decree, declared Santa Cruz, twelve miles distant from San Blas, to be a port of entry and shipment of the Republic.

Guadaluajara, and Coronado and Rojas (Liberals) entered Tepic. Coronado demanded six per cent. to be paid on the money shipped by the Calypso. It was refused, and among others by Mr. Allsopp, merchant, of the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., and at present in B. M. Acting Consul. He was imprisoned and insulted—told by Rojas that if he shot a Consul as a Lazarado Indian—refused him a chair to sit down on, and even water in his cell; (these incidents are reliable) went to see him at 12 o'clock at night, and told him, if he did not pay, he would be shot. Under the circumstances, Mr. Allsopp paid \$11,500 and was released but was not allowed to leave the city, and a few days afterwards was again imprisoned and more money demanded—the result not yet known.

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One of Mathew's attaches is now here, on business supposed to be connected with the Tepic affair. The English steamer arrived with mails while writing the above. Vidaurri is in Texas. Why not take filibusters to aid him in the independence of his State, and annex a Texas? All this is on the cards. Degollado is at San Luis Potosi still, with 3000 men; Garza at Tula; Gomez Farias near and threatening Guanajuato. On the other side, Wolf is running about actively from place to place. Around San Luis the liberal troops number 9000, but private and reliable information says that Degollado is without a dollar, and unable to move if San Luis is attacked. God help the Liberal cause!

There is no greater proof of Miramon's weakness than the fact that he can't whip us into the sea. The Liberals, it would seem, to hold their own, need money—to conquer, need everything. This place alone is strong. We have no fear of reverses. At last accounts from Mexico the Government were on the alert. They seem to be some fear of a conspiracy here.

Gen. Uraga went up on the English steamer to Tampico, en route to the Pacific. You have heard about the twenty-nine thousand tons of old iron here, which the New York men have been hooped with. Lardo, the great statesman and statistician, had a plan before he left, in connection with his portfolio of finance, of erecting a gigantic machine for breaking and melting it into "pigs," for exportation and sale, by which the Government was to realize immense sums. Not being able to carry this through, and after reaching New York finding the church property mortgages by no means "a gilt edge," the huge masses of old iron arose before his distended imagination, and infused joy into his soul by the glimmering prospect he had by its sale, of obeying that antiquated mandate, "put money in thy purse"—the mountain labored—contracts were entered into—thirteen vessels chartered to begin with, and an agent sent to Vera Cruz. The mountain is about to be delivered. New York speculators walk Wall street with a confident chuckle—dream of money and iron—and lo! the mountain is delivered.

"A rat! a rat! dead for a ducat!" Yes, only a rat, and a dead rat. The Government had already sold the iron to some one else. And how much, think you, there will be in all, after digging up the old cannon at the corners of the streets? Why nearly thirteen hundred tons. Quere.—Has our little Liberal Government unconsciously got ahead of our New York speculators? Moral.—First catch your hare.

STILL LATER. Nov. 8.—The English express has arrived. Marquez has pronounced, at Guadaluajara, for a triumvirate until Santa Anna arrives. He has a conducta of \$2,800,000 there under his charge, \$800,000 of which he already appropriates for the support of the new government. The French and English Legations have protested and threatened to withdraw unless the money is given up. The next morning Miramon set out, with our aid-de-camps, to join Velaz and attack Marquez. It is said he himself had \$500,000 in the conducta. Meanwhile Doblado (Liberal) has beaten Generals Pacheco and Alfaro near Guanajuato and entered that place, where he was well received by the inhabitants. Gen. Doblado is Constitutional Governor of the State of Guanajuato. We are in a glow here, this being the first good news for some time. The main fact you may rely upon. I shall keep this open till the last moment, and give you the postscript. Rumors are rife, everything told and more hoped, but this much I answer for: Marquez has taken \$600,000 and Miramon left Mexico in the diligence, at 1 A. M. the morning of the 4th, for Queretaro. I have seen too many charred sticks come down that went up rockets, to be myself sanguine of any results. The whole affair may be amicably and honorably arranged, after all. But entre nous, and don't let this see daylight—lock it in your hearts. It is expected here that Robles will soon pronounce—an old story, but not having some foundation. The details have not, and may not, be arranged, but they are under consultation. Also, we are to buy a new Minister of War from Gen. Miramon's army.

How is it? President Sustituto, John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, progressing? THE VERY LATEST. I add another postscript by way of giving more rumors. It is said Robles has been removed from his command. It is more probable that he has been ordered to fall back on Puebla. It seems to be Miramon's idea to concentrate his troops around the City of Mexico until this Marquez affair is settled. It is presumed that Valez, Mejia and Wolf have also been ordered to fall back to Queretaro. My own opinion is that Miramon will not split with Marquez if it can be avoided. But Marquez is an ambitious, unscrupulous dog, and with the "spondulicks" at hand is capable of anything. It is further reported that Marquez has taken all the money, which is more sensible. Some of the owners presented their bills of lading and drew their money at Guadaluajara, but Marquez compelled them to refund. Gen. Ogason, Governor of Jalisco, has discovered the recent acts of Coronado and Rojas, and the money extorted from Mr. Allsopp and others to be paid back.

Succession of E. H. Damerell, dec'd. STATE OF LOUISIANA, District Court, Parish of Rapides, No. 9680. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days from the date hereof, why the Willann presented by the Administrator should not be approved and homologated.

NEGROES FOR SALE. MOSELY & SPEAGINS, 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, Likely Boys, Girls, Women, &c. They invite those wishing to buy No. 1 NEGROES, to call and examine for themselves.

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 Duval, vs. Eliza J. Pearce & 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, at the right, title and interest of Defendants in and to the following described property, to wit:

A certain undivided interest in a tract of land formerly owned by Stephen Pearce, dec'd., situated in the Parish and State aforesaid, on the North side of Bayou Brou, bounded above by lands of Winder Crouff and below by lands of Joshua Pearce, containing the quantity of thirty-two acres, more or less and being: the same purchased by Defendants from Della M. Pearce, wife of W. H. Duval and inherited by her from her father, Stephen Pearce, deceased.

State of Louisiana, District Court, Parish of Rapides. Succession of Rosella Ann Robert—No. 6671. WHEREAS, Joseph J. Robert has petitioned the Court to be appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Rosella Ann Robert, deceased, intestate; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days from the date hereof, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

HOPE FIRE CO. No. 2, are requested to meet on SATURDAY next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of washing out Engine. By order of the President. H. R. CUMMINGS.

To Cotton Planters—Yost's Patent Plow and Scraper. THE greatest Labor-saving implement ever invented, by the use of which one negro and one mule do the work of two negroes and two mules. No Cotton Planter should be without them. To be had at C. H. SLOCOMB & CO., Hardware Merchants, 67 Canal street, New Orleans, La. Agents for the South. \$50 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscribers, on the 17th day of September last, a negro man named MORRIS, about 6 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of dark mulatto color, and is easily identified by his upper fallen eye-lids.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Richard G. Bloom, will present them for registration, duly authenticated, to Gwynn Harris, Atty. A. BLOOM, Alexandria, Oct 26th, 1859. Executrix.

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Dolbear Commercial College. TO PARENTS, MERCHANTS, etc. Who wish to give their Sons or Clerks a Practical Business Education, in the shortest possible time, and to young gentlemen whose TIME is important.

THE STORY BUILDING. S. E. CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS. ENTRANCE ON BOTH STREETS. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. N. B.—There are special apartments and Professors for BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK, etc., so as to save the time of business men.

NOTICE. ARCHIBALD M. GORDON, CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, offers his services, in the above capacity, to the citizens of the Parish of Rapides. May 18, 1859—1y

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Professional Cards. LAW NOTICE. MERCER GANFIELD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice his profession in this and the adjoining Parishes. Office on second street, opposite Court Yard Square, one door below McCloskey's store. O. A. at Alexandria, La. ap12.

Orsborn & Shropshire, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Will practice their profession in this and the adjoining Parishes. Office in Alexandria, next Door to the Post Office. p18-1y.

Law Partnership. W. W. LEWIS, JNO. C. LEWIS, EDWARD T. LEWIS. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. W. B. & C. Lewis, is this day dissolved, and a new one substituted therefor between Messrs. W. B. J. & E. T. Lewis, who will practice their profession in the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, Natchitoches and Catahoula. One of them will always be found at their office in Alexandria. Feb 23 '59-ly

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Will practice his profession in this and the adjoining parishes. Office 3d door below the Alexandria House, Jan 12-1y. ALEXANDRIA, LA. W. B. GUYMAN, A. CAZABAT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, de28-1y. Alexandria, La.

Law Notice. J. H. & THOMAS OVERTON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of their profession, will attend regularly the District Courts of the Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Rapides and Avoyelles, and the annual sessions of the Supreme Court at Alexandria and Opelousas. Office at Opelousas, La. ap27

J. N. RHORER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Office at the Court House, Alexandria, La. March 30, 1859-ly

ROBT. B. LOTT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Alexandria, La. Office on Third Street near the Methodist Church, and immediately in the rear of the Rapides House. an12-ly

GEO. S. D. ANDERSON, M. D., ALEXANDRIA, LA. Office on the corner south of the American Office, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Lamm. August 17 1858-1y

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