

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 Law office.

MERCER CANFIELD.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Senatorial Convention for the nomination of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos. O. Moore, will be held in Alexandria on

TUESDAY,

the 15th of December next.

The Democrats of the several Precincts are requested to hold primary meetings on SATURDAY the 2d of December, to appoint Delegates to the Parish Convention which will be held in Alexandria on Saturday the 10th of December for the purpose of selecting nine delegates to the Convention of the two Parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles, which will meet on TUESDAY the 13th of December in Alexandria.

Rapides polled 892 votes and will be entitled to nine votes—Avoyelles polled 661 and will be entitled to seven votes.

Each Parish Precinct will be entitled to one vote for every twenty Democratic votes cast at the last election for Governor and one for every fraction of ten and over.

Table with columns: Precinct, Votes, Delegates. Lists precincts like Latahan, Ana-Coco, Neal, etc., with their respective vote counts and delegate allocations.

By order of the Parish Executive Committee. Alexandria, Nov. 23, 1859.

See Third page for reading matter.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a published call by the Parish Executive Committee, the Democrats of Alexandria Precinct met at the Court House on this, Saturday 4th December, 1859, at the hour of 11 o'clock, when the meeting was organized by calling J. C. Wise to the chair, and the appointment of R. Legras and W. P. Shropshire as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being then stated by the Chairman to be for the purpose of selecting eight delegates to represent this Precinct in the Parish Convention to be held on next Saturday, 13th inst., upon motion of C. N. Hines, it was Resolved, That the Chairman should appoint the Delegates; the reconsideration of which resolution upon request of G. W. Barrett, was put to the meeting upon motion of Mr. Hines, but lost.

Whereupon, the Chairman made the following appointments:

- T. C. Manning, M. R. Atrial, G. W. Barrett, E. W. Halsey, J. Walker, C. N. Hines, H. Well, H. S. Losee.

J. C. WISE, CHAIRMAN. R. LEGRAS, W. P. SHROPSHIRE, Secretaries.

FINE JEWELRY.—Parties in search of superior Jewels will do well to examine the excellent and recently replenished assortment offered by Mr. MEYER. Being a practical jeweller of experience, taste and judgment, and having facilities for obtaining genuine articles at the lowest rates, his stock, which he advertises in another column, is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to purchase jewelry for themselves or as presents for friends.

The cold last night and this morning was more intense than we have had in Rapides for several years—every thing frozen solid. The river is slowly rising.

MILITARY COMPANY FOR RAPIDES.—It has been suggested that the present is an auspicious time for the formation of a new Military Company in Alexandria. Since the dissolution of the Rapides Guards, our Parish has been entirely without such an appendage. We should be glad to report any further suggestions which may be offered.

Mrs. Child has written for the Northern newspapers an answer to Gov. Wise in which she invites him to withdraw from the Union "right off."

Question for Southern travelers journeying to the North: How can we go so as to avoid Baltimore?

The Press of Pennsylvania tries to draw a line of distinction between members of Congress elected by the anti-Democrats of that State, classing some as Black Republicans and some as the candidates of the "people's Party." The distinction is about as satisfactory as the Showman's: "Gentlemen and ladies," said he, "here you have the magnificent painting of Daniel in the Lions' Den. Daniel can be easily distinguished from the lions by the green umbrella under his arm."

The General Assembly of Louisiana will meet on the third Monday (16th) of January. On the following day the Secretary of State will lay before the Speaker of the House of Representatives the scaled returns of the late election, when they will count the votes and declare the result. On the fourth Monday, (33rd) of January the inauguration of the Governor elect will take place.

MILITARY.—The young men of Baton Rouge have successfully commenced the organization of a new Rifle Company. There are already forty-two members.

The late gale on the Florida coast has put ashore full 14,000 bales of cotton. The insurance in Wall street, New York, upon disabled ships and damaged cargo, reaches \$1,000,000.

FREE NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI.

In the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi the following bill was recently introduced:

1st. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That from and after the 1st day of July, 1860, it shall be unlawful for any free negro, or mulatto, to be found in this State, under any pretence whatsoever, and every free negro, or mulatto, so found may be indicted in any county where found, or in any adjoining county, and on conviction shall be sold into absolute slavery.

2d. Be it further enacted, That an indictment under this act by proof that the negro or mulatto acted as if free shall be sufficient prima facie evidence of the fact.

3d. Be it further enacted, That if the owner of any slave shall permit such slave to hire his or her time or otherwise act as free, such owner shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and such slave may be indicted and sold as a free negro unlawfully in the State.

4th. Be it enacted, That free negroes and mulattoes are hereby declared incapable of inheriting, acquiring, or holding any property in the State; nor shall any property be removed from the State for the benefit of any such person.

According to the census of 1850 there were 930 free negroes in the State, their number having diminished during the preceding ten years more than four hundred. At the same enumeration there were 309,878 slaves, making the proportion of free negroes to slaves as one to more than three hundred. The census shows also that 640 of these free negroes were born in Mississippi and all of the balance except thirty-five were born in some other portions of the United States.

The proposed act seems to be somewhat objectionable on two grounds. If free negroes are expelled from Mississippi it will be because of their being a mischievous and dangerous element, not compatible with the welfare of the two normal classes, the slaves and the whites. But if they are nuisances there they would, in their state of banishment, be even greater nuisances in the adjoining States where they would take refuge. The bill contains no provision for conveying them beyond the boundaries of the slave-holding States. There is nothing equitable in thus forcing upon her neighbors a pest which she may resolve to remove from her borders. If she resolves to be rid of this abnormal and injurious class of inhabitants let her discover some means of accomplishing that object which will not militate against the wellbeing of Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Again, it is not by their own fault or neglect that these negroes are free. The evil is chiefly the result of the weakness and mistaken sympathy of those who emancipated them or the slaves from whom they are descended, as well as of the Legislators who permitted such follies to be perpetrated. Emancipation has been suffered to introduce an abnormal and unnatural element into the Southern system, but the damage is chargeable rather to the persons who committed and the laws which snuffed this injury than to those who have unfortunately been released from the control and deprived of the protection of masters. Unless their immediate expulsion, therefore, is necessary for maintaining proper discipline among slaves, it would be more equitable and more judicious to find some other method of dealing with them, some plan to prevent them from outlying upon their descendants the misfortune of being without masters. For theft or selling liquor to slaves or long continued idleness or having weapons or harboring runaways or any similar offences a statute might be enacted for restoring the offenders to the condition from which they ought never to have been released. Such a law would deprive the worst of this class of their mischievous license and at the same time act as a potent stimulant for industry and good behavior among the better portion of them. It might be required that every free negro should select some competent person as a guardian, who should have a control over his wards such as a master has over servants and who should be responsible for their good behavior.

The Mississippi bill has no provision for the case of such free negroes as would naturally prefer to choose masters and remain in the State rather than leave their native land to become beggars, vagabonds and outlaws in a strange land. In this as in other particulars it appears to be the hasty conception of some amateur legislator. Free-negroes constitute the greatest evil which the South suffers, a festering ulcer, an unsightly deformity; but it is one which requires the hands of skillful surgeons and much time to heal. Its growth has been gradual and it cannot be both safely and suddenly removed.

AID FOR ITALY.—On Saturday next, there will be held in New Orleans a meeting of the Italian Mutual Benevolent Society, for the purpose of affording aid to the cause of Italian liberty as invited by Garibaldi.

Judge Daniel of the U. S. Supreme Court was reported as dangerously sick at Washington on the 25th ult.

The Death of Irving.

Washington Irving died Nov. 28, at his residence, Sunnyside, in Tarrytown, N. Y. His illness had continued so long that the termination was not entirely unexpected. He had passed the allotted "three-score years and ten"; he had formally announced the suspension of his literary labors; he was covered thick with honors; he was surrounded by troops of grateful friends; he was in the enjoyment of unrivalled fame; his name was a household word throughout all lands where our language is spoken. He did his glorious life-work and, while resting from his labor, he "fell asleep." His grateful countrymen will duly honor the memory of him who first won for American literature a foreign audience and a foreign approbation.

But although the noble heart is pulseless, the hand motionless and the brain senseless, Irving is still and will be forever a living presence to all who are able to appreciate his writings. Through the inimitable volumes he has left he will continue to elevate the emotions, amuse the fancy, instruct the understanding and refine the hearts of young and old as long as our language endures. To enumerate these productions, to analyse their construction, to point out their excellences, to detail the circumstances under which they were written, and to relate the incidents of the author's life, were tasks too long to undertake now. We hope his biography will be prepared by the hand of some worthy writer fully capable of doing justice to such a theme.

Believing, with Eschine, that "after the gratitude which we owe to God for the divine gifts of reason and understanding, our next thanks are due to those from the fountains of whose enlightened minds we are fed and fructified"—we shall cherish the memory of no writer more thankfully than that of Irving. He was our favorite author in boyhood and the impressions his wonderful writings then made upon us will last through life.

The Irrepressible Tooth-Pick.

Is this a dagger that I see before me?

A few days since a friend showed us one of the thousand pick-heads prepared by some Christian Yankee manufacturer for the pious Osawatimie Union and intended for the philanthropic perforation of the bodies of the women and children of Virginia. It is a delicate little affair weighing about three pounds avoirdupois and measuring in length fifteen inches, more or less. The keen blade is double-edged, sharp-pointed, two inches wide and ten inches long. The guard is a separate piece of iron or steel four inches long and 4 of an inch thick through which the shank of the blade passes at right angles. The humane intention of the guard is quite evident. In the pursuit of the irrepressible conflict old Brown appears to have thought that a gentle insertion of the foot of blade into the body of a slave-holder would be just as effectual as if his heroic followers were allowed to thrust in their spears, head and staff, and draw them forth on the other side. For what was the use of being cruel when kindness would accomplish just as much at a far less outlay of muscular strength? Consider, moreover the convenience of having this little attachment to the fraternal implement by means of which Brown sought to show his amiable regard for the people of Virginia. Suppose, for example, a detachment of philanthropist, at midnight surrounding the burning dwelling-house of a family in Charlestown; how could they toss little children back into the flames without some such instrument as the Brown spear with its Kansas guard and its Osawatimie handle? Why should "Major General" Brown's soldiers soil their hands with sticky blood when a guard would keep it off their pick-staves?

Below the guard was a socket or tube in which a piece of the handle of oak was still inserted, fastened with a screw which pierced both about one inch from the end. The handle was originally about six feet in length and constituted, with the head, guard and socket above described a very effectual utensil for holy Abolitionists to manifest their charity and brotherly love withal, equally adapted to a benignant severance of the neck with a side stroke as to a religious thrust through the diaphragm.

We hope this and the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine delicate mementoes of northern philanthropy may be preserved and circulated until every man, woman and child in the South shall have seen one of them.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—On the 16th Nov. Gov. McWille, of Mississippi, laid before the Legislature petitions asking for the payment of certain Planter's Bank Bonds issued by the State. He requests the Legislature to inquire whether these bonds and interests are due by the State and unpaid, and if so to provide means for paying them. The message concludes: "It can never cost an individual or a State too much to be just."

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—A special telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore Patriot, of the 26th ult., says that "there is every indication of the union of the whole Opposition in the organization of the House." Sherman, of Ohio, has the field, so far, for Speaker, and Underwood, of Kentucky, for Clerk. For Doorkeeper and Postmaster there are many candidates, but no one yet fixed on. Weston and Coombs will probably be Printers. For Sergeant-at-Arms, F. S. Evans, of Maryland, is most prominent.

A SEXUAL NEGRO.—In the Mississippi Legislature last week:

Mr. Suratt, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of William Webster, a free negro, praying to be elevated into slavery, and permitted to become the slave of Dr. Abundant Hall, of Charlestown, Tallahassee county, Miss., reported the same back to the House, with a bill, and recommend that the do pass. Received and agreed to—bill passed.

SENATOR SLIDELL.—The Washington correspondent of the Delta writes Nov. 25th. One of your own distinguished Senators has arrived and is ready for the conflict. No man in the nation, perhaps, enjoys greater popularity in Washington circles than the honorable John Slidell. Long may he live.

DEATH OF MRS. P. O. HERBERT.—The much esteemed wife of Ex. Governor Herbert died at his plantation, in Iberville Parish on the 26th inst., and was buried on the 28th in the family vault of her respected mother, Mrs. Vaughan. This sad event will cause deep affliction to the immediate family and kindred of the deceased, but in their bereavement they will have the heart-felt sympathy of that numerous circle of acquaintance who knew Mrs. Herbert for what she was, an excellent wife and mother; and a fine specimen of the warm-hearted, intelligent and refined Southern matron. [B. R. Advocate.]

New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 29, '59.

Editor La Democrat.—A severe attack of intermittent fever in October and an unavoidable absence from the city on business, was the cause of the discontinuance of my usual weekly letter to your paper. The result of the election has been such a triumphant endorsement of the Administration Democracy of Louisiana, that the political field is barren of every thing calculated to interest the Old Liners. Gov. Moore's election was never questioned by any intelligent person from the start, and even if Gen. Wells had received the 5000 majority in the city so confidently promised him by Recorder Summers, he would have been beaten by about 2000 greater majority than Wickliffe obtained over Derbigny. Moore's majority, as great as it is, did not astonish any one; after the returns from the city became known, considerable betting took place, that Moore's majority would reach 10,000. "Ma conscience" as Balto Nicol Jarvie would say, a majority of 10,161 votes over Oppositionists, Know Nothings, and the City Hall purifiers combined!

Mr. Bienville with Soule and those patriots who intended to purify the Democratic party, have had a verdict rendered against them from which there is no appeal. They have been "discharged cured" as they say in the Hospital reports. Cured for ever from any further attempt to demoralize the Democratic party. The figures prove conclusively that they voted the Know Nothing ticket almost to a man, and when Soule failed to address the Opposition meeting on Canal street, it was not on account of absence from the city or indisposition as the papers stated, but was occasioned by the obstinacy of Bouligny and his friends in declining Mr. Soule's modest proposition to declare the Congressional canvass in favor of Mr. Bienville. That persistent gentleman continued the canvass and succeeded in defeating LaSere, by the abstraction of about 400 Democratic votes, and was beaten 3 to 1 in his native parish by the regular Democratic nominee LaSere, and almost 2 to 1 by the Know Nothing nominee Bouligny. He is entitled to the glory and should receive the thanks of the Democracy of Louisiana and of the whole Union for his late brilliant achievement.

A laudable ambition is commendable, but when carried to the "rule or ruin" point it becomes sometimes dangerous and destructive. In the case of Bienville, he has done more injury to the party than a long life of devotion to Democracy could atone for. Mr. B. did not enter the Democratic fold by the bars, but was pulled in by the window by his friend Soule. He bolted from the Whig party and has bolted the Democratic party, once he failed to get the spoils, and as Col. Benton once said about a bolter in politics, "if ever the breaching strikes him he will bolt again." It makes but little difference into whose ranks Bienville may hereafter fall—Democratic or Know Nothing—he will have to serve a long probation as a "hewer of wood and carrier of water" before another opportunity is again afforded him to do mischief.

Speculations in regard to the Speakership, &c., are interesting political circles at this time. Many gentlemen are spoken of, but I think Morrison, of Ouachita, meets more general favor than any other. I am not personally acquainted with him, but have heard him represented as a gentleman of ability and attainments. Levy, of Natchitoches, suggests himself to me as combining all the elements necessary to a presiding officer, but being a new member, he may have no other aspirations than to discharge his duty to his constituency; but if he should, I know no gentleman of my acquaintance, who in activity of mind and promptness of decision so closely approximates Morse, who was the "model Speaker." Nicholas D. Coleman has been also mentioned. He is a gentleman of talents and has been thoroughly schooled in parliamentary duties, and possesses great decision and quickness. But out of the material found in the Legislature there will be no difficulty in selecting a Speaker that will be acceptable to the Democracy of the House. The effort will be made by the Opposition, to elect the Speaker, without a caucus nomination and if they should succeed in that maneuver, the next effort will be to bring on the Senatorial election this meeting of the Legislature. These are the two most important points in their programme, and I make the statement on reliable authority.

The election of Col. Moore is hailed by the Democracy as the harbinger of better times for Louisiana. His firmness and high character give promise of a just and faithful administration of the State Government. Since the days of Alex. Mouton, no Governor of Louisiana has ever left the Executive Chair with one-third of the popularity that he entered on his official duties with. Mouton was as popular on the day his term expired as on the day he was elected. I predict the same for the Governor elect. He will retire to Mooreland beloved and honored by the Democracy of Louisiana. He must, of course, disappoint many who advocated his election, honestly and energetically in dispensing his patronage and will drive some of the most rapacious from him, but those are occurrences that no human power can avert. With fifty applicants for each office and each applicant honestly believing that his services in the late canvass contributed materially to the success of Col. Moore it cannot be otherwise than 49 out of each 50 is doomed to disappointment. The least worthy will make the most noise in charging the Governor with ingratitude and being controlled by improper influences—while the true Democrat cannot be forced by any individual neglect of his claims from his party. Gov. Moore will meet those annoyances with more than ordinary patience. His well known firmness and decision of character will divert those perplexities of their weight and importance and he will dispose of them with comparative ease and to his own satisfaction. The Democratic party of the State must acknowledge the consistent aid received from the country newspapers in this late struggle. Every prejudice was invoked to seduce them from their party allegiance—the meanest and most infamous was the attempt to excite a geographical contest in order to make the canvass sectional, but with two or three exceptions they stood firm to principles. The influence of the Democrat is felt and acknowledged wherever it reaches—either in the village or the cabin of the settler, it has never failed to carry the conviction of its sincerity and devotion to principle. It is almost invidious to select any one of the country papers, in preference to the whole, for they have been alike true to Democracy. The B. R. Advocate has been conducted with great ability and its locality gives it a larger country circulation than any paper published in the State. It is a bold and fearless advocate of Democracy and is entitled to the thanks of the party. Its editors will be again chosen to do the public printing I presume, for if any paper in the State deserves the substantial thanks of the Democratic party, it is the Baton Rouge Advocate. FUGAZI.

Capt. McClintock has declined the gift of the yacht Fox, which Lady Franklin wished him to accept.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, Nov. 29.

Every precaution, it is understood here, has been taken to guard Harper's Ferry against surprise or disturbance. The most stringent regulations will be adopted in regard to the presence of civilians at the execution of Brown and his associates. All applications for passes for civilians within the military lines, on the day of execution, will be refused, on the ground that they will conflict with the military programme for the occasion.

The entire line of military guards will be fully a mile distant from the scaffold. EXECUTION OF HARPER'S FERRY PRISONERS.—Charlestown Va. Nov. 30.—Gov. Wise, who is now here, this morning issued a proclamation, giving public notice that the extreme penalty of the law will be executed on John Brown and his associate conspirators, at Harper's Ferry, on Friday, the 2d inst., in accordance with the sentence of the court.

It is recommended to the people of the vicinity that they remain at home on the day of the execution, and hold themselves in readiness to protect their families and property, in case any disturbance should take place.

The military force proper, however, will be very strong. They are already stationed here some 1500 men, and arrangements have been made for 5000 more to be present on the day of the execution. The reporters for the Northern press have been ordered on to Baltimore.

JUDGE DOUGLASS GOING TO FLORIDA.—Washington, Nov. 30.—Judge Douglas and wife will leave this place for the sea coast of Florida on the 12th of December next, and the journey is made by the advice of his physician.

PROPOSED CONFEDERACY OF SOUTHERN STATES.—Columbia, S. C., Dec. 1.—A resolution was today introduced into the South Carolina Legislature, in session here since Monday, looking to the disruption of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. It declares, in effect, that the State of South Carolina holds herself ready at any moment to co-operate with other States of the South to that end.

A resolution was also introduced into the House, calling for official information as to the condition of the State Arsenal, State arms and munitions of war.

TAX EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.—Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2.—There were three thousand military present at Brown's execution to-day, and the proceedings were conducted with strict military discipline. The prisoner was conveyed at 11 o'clock from his cell to the gallows in a furniture wagon, sitting on his coffin. He was offered ministerial aid, but he declined it, in a scornful spirit. He surveyed the crowd sternly, both on the scaffold and on his way thither, but said nothing.

The work of preparation, after the arrival of the culprit, on the scaffold, occupied about ten minutes. Every thing was done quietly and in order, nor was there any excitement.

Brown died easy. The body hung about thirty minutes and was cut down and conveyed to the jail, whence it is to be sent to Harper's Ferry and delivered over to the deceased's wife, who is now there. From Harper's Ferry, it is to be taken North.

MYSTERIOUS VESSEL.—Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., has been received here, stating that a small steamer put in at that place in stress of weather. Her appearance gave rise to the belief of her being a filibuster vessel. One of her crew, who came ashore, was questioned, and he stated that she was from New York to Havana, having been purchased by the Spanish Government. His story is not credited.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.—London, Nov. 20.—The London Times announces that the British Government has determined upon the establishment of an inland arsenal to be placed under the charge of civilians.

The establishment of this arsenal is not in any way to supersede the great arsenal at Woolwich, but is intended as an additional security to the nation in case of an invasion.

The Times complains that the animosity now exhibited in France against England is engendered by the French Government, and that the army of France is taught to look upon war with England as by no means a remote contingency. The Times appeals to the Emperor Napoleon to put a stop to this state of things, and says if he does not do so, his silence will produce gloomy foreboding of impending war between the two greatest naval powers in the world.

The British Government has adopted measures for the better protection of the harbor of Belfast. THE MOROCCO WAR.—Advices from Madrid report that the Spanish troops in Morocco, have obtained some additional successes over the Moors, the precise nature of which is not stated.

The report that Spain had received a diplomatic note from the English Government, protesting against the war with Morocco, has been officially contradicted.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The exchange of ratifications of the Zurich treaty of peace was settled for November 21.

The European Congress will probably hold its session at Paris, and be composed, it is stated, of representatives of France, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome and Naples.

It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope in the Congress.

The Paris journals express the opinion that any unfriendly feeling that may exist between France and England is due to the unbridled license and violence of the British press in misrepresenting everything relating to the French Emperor, and exciting the worst passions and prejudices of both nations. The Count Mottier is to go to Vienna as the French ambassador, and Latour D'Auvergne is to represent France at Berlin. So says a dispatch from Paris to the London journals.

Prince Metternich has received letters of credence, from his government, as ambassador at the Court of France.

Great sensation was produced at Paris by an article in the London Times, of the 15th November, commenting on Count Walewski's late diplomatic circular in relation to Italian affairs.

Gen. Montauban has been named as Commander-in-Chief of the French-Chinese expedition. The appointment is stated to be unpopular with the army.

An awful gale has occurred in the harbor of Cronstadt, which, for a time, entirely interrupted communication between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. The gale extended along the coast of Russia, in the Baltic Sea, but the extent of damage done, has not been ascertained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE JEWELRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a selection of FINE IMPORTED JEWELRY, consisting of: Etruscan, Enamel, Cameo, Painting, Almandine Amethyst Sets and half Sets; Chateaux Chains and Pins; Ladies' Sleeve Buttons; Bracelets and Neck Chains; Closures—in Jet and Gold; Lockets and Charms; Gold Thimbles; Ear-Rings and Finger-Rings—in variety; Fans, Reticules and Necklaces; Fine Porte Monies; Head Dresses; Patent and Detached Lever Watches—in Silver and Gold; Ladies' Watches—enamel and plain. As I keep nothing but Genuine Goods, I can warrant every article with confidence, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Dec-7-41 JOSEPH MEYER.

Succession Sale.

Succession of Eli Demerell, Deceased. BY VIRTUE of an order of the District Court, in and for the Parish of Rapides and State of Louisiana, rendered on the 15th day of November last and in conformity with the advice of a Family Meeting, the Sheriff of the aforesaid Parish will sell at Public Auction, at the late residence of the deceased, on

Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1860,

all the property belonging to the Succession of Eli Demerell, deceased, consisting of the following

SLAVES, LAND,

and Movable, viz: JIM, aged 55 years. JULY, " 22 " ELIZABETH, " 20 " AGY, " 40 " MARY, " 43 " 2 children. NELLY, " 43 " JACK, " 28 " MACK, " 56 "

The "Old Bottom Field Improvement"—the Branch Improvement—40 acres of Land and Improvements, all situated in the Parish of Rapides.

20 Head Hogs; 250 Head Stock Cattle; 8 Horses; 1 Yoke Oxen; 24 Head Sheep; 1 Mule; 1 Or-Wagon; 5 Yoke Oxen;

Lot Plows and Gear, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale.

All sums of Twenty Dollars and under—CASH. All sums between twenty and five hundred dollars, on 12 months credit—all sums of five hundred and over, on one and two years' credit; purchasers to give their notes, with good and solvent security in gold, payable to Robert Smith, Administrator, of the Succession, and bearing eight per cent. interest from day of sale till paid, with special mortgage and vendors' privilege retained on the land and slaves. No warranty as to slaves except that of title. J. C. WISE, Sheriff. Dec. 7, 1859—pr's fee \$21 00.

State of Louisiana, District Court, Parish of Rapides.

Succession of Charles P. Peyton, Deceased—No. 6685. WHEREAS, P. B. Compton, has petitioned this Court to be appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Charles P. Peyton, 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. Clerk's Office, Alexandria, the 3d day of December, 1859. By order of the Court. M. R. ARIALL, Clerk. Dec-7-59

Lost or Misaid

A NOTE drawn by A. Cazabat in favor of F. M. Hassdale, for One Hundred Dollars, (\$100) payable on the 1st day of January, 1860. Now, this is to warn all persons from trading for the same, as payment has been stopped. Dec-7-59 F. M. RANSDALE.

DANCING ACADEMY,

AT THE MASONIC HALL, ALEXANDRIA.—PROF. WILLIAM HARRIS begs leave to announce to the citizens of Alexandria and vicinity that his Dancing Academy is now open for the accommodation of the public. There will also be an ASSEMBLY PARTY given on each Thursday Evening, the first on Thursday, December 18th, also on the 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th. A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. There will be no pains spared in giving instruction in all the latest and most fashionable dances of the day, of which the following constitute a part: Quadrilles—plain, Polka Quadrilles, Mazurka Quadrilles, Schottisch, Polka, Mazurka, Varsiviana, Round Waltz, Esmeralda, Sicilian, Histrupie, Goltza, Trio Waltz, Highland Fling, Polka Quadrille, Highland Fling Schottisch, Trio Waltz.

TERMS—\$10 per Scholar. Good order will be kept in the school. nov-25-59

MASONIC.

THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF F. A. M. OF OLIVER LODGE, No. 84, is called to come forward and pay their annual dues either to G. W. Barrett, Treasurer, or the undersigned. Take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. By order of the W. M. and brethren. HENRY KLOTZ, SECRETARY. Nov. 30, 1859.

TO RENT

FROM 1st January, 1860, a new, commodious and well-arranged Two-Story Brick House, situated on Second Street, opposite the Democrat Office. The upper story is divided into family rooms—lower is adapted to business purposes—and is now occupied as a Grocery Store by J. CLARY. Applicants are referred to the proprietor J. BOLLIVOTT. Alexandria, Nov. 30, 1859.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Alexandria, with saddle and bridle on a BROWN MARE, also on a small white brained J. H. on the left shoulder, small star in the face. I will pay a liberal reward to any one delivering the same to me, or R. C. Hetherington, Alexandria. Nov. 23, 41 J. W. HADNOT, Rigoulet, La.

To Cotton Planters—Yost's Patent Plow and Saper.

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. SLOCUMB & CO., Hardware Merchants, 67 Canal street, New Orleans, So Agents for the South. nov-10-59