THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT.

E. W. HALSEY .... EDITOR.

ALEXANDRIA:

Wednesday, Dec., : : : 28, 1859.

☞ *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.

Democratic Nominee for State Senate.

DR. S. A. SMITH.

OF RAPIDES.

☞ ELECTION ON MONDAY, JANUARY 2d, 1860. ☜

☞ See Third page for reading matter.

The Election Next Monday.

There *seems* to be no opposition to our candidate for Senator. It may not be amiss, however, to govern ourselves by the advice of our loved and lamented predecessor Dave, Martin; "when you dine with a bear, keep your eye on your partner." The only way we know of to make a sure thing of it, is for all of us to vote.

Masonic Ball.—The Ball at the Saloon of the New Ice House last evening was, in spite of unfavorable weather, quite satisfactory. The room was, like the passages and dining hall, well lighted with gas from the newly erected works. The beauty and intelligence of our Parish were duly represented and the spirit which prevailed was fitted to this festive season.

☞ Our readers will find advertised this week the great gift enterprise of the celebrated firm of Evans & Co.

Persons visiting the city can see the elephant by peeping in at No. 9 Camp street—and those who do not visit New Orleans, and still desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered can do so by express.

☞ We were gratified yesterday with an interview with David A. Wright, Esq., the popular and very efficient editor of the New York Day Book during the Presidential campaign of 1856. He is a relative of the late Dr. Wright of this Parish. He speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the Democrats of New York in the approaching national contest.

☞ The Hon. Henry Gray, Representative elect from the Parish of Bienville, passed through our town yesterday on his way home from New Orleans.

☞ On the 24th ult., the people of San Francisco, Cal., were treated to a gale and an earthquake. The latter was "no great shakes" but the gale was severe.

☞ A paragraph is in circulation to the effect that there is not in the United States South of Delaware a single powder-mill. This is a mistake. There are two in Kentucky one of which is at Lebanon. Numerous caves in that State and Tennessee afford abundance of saltpetre and sulphur.

☞ That men who are in the habit of breaking faith should be distrusted when they mean to keep it is part of their just and natural punishment.

Alabama Senator.—The term of Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, expires March 4, 1861. The two branches of the Legislature refuse to concur in the selection of a day to go into joint ballot for Senator. The next session will not begin before November, 1861. The vacancy will therefore be filled by an appointment by the Governor of the State. Fitzpatrick's competitors are Yancey and Winston.

Educational.—Please notice the advertisement of Mr. J. P. Bellier's New School.

Opportunity for Investment.—The attention of capitalists is called to the Police Jury's advertisement.

New Goods.—Messrs. Winchill & Gilbert get new goods by almost every arrival. Their stock is always good. See advertisement containing a catalogue of a small portion of their wares and merchandise.

Bloody Affray in Winn.—A murderous affair took place in the Southern part of Winn near Mr. Calhoun's Plantation on Saturday last. From the various and conflicting rumors which have reached us it is impossible to deduce any reliable facts. It seems, however, that three brothers named Peevy, disreputable fellows from Mississippi, had committed some depredation in Rapides which aroused the indignation of the people who resolved to expel or [illegible]

[illegible] "stuck and spangled" with diamonds and worth $5,000 to Mr. Bowlin. Such a present is not to be sneezed at.

☞ The Cab-driver, John Henry, of New Orleans, who killed the notorious vagabond and thug, Bob Forbes, some weeks ago, was examined on the 20th and 21st inst., before Assistant Recorder Monroe and was discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.

COMMON-SENSE vs. SENTIMENT.

The spirit of enterprise and contest which marks the American character has long been kept in check. Our national disposition is to be engaged in some adventure and the more nearly that adventure is allied to war the more is the disposition gratified. It is in part to this spirit that we may perhaps impute a large portion of the disunion feeling now prevailing to a great extent in the North and to a greater extent in the South. Without assailants from abroad, the people, from very satiety of peace and quiet, are becoming disposed to quarrel with one another. For the want of some contest which would gratify the belligerent propensities and combative proclivities of both sections, our citizens are many of them ready for a disruption which will lead to a conflict among the separated fragments. Yet if many who desire such an event would analyse their feelings, they would find that they are composed in great part of that love of adventures of the more daring kind, a disposition which a single campaign would completely appease.

Whether we are right or wrong in our surmise as to its latent cause, the existence and rapid growth of a desire in the Southern States to put an end to all political connection with the non-slaveholding States is apparent. The Harper's Ferry invasion did not cause this feeling; it has only served to develope it.

We have as little sympathy with the sentimental unionists as with the sentimental disunionists. We cannot applaud the spread-eagle orators who would persuade us to cling to a shadow when the substance is beyond our reach, who appeal to our veneration for our ancestors and who talk very prettily but very loosely about the union and the national glory and prosperity which it has enhanced; nor yet can we clap our hands and throw up our hat in approbation of pyrophagic salamanders who dilate upon the wrongs and sufferings of "the South" and draw glowing pictures of the great and wonderful things we shall accomplish when we are fairly divorced from "the North" and when our new confederacy of all the Southern States shall be put in motion. The fears of the former are groundless like the hopes of the latter. Both are wrong for both argue wildly, when they argue at all, from insufficient premises. Neither spread-eagle nor salamander appears to have any clear notion of what the federal union is or what it ought to be. Both are patriotic but one only dribbles the treacle of his patriotism over his own special dumpling, while the other applies his copious sweetening to the whole national dish. We cannot follow either for both are blind guides straying off into the swamps of error in opposite directions.

It is well for us to close our ears to all appeals to sentiment, to prejudice, to sectional feeling or to passion, and look at the subject in an altogether practical, unsentimental and matter-of-fact way. The bargain proposed at Annapolis on the seventeenth day of September, 1787, and subsequently ratified by the people of thirteen sovereign states was the most important, the most equitable and in every respect the most sensible compact ever entered into by separate nationalities. It gave the power of the whole for the defence of each State against foreign aggression but it did not give one particle of authority to the federal government to oppress or deal impartially with the least of the States by whose acceptance and ratification it was created. The objects of the constitutional union were explicitly declared and the powers which were conferred upon its triple functionaries of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, were few, simple, plainly prescribed and rigidly limited to what was "written in the bond." The States conceded to the common government but a small fraction of their sovereign powers, and that concession was made upon the implied condition that the authority thus granted or loaned should only be employed according to the written terms of the instrument by which they were granted. They never dreamed of creating a supreme imperialism or central despotism which a tyrant majority could use for the oppression of a minority. They neither designed to instal a grand federal King Log to hang as a dead weight upon their progress and to bring them into contempt as well as danger by stolid inaction, nor did they design to establish a hungry King Stork to devour them and fatten on their substance. They intended to form a union which should injure none but benefit all of them; a union which should supercede the necessity of a standing army and navy for each State; a union which made it the duty of a common agent, the federal government, to protect each State from injury from other States and from foreign powers; a union which should be a substitute for the multiplicity of treaties which the separate States would have been obliged to make among themselves; a union which should prevent rival States from forming coalitions with European powers for the conquest of their neighbors as well as one which should prevent the States of one section from combining to oppress the States of other sections; an honest union which was to be used in good faith and accrue to the common welfare; an economical union which should amply provide for the common defence at the least cost; a union formidable to foreign enemies by so combining small nations as to present a single front against invasion or aggression, yet such a union as could not be preverted to the oppression of any of its constituents.

This constitutional bargain with its specific terms and conditions was a very sensible arrangement; none equal to it was ever before contrived by human sagacity. It has solid Washingtonian common sense in every article. It has worked very well. It has saved some thousands of hogsheads of American blood which would else have been shed by American hands. It has saved some hundreds of millions of dollars which the separate States would have been obliged to expend in guarding against each other. It has developed twenty new States and placed them on a par with the original thirteen. It has opened up, populated and Americanized a vast new territory. It has won for Americans as a people a considerable degree of respect among the more intelligent of foreigners. The most prejudiced of monarchists are beginning to believe that our experiment is a success and that an elective government is a possibility.

But whatever the benefits resulting from union, we would not have Louisiana hesitate one day about revoking all the authority granted by her to the federal government whenever the conditions of the grant are violated to her damage. She would have the right to resist and treat as a nullity any act which is not in accordance with the Constitution and she may with propriety put an end to a compact which shall be openly, palpably and persistently infringed by the majority having possession of the federal government. We should hope to see no sentimentalism displayed in the movement of returning to her state of absolute nationality if such an unfortunate necessity ever arises. We hope to see her faithful to her engagements as a member of the confederation as long as the original agreement remains inviolate; we should expect her to retire with dignity and without clamor whenever the constitution which should secure her rights is trampled upon and set aside by any party in power. She occupies a position at the outlet of the great western artery of commerce that would enable her to form some sort of offensive and defensive alliance and perhaps some sort of a federal union with her sister States of the Mississippi valley. She can take care of herself in any event. She will be faithful to her federal co-partners until they violate their agreement; she will be faithful to herself, whatever happens.

New York Union Meeting.

New York, Dec 20.—The Union meeting held last night at the Academy of Music nominated Gen. Houston, of Texas, Vice President. Several resolutions were passed—one approving of the execution of the Harper's Ferry insurgents; another, agreeing to stand by the constitution, and deploring the mixing up of the slavery question with politics; also, agreeing to respect the laws and judicial decisions in reference to slavery.

Another despatch says: Not less than 30,000 people were present during the evening, inside the building and out. Resolutions were adopted nominating Lieut. Gen Scott for the Presidency in 1860.

This is just about as much as was expected from these miserable [illegible] ible farces of union [illegible]

Black Republican Na[illegible] —New York, Dec 21.—[illegible] National Convention wil[illegible] on the 13th of next June [illegible] of nominating a candidat[illegible] dency.

The Senatorship of Avoye[illegible] —The Baton Rouge Adv[illegible] of our candidate for Senator: [illegible] choice, though there are many [illegible] men in that District, could hardly ha[illegible] been made for he unites popularity with capacity. In sympathy and sentiment h[illegible] is a man of the people, while but few are his peers in sterling strength of mind. He has accomplished successes in dissimilar and widely divergent paths of life. As a soldier in the Mexican war, as a physician scrupulously faithful to all the arduous and delicate duties of his profession, as a planter, and as the financial head of a large mercantile establishment—he has won in each position the peculiar honors it bestow upon perseverance, energy and talent. The District being largely Democratic there can be no doubt of his election.

Death of the Hon. Linn Boyd.—Louisville, Dec 21.—The Hon Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, died last Saturday, at his residence, at Paducah in this State.

OUR STATE SEMINARY.

Our editorial *confreres* were kind enough to copy what few remarks we wrote last month, concerning this institution, thereby lending us their aid to give notoriety to it, and the results are now beginning to manifest themselves in the fact that over fifty applications for cadetships have been received and warrants issued for them. This, with other appointments, will insure an opening number of about seventy-five, and we feel confident that ere this session shall have closed, the buildings will be filled. There were some misgivings, early in the Fall, that the State Seminary would not be ready to commence operation on the 1st of January, but it is now settled, and everything is prepared, that the institution will open on the day mentioned, with the following gentlemen composing its Faculty:

W. T. Sherman, late a distinguished officer in the U. S. Army—Superintendent and Prof. of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing.

Anthony Vallas, Ph. D., late of the Royal University and Academy of Science at Pesth, in Hungary—Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Francis W. Smith, Virginia Military Institute and University of Virginia—Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, and Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

David R. Boyd, A. M., University of Virginia—Prof of English and Ancient Languages.

E. Berte St. Ange, Charlemagne College, Paris—Prof. of Modern Languages.

John W. Sevier, M. D., from the University of Nashville—Surgeon and Staff Adjutant.

These gentlemen have been selected from over eighty applicants marked for distinguished merit and ability, and as far as we are competent to judge from a short personal acquaintance, we honestly assure all parents, guardians, or others who may have charge of the education of youth, that if their sons or wards are placed in the State Seminary, if they are capable, they will be returned to them thorough scholars. We would also, in this connection, disabuse the public, or at least a portion of it, of the idea that a school organized upon a military basis must needs make only soldiers. It is a false notion that because a youth is compelled to be methodical, to learn to obey, and at the same time, keep his self-respect, that all this is to be done at the sacrifice of time which should be devoted to study. A Military school differs from other colleges, in a single, but very material particular, only, *i. e.* the time which is generally given up to the student to be used in any manner his natural proclivities may suggest is, in the State Seminary, economized in the shape of Military duty, and though it may at first work a little harsh, yet after a time, with a proper thinking youth, it becomes a pleasure, and as it does not in any measure interfere with his scholastic duties, we do not see why any objection could or should be made against it—certainly it does not detract from the merits of any gentleman to be considered to have a *savoir faire* in the matter of handling arms.

The late events which have, in some degree, agitated the public mind certainly indicate the necessity of each slave-holding State encouraging and supporting at least one Military school within its own limits. We know that other of the Southern States have made it a matter of such consideration that these institutions are looked upon as a chief feature in their defensive material. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and of late Missouri have all appropriated certain sums for the establishment of like institutions and in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee these schools have for a period of years been working with complete success. If we admit the facts, and certainly we can consistently do so, where they are self-evident, that such establishments are necessary and that the terms of scholar and soldier are not incompatible, then the success of our State Seminary is no problem. Through the munificence of the Federal authorities and the liberality of our own State Government we have in our neighborhood a building or buildings eminently superior to any in the State and through the exertions of the Board of Supervisors we have a Faculty, which, we have no hesitation in saying, is composed of the first class teaching talent to be found in the United States.

Again, the plan upon which the State Seminary is to be worked is so methodical that it will be found to be the cheapest school in the country, we don't mean cheapest in an immediate dollar and cent signification, but cheaper because of the paramount advantages it offers. A youth's time is so regulated that dissolute and expensive habits cannot be contracted. Expensive dress, dogs, horses, billiards, &c., &c., will certainly be myths with a cadet at the State Seminary, and parents will find that in the end they will have saved a considerable item in this particular. In most of Colleges [illegible] modern languages, drawing [illegible] escape. W[illegible] ore but if our readers [illegible] ucational matters will weigh what [illegible] en suggested, ourself and all concerned [illegible] e more than satisfied.

☞ A cobweb marriage is thus noticed by one of our cotemporaries: "Married last week, John Cobb to Miss Kate Webb. Their house will, undoubtedly, be full of Cobwebbs."

Senator Hammond.—It is said that Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, intends to resign at the close of the present session.

☞ The Supreme Court of Ohio has rendered a decision that negro children are not entitled to admission into the common schools of that State.

Sam Courting Sambo.

The following were thought of sufficient importance to send by telegraph to the New Orleans papers:

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—The National American Central Committee convened in this city today, Jacob Broom, Chairman; Blanton Duncan, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Washington Committee, and appointed Monday night for considering a plan for uniting the Opposition to the Administration party.

Another committee was appointed to prepare an address to the American people.

New York, Dec. 21.—A dispatch received by the New York Herald from Washington states that a meeting, consisting of forty Americans, was held in that city last night. The Hon. John J. Crittenden presided over the meeting. Their object was to devise a plan concentrating their entire opposition to the Administration for the coming Presidential contest. A resolution was passed that a Reporting Committee be appointed. Senator Crittenden was designated as Chairman of the American National Committee.

While the ligislatures of some of the Slave-holding States are making arrangements to withdraw from the Confederacy whenever the Northern Sectionalists obtain the executive department of the Federal Government,—while a feeling of hatred towards the Black Republicans borders on frenzy in some localities,—while a desire for disunion is spreading like a prairie fire on account of the aggressiveness of our Northern adversaries,—while the tracks of the murderers and traitors who invaded Virginia are still fresh in her soil,—while the bodies of the executed felons are scarcely cold in their graves,—while the South is looking with mingled apprehension and rage on the advances of the Northern vandals and while the Union is in more imminent peril than ever before—there come into the political field a piping, whining, canting set of Southern Oppositionists, meeting at the Federal Capital to contrive some scheme by which they can form a coalition with the Black Republicans in 1860. There is no use in talking about Southern resistance to Nothern aggression when a party represented by nearly a fourth of the whole Southern delegation in Congress is concocting a plan of co-operation with the aggressors. In Congress the twenty-three Southern Opposition members have already repeatedly had it in their power to prevent the possible election of a Black Republican Speaker, by simply voting with all the rest of the Southern members. Not even when their own candidate, Mr. Boteler, the solitary Opposition member from Virginia, withdrew his name and like a true friend of the South, nominated Mr. Millson, a Virginia Democrat, would the balance vote with the Democrats to defeat the candidate of the Free-Soilers. *They evidently prefer a Black Republican Speaker to a Southern Democrat, even when the selection of a candidate is left to themselves!*

What must the people of the North think of all our Southern legislative disunion resolves, of all the high-toned messages of Southern Governors, of all the salamander speeches of extremists, when they see twenty Southern members practically aiding the Free-Soil party and a hoary-headed Southern Senator with forty companions contriving a plan of union for 1860 with the very enemies against whose doctrines we so vehemently protest? The Black Republicans boast that the slave-holding States "cannot be kicked out of the Union," and the conduct of the Southern Opposition at least gives color to the insulting boast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

EVANS & CO.'S GREAT SOUTHERN GIFT BOOK STORE!

THIRD YEAR OF THE

ENTERPRISE IN NEW ORLEANS

Having received the strongest assurance of the satisfaction of our customers heretofore, by their continued patronage, we would respectfully inform them and all who are desirous of obtaining a VALUABLE LIBRARY, also, FINE BOOKS FOR PRESENTS and for the PARLOR TABLE, that by constant addition to our Stock, we have now on hand a LARGER AND MORE COLLECTION of *Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Consisting of Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, and Late Publications,* than has ever been offered in this city, and selling at the LOWEST RETAIL PRICES!

A GIFT!

Worth from 25 cents to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, consisting of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY and a great variety of useful and desirable articles will be

Presented With Each Book

at the time of sale.

N. B.—Do not be deceived by any traveling con[illegible] at may wish to take advantage of our suc[illegible] advertise under the same name. To pro[illegible] Friends and Patrons from imposition, who [illegible] have visited our store, we would state [illegible] is the

[illegible] BRANCH of the ORIGINAL EVANS & CO. IN THE SOUTH.

[illegible] respectfully give as reference the [illegible] THE PICAYUNE, TRUE DELTA, N. O. CRESCENT, DELTA. } Of this City.

[illegible] are unable to visit our Store, can re[illegible] advantages of dealing with this estab[illegible] sending their orders by Express, and [illegible] promptly filled and sent with the cor[illegible] GIFTS, by the first return Express.

[illegible] person ordering TEN or more Books at [illegible], will receive a Gift and a Book extra.

[illegible] Circulars, with a list of our Books, will be [illegible] e to any address.

EVANS & CO., No. 9 Camp street, near Canal, NEW ORLEANS.

Dec. 28, 1859-tf

State of Louisiana, Parish of Rapides.

Adm's. of A. Dautagnan, vs. J. S. Sullivan et al. } No. 6648.

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

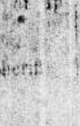
PUBLIC SALE,

at the Court House door in the town of Alexandria, on

SATURDAY, 4th day of February, 1860,

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

A certain lot of ground, Store and Dwelling-House



directly on the bank of Red River, in the town of Alexandria, now occupied by the defendant.

Seized in the above recited cause to satisfy said writ.

Terms of Sale CASH, with benefit of appraisement.

Sheriff's Office, December 27th, 1859.

Dec 28 ptr's fee $11 00. J. C. WISE, Sheriff.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE undersigned, anxious to fill up a desideratum very much needed in Alexandria, will open a SCHOOL FOR BOYS on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1860. The service of two efficient English teachers have been secured. The Principal will give lessons in French himself.

J. P. BELLIER, Principal.

TERMS:

1st Class beginners—Reading, per month $3 00
2d " Reading, Grammar and Elements of Arithmetic, per month 4 00
3d " Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography 5 00
Extra—French, per month 2 00

Alex., Dec. 21, 1859-1m

Estrays Taken Up.

ONE PAIR OXEN taken up by A. W. Bean, one red and white with white face, and the other a brown and white with white face—no brands; each about 9 years old, thin in flesh, ear marked the same—crop and underbit in one ear and and underbit in the opposite. Appraised by Dr. J. J. Myers and William Justice, Esq., and by them said to be worth Twenty-Five Dollars the pair, in cash.

The owner will come forward within thirty days from this date, prove property pay charges, or said estrays will be sold according to law.

Given under my hand at Cotile, La., this the 12th day of December, A. D., 1859.

dec21-3t WM. C. JAMES, J. P.

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM the Commons back of town, on Monday night, Dec. 12th, 1859,

TWO HORSES

of the following descriptions: one is a large sorrel horse, about 15 years old, bald-face, and has a sore back.

The other is a small sorrel horse, has a short tail, and has had the foot-evil in one of his feet. Any one returning them to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.

Dec. 21-3t A. MURAT.

From $50 to $100 Reward

FOR the apprehension of a large MULATTO BOY of mine runaway about the 20th of November last. He is very tall, say six feet and one inch—stoop or hump-shouldered, broad face, heavy beard, and his hair grows very low on his forehead.

I will give Fifty Dollars if caught in this Parish, and delivered to me, and One Hundred Dollars if caught out of the Parish and delivered to me.

Cotile, P. O., Rapides Parish, La.

Dec 21, 1859-1m W. F. CARNAHAM.

State of Louisiana, District Court, Parish of Rapides.

Succession of Eliza Crouch, Dec'd—No. 6703.

WHEREAS, Winder Crouch, has petitioned this Court to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late Eliza Crouch, 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 21st day of December, 1859.

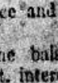
By order of the Court.

dec21-2t J. N. RHORER, Dy. Clerk.

$100 REWARD.—A Pocket Book or Money Wallet lost containing about $450, a part of which were a $100 bill on Canal Bank of Louisiana—a draft by Wm. H. Campbell, of Louisville, Ky., for $100, due 6 months after date—five $20 bills on different banks, one $10 gold piece, and other Kentucky and Tennessee money.

The above reward will be given for the delivery of the Book and its contents at the Democrat Office. dec 14th-3t JOHN VARDY.

SALE OF 129 NEGROES.



On **TUESDAY,** the 10th of January next, will be sold at public auction, on the plantation of J. O. Allen, Red River, Rapides parish, Cotile Landing, a gang of 129 prime plantation Negroes, fully acclimated, including Blacksmiths and Mechanics.

This is an unusually prime force and can be treated for at private sale.

Terms—One third Cash, the balance on twelve months, with eight per cent. interest, with approved security. For particulars address

DAVID F. MEYERS, or GLADDEN & SEIXAS.

Dec 14th-3t

☞ B. R. American, and Natchitoches Chronicle copy, and send bill to Gladden & Seixas, N. O.

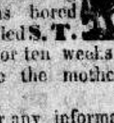
STRAYED from the plantation of M. & T. J. Wells, on, or about the 1st day of December, 1859, a small bay horse mule, well compact shaved mane and tail. I think that he will make his way to the Race Track about 2 miles from Alexandria.

I will give **$10** reward to any one who will inform me of the whereabouts of said mule.

Address J. D. LOYD

Dec 14th-tf Cheneyville, La.

Cow and Calves Strayed off.



THE cow is large, red, long bodied, with speckled, frosty looking head—large broad horns bored underneath, both hips branded **S. T.** She has with her a calf six or ten weeks old, and a yearling heifer much like the mother, having speckled pided flanks.

I will give two dollars for any information that will enable me to get the red cow and her progeny.

Dec. 14th, 59-2t JOHN T. BYNUM.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Rapides.

J. J. Swann, vs. D. T. Smith. } No. 6691.

PURSUANT to an order of the District Court of the Parish of Rapides, rendered in the above entitled suit, I shall sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the late residence of Daniel T. Smith, on

MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1859,

the following property, viz:
500 bushels Corn,
300 bundels Fodder,
Sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms—For all sums under $50, CASH—for all sums exceeding that amount, a credit of three months.

J. C. WISE, Sheriff.

Dec 14th-ptr's fee $4.50.

Succession of Eli Damerell, dec'd No. 6660. } STATE OF LOUISIANA, District Court, Parish of Rapides.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days from the date hereof, why the Tableau presented by the Administrator should not be approved and homologated.

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, the 18th day of November, 1859.

By order of the Court,

Nov. 23-10d M. R. ARIAIL, Clerk.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just opened a very large and complete assortment of desirable goods, viz:

Blankets by the pair or bale, from $3 to $6 per pair, good Kerseys 25cts., to 45cts. per yard, Russett Brogans $16, $18, $20 per dozen. A large assortment of silks from $12 to $55 per pattern, French Cashmeres from $1 to $25 per pattern, French Calicoes the finest ever shown in this market.

Ladies, Women, Misses, Men's and Boys' boots and shoes of every quality, size and price.

A large assortment of Mantillas, and Shawls,

Sadlery, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,

all of which will be sold at regular and low prices.

I have also a very large and handsome assortment of

CLOTHING AND HATS,

which I am selling at New Orleans prices.

Sept. 28, 1859. S. W. HENARIE.