COL. HUNTER'S CARD.

The citizens of Rapides will be interested in the card recently published by the Hon. R. A. HUNTER, late State Treasurer, in which he vindicates himself against the charges contained in the last annual report of the State Auditor, Col. ROBERTSON. Here, where our distinguished fellow-citizen is so well known as one altogether governed by sturdy honesty and impelled by honorable instincts, the vindication may be considered as unnecessary; yet it is proper that the public should have an opportunity of learning the points at issue:

ADVERTISEMENT.

A CARD.

The law requires the State Treasurer to hand in his annual report to the Governor ten days before the meeting of the Legislature, and the fourth section of the act of 1855, defining the duties of the Auditor, requires him to make his "report to the General assembly at the commencement of each regular session." I not only complied literally with this law in 1859 by sending the report of the "operations of the Treasurer during the preceding year" to the Governor, but I delivered to him the printed report in full as it was sent to the Legislature. I, in common with others, was astonished at the indelicacy exhibited by the Auditor in 1859, in the laborious effort he made in his annual report to explain away some of his official misdeeds to which I had alluded in my report of that year, to which he had obtained access. This year I sent the Governor only the manuscript statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, *witholding* my remarks. My report in full was ready for delivery to the General Assembly on the second day of their meeting, when it was discovered that by accident an important part of it had been omitted, which made it necessary to set up a portion of it anew and rebind it. It was, notwithstanding, completed by the printer and delivered to the members of the Legislature in the latter part of the first week of the session. The Auditor did not comply with the law either last year or this; but held back his report this year from the printer until the last of January (the Legislature met on the 16th,) with the view of taking advantage of my compliance with the law, to answer, or attempt to answer the exposures which I might make of his official acts.

On the 9th of February, twenty-four days after the meeting of the Legislature, and nine days after I had gone out of office, his report was delivered to the members. In this report the Auditor again attempts a reply to the official report of another State officer, presumed to have been delivered simultaneously with his own, and by so doing proclaiming his contempt for the law and his incapacity to appreciate the indelicacy of the act. And he did this with the view of taking advantage of an officer whom he knew would be out of office before his report would be made public, and consequently having no right to ask of the Legislature the appointment of a committee to do him justice, by enabling him to prove each and every statement made by him to be true, and the statements and insinuations contained in the Auditor's report in reference to him to be untrue in every particular. By reference to the last page of my report, it will be seen that I invite any party who may feel himself aggrieved by any statement of fact contained therein to seek justice by asking an investigation by the Legislature. Why did not the Auditor accept this invitation. It was because he well knew that every statement of mine in regard to his official acts was literally true, and would be proven by me to be so, and much more than I have alleged. He preferred, with his characteristic duplicity to attempt to mislead the public by his simple denial of facts which I am ready to prove, and by garbling and suppressing the records in the only two instances where any record is referred to by him. I have therefore no other recourse but this to do myself justice, and to defend my official acts whilst in office. The public I am convinced would not require from me the production of evidence to prove the truth of any statement of mine, which is simply denied by E. W. Robertson. Matters of public notoriety during the years 1858 and 1859 as well as recent developments, would, I feel convinced, render such a course on my part altogether superfluous.

The Auditor only attempts in *two* instances to contradict my statements by the introduction of documentary evidence to back his assertions. The many other evidences contained in my report of his incapacity or corruption he does not attempt to explain, and they are therefore admitted. One is the report I made to him in July, of the amount in the Treasury belonging to the Trust Funds, and the other is the insertion in report of his order, dated the 23d of February, 1858, for the delivery to him of certain bonds, for the purpose of enabling him to cut from them the coupons. Those who have read my report and his own, will have perceived how he has dodged every thing else. I will now show that the product of the Auditor's accouchment would be dignified if compared to a mouse. He evidently thinks that he has convicted me of having committed an error in my report to him of the amount of Trust Funds in the Treasury subject to investment; but I will show that he is mistaken in this supposition, and that I was neither "tight" when *I signed* that report, nor was it the "crackling of the cane" which induced me to back down from it, and report a smaller amount to the Governor a few days subsequently. In the first place it will be observed by reference to my report that all the correspondence in reference to that subject is published therein, and that the issue between us, was not as to the *amount* altogether, as we both agreed that there was a much larger sum in the Treasury than was appropriated for investment, but the issue *was* as to the process to be observed in making the investment. If any one will turn to my annual report of 1858, they will find a note at the bottom of the first page, in which I correct the table, by stating that the amount in the Free School Fund should read $102,619,55 cents, *instead* of $66,460,55, and that the transfer was made from the *Free School Accumulating Fund.* This transfer was made by me in obedience to the act of 1857, which I have called to the attention of the Legislature in my report this year. The amount transferred at that time continued to remain on my books to the credit of the Free School Fund, until I made the report to the Auditor on the 13th of July. $66,460,55 cents, taken from $100,610 55 cents gives us $36,150 00 as the amount transferred in 1858 by me. I reported to the Auditor on the 13th of July the sum of $190,970 24, as the amount of Trust Funds subject to investment, for which purpose, however, the Legislature had appropriated only $114,393 57 cents. We are required to report the whole amount in the Treasury, but of course can only invest the amount appropriated. The Auditor in reply to my request (which reply is published in my report,) to unite with me in that report, gives as one of his reasons for refusing to acceed to it, the fact that the amount which I report "differs so materially from my (his) books." This matter was the subject of frequent discussion between the Auditor's clerk and myself, and I had reason to think that he would ultimately agree with my interpretation of the 8th section of the act 182 of 1857. But the Auditor's letter convinced me that he was determined to persist in placing to the credit of the "Free School Accumulating Fund" moneys which I believe should be credited to the "Free School Fund;" I was therefore compelled to give way, and *re-transfer* the amount I had transferred to the proper fund in 1858, that the books of the two departments might correspond. This is why I reported $154,820 24 cents to the Governor a few days afterwards, as the amount in the Treasury, and which the Auditor in his letter to the Governor says is correct, by adding $36,150 to this amount will be found to be the difference between the two reports. There is no error here; there was no concealment. The fact of this transfer was stated in my report of 1858. On page 44 of my report this year I discuss this subject, and state the fact of my attempt to execute the act of 1857, and confess that "I was compelled to give way" in consequence of the Auditor's persistence in keeping an account with a fund, which in my opinion, has no legal existence. This statement will, I think, satisfy every one that the Auditor has failed in the effort to convict me of having made a mistake in this report.

The next point in his report is the effort he makes to extricate himself from the exposure made in my report, of his peculation upon the banks in the enormous assessment made by him in favor of one of his clerks, and in his own, for services which he never performed but which were rendered by myself. His argument upon the law in this case is so feeble and contemptible that I will not insult the intelligence of those who may read his report, by noticing it. But I charge him with a deliberate suppression of the *facts* and the record in this matter, with the view of deceiving the Legislature. He admits that he made the assessment in favor of his clerk for "numbering and registering their notes, etc." Under the law *he* charges the Bank and receives from them three cents for "signing, numbering and registering" *each* note. Here then he confesses that he makes the Banks pay *twice* for the same service. In reply to the exposure made of his attempt to extort pay for "cutting coupons," he states that this was one of his duties which I had usurped, which had always been conceded by my predecessors and his own, and that I persisted in this usurpation, notwithstanding his continued objections. Now what opinion must every honest man in the State entertain of a public officer who will make such statements as those, when his own records proves them not to be so. He inserts his official order, dated the 23d of February, 1858, to confirm the truth of his statements on this point, but never in the remotest degree alludes to the fact that the legality of that *very order* was referred to the Attorney General at his own instance; that we made a joint reference of the whole subject to that officer, and that his decision was rendered on the 6th of March following—Mr. Moise being here on official business at the time. The Auditor was furnished with a copy of that decision, which I submit marked No 1.* He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it and acted in obedience to it at once, as the receipt, No. 2,* of the same date, and No. 3* of a subsequent date shows, no order has ever been issued since by the Auditor for the bonds, as the Treasurer's records will prove, nor was any verbal dissatisfaction ever expressed to me in person by the Auditor, but to the contrary, he has more than once offered to assess the Banks in *my favor* for "cutting coupons," which I refused to accept, as I do not believe that the Banks are required by the law to pay for such services. The Auditor says they have "agreed to pay the charge made for cutting coupons." If any of the Banks, except the Bank of America and the Southern Bank, have paid him one cent for this purpose, they have done so since November, for they, to my knowledge, had not paid the charge then, and told me they never would. He had pocketed the $168 paid by those two Banks and kept it, after the others had refused to pay, and I now say that for charging and receiving money for this purpose, he is liable to the pains and penalties inflicted by the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1855, page 129, and that those whose duty it is to arraign him for malfeasance in office, will be inexcusable if the law is not enforced against him.

On the last page of the Auditor's report, he impugns my motives and asserts that I have constituted myself "public informer." I appeal to every man who has read my official reports to the Legislature, to say whether, in any instance (with one exception, and that in reference to an individual who is not a public officer) I have attacked the motives of any man or public officer, or made a personal attack upon any one in those reports. In speaking of public matters, in connection with the finances of the State, I have discussed the official acts of others in matters connected with and in addition to the statement of facts, and comments upon the facts, I have always referred to the law and documentary evidence upon which I based my opinion, that others might judge who was right and who was wrong.

I do not think it probable that I ever could descend so low in the scale of humanity, as to take so cowardly an advantage of another as to attack his motives in an official document, unaccompanied by evidence, when he could not place upon the public records, side by side with my attack, evidence to refute the imputation. "Evil to him who evil thinks." This is not an official paper, and I speak as a private citizen, and a man ready and willing to meet all the responsibilities of the statement. That I religiously and conscientiously believe that the Auditor has used the public money to advance his own individual interest, and attempts to cover up his acts by taking the position that it was not his duty to see that the Swamp Land Commissioners' drafts were predicated upon *bona fide* contracts which the law requires.

Had I chosen to assume the position of a "public informer," the present Auditor would never have dared to present himself before the Convention last May. He is entirely incapable of appreciating the magnanimity which induced me to refrain from exposing the fact of his acting last year in the capacity of a General Agent against the State in hunting up claimants upon the Treasury, and that he *first* suggested to a class of claimants to whom he subsequently paid large sums, under the act for the payment of "expenses in criminal matters," that they would be paid when they had not thought of making a claim against the State, the evidence of this fact, I will produce at any time, and the further fact that in a case which I referred to the Attorney General, where a claim for $10,000 had been audited by him, and its payment refused by me, he made an official statement from his books (a copy of which is now in my possession) the object of which was to influence the Attorney General's opinion in favor the *claimant*, and that in that statement he made a *slight* mistake of $65,000 against the State and in favor of the claimant, and had not the Attorney General sent me this document for inspection he would have been compelled by the Auditor's false statement to have decided the case against the State.

Many such instances as those above recited I could give and would have given had I chosen to assume the position assigned me by the Auditor, to prove a fact of which I have long since been convinced, that the present Auditor is deficient in other qualities which the guardian of the peoples money should possess, besides the want of capacity.

I am now done with the Auditor, and shall never again waste paper and ink in replying to his slanders upon me. I have refrained from the use of language expressive of my contempt and abhorrence of a man who would indite and send such a report as the one upon which I have commented in this card, to the Legislature, *only* from respect to the public.

If I am entitled to ask a favor from the Legislature, I most respectfully request, that the public printer be instructed to add the opinion* of the Attorney General herewith published to the appendix of my annual report, when the documents of the Legislature shall be printed. I feel confident that this favor will be accorded me not only by my friends, but by those who are politically opposed to me.

R. A. HUNTER.

[No. 1.]

BATON ROUGE, March 6, 1858.

Gentlemen—The question proposed by you I understand to be this: Has the Auditor of Public Accounts the right to require the Treasurer to deliver to him th securities in the possession of the Treasurer belonging to the Free Banks, in order to enable the Auditor to collect the coupons on the same.

The 12th Section of the Free Banking Law provides, that the Banks upon "legally assigning and depositing with the Auditor" certain securities, shall be entitled to a certain amount of circulating notes.

The 15th Section makes it the duty of the Auditor to deliver those securities "to the Treasurer for safe keeping on his receipt to the Auditor for the same, and any delivery of the same to the Auditor, *for any of the purposes of the act*, shall be made on a written order of the Auditor, *specifying the purposes for which they are required*, which order shall be filed and recorded in the Treasurer's Office with the Auditor's receipt for the securities or any portion of them delivered to him. A report from the Auditor of any *sale or disposition* of the securities, shall also be filed in the office of the Treasurer." It thus appears that it is made the duty of the Treasurer safely to keep these securities he can never part with the possession of them unless required to do so by law. He is, however, bound to deliver them to the Auditor for *any of the purposes of the act*, when the Auditor shall demand such delivery in writing, etc.

That portion of the 15th Section which requires the Auditor to *specify the purposes for which he requires the bonds*, is clearly to enable the Treasurer to determine whether the specified purpose is really one of those purposes which warrant him in parting with the possession of the securities. Should the Treasurer deliver to the Auditor these securities for any other purpose than those specified in the act, he, the Treasurer, would be liable for any damage resulting from such illegal delivery.

Is the collection of coupons for which "purpose" the Auditor demands these securieties, one of the *purposes of the act*, for which the Auditor has a right to demand them of the Treasurer? Let us enquire. The 14th Section authorizes the Auditor, under certain circumstances, to change and transfer these securities—this therefor is one purpose for which the Auditor may demand the securities.

The 22d Section makes it the duty of the Auditor, under certain circumstances, to sell these securities; this is another purpose for whish the Auditor may demand the securities. A third purpose is said to be contained in the 18th Section. That section makes it the duty of the Auditor to collect at regular periods the interest that shall accrue upon the bonds and stocks deposited with him as securities for the circulating notes. These bonds and stocks are no longer in possession of the Auditor, as he has in compliance with law delivered them to the Mreasurer "for safe keeping," and the Treasurer is required to deliver them to the Auditor only "for the purposes of the act." It is the duty of the Auditor to collect the interest coupons attached to the securities, but is it one of the purposes of the act that the securities themselves should be delivered to the Auditor, in order to enable him to collect the coupons? It is essential to a strict obedience to the law that the Treasurer should never part with the bonds except in those cases indicated by the law; no necessity whatever exists for the delivery of the securities to the Auditor that he may collect the coupons—the delivery of the coupons is sufficient. The purposes for which the bonds are to be delivered to the Auditor are, when the Auditor is required to make some use of the securities themselves, as a sale, when it is necessary, to redeem the circulating notes or a change or transfer becomes necessary. It would be a vain thing to deliver the securities to the Auditor when he could make no use of them whatever and the law is abundantly complied with when the Treasurer delivers the coupons to the Auditor, when the time for their collection arrives.

The closing sentence of the 15th section very strikingly illustrates this view of the subject. The section requires the delivery of the securities to the Auditor for any of the purposes of the act, and ends by requiring the Auditor to make a report of "every sale or disposition" "of the securities made by him. Thus by implication showing that the purposes for which they were to be delivered to the Auditor," were when the Auditor had to make a "sale," or disposition of them. A sale when it was necessary to redeem the circulation, and a disposition when they were to be exchanged or retransferred to the owners. The collection of the coupons requires no sale or disposition of the securities, and can be accomplished without a delivery of the securities to the Auditor.

I conclude that the Treasurer is not bound to deliver the securities to the Auditor in order to enable the Auditor to collect the interest coupons attached to them, but that it is the duty of the Treasurer to deliver the coupons to the Auditor whenever he may demand them for collection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) E. WARREN MOISE, Attorney General.

To E. W. Robertson, Esq., Auditor, etc., and R. A. Hunter, Esq., Treasurer, etc.

[No. 2.]

BATON ROUGE, 6th March, 1858.

Received from R. A. Hunter, Esq., State Treasurer, three interest warrants of thirty dollars (for collection,) due 1st March, 1858, being Nos. 772, 773 and 774, of the Bonds deposited by the Crescent City Bank, of New Orleans, as security circulating notes.

(Signed) E. W. ROBERTSON.

[No. 3]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Baton Rouge, 19th April, 1858.

R. A. Hunter, Esq., State Treasurer:

SIR—In accordance with section 13th of the act "to establish a general system of free banking in the State," approved 15th March, 1855, and for the purpose of delivering to the Bank of New Orleans the interest warrants due on the 1st May and 1st of June, 1858, attached to the bonds deposited by said Bank as security for circulating notes, you will please deliver over to me the following warrants:

2 coupons,	Nos.	9@ 10		
3	"	"	164@166	
1	"	"	369@370	
4	"	"	416@419	
6	"	"	22@ 28	
30	"	"	81@110	Due 1st May, 1858.
1	"	"	77	
6	"	"	83@ 88	
1	"	"	130	
9	"	"	121@129	
28	"	"	421@440	
40	"	"	450@489	
10	"	"	15@ 24	due 1st June, 1858.

In all 142 coupons of $30 each.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. W. ROBERTSON, Auditor.

Old Master Brown
Brought his ferule down—
His face was angry and red—
'Now, Anthony Clair,
Go seat you there,
Along with the girls,' he said.
Then Anthony Clair,
With mortified air,
And his chin down on his breast,
Crept slowly away,
And sat all day
By the girl that loved him best.

J. GOULDEN,

House, Sign and Ornamental
P I N T E R
Glazier, Paper-Hanger and Imitator OF WOOD AND MARBLE!

FLAGS, BANNERS, AND TRANSPARENCIES EXECUTED A THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PLANTATION work strictly attended to. Shop in the rear of Rapides Hotel, on the corner Third street.

REFERENCES: E. JOHNSON and S. K. JOHNSON, Druggists, W. O. WINN and Dr. S.P. WARD. jan26-1y

Stewart's Process for Making SUGAR

THE undersigned having the Agency for the above process, is prepared to make contracts with planters, who may wish to avail themselves of this

LATE IMPROVEMENT,

which is universally acknowledged to be superior to any other method ever used in Sugar Making.

.... All communications in regard to the same, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to

J. S. SEVERNS.
ap20,-tf Alexandria, La.

CALENDAR FOR 1860

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
February				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29			
March					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
August				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
September							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
October		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
November					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
December							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

W. K. STEVENS. D. H. M'ELROY

W. K. STEVENS & CO.,

(FORMERLY OF THE RED RIVER RAILROAD.)

Iron and Brass Foundry
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,

On FRONT STREET, between the Store of H. ROBERTSON & Co., and the Railroad Depot, Alexandria, Louisiana.

WE WOULD respectfully announce to the Planters of Rapides and adjoining Parishes, that we have opened the above named establishment for the purpose of Manufacturing

Steam Engines,
Grist Mills,
Saw Mills,

Pumps of every description, Steam and Water Pipes of all varieties furnished and fitted to order, in the neatest possible manner.

Blow Cocks,
Steam Guages,
Mud Valves,
Steam Whistles,
—Water and Cistern Faucets.—

W. K. STEVENS'
PATENT LUBRICATOR,

and every variety of Brass or Copper Work.

Repairing done on Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Sugar Mills, and every variety of Cast, Wrought Iron, and Brass Work. Old Cylinders bored and made as good as new.

We will also furnish the celebrated—
Metalic Packing,
for Cylinders, &c.

We will also, keep on hand, and make to order, any variety of *Plows, Sweeps, Iron Axles* for Carts and Wagons, with Boxes or Tubes to suit. Also—

Blacksmithing

done in all its branches.

We are also, prepared to do

— Wood Turning —

of all kinds, such as Wagon and Cart Hubs, Fellies, &c.

Planters, and others, interested in the Machine Business, would do well to call and take a look at our

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and examine our *Prices* before sending their orders or work elsewhere, as we are prepared to do all work in our line of business as *CHEAP*, we think, as can be done elsewhere.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and thankfully received.

☞ All work done by us, warranted to give *entire satisfaction.*

We are Agents for the house of

W. R. DUNLAP & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio, and we are prepared to furnish Boilers, Engines, and every description of

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of their work, at

Manufacturer's Prices,

and guarantee them in every respect.

We refer to the following gentlemen:

J. R. Williams,	A. Prescott,
T. O. Moore,	J. Innis,
M. R. Ariail,	Capt. S. Wilson,
W. M. Sasser,	Jos. Chambers,
H. Robertson & Co.,	P. T. Hickman,
D. A. Smith,	S. B. Haygood.
G. G. McElroy,	

June 1, 1859-1y

ACADEMY OF ST. FRANCIS OF SALES,
Conducted by the Daughters of the Cross,
ALEXANDRIA, PARISH OF RAPIDES, LA.

TERMS - - 3, 4 AND 5 DOLLARS payable in advance, for full English and French tuition.

JUST RECEIVED

A FEW Barrels **Old Virgin Whisky**, (best ever brought to this place.)
Otard and Cognac Brandies;
Claret Wine in Pint and Quart Bottles;
Champagne, " " " "
Old Port and Medaira Wine, by the gallon or bot.
Syrups, Assorted;
Pure Home Made Lemon Syrup;
Dried Beef; Beef Tongues;
Mackerel in Kitts; Rice; Tea; Coffee;
Loaf, Crushed and Pulverized Sugar;
Salt; Bacon; Soap; Candles;
Macaroni, and everything for FAMILY USE, which will be sold at *LIVING RATES.*

June 8, S. W. HENARIE.

Scythes and Cradles

FOR sale by
June 9, 1859. S. W. HENARIE.

Miscellaneous, &c., &c.

NEW STORE
Front Street, Alexandria, La.

THE UNDERSIGNED having bought out the interest of S. GILLESPIE, has removed his stock of Goods from Second to Front Street, in the house formerly occupied by

HETHERWICK & GILLESPIE.

where he has a full and complete assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting in part of

English and American Prints; Jaconet, Swiss and Organder Muslin; Printed Linen, Ginghams, and Edgings, Insertings, Swiss and Jaconet Bands; Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Bleached and Brown Cotton, Irish Linens, Linen Drillings, Cottonades, Stripped & Plain Cotton, &c.

—ALSO—

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO
GENTLEMENS'

Spring and Summer Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Silk, Cassimer, Panama and Leghorn Hats; Ladies,' Misses' and Childrens' Straw Goods; Saddlery, Hardware, Woodware, Queensware, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold at *LIVING PRICES.* Call —and examine for yourselves.—

March 2, 1859-1y R. C. HETHERWICK.

EAGLE 1859. LINE!! 1859.

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LINE OF
S T A G E S ! !
CENTRAL ROUTE THROUGH LOUISIANA AND TEXAS—FROM ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, TO NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS,

Connecting with the Eastern Mail at Alexandria, from New Orleans, also, with the Western Line of Stages from Nacogdoches to

Douglas,
Linwood,
Alto,
Crockett,
Cincinnati to
Huntsville.

Also, connects with the line of Stages to

Tyler,
Henderson,
and to
Mt. Pleasant.

NELSON TAYLOR,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ Stages leave Alexandria three times a week for Nacogdoches, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

— F A R E : —

From Alexandria	to Nacogdoches	$15 00
" "	to Milam	11 00
" "	to San Augustine	12 50
" "	to Cherino	14 00
" "	to Melrose	14 00

—— Passengers taking this route will be certain to connect with all of the above lines, and will be put through with dispatch.

—— Stage Office at the Post Office. sep1-tf

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FRONT STREET, ALEXANDRIA
B R ROOM
AND
BILLIARD SALOON.

HENRY KLOTZ, *Manager and Agent.*

HIS Bar will be furnished with the very **BEST LIQUORS** that can be procured in New Orleans.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited.

CHEAP FOR CASH
—OR—
GOOD SHORT PAPER!
Groceries! Groceries!!

THE subscriber on Front Street, opposite the Ferry Landing, having removed from his old stand, one door below, into O. W. Nalley's building, still keeps on hand a very general and complete assortment of

Family and Plantation Groceries,

such as are usually applied for in this market, consisting, among many other articles, of—

Sides Shoulders and Hams; Corned Beef, of excellent quality, Salt, Flour, Sugar and Coffee, Tea; Tobacco, Mackerel, Sardines, Cheese, Lard, Soap, Candles, Yeast Powders, Crockery ware, Brandies, Whisky, Wines and Cordials. Irish Potatoes, Onions, &c.

"Prompt customers and low per-centage," is the proper motto. Goods might be sold much lower in Alexandria, if merchants were not compelled to tack on extra per-centage to cover the losses from bad sales; I have determined to abandon that system, and hereafter, sell only for CASH or SHORT GOOD PAPER, by which plan I shall be able to sell *LOWER* and make more money than those who follow a different practice.

June 8, 1859-y JACOB WALKER.

U. WESTBROOK, G. W PASSEL.

U. WESTBROOK & Co.,
CARRIAGE MAKERS & REPAIRERS,
CORNER OF BAYOU ROBERT AND SIXTH STREET
ALEXANDRIA,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Rapides and adjoining parishes, that they still carry on the Carriage business in all its branches,
PAINTING,
TRIMMING,
WOODWORKING AND
BLACKSMITHING.

Having on hand a large assortment of MATERIAL of the best QUALITY, they will endeavor to do all work entrusted in their hands with dispatch, and to suit the most fastidious, at moderate prices.

In addition to our former business, we will keep on hand an assortment of BUGGIES and HARNESS, which we will sell at New Orleans prices and terms.

Give us a call before sending your orders to New Orleans. July 6-1y.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS
Of the Fall Crop of this Year.

JUST RECEIVED—Button or Onion Toys, and a general assortment, at
ST. JOHN & GROVES.

A Large and complete assortment of Garss Rope for sale (very low) by
S. W. HENARIE

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,
Nov. 30, 1859. SECRETARY.

GROCERIES!!

A GENERAL Assortment of Family Groceries just received and for sale by S. W. HENARIE.

Miscellaneous, &c. &c.

JOHN KOONS

Copper, Tin, and Sheet-
IRON WORKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Alexandria, and the Parish generally, that he has purchased the Tin Shop and Material lately belonging to P. Rice, Esq., on 2nd Street one door below the office of the

"Louisiana Democrat,"

where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the neatest possible manner, and with dispatch. He has secured the services of experienced workmen, who will be found ready at all times to do any work called for.

.... Orders from the Country respectfully solicited. jm 26-1y.

Watches!—Watches!!
New and Splendid Jewelry.
FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY
VARIETY,
—AT—
FRONT STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

THE undersigned has just received from New York a new and splendid assortment of

JEWELRY

of every description, and is prepared to furnish at the lowest prices, any goods in his line which is comprised of

WATCHES OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS,
Dimond Bracelets,
Finger-Rings,
Necklaces,
Ear-Rings,
Brooches

as well as all other kinds of

Gold Jewelry, Silver-Tea-Sets, Pitchers, spoons, Forks, &c.,
PLATED WARE. CLOCKS,
—AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF—

——Orders for goods will receive prompt attention and a prompt reply.

——Watches and jewelry repaired with neatness and despatch.

January 26, 1859-1y T. STEBBINS.

TO PLANTERS, AND ALL
And others who use
Steam Engines.

THE UNDERSIGNED will erect furnaces, and set BOILERS on an entirely new principle, lately introduced by him. The adaption of this plan will ensure a very great saving of fuel and labor.

References:—Ralph Smith and John D. Ferguson. GILES SMITH.

P. S.—He will attend to KETTLE SETTING on the most improved plan; also Reservoir for holding syrup.

References:—Gen. Montfort Wells and Josiah Chambers, Sr. March 16, 1858-tf

GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
MILLER'S STEAM BOILER ALARM.
A NEW INVENTION—PATENTED **1858!**

THOSE who use Steam Engines are respectfully requested to call at the Machine Shop of Eyre & Chamberlain, and examine the above ALARM. We have been appointed Agents for its sale.

ALSO for sale, Babbit's METAL, at 50 cents per pound. Warranted equal to any ever used.

Steam whistles, and Ashcroft's Steam Guages, always on hand

ALSO, Holley's patent PUMPS.

March 2-tf EYRE & CHAMBERLAIN.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED being desirous of reducing his LARGE STOCK of GOODS, is determined to sell at very

REDUCED PRICES!

for *CASH*, or to **Punctual Customers,** not only

Negro and Plantation Goods

but the whole Stock through. Those who study their interest, would do well to call and examine for themselves. My stock is very complete and I can fill almost any memorandum.

....Great pleasure will be taken in showing Goods whether purchases be made or not—but I do not like cutting off samples, or exchanging goods when once purchased.

Oct. 13, 1858 S. W. HENARIE.

OLD BOURBON, MONONGEHALA and common Whisky, also good common Brandy, for sale by sep29 S. W. H.

PLANTATION GOODS.

NEGROES Shoes, Kerseys, Linseys, Cottons, Blankets, &c., all soldat very low prices.
sep 15-tf S. W. HENARIE.

SALE OF NEGROES.

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER my house was opened and a large supply of all classes of NEGROES offered for sale, imported from Virginia, Maryland, and Georgia. Afterwards, during the whole season, the supply shall be kept good by the receipt of large lots of the CHOICEST NEGROES to be had from the above States. Apply at 54 Baronne street, between Common and Gravier, and two squares west from St. Charles Hotel.

Nov10-6m WALTER L. CAMPBELL.

RAPIDES HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.,
JOHN BOGAN, Sr., Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he can be found at the "OLD STAND."

His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

Attached to the Hotel is a

STABLE

kept by himself, where Horses and Buggies can be procured at all times. Also, Horses left to his care will be well attended to.

Alexandria, January 26 859-1y

LOST

BETWEEN Col. Winn's and Mr. R. C. Hynson's plantations, a small DIAMOND CROSS and CHAIN. A liberal reward will be paid to any one leaving the same at this office. oct12-tf

NOTICE.

OWING to the demise of my late partner, I shall continue the business on my own account. I take this opportunity of thanking my friends for their patronage. HENRY ST. JOHN,

January 4, 1860.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
S. W. HENARIE'S,
Front Street Alexandria, La.

JUST received a fine assortment of new and seasonable Goods, viz:

American, English and French Calicoes; Bleached and Brown Cotton;
Cashmeres;
Merinoes;
Muslin;
Ladies Clothe,
Goods for Boys, Girls and Children;
White Flannels;
Boots;
Shoes;
Ready made Clothing;
Hardware;
Queensware;

Also a fine assortment of Saddles, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices for CASH, or to punctual customers.

sep29-tf S. W. HENARIE.

☞ **LAST CALL.** ☜

ALL PERSONS indebted to the LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT up to April 13th, 1859, will please make immediate payment to myself, or in my absence, to M. CANFIELD, Esq.

JAS. A. WARNER.

Alexandria, June 22d, 1859.