

The Louisiana Democrat.

E. R. BLOSSAT

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME 21.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

NUMBER 48.

The Democrat.

TERMS:

The Democrat is published weekly, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance for six months, payable in advance. No subscription taken for a less period than six months. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 50 per square for the first insertion and 75 Cents for each subsequent one. Eight lines or less, constitute a square. The following are our rates to yearly advertisers: One column.....\$300 00 Half column..... 175 00 Third of column..... 130 00 Fourth of column..... 100 00 Cards, occupying space of eight lines, or less..... 20 00 Obituary notices, marriages, public meetings, cards of thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements. Personal cards, when admissible, charged double the usual advertisements.

The following lines were written by a young lady of this town and sent to her mother, with her likeness, while he was absent in Virginia as a member of the Second Louisiana:

I am Thinking of Thee!
I am thinking of thee, dear brother;
I am thinking of thee!
When the morning's golden splendor
Gilds every shrub and tree,
When all Nature sings the praises
Of our great Creator, King,
When my heart then rejoices,
As with praises it doth sing!

I am thinking of thee, dear brother;
I am thinking of thee!
When the evening sun doth linger
With softened radiance,
When the purple clouds of even
Tinge "the far distant west,"
Makes me think of God and Heaven,
Where dwell the bright and blest!

I am thinking of thee, dear brother;
I am thinking of thee!
When thou art in the midst of battle,
And have forgotten me,
Then my prayers ascend above us,
To the throne of God on high,
And mingle with good blessings
In the distant battle-cry!

I am thinking of thee, dear brother;
I am thinking of thee!
When the horrid battle's over,
And all is calm to me,
But imagination pictures
Thy noble form erect,
Looking with love and pity
On the suffering, with regret.

But thou canst lift thine eyes
To the throne of God above,
And, with a silent prayer,
Commend them to His love,
Who kept thee all secure
Amidst the battle's strife,
And gave to thee the greatest boon
And blessing—*thy life!*

SPRING.
O'er more, through God's high will and grace,
Of hours that each its tasks fulfil,
Heart-healing Spring resumes its place
The valley through, and scales the hill.

Who knows not Spring? who doubts
When blows
Her breath, that Spring has come, indeed?
The swallow doubts not, nor the rose
That stirs, but waked not; nor the weed.

Once more the cuckoo's call I hear;
I know, in many a glen profound,
The earliest violets of the year
Rise up like water from the ground.

The thorn, I know, once more in white;
And far down many a forest dale,
The anemone in dubious light
Are trembling like a bridal veil.

By streams released that surging flow
From angry shelf, through sylvan glades,
The pale narcissus, well I know,
Shakes hour by hour on greener shades.

The honeyed cowslip trusts once more
The golden slopes;—with gradual ray
The primrose stars the rocky way
The wood-path strows its milky o'er.

I see her not—I feel her near,
As charioted in mistiest air
She sails through yon ethereal sphere,
And in her arms and bosom bears.

The turn of flowers, and lustral dews,
Whose sacred balm, on all things shed,
Revives the weak, the old renews,
And crowns with votive wreaths the dead.

Prentice on Brownlow.

Brownlow, the *chief* of Tennessee politics; the "bad old man" who denials in diabolical explosives and considers his opponents to a place not particularly cool; the modern Draco who writes his laws in the blood of hunted down, prosecuted "rebels"; the archetype of a Southern "Union man" and the most notable defender of the "flag we love" south of the line; the iron-clad who spurns the idols he himself worshipped, and who takes coffee under his wing with a parental defiance in his new condition of freedom—Brownlow, Ramsey, Roaring, Hatfield, Rash, Ridiculous Brownlow, has met his match at last.

In the course of his varied and chequered career the redoubtable defender of the faith in Tennessee has had the misfortune to run foul of the editor of the Louisville Journal. We avow a profound ignorance as to the cause that led the Tennessee person to pit his powers against the Kentucky writer. It is enough to know that the direct conjunction has occurred and, as a consequence, the former has come out of the conflict shorn of every vestige of the bristly with which he was clothed, and so pitiable, metaphorically, and so rich an object of commiseration that the laugh upon the lips of the look-oner is changed into a glassy stare of horror at what remains of this honest man.

Did we not have the evidences before us we could scarcely conceive, at this late date, that this salivary and blatant champion of negro emancipation should ever have threatened to "extinguish the last abolition foothold (meaning New England) on the continent of America." And were we not fortified by the same testimony to the fact we would scold with derision the assertion that he ever announced to the pious workers in the vineyard of freedom that they were "infamous villains" and "with the vengeance of an infuriated foe we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a Lucifer match can be found we will burn up your substance."

Thus Brownlow, in a letter, written in May, 1860, and addressed to the Rev. Mr. Pryne—a letter which the editor of the Louisville Journal has resurrected in a most untoward moment for the faithful, and where, in the controversy, he dealt the writer a destructive and disconcerting blow. We submit that the resurrection of language like the following, penned by Brownlow only six years ago, is most calamitous at this time, and a good man of his and Mr. B. E. Butler's class are so diligently seeking to atone for their errors:

"Face to face, knife to knife, steel to steel and pike to pike, we would meet you, and as we would come you to blast at every pore, we would make you regret in the bitter agonies of death, that you had ever felt any concern for the African race."

Sir, if the fanatical, wicked, and infernal course pursued by you and your unprincipled associates is continued, the result will be as I have said, and you or your children will live to see it. Pale-faced poverty and dismay are staring some of your manufacturers and operatives in the face. We are sending our orders to England and France for goods, and driving your well-deserving freedom strikers into the holding of Union meetings, and making these against their will curse all agitators of the slavery question, and resolve that John Brown and his murderous associates not only justify what hung at Charleston, Carry on your war if you choose death rather than life, and we will stain every swamp in the South with your and our own blood, and with the vengeance of an infuriated foe we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a Lucifer match can be found we will burn up your substance."

Having thus, by the introduction of this damnable evidence, prepared the victim for the sacrifice, the editor of the Journal proceeds to offer him up. "He published," says the Louisville editor, "the infernal language that we have cited, when, perhaps, no other man in all the world would have defiled his mouth or paper with it to save his neck from the hangman's halberd." He showed himself a walking volcano, with fire upon his peak and all hell in his bosom.

The editor then proceeds, truly, to say that it is "most extraordinary and disgraceful" that the people of Tennessee, knowing this man as they did, should have elected him Governor. Waxing warm with the sacrifice, taking a merciless delight in the extortions of the unfortunate victim, and becoming savage with the smell of the writhing wretch's blood, The Journal thus finishes the miserable man:

No other State was ever afflicted and disgraced and cursed with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unremediable and irredeemable blackguard as her Chief Magistrate. He is a parody, a caricature, a broad burlesque on all possible governors. They say there is fire in him, but it is hell fire, every particle of it. Though he is but a single swing, there are as many devils in him as there are in the whole herd that ran violently down a steep place into the sea." His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of viper, rattlesnakes, cobra and cottonmouths. He never uttered a question in his life, approaching no subject but with fierce, bitter, coarse, low and vulgar vulgarizations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot.

This man, as we have said, calls himself a clergyman. He holds forth in pulpits—He preaches, prays and exhorts, draws down his face, drops the corners of his mouth, and undertakes to look sanctimonious. And yet he seems always trying in his pulpit discourses to see under how thin a disguise he can venture to curse, and swear, and blaspheme. He can't offer up a prayer in the house of God without telling the Lord what an infernal scoundrel damned thief, or cursed vagabond, this that or the other neighbor is. From his youth up to his old age he has had no personal controversies without attacking the wives, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, brothers, sisters, children, uncles, aunts and nephews of his opponents.

For an outsider, as we confess ourselves to be, to attempt to add to the rigor of the above, would be useless and futile. This dissection, by a master hand, of Brownlow's many infamies will stand a Sphinx of literature, unparaled and not to be paralleled. The only doubt that will be left to the mind of the reader of the foregoing extracts will be as to which of the two deserves the pain for a peculiar use of the English language. That doubt, it is true, might be solved by a personal of Brownlow's demeanor to what we have given; but so the Journal has done him up.

A Leaf from the History of Loyal Massachusetts.

During the war of 1812, Massachusetts was busily engaged in clearing the war, vilifying its supporters, disheartening its troops, encouraging and comforting the enemy, threatening their fellow citizens, but being Congress and attempting to depose the President of the United States. Their Governor took the front in this conduct. The Legislature supported the Governor and the people by a majority cleared and animated both. But the opposition was to receive a more imposing and solemn character. It was moved in the Legislature by a Mr. Low:

"That a committee be appointed to confer with all the New England States, and see if they will agree to appoint a committee to join them and repair to the City of Washington immediately, there and then personally to make known to the President the general opinion of the New England States in regard to the present war, and the manner in which it has been conducted, and inform him that he must either resign his office as President, or remove those ministers and other officers of the General Government who have by their nefarious plans ruined the nation."

The nefarious plans of these New England disorganizers were not carried out, because higher duties for the time awaited the country. Peace was restored, and the Union preserved. It was reserved for a later day to give Massachusetts and the rest of the New England States the opportunity for which their souls have so long panted, to make their own way through the Union and the Constitution, through the agencies of a sectional fanaticism. And now, after a long and bloody war, through the fanatical plottings of her own divided, officious and unconstitutional policy, she stands to-day, through her Representatives and Senators in Congress, in fierce opposition to the restoration of the Union, and the advocate of all the abnormal acts by which the Constitution of this country has been made a dead letter. As she was in the past, so she is in the present. She prayed and labored for disunion in 1812, and now, in 1866, through her Senators, Wilkes, Posters, Tylands and Sprague, she is endeavoring to establish, as the policy of this country, the restoration of the Southern States, and the substitution of a vast centralized despotism at Washington for the Constitution that our Fathers gave us.

Important Decision in Georgia.

The following case which came off at the April term of the Superior Court, before his Honor Alex. M. Spear, will be read with unusual interest. The points decided, are such as to affect thousands of our citizens; and give us, at once, a prominence to the decision beyond that which usually attaches to a decision of the circuit courts. We understand that the case will go up to the Supreme Court.

James W. Armstrong vs. Columbus W. Head. Complaint on notes for value of three negroes, sold in 1860. Plea, failure of consideration and breach of covenant, etc.

In Sumter Superior Court, April term, 1866, Col. Joseph Armstrong and Gen. Lowell Cobb, representing the plaintiff, Messrs. Hawkins and McKay for defendants.

The facts are briefly these: Armstrong, plaintiff, on the 8th of January, 1860, sold three negroes to defendants for seven hundred and took their notes for the same, and gave upon these notes, Plaintiff warranted titles, that they were slaves for life. The defendants plead failure of consideration and breach of covenant of warranty, by the abolition of slavery.

The court held the covenant only warranted the title and status of the slaves, as the law then stood, and that the acts of the government abolishing slaves, repealed the covenant. The plaintiff was, therefore, ordered to recover the notes sued upon.—(John and Messenger.)

MEXICO.

HAVANA, April 15, 1866.
To the Editor of the New York News.

Sir: I have just returned from Mexico, after a sojourn of three months in that country. Having received from your several letters of inquiry in regard to the prospects for emigrants to Mexico, and having learned that many persons in that as well as the other Southern States desire to emigrate, I will state, through your columns, the result of my own observation collected from others on whose judgment I could rely. I must state, in the first place, that my observation of the country was confined to what I saw in passing and repassing over the stage route from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, the greater part of my time having been spent in the latter city. The lands in the Cordoba district and about Orizaba, through which the stage route passes, are unquestionably rich, and intelligent gentlemen who had seen other parts of the country, informed me that there were other districts in which the lands were very rich and capable of being made very productive by the proper use of capital and labor. But colonists will have many difficulties to encounter in all of them. There has been no systematic effort to survey or ascertain the locality of the public lands, until that recently made under the superintendence of General Magruder, Chief of the Land Office. All the lands at Cordoba, Orizaba, have been surveyed as public lands, and have already been parceled out and have supplied but a small number of colonists. Land titles in Mexico are in a very unsettled condition, and but few men know the boundaries of their own lands. So fortified is the Government itself in regard to the lands to which it has claims that, in making a contract with General Hardeman of Texas for the survey of the public lands in Durango, the whole risk and expense of discovering those lands have been thrown on him, and it is to receive compensation on the event of his being able to find and survey the lands, the Government not even undertaking to furnish him protection against guerrillas and robbers, while he is engaged in fulfilling his contract. The lands offered by private individuals in alternate sections to colonists, so far as I am informed, are in remote districts, where the Liberals, or Dissidents, as they are called, have control, and the Government can afford no protection. The very highly colored accounts of the country and its resources which have been published, and the expectations of a large influx of emigrants which have been excited, have caused proprietors having lands for sale to increase enormously the prices asked for them, and many persons who have recently arrived in the country have been unable to procure lands, either from the Government, or from private individuals. The legitimate consequence of all this has been, that many are returning in a great state of dissatisfaction, while others, who retired on the delusive promises of aid from the Government find themselves not only without the means of obtaining lands but of returning to their former homes. It is exceedingly difficult for those who have succeeded in getting lands to procure labor to put them in a state of cultivation, as the native population cannot be relied on for that purpose.

All ideas of procuring assistance from the Government must be abandoned by those who desire to emigrate to the country. I have no doubt that Mexico has resources which, under a stable government and with capital and labor sufficient, are susceptible of a very considerable development, but those who go there expecting to find the beautiful and fruitful land which is described in some of the published accounts, will be doomed to as sad a disappointment as that which experience led the old Spanish conquerors in their search for the fabled Eldorado. On the railroad which is being constructed from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, practical and experienced engineers, contractors and mechanics may be employed, but otherwise very few positions are open to those who do not wish to cultivate the soil. Physicians who can speak the language, can get permission to practice their profession, but beyond this there is no opening whatever for any of the learned professions. As to the stability of the Government, I will state that I have no information, except what may be obtained by any sojourner in the country who cannot speak the language. Though I remained in the national capital for nearly three months, I did not see even casually so far as I know, the Emperor, Empress, or any minister of the Government, nor did I seek to see them. I think, however, I am warranted in saying that any one who desires to make Mexico his permanent home, must do so without inference to the present Government. Information as to the length of time which that Government is to be maintained in the country is not to be obtained in Mexico. I have not advised any of my personal friends to emigrate to the country, and my knowledge is not sufficient to justify me in now giving any positive advice either way; but, though my own determination to remain in exile is unchanged, I feel a deep interest in the welfare of all my countrymen of the Southern States, and the knowledge which I obtained from my own observation, as well as from the information of others, is sufficient not only to authorize me, but, in my estimation, to make it my duty to advise all those who are desirous of seeking new homes not to give up their present ones and emigrate to Mexico, until they shall have examined the country in person, or ascertained, through some friend on whose judgment and experience they can rely, that their situations will be bettered. Above all, let no man who has a wife and children carry them to Mexico until he has secured a certain home and a fair prospect of support for them. By observing this caution much disappointment and suffering will be avoided.

I send this communication to your paper for publication, as I have no doubt that in that way it will sooner reach the mass of the readers for whom it is intended than in any other.

Respectfully,
J. A. EARLY.

A NEW EXTRA-VAGANDE IN PARIS.—A letter from Paris reports that the fashionable woman, not contented with wearing emeralds and the springs of which are made of pure gold and silver, have now taken a fancy to boots with heels plated with the same precious metals. These boots may be seen in the shop windows of some of the fashionable shoemakers.

NEW ORLEANS AND SHREVEPORT PACKET LINE
Leaving ALEXANDRIA every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
For New Orleans.

The magnificent steamers NATIONAL, Richard Sinott, master. ALABAMA, W. T. Boardman, master. LOUIS D'OR, Cheney Johnson, master, will leave as above, as per schedule:

NATIONAL
Wednesday, May 2 | Saturday, June 2
Saturday, " 12 | Wednesday, June 13
Wednesday, " 23 | Saturday, " 23

ALABAMA
Saturday, May 5 | Wednesday, June 6
Wednesday, " 18 | Saturday, " 16
Saturday, " 26 | Wednesday, " 27

LOUIS D'OR
Wednesday, May 9 | Saturday, June 9
Saturday, " 19 | Wednesday, " 20
Wednesday, " 30 | Saturday, " 30

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Rail Road Depot.
May 2, 1866, ff.

For Sale.
TWENTY THOUSAND acres of valuable Prime Wood's land, with some improvements, near Alexandria, Va., north side of Rose River. For terms, etc., apply to H. S. Love, Esq., at Alexandria, Bogan's buildings, P. O. Street.
GEO. L. WILSON.
April 18th, ff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, DISTRICT COURT OF THE PARISH OF RAPIDES, April 30th, 1866.
FINAL ACCOUNT OF THE Estate of A. JAMES SIMPSON, having been filed in this Office, all whom it may concern, are hereby notified to show cause within ten (10) days, why the same shall not be approved and homologated, and the Administrator discharged.
B. B. BURGESS,
Deputy Clerk.
May 2-2a.

L. CHANTZ
Prepared to take Plans and give Maps and Instructions.

Alexandria Advertisements.

SUCCESSION SALE
Estate of J. J. District Court.
Mencer Canby, Parish of Rapides.

BY VIRTUE of an order issued by the Honorable the Ninth Judicial District Court of said Parish and directed to me, Sheriff of said Parish, Will be sold at the Court House Door, in the town of Alexandria, on

SATURDAY, the 19th of May, 1866, the following property belonging to the succession of M. J. Canby, deceased, to-wit:

A certain piece or parcel of ground, lying and being situated in the town of Alexandria, known and designated on the plan of said Town as Lots No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in square No. 32, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH, in U. S. Treasury Notes. J. ROUTH WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Alexandria, Louisiana, April 18th, 1866.

SUCCESSION SALE
Estate of John J. Ninth Judicial District Court of said Parish, Parish of Rapides, and directed to the Sheriff thereof, will be sold to the highest bidder at the Court House door, in the town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, the 19th of MAY, 1866, the following property belonging to said succession, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in said Parish and State on the North side of the river and being all of section No. 26, (11) and lying on the Bayou Torca in Township 6 North Range 3 West, and containing the quantity of Five Hundred and ninety-nine 50-100 acres, also the North East half of the Section No. 27 in same Township and Range, and containing the quantity of three hundred and eight acres, and being the remainder of the said section not sold to Messrs. Bogan & Walker, on the first day of March, 1860; also all the buildings and improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH, in U. S. Treasury Notes. J. ROUTH WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Alexandria, Louisiana, April 18th, 1866.
April 18, St. Printer's fees \$18 00.

FANCY AND VARIETIES STORE
—and—
FAMILY GROCERY.

THE undersigned inform the public that they have opened, in the Brick Building, fronting the TOWN HALL, recently occupied by Mrs. Smith as a Boarding House, a

Fancy and Varieties Store and Family Grocery, Where they will keep always on hand, at the cheapest Cash rates, a full assortment in his line, such as:

FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY.
Tobacco pouches, Combs, Brushes and Tooth brushes, Segars, Best Cuba and American Pure white wine, Vioglar.

Brands of the choicest brands, Ale and Brown Stout; Teas of all brands; Tobacco, Smoking, Cut and best chewing; Cigars, Northern, Western, French, Biscuits of all kinds; Fishing lines, Hooks, Nets, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Cordials, Sauces, Mustard, Raisins, Corn and Spiced Beef, Pork, Mackerel, Salmon.

Can fruits of all kinds: French Pattes, Olive oil, Sardines, Etc. Also a full assortment of Blank Books, Pencils, Gold Pens and everything in the STATIONERY line.

In a word, let the public give them a call and they will find that their stock cannot be surpassed in this market.
JOHN FRASER & CO.
April 18, 1866, ff.

McDougall & Co.,
FRONT STREET,
Upper Corner Ice House Hotel,
HAVE constantly on hand a complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, Glassware, BOOTS, SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, —and— All kinds of PLANTATION SUPPLIES which they offer at the lowest market prices.
April 11, 1866, ff.

Periodicals and the latest Papers.
The undersigned will keep at his Tonsorial Saloon for sale, the latest New Orleans papers, and select periodicals and novelties.
V. W. PORTER.
April 11, 1866, ff.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria that he has located in town, and is now ready to undertake all kinds of BRICK work intrusted to his care.
E. G. CROPPER
April 13, 1866, 3a.

Alexandria Advertisements.

THE IRVING HOUSE,
—and—
DRINKING SALOON

The undersigned, has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened his

DRINKING SALOON
—and—
BILLIARD ROOM,
In the new brick building recently erected by Jacob Irving, on

FRONT STREET,
The corner below the Ice House.
He hopes, as heretofore, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

Julius Goodman
March 28th, 1866, ff.

DOCTOR CASSON
PRACTICES IN
ALEXANDRIA AND VICINITY.
—office—
AT HIS RESIDENCE,
March 28th, 3m.

DR. JAMES S. FISH,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Offers his services to the Citizens of Alexandria and vicinity. During the day he may be consulted at St. John's Drug Store. All orders left there will receive prompt attention. At night he may be found at the residence of Mrs. Carnal's on Second Street.
March 14, 1866, 3m.

Plantation for Rent or Lease.
MY "Berkfield" plantation, nine miles from Alexandria on Bayou Robert. No buildings on the place. Plenty of rails to repair fences. The lessee can pay rent in building cabins, gin, etc., if the work is approved. The plantation is one of the best in Louisiana, and will be leased for three years. For terms apply to Judge Manning.
THOS. O. MOORE.
Alexandria, December 8th, 1865, ff.

Another New Store!
NEW AND FRESH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS!
J. & B. WELLS, AGENTS,
HAVE opened a new and complete stock of Goods at the newly erected brick Store at the old stand of Jacob Walker, on FRONT STREET, opposite the Perry Landing.

Their stock comprises the following:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Woodware, Stone-ware, Tinware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Molasses by the barrel, half barrel or gallon.
Sugar by the hogshead, barrel or pound.
All of which is offered at the very lowest Cash prices.
December 13th, 1865, ff.

OUR JOB OFFICE.
We have the pleasure to announce to the public, and our patrons in particular, that we have received a large, full and complete lot of

NEW JOB TYPE
Of the most improved patterns, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch any jobs that may be entrusted to us. We can turn out in the best style of the art

POSTERS,
Both large and small,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS OF ALL SIZES,
Ball and Wedding Tickets,
BILL HEADS,
BILLS OF FARE,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
SUITERS' TICKETS,
Fancy Cards, Etc.

Our prices will be found fair and moderate. GIVE US A TRIAL.
MILLINERY STORE.
Mrs. Mulcahy
Has opened a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT and LADIES' FURNISHING STORE, on the corner of Fourth Street, next to the Government Stable, where can be found all goods suitable to ladies and their wants.
January 17th, ff.

STOLEN—\$50 REWARD.
STOLEN on Friday night, March 30th, from the "Hedgebrook" plantation, on Bayou Robert, ONE LAMB BROWN MAIRE MULE. For further information apply to
E. R. BLOSSAT,
April 13, 1866, ff.

THE THOROUGH BRED STALLION.
Will stand the present season, at Rose-lawn, the plantation of Dr. J. N. Taylor, on Corcoran, for twenty dollars the season and one dollar to the groom.
Good pasturing, two dollars per month.
Pedigree.
RAPIDES was sired by Nuncio out of a Glencoe mare, also bred imported Colonel Bingham, near Natchez, Mississippi. His sire, Nuncio, was bred and raised by Colonel Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and is out of the dam of the celebrated Wagner, by Herold, out of Delphine, by Plenipotentiary, the best race horse of his day in England.
He is a beautiful bay, black mane and tail, fifteen hands, three inches high, and seven years old this Spring.
CARROLL JONES
Rapides Parish, April 14th, 1866
April 18, ff.

Miscellaneous.

—A I Co.—
33rd Statement
OF THE



Cash Assets, - - \$1,067,455.80
Liabilities, - - - 211,991.43
Net Assets, - - - \$855,464.37

THIS VETERAN OF 16,000 FIRES
—STILL—
HARD AT WORK!
BY AN
Efficient organization of 4,000 practical Underwriters, from Nova Scotia to California, and Lake Superior, Mexico and the Gulf, harmonizing the science of averaging with commensurate rates for the advancement of the public welfare.

PLATTING TESTIMONIALS
OF THE
AETNA INSURANCE CO.
FROM THE
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Insurance Commissioner to the Legislature
—testimony—
"The Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, one of the most successful Fire Insurance Companies of this or any other country."

"Connecticut Companies follow the rules and practices of the Aetna almost as carefully as if they were embodied in statute law."

"As a result, pointing to excess of premium in New York Companies, the Aetna's successful management and solid rates are called to their attention thus:

"It still remains more a matter of wonder than imitation in the insurance world."

"By what subtle alchemy has this corporation been enabled to turn its full-paid capital into the philosopher's stone?"

"The extraordinary events which have distinguished its unparalleled financial history."

THE AVERAGE LOSSES PER DOLLAR OF THE VARIOUS STATES, AT THIS PERIOD OF THE YEAR, ARE ABOUT \$250,000 OF THE PROFITABLE DAILY BUSINESS STAYING NEARLY ONE PER CENT TO ALL INTEREST PERSONS. It is a business that does not neglect the Security of Reliable Insurance.

Policy issued without delay by
—A I Co.—
\$500 REWARD.
STOLEN from the undersigned, on the 6th inst., A FINE STALLION. He is a deep bay, supposed to be about 15 or 16 hands high; both hind feet white; stripe on this face; some white hairs in his mane and tail, and had a long fore-top; very small ears; seven years old, and a splendid saddle horse.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the horse and thief, or \$100 or the horse or any information that will lead to his recovery.
CALVIN S. GREEN,
Harrisonburg, March 28th,
April 18th, 4t.

Q. M. OFFICE,
Alexandria, La., April 18, 1866, }
To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
There are Vouchers remaining in this office for Wm. Burrell, E. Bousler, P. Brunet, M. Carroll, A. J. Curry, M. Gilman, J. Gramp, H. T. Jones, B. S. Lee and H. M. N. McKnight.

These Vouchers were given by Lieutenant P. J. Smalley, A. Q. M., 90th U. S. C. Infantry and A. A. Q. M., for wood purchased during the months of June, July and August.
Gentlemen, please call and get them.
CHARLES HAUGH,
1st Lt. & R. Q. M.,
51st U. S. C. I., A. A. Q. M.,
April 25th, 1866.