

Correcting History.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has published in the Belmont Daily Messenger several important corrections of the account published by the author of the "Life of General (Stonewall) Jackson." He thinks that this member of General Jackson's Staff was not sufficiently careful in his statement of the facts...

Page 217. "and Beauregard, after listening in anxious suspense to hear his name called upon the heights of Centerville, until the day and the battle were too far advanced for any retreat, relinquished the movement." The only tactics which remained for the Confederate General's were to bring up such reinforcements as could be spared from the centre and right successively.

Gen. Beauregard could not have listened for the opening of the battle at Centerville, for he had been sent there by Lee not earlier than half-past ten. If the centre and right had been ordered to Centerville, as the author states, they could not have reached it much, if at all, before 2 p. m. If those troops had been ordered into the action, they could not have joined in it—it would have been too late. As it was, of the three and a half brigades ordered up, two were too late, although those orders were dispatched at least as early as 11 o'clock a. m.

Page 253. "Now, then, said the more distinctly, was the time for vigorous action. Now, a Napoleonic genius, were present, would make this another Jena's splendid fruits." He would firmly press upon the disorganized masses; he would thunder at the gates of Washington, and republishing his accounts, rush blinding, like the lightning that shineth from one part under the heaven to the other, through the affrighted North.

The author surely does not expect rational readers to believe that this bombardment uttered in the army, or that our soldiers condemned their General for not being "a Napoleonic genius," when but one is found in all history. The "splendid fruits" of the battle of Jena were due to the fact that Napoleon, with about equal forces, turned the Prussian army before defeating it. Had it been able to take refuge in intrenchments covering the passage of a river a mile wide, those "fruits" would have been less than ours—which were, the preservation of the Confederacy for the time.

The masses referred to were less disorganized by defeat than our army by triumph. By "gates of Washington" is meant, I suppose, the fortifications upon which skillful engineers, commanding the resources of the United States, were engaged for several months—manned by double our numbers, half of whom had not seen the battle—and a river a mile wide commanded by the guns of a U. S. fleet. We attempted invasion in 1862 and again in 1863. First, after General Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and then after Jackson's victory at Chancellorsville.

On these occasions, the forces defeated were ten times as great as those repulsed on the 21st of July, 1861, and their losses twenty times as great. Yet those defeated armies met us at Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, so strengthened in numbers and spirit as to send back the victors to the rear. These events show how far, in July, 1861, our army could have "rushed blazing" through the North (if it could have crossed the Potomac) and how much the North would have been "frightened." The failure of invasions conducted by Lee, aided by Longstreet and Jackson, and the success of our army under the circumstances, proves that the Confederacy was too weak for offensive war, and is a conclusive argument in favor of the course against which the author declaims so vehemently.

A Romantic Story—A Forced Marriage.

SHE IS STOLEN FROM HER PARENTS A SECOND TIME.

A rather interesting case of "Now you see it, and now you don't," in which an over-fond father found and yet lost a daughter, transpired in this city yesterday. The opening scene in this drama may be discovered in Buffalo. In that city there has resided for many years a well-to-do old gentleman named George Tompkins, whose good or bad fortune, as the case may eventually consist in the fact of possessing a charming, intelligent daughter. She is still extremely young, not yet having reached her seventeenth year. As all maidens of this susceptible age, she doted on the mustache and otherwise good looks of a "nice young man," and would in all probability have married him but for the determined interference of her father.

George Tompkins would have none but a wealthy husband for his beautiful daughter, and to accomplish this end he promised her in marriage to a man almost of his own age, named Sweeney. Although this narrative may sound like a cheap romance from the current literature, yet the truth must be told, in spite of the maiden's most heart-rending appeals and remonstrances, this match did take place; Miss Tompkins and Mr. Sweeney about three weeks ago were made man and wife in the city of Buffalo, and according to the rites of the Catholic church, to which the groom subscribed. For two weeks did "May and December" abide together, and after the expiration of that time—the union having become altogether intolerable to the fair bride—she took secret flight from this city, where she has a brother-in-law residing.

This worthy personage, Mr. Layden by name, resides at No. 555 Archer avenue. Under his protecting wing the poor, frightened bird took refuge, and gave promise of regarding her wonted exuberance of spirits in time. But fate decreed that there should be no disturbance in these happy calculations. On last Wednesday night, on a late train, the old gentleman, the father, came hither, disembarking at Central depot, and took immediate steps to recover his lost child. That night he was met by little headway, however, but next morning, with break of day, he was moving and soon discovered the whereabouts of young Mrs. Sweeney. With this knowledge in his possession he proceeded to the Archer road station, and, with the consent of Sergeant Layton, received the escort of two able-bodied policemen to assist him in the recovery of his lost darling.

He went, he saw, and by means of his good "stars" he conquered. Triumphant he carried his captive to the station, and from there to the Rock Island house, on Sherman street, preparatory to taking an early train to the east. But the enemy during this time was not idle. The brother-in-law was on the side of forlorn love, and filled with a determination to rescue his sweetheart, he was accompanied. While the old gentleman was guarding the front door, Mr. Layden slipped in the back door and triumphantly carried off the prize. The father was not aware of the flight until the fugitives, singly enclosed in a carriage, were many blocks away. This is the situation of affairs at present; the terminus remains to be seen—Chicago Times.

A courtesan of Cincinnati recently palmed off a borrowed baby upon a merchant as his own, and, under threats of exposure, he having recently married, induced him to give her at times considerable sums of money—about \$1500 in all. At last she demanded, as a final settlement, that \$20,000 should be settled upon days for consideration, and in the meantime, through the aid of a detective, discovered the secret of the baby.

Special Telegrams from the Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Romero, the Mexican minister here, has received dispatches announcing that the Emperor Maximilian has been captured near Queretaro.

Senator Romero and the Austrian minister have been at the State department all to-day, and Mr. Seward has telegraphed to Minister Lewis D. Campbell that he has strong reasons to believe the report of the capture of Prince (?) Maximilian to be true; and he requests that every endeavor be used to prevent a repetition of the Zacatecas massacre, in the case of the prisoners captured, and to have the emperor treated as a prisoner of war.

Senator Wilson leaves Washington to-day, en route for home, where he will remain for a couple of weeks, for the purpose of settling up his private affairs, after which he will start on his tour through the Southern States. He is intimated to the Louisiana radicals here, that if they desire it he will make a public speech in New Orleans in their interest; whereupon they expressed their desire that he should do so, and engaged to give a grand reception on the occasion.

Mr. Sumner has decided to drop the resolution for the expulsion of Sausbury for the present.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Seward, after having further consultations with Senator Romero on the subject of the reported capture of the Emperor Maximilian, has come to the conclusion that it is, at least, premature, and in all probability entirely without any other foundation than a partisan mixture of inference and conjecture. He acknowledges that he was in the first instance entirely misled by the representations laid before him.

Bishop Rosecrans, brother of Gen. Rosecrans, is here using all the interest of himself and friends in an endeavor to get the nomination of the general for the Austrian mission.

Secretary Stanton and Gen Grant are authentically reported to be showing undiminished opposition to the removal of Gen. Sheridan.

Several senators have already left Washington and others are about to leave in a couple of days. It is probable that an adjournment will take place at the latter part of this week.

The President has recovered from a short illness caused by prostration from close and earnest attention to business, and is now again receiving visitors.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The delegation from Georgia, appointed to take steps for an injunction against the execution of the military bills, similar to those instituted on behalf of Mississippi, has arrived here, and will make application on Friday next for a writ to file their bill.

Jack Hamilton, of Texas, leaves Washington to-morrow, en route for New Orleans.

Shaffer has come forward as a candidate for the United States marshalship for the State of Louisiana.

Attorney General Stanbery to-day, told Judge Durell that members engaged in the fight for that office has been narrowed down from twenty-seven to two.

The treaty between Russia and the United States, by which the former cedes to this country all her possessions in North America for seven millions and a half of dollars, will most probably be confirmed by the Senate to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Austrian minister, on behalf of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to-day formally returned thanks to the government of the United States, through Mr. Seward, for the promptness with which the emperor's request for intercession on behalf of Maximilian, in hope of securing humane treatment for him should the fears of his capture be substantiated, had been responded to. He also expressed special acknowledgments for the directing of Mr. Campbell, the U. S. Minister to Mexico, to send special messenger forthwith to President Juarez with the necessary dispatches.

A report has been got up here, and there have been some efforts made to spread it and to induce belief in it, that the Austrian mission has been offered to Judge Durell. No such offer has been made, and the only foundation for it is that some of his friends got up a petition asking the appointment for him. As far as present appearances go, there is not the slightest probability of his getting it.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, states that the grounds on which the petition on behalf of that State, for an injunction against the enforcement of the military bills, is based, are entirely different from those taken in the case of the State of Mississippi, and consist principally of those afforded by reference to the original charter rights of the State. As in the case of Mississippi, Mr. Charles O'Connor is engaged in preparing authorities in support of the arguments to be made on the bringing forward of the case before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Russian, French and English ministers all sent official congratulations to Mr. Seward to-day, on the ratification of the treaty by which Russia cedes all her territory in North America to the United States.

Mr. Bodisco and a special messenger from the government of the United States are to leave Washington to-morrow, en route for St. Petersburg, to secure the ratification of the treaty by the Czar.

ence to the including of Vancouver's Island in the arrangement.

In the Supreme Court to-day, when the motion was made to file the Mississippi bill, Chief Justice Chase said a motion to file a bill was usually granted as a matter of course; but if, as suggested, the bill contained matter scandalous or unfit to come before the court, the court examines it or refers it to a master.

In this case the attorney general objects to the bill as containing matter unfit to bring before the court. That is the only point which can now be considered, and upon that point the court will first hear the attorney-general.

O'Connor announced himself and associates in attendance, should it be decided to argue both sides. The attorney-general said the Georgia bill lacked the point on which he proposed the filing of the Mississippi bill.

The Mississippi bill was in a legal sense scandalous, as it proposed making the President a defendant before the court. Sharkey said he had amended the bill, so proposed against the President as a citizen of Tennessee. Stanbery read portions of the bill, claiming that it was manifested against the President as President.

The Income Tax.

The New Orleans Picayune has made out the following form for the income return of 1866 under the new law. We reproduce it as a matter of reference and convenience. The readers will see at a glance the character of the articles to be returned upon, and the deductions to be made:

- 1. From the profits in any trade, business or vocation from which income is actually derived, or any interest therein whether carried on.
2. From the payment of debts in a former year considered lost, and which have not paid a previous income tax.
3. From rents.
4. From farming operations—amount of live stock sold, amount of agricultural products sold.
5. From profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1863.
6. From interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slack-water company, interest or dividends on stock, capital or interest in any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slack water company.
7. From dividends of any incorporated company other than those above mentioned.
8. From gains and profits of any incorporated company not divided.
9. From interest on notes, bonds or other securities of the United States.
10. From interest on notes, bonds, mortgages and securities other than those enumerated above.
11. From any salary other than as an officer or employee of the United States.
12. From any salary or pay as an officer or employee of the United States.
13. From profits on sales of gold or stocks whenever purchased.
14. From all sources not above enumerated. Gross income.

- DEDUCTIONS.
1. Exempt by law \$1000.
2. National, State, county and municipal taxes within the year.
3. Losses actually sustained during the year from fire, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits.
4. Losses on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1863.
5. Amount paid for hired labor to cultivate land from which income is derived.
6. Amount paid for the live stock which was sold within the year.
7. Amount actually paid for rent of homestead.
8. Amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding payments for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments whenever purchased.
9. Interest paid out or falling due within the year.
10. Salary or pay as an officer or employee of the United States, from which a tax has been deducted.
11. Interest or dividends from corporations enumerated above in paragraph six. Taxable income. Amount of tax at 5 per cent.

CARRIAGES, GOLD WATCHES, BILLIARD TABLES AND SILVER PLATE. (Schedule A.—Section 100, Act June 30, 1864, as Amended July 13, 1866.) Carriage, phaeton, cart, rickshaw, or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, and which is not used exclusively in the laundry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at exceeding \$300 and not exceeding \$500, including harness used therewith—\$5. Carriages of like description valued above \$500—\$10.

Gold watch, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at \$100 or less—\$1. Gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above \$100—\$2. Billiard tables kept for use, and not subject to special tax—\$10. Thirty-two tons of cast-iron pipe, kept for use, per ounce Troy—50 cents. Oz plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce Troy, exceeding forty ounces, used by one family—50 cents.

The Burning of the Lindell Hotel at St. Louis.

This building contained five hundred and thirty rooms. The St. Louis Republican says: "It has been stated that the bricks laid on the walls would be sufficient to pave an area of more than thirty-eight acres. This is in addition to 8,000 pieces of rubble masonry in the foundation; 35,000 cubic feet of cut stone in the front; 750 tons of cast-iron brought from twenty-seven miles of plastering; 810 windows, 650 inside doors; 3,240 pounds of copper for gutter; the plate glass used would cover an acre of ground, the floor seven acres. The sheet-iron or washboards, laid in a continuous line, would reach thirteen miles; and if a boarder desire to take a walk before breakfast he might travel through the corridor one mile and a quarter without going the same floor a second time. Besides the marble flooring and other flagging, 300,000 feet of flooring boards were laid, requiring 30,000 tons of carpet to cover them. Thirty-two tons of gas-pipe, 120,000 pounds of lead and 30,000 of iron pipe to supply it with water, besides 87,700 feet of steam pipe for heating it. Thirty-two miles of bell-wire was used. The actual cost of the building was \$950,000, which, with the ground (valued at \$326,400), makes the whole value \$1,276,400—not to speak of furniture, \$500,000 worth of which was imported and put in. So that when the house was fully completed and furnished, the whole property cost nearly a million and a half dollars!"

NOTICE.

THE TAX ROLL showing the assessed value levied upon the lauded property and buildings owned within the limits of the Corporation of Alexandria, as per Ordinance passed and approved on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1867, is now ready for public inspection and correction, and can be seen at the store of Julius Levin for the next thirty days. JOHN CLEMENTS, TOWN ASSESSOR. Alexandria, April 17, 1867—54.

A New York correspondent of an English paper states "that the ladies of Boston far outstrip the ladies of New York, and are much more intellectual." We should more a division of this question.

Oppression.

The people of the South can draw hope from the following article, and the bloody-minded Radicals learn the lesson that unjust tyranny is vain. The Jews, so poor, so despised, so oppressed, in— have now a Cabinet Minister in the same Government, and their financiers hold greater control over the welfare of the British nation than the Crown itself.

The following disabilities were imposed on Jews, in the reign of Edward I, of England: 1. No Jew shall come to or depart from England without a license, on pain of death. 2. No Jew shall walk or ride without a yellow badge upon his or her outward or upper garments, on pain of death.

3. No Jew shall condemn Jesus Christ nor blaspheme His Divinity, on pain of being burned. 4. No Jew shall stir out of his house or lodging on Good Friday. 5. No Jew shall strike a Christian on pain of having his right arm cut off. 6. No Jew shall kill a Christian, on pain that he be hanged alive on a gibbet, and be fed daily with bread and water, till he dies of the same offence.

7. If any Jew shall cheat a Christian and escape, all the rest of the Jews shall make satisfaction to the Christian so cheated. 8. All the synagogues of the Jews shall be suppressed, and if any of their Rabbis or Jewish Priests shall teach or preach against the Christian religion hereafter in England, all such teachers and preachers shall be burnt. 9. No Jew, on pain of hanging, shall transport any bullion or coin beyond the seas, nor deface or melt down any Christian coin.

10. The King's judges shall not hear the testimony of a Jew against a Christian. 11. No Jew shall be sworn upon the Evangelists. 12. The Jews shall have four judges, two whereof Christians and the others Jews, who shall try and determine all causes between Jews and Christians. 13. All the children of the Jews, as soon as born, the rector or vicar of the parish shall take from them, put such to nurses, and breed them up in the Christian religion, for which all the Jews must pay all charges.

14. In the exchequer appointed for the Jews, there shall be half Christians and half Jews; and both shall have equal power and different locks and keys to prevent fraud. 15. The Jews shall account for all the money they lay out, and for the profits, and return before the judicaries over the Jews as soon as they shall be required. 16. If any Jew shall be converted to the Christian faith, all his numerous acquisitions shall be converted to pious and charitable uses, but all his goods, estate and movables shall be his own, and not the King's, as formerly accustomed. 17. The Jews shall go to hear Christian doctrine once a week, and as many English Jews as turn Christians shall be free of England as if they were born of Christian parents.

18. No Jew shall cohabit with a Christian woman. 19. No Jew shall be buried in a consecrated ground. 20. No Jew shall correspond with any of the enemies of England. 21. No Jew's widow shall have any right of administration, but after the disease of her husband all the Jew's effects and movables shall be vested in the King, and the King shall be executor and administrator to all the Jews in England. 22. No Jew shall sue for his own debts, but in the name of the King and with the King's license; and if any Jew defrauds the King of his customs or other rights, he shall forfeit his all to the King.

The Memphis Avalanche makes the following notice of the recent death of that well known and universally esteemed gentleman of the old school "Uncle Ned Blackburn."

We received, yesterday, the painful information that one of Kentucky's oldest and most respected sons has died. Edward M. Blackburn, than whom no man in the State had reached more of years, and higher of regard in the estimation of Kentuckians, has passed to that future which will never give us to see or know, at the residence of his son, in Memphis. No man in Kentucky was more respected. Of vigorous physique, handsome and attractive person, and bland and sweet manners, which he preserved throughout life, he was noted as the model man of his time, and was respected by all with whom he came in contact. Of the most unquestioned integrity, of the kindest disposition and most generous and confiding nature, he was looked up to as the synonym of all that was pure, everything that was manly, and the perfect standard of the true and model man. Fond of the turf, he was regarded by the patrons of that exacting and manly integrity as the authority for every disputed point which might arise in its seasons of sport. He introduced, himself, many of the finest horses that distinguished the American turf, among them the celebrated Eclipse, which gave to his stables a reputation rarely equaled and never surpassed. In politics he was an Old Line Whig, the intimate personal friend of that giant oak of Kentucky politics Mr. Clay. Living near to each other in Woodford county, the friendship between them, political and personal, was more than a tie; the old man died when his great leader succumbed to the sword of death and passed to the world unknown. Now that he has followed him we do not hope that "heaven has opened its gates to receive him," and that he will enjoy a future as full of bliss as his life here was of charity and kindness.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION.—The Democratic Committee of Congress greet you with the news of the election in this State. The Democrats and Conservative elements have achieved a signal victory on these issues: In favor of representation in Congress by every State; immediate union on the basis of the Constitution; no usurpation of undelimited power by Congress; no military despotism in this Republic; no Congressional force bills to establish negro suffrage. On these issues we have swept the State by 800 majority on Governor and a net majority of 1,800 on Congressmen. We gain three of the four members of Congress. On these issues was the battle fought and won.

JAMES GALLAGHER, CHAIRMAN. A New York correspondent of an English paper states "that the ladies of Boston far outstrip the ladies of New York, and are much more intellectual." We should more a division of this question.

A Short Love Story.

A writer in the London Standard tells of an amusing love story; he says: "Look now, at this elegant Daumont and at that young and fine lady reclining as a tender flower at the side of her mother. Several cavaliers carol near the doors of the carriage; they are pretenders to her hand, for she is a rich heiress. Miss Zenobie has no longer cultivated innocent flirtation; she was fond of the honours which followed her everywhere—in town, in village, and in the ball room. Such is her candor that she is afraid to lose her court by marrying. It is why she has hesitated, retreated, declined till now. At last the day has arrived when she must bow to the will of her family. An opulent uncle has sworn that he would not leave her a cent without a husband. 'You have your enemies,' says that unmerciful uncle, 'only when you shall have made a choice, and tell me the name of the person you choose.' 'Bring your present to-morrow morning,' answered Zenobia, smiling. 'Then the uncle echoed the oracle; the pretenders were more languishingly amiable than ever, and four of them dared to ask her hand. 'When will you choose?' asked the uncle. 'The first I shall meet in 1867.' 'Of course Miss Zenobie told no one where she was to spend the evening. It was a Scotch custom celebrated by Walter Scott in 'Miss Zenobie renounced,' when she was to choose a husband. She said to the pleader of her lovers, 'I will marry the one whom I shall see first in 1867.' 'The four pretenders had followed her to the gate of her mansion, and they placed themselves in ambush to see if she would go out during the evening. After two mortal hours passed in observation and in the chilliness of the night, they came to the sensible conclusion that the race would fairly commence only the next day; and they agreed to abandon so fatiguing a post, and to take the field each on his own ground. 'Aurora had scarcely left fall through her rosy fingers a few rays upon the first dawn of the new year than each lover had arrived from different ways at the entrance of the mansion. 'Let us begin the attack,' said they, 'let us advance in one line; let us go in, thought it is rather early to pay visits.' 'And they knocked and were admitted. Zenobia's mother who had not been put in the confidence by her daughter, was rather astonished at those early calls; but the boxes full of bonbons the visitors offered to her, cut short her reflections. 'An hour passes, but Miss Zenobie does not show herself. One of the lovers could not conceal his uneasiness, and asked if the ladies had spent the night at a party. 'No,' answers Zenobia's mother; 'but at midnight my daughter felt unwell, and it is why she is not yet down.' 'We hope that her indisposition is not serious.' 'Not in the least. Zenobie, however, has been frightened at it, and she is insisted on being attended by a physician. As our medical man lives a long way from here she suggested that M. Rodolphe, our young neighbor, should be called in. 'Did he come? 'Yes; I could not refuse my daughter's wish.' 'But M. Rodolphe has not yet got his diploma; he is but a student.' 'That did not matter much; the indisposition was not at all dangerous.' Zenobia's uncle then entered the drawing-room, and said: 'I have just had my niece; she is reasonable; she has made her choice, which I approve of. Moreover, the fulfillment of a pledge was in question. She has sworn to choose among all her lovers the one whom she would first meet with in 1867. When this new year began—when the bell struck the last stroke of midnight, M. Rodolphe was at her side. 'Well,' said the uncles smiling, 'I am completely reassured as to my darling's health.' 'The four hunters of portions are now beating new bushes.'"

A War Anecdote.—While in winter quarters at Centreville, it came to pass that one of the rebel drummers (who was, on account of his conduct, not a particular favorite of the colonel of the Sixth Louisiana regiment) beat the wrong call. The colonel rushed out of his tent and meeting with the drummer he whipped it with a stick, and ordered him to go to his tent, and having done so, he returned to his tent, where he found his orderly, Fred, a German youth, of quite decent manners, sitting before the fire with a broad smile on his countenance, evidently suppressing outright laughter. "What is the matter with you, my boy?" quickly inquired the colonel, who was still excited from his corporal exercise. After some hesitation, and repeated questions of the colonel, he said: "That was not the drummer who whipped it; it was Sergeant 'No' of Company 'F.' who looks so much like him." The colonel now became so much enraged at Fred for not apprising him of his mistake, in time, and came near chastising the Teutonic youth; but his good nature and heart soon resumed their sway, and forth he sallied from his tent in search of the injured individual to make reparation. On turning the second avenue, he met the object of his search, grasped him by the hand, apologized in the most sincere manner, and the weather being cold invited him to his tent, and treated him to apple-dy. The appressed individual departed, and Fred was again seen smiling and snickering at the fire. This time the colonel waxed warm, and demanded peremptorily to be informed of the cause of his unbecoming behavior and suspicious merriment, when Fred, bursting out, said: "You treated the drummer to apple dy; that he looks so much like the sergeant of Company 'F.' whom you whipped awhile ago." "The sequel may be imagined, Fred got something, but it was not apple dy."

The Navasota (Texas) Ranger of the 23d gives the following particulars in relation to the killing of two United States soldiers near Hempstead in that State, mention of which was made in the N. O. Times some days ago. We also learn that the two soldiers killed near Hempstead had been guilty of great outrages on citizens; that they went to the residences of one of the parties implicated in the killing, flourished their pistols over the negroes, and in the absence of the owner took his shot gun. Shortly after their departure the owner arrived, and hearing of their conduct, he sent for three of his neighbors, and went in pursuit of the soldiers, determined to arrest and take them before their officer in command. When they overtook them they were asked to surrender their arms, but instead of which they opened fire, and their pursuers replied with the discharge of eighteen shots, killing two, and the other two making their escape. The citizens would have readily surrendered to the Commander of the Post could he have known the true facts of the case, but knowing that they had no disinterested witness to vindicate them before a military tribunal they considered it best to leave their families with their relations, and fly to another country where they would be secure.

The Result.

The Democrats and Conservative men of Connecticut send kind regards to their brethren throughout the Union. They have achieved a victory for the true principles of the Constitution. They have rebuked the Radical Congress. They have rebuked the men who are trying to introduce military despotism into our Union. They have rebuked the recklessness and extravagance of a fanatical party. They have sustained the principles of the Constitution. They have sustained the constitutional course of President Johnson and the doctrine of his veto messages. They fought the battle on great national issues. They met the bill of despotism lately passed by Congress, with all its supplements, by an emphatic protest. They demanded the Union for which our armies fought. They demanded representation in Congress for all the States. They demanded that the rights of the States should not be subverted, nor civil government in any part of the Union destroyed. They protested against the centralization of power and the usurpation of authority not delegated by the Constitution. They opposed negro suffrage and the force bills of Congress to fasten it upon any State. They protested against the assumption of power by an arrogant and fanatical Congress to repeal a section of the constitution of Connecticut, in order to open the ballot-boxes of this State to the African race. Clearly and definitely were the principles of the Democratic and Conservative voters defined. Squarely were the destructive doctrines of the Radicals met. Glorious and heart-cheering to the Union men of every State is the result.—Hartford Times.

The Celebrated Argyle Bitters—a pleasant tonic, made by E. B. Wheelock, of Wheelock, Finlay & Ball, New Orleans, for sale in Pineville by Benj. Turner.

NEW-SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS JUST RECEIVED by the ST. NICHOLAS

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Hardware, Nails, Guns, Castings, Cutlery, Carpenters' & Coopers' Edge Tools, House Furnishing Goods, Silver Plated Table Ware.

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which we offer at prime New York prices. Our ready funds in England for the purchase of these Goods enable us to compete with any New York House. Country orders by mail solicited to verify the above facts. Sole Agents for the sale of the Celebrated CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE, The Knickerbocker Cooking Range, The Economist Cooking Range, The Challenge Cooking Range and Hazleton Metallic Anticorrosive Boiler Bottoms. Apl. 17, '67-ly.

SUCCESSION SALE. Succession of } No. 125. CHARLES L. SMITH'S

PURSUANT to an order and decree of the Honorable the District Court in and for the Parish of Rapides, dated the 19th inst., and commanding me to sell for the payment of debts, the following described property of said Succession, I shall expose the same at Auction in the Town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY the 18th day of MAY, 1867. An undivided half of a Lot of Ground, situated in the village of Chenesville, owned in copartnership by Keator & Smith, with all the buildings and improvements thereon; an undivided half of a List of Notes and Accounts belonging to, and due the copartnership of Keator & Smith; and a List of Notes and Accounts belonging individually to the Estate of Charles L. Smith; deceased. TERMS OF SALE: CASH—in United States Treasury notes. For terms apply to J. R. ANDREWS, Sheriff. a17-45. Printers Fee \$13 50.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. DISTRICT COURT—PARISH OF RAPIDES—NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. No. 125—Estate of B. K. Hunter for Administration, &c. WHEREAS Neal Davidson, Administrator, has filed a Tableaux of Debts in this office of the Succession of B. K. Hunter; Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, within ten days from the date hereof, why the same should not be homologated. Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., April 15, 1867. J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

R. C. WEATHERLY & CO., COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS and General Commission Merchants, 164 COMMON STREET, (FRONT OFFICE UP STAIRS) NEW ORLEANS. For Sale. NELSON TAYLOR offers his large and commodious Store for sale, situated on Third Street, Alexandria. It would make a fine Warehouse. For terms apply to H. S. LOSEE. April 17-34.

ESTRAY. TAKEN UP and estrayed before me by Gattie Johnson—a DARK BAY HORSE, with blaze face, hind feet white, roach mane and short tail, left eye out, ten years old, thirteen and a half hands high, and branded thus: J-S. Appraised by Joel Merchant and Wm. Graham to be worth Twenty-Five dollars in currency. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within sixty days, or the said Estray will be sold according to law. Wm. RANDOLPH, a17-41—Printer's Fee \$7 50. J. P.

CIRCULAR.

THE attention of the Police Jurors of the several parishes of the State, and of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans, is respectfully called to Act No. 131 of the General Assembly, approved March 29th, 1867, which provides that each parish and said city shall be entitled to the same number of beneficiaries entitled, respectively, as fixed for the members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as prescribed in Act No. 7, approved March 4th, 1869.

The conditions of appointment remain the same as prescribed in Act No. 63, approved March 7th, 1866, which requires the beneficiary to be in indigent circumstances, and that fact to be clearly set forth by the President of the Police Jury of the Parish, or of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of New Orleans. The appointee must be fourteen (14) years of age. He must read and write well, and know arithmetic as far as ratio and proportion, inclusive, and the rudiments of English grammar and geography. The institution will furnish the beneficiary with everything necessary for his "maintenance and education," but clothing, a good supply of which, especially underclothing, he must bring with him. Whatever number of beneficiaries, in addition to those now in attendance at the Seminary, any parish or the city of New Orleans may be entitled to, under the act aforesaid, it is most earnestly recommended that they be appointed as early as practicable and directed to proceed to the institution without delay.

The Seminary is in a most prosperous condition, an institution in the south affording better facilities for acquiring a thorough literary and scientific education; and it would be a matter of deep regret were those to whom is entrusted the selection of the beneficiaries, to be dilatory in carrying out the wise and benevolent provisions of the law. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana, and Ex-Officio President of the Board of Supervisors of the La. State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. For further information, address D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, Post Office—Alexandria, La.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX! EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS! FROM MAGGIEL'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. ONE PILL IN A DOSE, ONE PILL IN A DOSE, ONE PILL IN A DOSE.

What one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable Globe: "Dr. Magguel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness." "No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. One of your pills cured me." "Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send another box to keep in the house." "After suffering tortures from bilious cholic, two of your pills cured me, and I have had no return of the malady." "Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Magguel's Pills cured me." "I had no appetite—Magguel's Pills gave me a hearty one." "Your Pills are marvellous." "I send for another box, and keep them in the house." "Dr. Magguel has cured my headache that was chronic." "I gave half one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day." "My nausea of a morning is now cured." "Your box of Magguel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left." "Send me two boxes; I want them for a poor family." "I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar." "Send me five boxes of your pills." "Let me have three boxes of your Salve and Pills by return mail."

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