

ALL THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Court—the following is the form proposed by Chase and adopted by the Senate: Mr. Senator, how do you like the President, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty of a high misdemeanor or crime, as charged in this article? The Senator shall respond orally or in writing only.

At ten o'clock the Senate proceeded to consider articles, each Senator having five minutes, and will continue in session to a late hour.

The following is gathered from several sources, and may be regarded as reliable: Grimes and Fessenden went through the list of charges against conviction.

Trumbull and Henderson were partly through when expiration of fifteen minutes stopped them, but argued in favor of acquittal. Howe and Sherman argued for acquittal on first, but conversion on second.

Radicals acknowledge it will be very close, but insist definitely they have the majority. Only the six mentioned by eight votes.

House—Joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the reconstruction acts, and instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote against such laws, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Resolution directing the committee on treatment of Union soldiers to inquire into the proposition of Confederate agents for their relief, was tabled by 75 to 41.

Resolution to adjourn from 10th to 25th passed by 68 to 37. This recess is for the Chicago convention. Bill extending charter of the city of Washington passed.

Stevens, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, are republican in State government which are republican in form and have adopted said constitutions.

Large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for ratification or rejection of the same; therefore, Be it enacted, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the constitutions of said States shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are now entitled to vote by said constitutions respectively, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been convicted, and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof.

Second, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the legislatures of said States by the constitutions thereof shall have passed, before the passage of this act, such legislatures may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the president of the convention which framed the constitution of such State.

Third, That the first session of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the ratification of the legislatures of said States respectively of article 14, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress.

This bill is made the special order for Wednesday, and is continued from day to day until reported of.

Bill proposed from same committee removing disabilities from some 200 citizens of North Carolina. Bill passed by 99 to 23, being over two-thirds, required for such legislation.

Stevens, with some disgust, in reply to a remark of the Speaker that probably they would be called to the bar of the Senate tomorrow, moved to adjourn to Wednesday. Under remonstrances from those near him, Stevens withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned to 12 to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 11, evening.—Speaking still continued to committed Senators, Morton, whom some considered doubtful, favors conviction. Senate adjourned.

ment bubble has burst—a belief which receives strength from a positive statement to the effect that the managers give up the case. The excitement in political circles is intense.

There has been great excitement in the city to-day, particularly among the impeachers, who are fearfully demoralized by the unexpected defection of Senators upon whom great dependence had been placed for the consummation of the party purpose in managing the prosecution of the President.

Feeling that something must be done to raise a dust under cover of which they could retire without observation, the Radicals have telegraphed to "loyal" Governors and editors in the Northern States to call mass meetings to sustain impeachment, and thus produce a still greater pressure upon refractory Senators than has heretofore been brought against them.

You may, therefore, not be surprised if a further postponement of the final vote shall be made on Saturday.

The Radical members of the House from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri held meetings to advise on the impeachment situation. The latter delegation have asked Senator Henderson to resign.

The Iowa delegation read Senator Grimes out of the party, and the Illinois delegation denounced Trumbull in no measured nor fastidious terms.

Go. Burnside was telegraphed to call a mass meeting in Providence to bolster up Senators Anthony and Sprague. Altogether, the repudiation manifested by the Radicals causes the liveliest satisfaction to the Conservatives.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A continuous rain throughout the day has caused a great quiet among the manipulators of the impeachment, but they have nevertheless been most industriously and earnestly at work.

The pressure and various kinds of influences brought to bear upon the remaining doubtful Senators is wonderful. Telegrams in great number are sent hence to various quarters urging that meetings be held to demand the removal of the President, also requesting petitions to be telegraphed by influential Republicans to Senators insisting upon the latter's votes for conviction.

Dispatches come in response, some promising to comply other declining to interfere in the matter, as it is a subject to be disposed of upon the solemn oaths of Senators themselves and by resolutions, at town meetings. A reply of this kind is said to have been made last night by Hon. F. C. Ingersoll, member of the House from Illinois, when called upon to sign his name to a remonstrance of politicians of his State against the action and proposed vote of Senator Trumbull.

How effective these extraordinary efforts shall be upon some of the Senators who it is proposed to carry by arguments, importunities and threats, may be problematical.

It is certain, however, that no outside pressure of any kind can affect the votes of the statesmen who have filed their arguments against impeachment, nor is it believed that any change can in this way be accomplished as to the status and votes of the other half dozen or more Republican Senators named as doubtful.

The extreme Radicals say they will get rid of the President by some means yet in reserve, and a Radical Senator from a Western State expresses it in this way: "We'll have that fellow out yet, even if we have to admit the Southern Senators to vote for conviction."

Upon the whole the observations of to-day do not indicate any material change in the views and claims of parties. The advocates of impeachment are not quite so confident of the removal of the President, whilst their opponents are about as firm now as at any time previous, that the verdict will be acquittal.

Senator Grimes was taken suddenly ill this afternoon, and threatened with paralysis. The report was instantly circulated and believed that he was dying. That his physician said that he could not live till morning. The statement created a general panic among impeachment manipulators; and the aim total of the effect of the Senator's demise at this juncture was immediately foisted up and discounted.

The tolerable fair health of Mr. Grimes this evening has upset these calculations, and I am happy to state that the Senator will probably be as well as ever by to-morrow morning.

Senator Conkling is quite ill to-night with inflammation of the bowels.

the object nor full details of their proceedings have transpired. Warden, the president's photographer, and Evans, the president's counsel, were before them.

The court of claims has awarded over half a million of dollars for abandoned and captured cotton, including one case of \$100,000.

Senators Henderson has addressed a letter to the Missouri delegation declining to resign or remain quiet unless he votes to convict. He is in doubt as to one of the last three articles, but does not state that he will vote orally on it.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It is this morning generally conceded by Radical members of the House that the verdict of the Senate will acquit the President.

They have discovered that there are certainly eight Radical Senators in favor of acquittal, namely, Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler, Van Winkle, Ross and Wiley, with almost a certainty that Anthony will vote with these Senators.

And this is now freely admitted by the Radicals themselves.

The only question with them now is whether to postpone the case to-morrow or let it go to a verdict.

It is conceded by all parties to-night that if the vote be taken in the impeachment trial to-morrow, the President will be acquitted.

The only question about which there appears to be a difference of opinion is whether the Senate will to-morrow take the vote, or postpone further action until another day.

The general belief is that a final vote will be had to-morrow, as most of the leading Radicals say it would be injurious to the Republican party to postpone a verdict, no matter whether it be for acquittal or conviction.

A caucus of Radical Senators who favor impeachment, (including Mr. Wade) considered the matter this afternoon and again this evening, and it is reported, determined that a vote must be taken to-morrow.

Senator Howard, who is yet quite ill, is to be brought to the Senate on a litter borne by four men. Senators Grimes and Conkling are sufficiently recovered to warrant their presence in the Senate chamber; so that it is probable there will be a full Senate when the vote is taken.

The estimate heretofore made in these dispatches as to the number that will vote for acquittal is now generally adopted.

Some of the Radicals say to-night that there will be thirty-four votes for conviction upon any one article; others admit there will only be thirty-two votes of that character.

No serious injury was sustained by Hon. Samuel J. Randall in the collision yesterday with ex-Gov. Jack Hamilton. Each of these gentlemen has a black eye as the only mark of the affray.

Hon. James Brook, M. C. from New York, is in receipt of numerous letters from persons in various parts of the country, proffering to go with proof before the investigating committee, when needed, of the alleged corrupt practices of Gen. Butler.

The State of Alabama has paid her interest on her bonds up to the 1st of November next.

A Child Brutally Outraged and Murdered.

[From the Utica Herald.] A most horrible tragedy was enacted on Saturday last at Pond Hill, about three miles east of Camden village. About three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a little girl, eight years of age, daughter of Levi Sanders, was brutally outraged a short distance from her father's residence, and then with a stone: The Sanders, who is a poor man, had promised some red wax by one of his neighbors. Between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., of Saturday, the father told the little girl to take a ball and go to the neighbors, about half a mile distant, and get the cream. She took the ball and started on her errand, the ball leading through a piece of road. Arriving at the neighbor's residence, she remained there a few moments, and then, in company with another little girl, started for home. The second girl, having gone a short distance with her, turned about and went back. A short time afterward, but no attention was paid to them, they being thought to emanate from a man who was afterwards arrested for the murder.

About 5 o'clock the father and mother became alarmed at the non-appearance of their daughter, and a search was instituted. The girl was traced from the neighbor's house to the road, and there she was found, and beside the road found the distinguished evidence of the murder—a stone covered with blood! A few rods further on was the place where the outrage was probably committed, as the evidence of a struggle was discernible on the leaves on the ground.

As soon as the news of the horrible crime was spread, a great inquiry among the neighbors was for the murderer, and deep were the vows of vengeance. In the piece of woods where the murder was committed and within about 40 rods of Sanders' home, lives, in a hut, a young man, 26 years of age, and named William Henry Carwell. Carwell was said to be a hermit, living entirely alone, and was said to be some distance away in the town of Camden. It is said that he has always been considered of a brutal disposition, and withal rather eccentric if not foolish. It is alleged that this man Carwell was seen through the woods before the girl passed, and that he was seen to be carrying some distance away in the town of Camden. It is said that he has always been considered of a brutal disposition, and withal rather eccentric if not foolish.

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Dying Words of a Patriot and Statesman.

COV. HELM'S WILL—A WARNING VOICE. [From the Louisville Courier.] The readers of the Courier will be interested in the following extracts we please before them from the late John L. Helm's will, on record in the Herdin County Court. It was written November 15, 1865, after he had been elected to the State Senate and just previous to his taking his seat in that body, and prior to the various Congressional usurpation enacted since the war: "Assuming it as probable that the Government of the United States, by force and fraud, and in contempt of right and justice, has more devotely attached to the State and national, and all law, civil or moral, deprive my representatives of their honor, I place those who have and may remain faithful and obedient shall remain in the service of the family on such terms as may be agreed on."

"I regard this act of the Government, looking at it in all its bearings and consequences, the greatest crime of this or any other age. In view of the consequences which, in my honest judgment, would flow from it, I was fixed and unalterable in my opposition to the late unhappy and desolating war; and now, in the performance of this solemn act, I thank God in the sincerity of my heart that he gave that direction to my mind. No man lived and breathed who was more devotedly attached to the Union of the States as formed by the compact—the Constitution as made by our fathers—than I was. I hold that it was formed by the free and unconstrained will of the people, and dependent for its perpetuity on the virtue and influence of the people, the fraternal affection of the sections, and the promotion of their mutual welfare. I was for peaceful adjustment and against war, believing, as I did, and now do, that war would be, and I now believe, practical dissolution, unauthorized by the Constitution, and against the spirit and genius of our form of government. The South was conquered, but in my firm conviction the North will sooner or later learn that she is the whipped party. The race of intellectual giants has passed off the stage. The moral laws of the people's zone; corruption and vice have had their hour and the day. The mass of the whole people have lost confidence in the rulers of the Government; they place no reliance in its justice and honor. This is a melancholy picture. But my mind is made up, that the future of this Government will have a downward tendency, and ultimately, and at no very distant day, will result in disintegration or a central despotism."

"This is an unseemly place to introduce my political opinions. I do it to solemnly impress my family with my opinions, in the firm hope that they will stand by the form of government as it came from the hands of our revolutionary fathers, and oppose modern reform. I believe the Abolitionists, as a political party, capable of any crime—possessing no redeeming quality."

Groesbeck's Great Speech. COMMENDED BY REPUBLICANS. Mr. Groesbeck's speech in defense of the President has created a great sensation in Washington. The telegraphic correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial speaks of it in terms of commendation. He says: "The speech, from the first sentence to the last, was a splendid effort; undeniable in its statement, almost resistless in its logic and beautiful in its diction. No audience has ever been more completely under the chain of a speaker, and no speaker has ever more exhaustively or more ably treated a subject in the Senate chamber. If he had occupied eight hours instead of five, there would have been no complaints from those who listened. Mr. Curtis has given the law of the case, and Mr. Nelson the politics. Mr. Groesbeck seemed to combine both without losing the force of either, and to add occasional beauty of expression which was entirely new to the case. His points against the different articles were singularly clear and conclusive."

On the tenth article, which relates to the President's speech, he indulged in a vein of satire which was strong as Dean Swift and pleasant as Sidney Smith. He read the text of a bill which he said would be a substitute for that article, proposing a punishment of fine and imprisonment against any one who shall speak disrespectfully of Congress or its acts. This was enjoyed, especially by Fessenden, who felt its bitter humor, and by Reverdy Johnson, who laughed at its sharp irony.

The first man to congratulate Mr. Groesbeck at the close of his majestic address was Ben. Butler. Chief Justice Chase already done so during the fifteen minutes of recess at 1 o'clock, though he had then heard only the first and by no means the best part of what was to be said. The city is full to-night of Mr. Groesbeck's praise, from hundreds who never saw or heard of him until to-day. It is universally conceded that no man has ever made a more favorable impression in a public speech.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—While traveling a few years since I was detained some days in one of our Western cities. My room overlooked a lane or alleyway, in which were several houses occupied by the better class of artisans, and I became much interested in one of these, so much that no sooner did I hear a glad shout from a little voice than I knew it was meal time, and "Daddy was coming," and I took up my point of observation in harmless and admiring scrutiny of the well-governed home. On the way in the father raised the rejoicing child in his arms, and gave it two or three resounding smacks; another one had crept to the door-sill, and this was lifted also, and his little cheek laid tenderly upon the shoulder, which was hunched up to bring it close to that of the father's. By this time the wife had brought a bowl of water, and a white, coarse towel, then she took the children down, applying also sundry pads, now on the shoulders of the little ones, and now on the broad fatherly ones; and while the husband gave a last rub of the hard rough hands, he stretched out his neck and kissed the pretty, girlish wife, who would be hovering near him. He said, "I am glad to see you, my dear, and more than one I found myself waiting time a benediction with tears in my eyes. It is so British to pass without a word of recognition of the Great Giver. The husband was a grave man, and the wife a lively, merry one, neat as a new pin, and very clean. I thought them wonderfully well matched, for there was no moroseness in the man nor levity in the woman, and when Sunday came, and the little household dressed in all their finery and all, went out to church, it was a sight to behold.—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith in the Herald of Health.

The Truth of History. "It is not always certain that measures of legislation; which take the name of those who happened first to offer them, owe the same obligation for paternity. Thus the Crittenden compromise resolution was suggested by Andrew Johnson, and the author of the Kansas Nebraska bill was not Mr. Douglas, but Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky."

We find the above going the rounds of our exchanges, in connection with what purports to be a correct statement of the circumstances under which Judge Wilnot became in public estimation the author of the famous "proviso" that bears his name. If our information is correct, the credit (?) for the "Crittenden Compromise" is not rightly given. Opposing, as we did at the time, the adoption of this "Compromise," as an insufficient adjustment of the controversy it was intended to settle, we nevertheless believe our sources of information as to its paternity were reliable; and if we were not intentionally deceived by honorable gentlemen, that plan was the joint work of John C. Breckinridge and Madison C. Johnson, the latter an eminent lawyer and a decided Union man of Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Breckinridge, as his intimate friend of that day known, was not a secessionist, at least not a secessionist *per se*, but was extremely anxious to preserve the Union on some basis satisfactory to both sections and therefore likely to be enduring. Mr. Johnson, his intimate friend, was not less desirous of satisfying the South by such concessions as would allay the fears and guarantee the rights of the Southern people; though he denied the right of secession, and held that even if it existed there was nothing in the success of the Republican party to justify its exercise.

These two conservative and patriotic gentlemen, differing widely in many things, agreeing in their devotion to the Constitution and the Federal Union, met often for the consideration of the difficulties and dangers of the situation; and if we are correctly informed, the "Crittenden Compromise" was the result of their earnest conferences. Through Mr. Johnson, it was put into Mr. Crittenden's hands, and as it met his hearty approval, he hastened to submit it to the Senate of which he was a member.—[Selma (Ala.) Times and Messenger.]

The Nigger and the Hen-roost. A friend who accompanied me had heard of a bargain in real estate on the hill-top above Jackson City, and we went up to look at it. There were six acres of fine land, and a two and a half-story house, habitable but modest, for \$1,000 cash. For \$3,000 more an entire lot, well preserved, could be purchased, adjoining the property.

Around the house some lusty silver parrot and rumples were. A good well garden and an unsurpassed view of the Capital City were among the advantages. Part of the land, freshly plowed, showed rich black and blue at the base of the fort. It certainly was a cheap property, on Arlington Heights, and only a mile from Washington.

We asked the tenant if the negroes of the neighboring village troubled him—"The sight of 'em troubles me," said this Last Family. "Dagon 'em. I do hate a free nigger! As to stealing, if that's what you mean, they steal nothing much but the chickens."

"Then they do take poultry?" "It's my belief," said the solitary tenant, "that there'll have to be chickens in a future state for the niggers. Heaven will be no hearer to him without hen-coop—'Pears to me that the chickens know him. They never cackle where a nigger comes. They roost low on his night. It's a night to this pint, gentlemen, that in the State of Virginia nobody but a nigger can afford to eat chocking in five years. The whole animal will be his specificity and monopoly. Chocking will be to a white family what pork is to a Jew."

"But why do the negroes confine their deprecations to poultry?" "The nigger aint got enterprise to steal anything bigger, he said, he'd no more steal a cow than he'd steal the capitol yonder. He's fond of stews. The chocking just fits his gizz-pot. The grease of it fits his joints. He loves because he stole it. He eats it out of sincere affection. He cooks it a night time, and biles it with the fatheps on. He hopes the fatheps will evaporate with the biling, but if they don't he goes the whole fowl, quills and all. Gentlemen, if there's any sincere happiness in this world it's a nigger eating a biled chocking on the sly!"—[Cor. Cin. Commercial.]

FAULPUL SCENE.—A Crazy Woman on a Railroad Train.—Four Men Unable to Handle Her.—A gentleman who came from Cincinnati, by way of Seymour, on Friday week, informs the New Albany Ledger that a fearful scene was witnessed on the Jeffersonville train, caused by the ravings of a crazy woman. This unfortunate woman, it seems, had got on the train at Indianapolis, with her three children, and was on her way to meet a brother in Louisville. Soon after the train left Union depot she commenced raving, broke several panes of glass out of the car windows with her fist, and tried to make her escape through the door of the car while the train was in motion. The car was filled with ladies, many of whom were terribly frightened. All the efforts of the male passengers to quiet the insane woman proved of no avail until she was finally thrown down and tied with a line. When the train arrived at Jeffersonville it was with difficulty that four men could get out of the train with her, and when they did succeed, they failed to get her in the Louisville omnibus. They finally had to give it up as a hopeless job, and she was let go. The last our informant saw of her, she was wandering along the streets of Jeffersonville with her three children dragging after her.

This woman seemed to have some sane moments, during which time she conversed rationally. She stated that her husband had left her. She seemed to be passionately fond of her children, to whom she clung with a mother's love.

The witty editor of the Louisville Journal says that the troubled waters around the White House must be very shallow, and the Radicals expect to get Johnson out and Wade in.

DIED.—On the 14th inst in this Town, after a long and lingering illness, in the 45th year of his age, JOHN C. JOHNSON, a native of Baltimore, Md., and a resident of Alexandria since 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Joseph Fellows vs. G. Mason Graham. Justice's Court—Alexandria, Va. (District Court—Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.)

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued from the Honorable the Ninth District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 6th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following property seized as the property of the Defendant, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, about two miles from Red River, on the north side, on the Bayou Patassa, containing one hundred acres, more or less; with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded on the south and east by lands belonging to Judge Henry Boyce, north and west by lands belonging to Mrs. Mary A. Hickman, also two miles.

TERMS OF SALE:—CASH in U. S. Treasury Notes, subject to appraisal. C. V. LEDOUX, Sheriff. May 6, 1868. Ids. Printer's Fee \$10.70.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Pratt & Ticknor vs. Mrs. Eliza Hule. Justice's Court—Alexandria, Va. (District Court—Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.)

BY VIRTUE of three writs of Fieri Facias issued from the Honorable the District Court, in and for the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suits, I have seized and will offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 6th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following property, seized as the property of the defendant, to-wit: 1 armoire, 1 bedstead, 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 3 chairs, 1 piano.

TERMS OF SALE:—CASH in U. S. Treasury Notes, subject to appraisal. C. V. LEDOUX, Sheriff. May 20, 1868. Ids. Printer's Fee \$4.95.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Robert C. Hyson vs. Joseph H. Hyson. Justice's Court—Alexandria, Va. (District Court—Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.)

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued from the Honorable the District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., on the premises of the Defendant, Joseph H. Hyson, in the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following described property seized as the property of the Defendant, to-wit: 7 mules, 1 work horse, 2 carriage horses, 1 saddle horse, 3 yoke of oxen, 11 ploughs, 1 set blacksmith tools, 1 carriage and harness, 2 ox carts, 1 four horse wagon, 1 buggy and harness, 1 lot of household and kitchen furniture.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months credit or bond, the purchaser being required to furnish good and sufficient joint security bearing eight per centum per annum interest from the day of adjudication. C. V. LEDOUX, Sheriff. May 20, 1868. Ids. Printer's Fee \$5.95.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Isaac C. Miller vs. Justice's Court, Alexandria, Va. (District Court—Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.)

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued from the Honorable the District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 6th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following described property, seized as the property of the Defendant, to-wit: One Horse.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH in U. S. Treasury Notes, subject to appraisal. C. V. LEDOUX, Sheriff. May 20, 1868. Ids. Printer's Fee \$3.75.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Sarah Levy, Executrix, vs. Moses Rosenthal, Garnishee. Justice's Court—Alexandria, Va. (District Court—Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.)

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued from the Honorable the District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House Door, in the town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following described property seized as the property of the Defendant to-wit: One Parish Warrant, No. 236, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars; also another Parish Warrant, No. 119, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

TERMS OF SALE:—CASH in U. S. Treasury Notes, subject to appraisal. C. V. LEDOUX, Sheriff. May 20, 1868. Ids. Printer's Fee \$5.00.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Henry Levy, assignee of Gray & Rosenthal vs. Alfred C. Lewis, Robert M. Allen vs. Alfred C. Lewis. Justice's Court—Alexandria, Va. (District Court—Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.)

BY VIRTUE of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued from the Honorable, the District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suits, I have seized and will offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 6th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House Door, in the town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following described property of the defendant: A certain tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, about two miles from Red River, on the north side, on the Bayou Patassa, containing one hundred acres, more or less; with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded on the south and east by lands belonging to Judge Henry Boyce, north and west by lands belonging to Mrs. Mary A. Hickman, also two miles.

TERMS OF SALE:—CASH in U. S. Treasury Notes, subject to appraisal. C. V. LEDOUX, Sheriff. May 6, 1868. Ids. Printer's Fee \$10.70.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Isaac Lacroix, Justice's Court—Alexandria, Va. (District Court—Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.)

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued from the Honorable the Ninth District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, to the last and highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following property seized as the property of the Defendant, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, about two miles from Red River, on the north side, on the Bayou Patassa, containing one hundred acres, more or less; with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded on the south and east by lands belonging to Judge Henry Boyce, north and west by lands belonging to Mrs. Mary A. Hickman, also two miles.

TRYSYR JOHN'S COUGH Expectoant.