

J. G. WHITE,

W. L. Sanford, J. L. Walker, J. W. Prescott, J. C. Wise.

We are authorized to announce W. W. WHITTINGTON, Jr., as a candidate for Parish Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN C. ROGERS will be presented to the Democratic Convention, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Rapides.

We are requested to announce the name of ROBT. P. HUNTER as a candidate for the office of Parish Judge. Subject to nomination before the Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce H. L. DAIGRE as a candidate for Parish Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

WHAT RADICALISM COSTS.

A glance at the enormous expenditures of the people's money by the Radicals will demonstrate at once that our salvation depends on driving them from office.

The Federal debt created principally by the Radical party amounts in round numbers to \$3,000,000,000.

To support the Radical administration it costs in taxation every year about \$250,000,000, while the Democratic administration of Buchanan cost, per annum, less than \$70,000,000.

The greater part of this enormous sum goes into the pockets of Radical manufacturers, Radical monopolists and Radical office-holders.

But the Federal taxation is not a circumstance to our State taxation under Radical rule.

The debt of Louisiana amounts in round numbers to \$25,300,000. Of this amount the Radicals have created in two years the enormous sum of \$15,000,000.

Besides the endorsement of bonds to corporations and monopolies to an enormous amount, all which the State will eventually have to pay.

This vast debt calls for taxation in the aggregate to more than six per cent.

Every acre of land a poor man buys is taxed to such an amount as to render it almost valueless.

Every look of cotton or ear of corn he raises is taxed.

His horse, with which he plows, and his cow, to furnish a little milk for his poor children, are taxed.

His humble two wheeled cart is taxed.

The little money he makes is taxed.

Every poor butcher or market dealer pays an enormous license.

Every poor mechanic, who keeps a shop, pays an enormous license.

Every poor store-keeper pays an enormous license.

Every dray or cart pays an enormous license.

Every fruit stand of a poor beggar, who tries to make a living, pays an enormous license.

Every poor peddler pays an enormous license.

Every man pays poll-tax—whether he owns any property or not.

Besides many others scarcely less onerous.

In addition the Parish taxes are enormous, caused by the expenses of criminal trials, produced by the inefficiency of Radical laws.

And the greater part of all these enormous sums goes into the pockets of Radical office-holders.

It enables them to build fine houses and ride fine horses.

They vote it away to their friends, who waste it on monopolies.

The people are plundered to feed the lazy and corrupt office-holders.

It is impossible for men, white or black, to live under such a government.

All, rich and poor, white and black, are interested in its overthrow.

Let the people speak at the November election.

Radical corruption will then cease, and Democratic honesty and economy will be triumphant.

REGISTER.—The time given the people of Rapides before the election, within which to register themselves as voters, is very short. Let no one delay this matter. Let every one come forward as soon as the registering board meets at his precinct, and be registered. No one can vote without registry. The old registration will not answer. Remember also that every man in the Parish can register.

We are pleased to learn from the business manager of the Thespian association, that that body will be fully organized in a short time.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Dispatches received since our last confirm the defeat of McMahon at Sedan, and the surrender of his army together with the Emperor Napoleon. Bazaine is still cooped up at Metz and his surrender is only a matter of time. He could be starved out in a very short time, but perhaps the Prussians, who are anxious to march on to Paris, may find it the more economical to take it by assault. Strasburg still holds out, but must surrender at no distant day. The way to Paris seems to be open, and a sanguinary struggle will doubtless soon take place under its walls.

In the meantime there is great commotion in the French capital. A republic has been proclaimed with General Trochu, the war minister, as virtual dictator. The people seem determined to defend their capital at all hazards. They feel confident that new energy will be infused into the troops by the proclamation of a republic. Meditation is talked of, favored in some quarters and opposed in others. No man can now see what the end will be.

The Parish Democratic Convention meets on Saturday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the approaching election. The most important of these candidates are a Parish Judge, Sheriff and three Representatives to the Legislature. Rapides, it is well known, has groaned under Radical misrule, for the past two years, and is now preparing, with a will and firm determination, to conquer and win a glorious victory in November next. Where there is a will there is a way, and we but express the opinion of all, who have hearts and souls, when we assert that victory is in our grasp and nothing but bad management, lethargy and bad nominations can prevent the acquisition of our most cherished aims. Now, all depends on the nominations made next Saturday. The delegates must act like men, discard all personal preferences, all family alliances, all favored rings, and look alone to competency, honesty and the good of the Parish. We tell them in time that the Democracy and the true people of Rapides look to them, with full reliance, to act rightly, give us these good nominations and all will be well. We want good men, faithful and true, young men, alive to the true interests of the Parish, not old fogies, old politicians; specially such who have been lying near the grave, in the trying times of the past two years, not heeding for one moment a struggling people overpowered by a large Radical majority. Some of these who have escaped being buried, have, with a Herculean effort, ridden themselves of their funeral garbs, and in their thirst for bread and butter, are again stalking around, ready and willing, to be considered and claimed as the saviors of the party and country. These are the men that the Convention must not notice for a moment, for beyond a doubt, the party and the whole ticket will be damned, beyond the reach of redemption, if such are nominated. We repeat, the delegates must act wisely and with forethought, or all is gone, all is lost. Victory is sure and certain, and nothing but bad nominations can defeat us. Let us hope, that in our next, we will record good and proper nominations, which is the true path to victory.

Every Saturday for September 10th is one of the handsomest Illustrated Papers ever issued. It contains European War Pictures—the Baden Prisoners taken at Niederbrunn; French Soldiers bathing at Nancy; A Prussian Outpost; Saarbruck; and Some Recruits for the South German Army. It has, besides, fine portraits of Made-moiselle Sessi and George W. Childs of the Philadelphia Ledger; a beautiful art picture, Morning in the Desert; and three admirable summer pictures—A Picnic in the Woods, by A. Hop-pin; Summer Days, by W. J. Henne-sy; and On the Beach at Long Branch, by C. G. Bush. Its Literary contents comprise able and very interesting Editorials on The Balance of Power, An Empire's Bull Run, On the Uncertainty of Things, A Desirable Calamity, etc. It has a full summary of Home and Foreign News, two additional chapters of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," a sketch of George W. Childs by James Parton, and other fresh and readable articles. Altogether, it is a remarkable number of this first-class family Illustrated Weekly.

We have received a prospectus of the New Orleans Military High School, which opened on the 1st Monday in this month. It is under the management of Messrs. T. B. Edwards and S. H. Lewis, both of whom are distinguished graduates of the State Seminary, and teachers of experience and qualification. We wish our young friends all success in their undertaking.

MOTHERS BE ADVISED.—Always keep a bottle of Dr. TUTT'S CELEBRATED EXPECTORANT in the house. It is a certain and pleasant cure for Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c. It is agreeable to the taste, and children take it readily. Go to your Druggist and get it at once, it may save the life of your little one.

The River still continues to recede.

Fatal Disruption of the Radical Party of Missouri.

A convention of the harmonious Radicals of Missouri was recently held at Jefferson City for the purpose of nominating a State ticket to be voted for at the November election. The contest for the gubernatorial candidacy was narrowed down to Governor McClurg, whose proscriptive principles are well known, and Ex-Senator Brown, who is in favor of the immediate enfranchisement of the 50,000 Democratic voters who were disfranchised for sympathy with the South during the late war. When the Convention met it soon transpired that the Brown delegates were in the ratio of about three to four of all the members present. A resolution was offered declaring that the time had come for the enfranchisement of every voter in the State, and was voted down by the McClurg delegates who constituted a majority. The Brown delegates then promptly withdrew and nominated Mr. Brown for Governor on a liberal platform. The regular Convention then nominated Governor McClurg on a proscriptive platform. It is understood, we believe, that there is to be a full Brown ticket for Congress and the Legislature, and that the Democrats will support it instead of nominating a separate ticket of their own. It will undoubtedly be successful.

Mr. Brown is a Kentuckian, a grandson of John Brown, one of the first U. S. Senators from Kentucky, and a grand nephew of James Brown, one of the first U. S. Senators from Louisiana. He was for many years the editor of the Democrat, when it was the organ of Colonel Benton. He was six years in the Legislature and four years in the Senate of the United States. In 1856 he made the first free-soil speech ever made in the Missouri Legislature. He is forty-five years old and a gentleman of more than average ability.

The Parish Convention.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of Parish officers will meet at the Court room on Saturday next at 11 o'clock. We hope that the same harmony which was manifest in the Mass meeting will also characterize the Convention. A sound judgment should be exercised in the choice of the candidates who are to carry the Democratic banner in the coming campaign. The times call for our best men. The State has certainly suffered enough from the corruption and ineptitude of the officers who govern us. It rests with the Democratic party to bring about a more healthy state of affairs. Let no one, too, be nominated about whose eligibility there is the slightest doubt. We cannot afford to throw away the fruits of victory by electing men who will not be permitted to take their seats.

The colored population of our Parish begin to feel the weight of Radical rule. The Tax Collector is on his round, and they are demanded the dough for their taxes. Their heads, their ponies, their corn, their hogs, their all and everything they possess, is taxed to support their carpet-bag friends, and having placed them in power over the men, who are their friends and real supporters, they have no right to murmur. They have sowed the harvest and must now reap the whirlwind.

The weather continues to be fine and clear; hardly a speck on the horizon, the mornings and nights having a smack of Fall. Cotton picking progressing, minus registration—loss of time and occasional Town visits. About half of the cotton of the Parish has been stripped clean by the caterpillars. Most of planters, thus injured, expect over a half crop. Cotton coming to Town very slowly.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?—Every citizen, from the highest to the lowest, in the possession of worldly goods, feels the weight of the enormous burden of taxes imposed upon the people of this State by the frauds and corruptions of the carpet-bag wing of the Radical party. They pay their money—that much the people know by the depletion of their pockets; but after that what becomes of the money? Oh, there the rub.

AFFABILITY.—This quality must not be confounded with politeness; the latter is the result of external polish, the former an indication of goodness of heart. When the Abbe Raynal was presented to Frederick the Great, surrounded by his generals, the monarch held out his hand to him, offered him a seat at his side, and said to him, with a simplicity worthy of the heroic ages, "We are both of us old; let us sit down together and converse." This was something more than mere politeness.

MOTHER!—The holy thoughts and memories that cluster around this name can never be so well expressed as in the calm utterance of the name itself.

What Does Reason Say?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. This is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This, therefore, is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperilled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy, and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

A CARD.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Sept. 8th, 1870.

To the Honorable members of the Police Jury of the Parish of Rapides:

As you acted so liberally in awarding me \$75 in Parish Script (No. 199) for waiting upon, clothing and feeding pauper James McWilliams from September 22d, 1862, till June 10th, 1867, you will now please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in presenting me with the above named script, which I deposit in the Democrat office for the purpose of purchasing a few bottles of champagne to stimulate your weakness, so as to enable you at your next meeting to repair vigorously for the liberal acts of your kind meeting, and enable you to hurrah for the noble sons of the South.

Yours with respect, J. B. SMITH.

WHAT DID IT?—Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

SODA WATER.

at JULIUS LEVIN'S.

They have a town near the seat of war which the Germans spell "Rohrbach." If we may judge from the number of roorbacks published by the two combatants, this must be the place from which both of them send off their dispatches for foreign consumption.

TEARS AND LAUGHTER.—Providence made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair and madness; and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason, being confined to the human species.

SHOCKS.—We often think that the shock which jars on the mental renders yet softer the moral nature. A death that is connected with love unites us by a thousand remembrance to all who have mourned; it builds a bridge between the young and the old; it gives them in common the most touching of human sympathies; it steals from nature its glory and its exhilaration, not its tenderness.

We are pleased to see that our young friend A. Bonito, having ceased to have any connection with the house of Eaton & Barstow, is connected with Tate & Co., whose card will be found in our columns next week.

GIFTS.—He gives twice who gives quickly, according to the proverb; but a gift not only given quickly but unexpectedly is the most welcome of all.

The Prussians got McMahon into a cul de sac at Sedan, and then sewed him up with their needle guns.

The French who settled down at Sedan found the sedan by no means an "easy chair."

ICE CREAM.

at JULIUS LEVIN'S

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6th, 1870.

Before Postmaster-General Creswell left this city for his summer recreation he received several propositions for the carrying of our foreign mails, but he concluded to make no decision upon the subject until the return of the President from his series of junketings, which is expected to terminate by the last of September. This is only one of the many instances in which the interests of the government suffer by the neglect of our galivanting President in not attending to his proper duties. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning and why should not Grant "excursh" while the country goes to rack and ruin? Hiram Walbridge lettered himself in the N. Y. Herald on Saturday and for the fourth time since Grant's election has re-nominated that worthy for the Presidency. I think the dodge will pay, I have expected ere this to have recorded the gift of a grateful president but it will come at last. He says, among a lot of stuff and fustian which will create a smile of contempt even among Radicals, that "We have a pure administration. No American need be ashamed of his President. The air has no suspicion of corruption and debauchery. A pure administration that is if Grant is counted in by Mr. Hiram, is good. I don't know how much "suspicion the air has," but the people, who read about the gold swindle of last September, in which Jim Fisk and Brother-in-law Corbin, figured, and the San Domingo scheme which was an immense swindle, and with the sale of Cabinet and other positions, facts too well known for contradiction, are more than suspicious. Yet Mr. Walbridge has the audacity to mouth about the purity of the President; why not write verses on the purity and cleanliness of pig styes in general? Mr. Walbridge also states "that the renomination of General Grant being a political and national necessity, the first step is to nominate and elect Horace Greeley Governor of New York. Mr. Walbridge wants all issues laid aside. He does not want to hear of protection or free trade. Of course he don't, but the people do and require some explanation of the course of the Radical Congress upon this question at the last session. The Radical platform in New York therefore, according to the hopeful Hiram Walbridge, must be, Horace Greeley; financial integrity; purity of the ballot or any cry which will bury out of sight the past year of Radical villainy. All this is from Walbridge's own head and if carried out will result in the re-election of our present pure chief Magistrate. The question now arises, what position has Hiram in his mind's eye? and will he get it ere the result of his prophecy and labors come about? When H. Greeley is elected Governor of New York there will be little doubt of Ullyses being his own successor. By the way Horace is named in connection with the English mission.

Bennett, of the New York Herald insists that he wears that same "old white coat" and shabby hat and thinks that he would impress the English with the simplicity of the American people. The Chronicle of this city publishes in full the speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, delivered at Terre Haute in that State. It is a rehash of the old war harangues and the manipulated Treasury report sent out by Boutwell as an electioneering document, and personal flings at the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, who has been re-nominated in the Terre Haute district, and ex-Senator Hendricks. The following sentence shows the spirit of tyranny which actuates Senator Morton and his party. Speaking of the 15th Amendment he said: "Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Hendricks, and Democratic politicians in Indiana, may resolve that it was done fraudulently and is not binding, but they might as well attempt to dam up the Mississippi river with a straw. It is the law of the land and not all the Democratic politicians in Indiana can pluck it from the Constitution." We have here no word of argument to prove that it was not, as charged, a fraud, but an open and defiant boast that it was passed, no matter, how by the Radical party and they glory in their fraudulent villainy.

With reference to Mr. Hendricks' very able speech at New Orleans, last winter, Mr. Morton says "that Mr. Hendricks' did not say "nigger" once." Senator Morton in his haste to serve his party has most certainly forgotten himself. He knows very well that his former colleague is a well bred gentleman and does not stoop to the use of slang or vulgar language, nor does he deal in personalities to which the most fastidious could take exception. Mr. Morton would give out the impression that Mr. Hendricks was in the habit of using the word "nigger" when he well knows such is not the case. Ex-Senator Hendricks' reputation as a polished gentleman, and liberal

Statesman in the broadest sense cannot be injured by the mean petty efforts of one who can never rise above the level of a bitter, spiteful partizan or the tricks of the politician. His whole speech gives evidence of the political slangwhanger and is devoid of any argument befitting a Senator of the United States. Such spiteful allusions instead of meeting the vital issues of the canvas only serve to show how weak the Radicals feel themselves to be.

I select the following, about Grant, as a specimen of his twaddle. "Whether he thinks too much about society, or whether he loves to be at Long Branch too much, or too fond of a fast horse, or whether he appoints Mr. Motley, or sends Mr. Frelinghuysen to his place is a matter of little consequence to the people, so long as the Government is so well and so ably administered." The italics are mine. If this is a defence of General Grant he may well exclaim "save me from my friends." If intended as a stab in the back, it was done with all the skill of an Italian bravo. It struck a most vulnerable spot. General Grant has just given another instance of his stupidity in supposing that he has the power to make or nullify laws at his pleasure, or else he shows his entire disregard of the laws of the country and willfully and despotically violates them to suit his convenience, whim, or caprice.

Some time since the Secretary of the Navy ordered that the sailors should not receive their usual allowance of rum, but should be allowed its equitable in money, which was done. Congress, at its last "head over heels" session, passed a law abolishing the giving to sailors either the rum or the money. This seemed to end the matter, but General Grant, with a fellow feeling and bowels full of compassion, issued an order giving the sailors their grog despite the law of Congress to the contrary. This is rather high handed. Does this straw indicate that his high mightiness will as General Frank Blair predicted make the effort to retain himself in power by the bayonet at the end of his term? The man who thus disregards the laws made by Congress would not hesitate to defy the people's wish in a case where his own ambitious ends were in question. The attempt made by General Grant through his army and his tools, to carry the election in North Carolina is an indication of what we may expect. It was thought that General Blair spoke at random in his prophecy, but the events of the past few months justify the people to be on their guard against the attempt of the Radical party, headed by General Grant, to retain by any stretch or usurpation of authority their present ill gotten power, now that they find it slipping from their grasp. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." The manager of the National Theatre has fitted up a box specially for the use of the President and family. The room in the rear will be the smoking room with lounge, chairs and where the President can retire at his pleasure, either to smoke or talk over affairs of State. A soft thing for Ullyses. Are we not progressing? What next? TREBLA.

Amendments to the Constitution

TO BE VOTED ON "FOR" OR "AGAINST" AT THE ELECTION IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

ARTICLE.—That prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the debt of the State shall not be increased as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

ARTICLE FIFTY, of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "The Governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected," shall be abrogated and stricken out of the Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE.—No person, who at any time may have been a collector of taxes, whether State, Parish or Municipal, entrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under the State government, until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections and for all public moneys with which he may have been entrusted.

ARTICLE NINETY-NINE of the Constitution to be so stricken out as only to include the following persons: "No person shall hold any office, or shall be permitted to vote at any election, or to act as a juror, who, in the course of law, shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or who shall be under interdiction."

RAMIE AT THE SOUTH.—Some of the planters in the South are not pleased with the Ramie plant. A Southern planter writes the Rural Carolinian that he has had some experience with Ramie, and has watched others who have had more; and he has several friends who would be glad to sell all the Ramie roots they have got; "and the probability is they would be glad to pay somebody to get the 'durned things' out of the ground." He says it is true, as some have asserted, that "after the second year weeds are not much trouble," and adds:—"Where it once gets a good 'grip' on a piece of land, that will be trouble enough for any planter who tries it as a 'spirited' experimenter." I don't know a man who wouldn't be glad to sell them. It will pay well as long as you can find buyers for the roots.

Our weekly thanks are returned to the clerks of the Era No. 9, Frolic, Julia A. Rudolph, Fortelle, Lotus No. 3, and Rapides for late New Orleans papers.

A Soldier's Dream.

"I dreamed," said the soldier, "that the day of judgment had come, and contrary to all teachings of my youth, it appeared that mankind were not to be judged individually, but by governments, by nationalities, and by States. The first government called to judgment was that of England; and as soon as the name of England sounded, the immortal Burke arose from his grave, and declared that he had lived and died in England, that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and to their country; and on his recommendation England passed into the celestial city.

The next Government called to account was the United States of America, and when the name of America sounded, Mount Vernon trembled, as the immortal Washington arose from his grave, and prayed that his government should not be tried as England had been, as a consolidated despotism but as a free sovereign independent States.

The first State called to account was old Virginia, and as soon as the name of Virginia sounded, the immortal Henry arose to his feet, and declared that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and the country, and on his recommendation, Virginia passed through the gates into the city.

The next State called to judgment was South Carolina and as soon as the name of South Carolina sounded, John A. Calhoun arose from his grave and declared that with all her faults he loved her still; that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and to their country; and on his recommendation South Carolina passed into the celestial city.

The third State called to account was the State of Louisiana when that sounded, Henry Watkins Allen, bursting asunder his beautiful flower-decked tomb, arose and proclaimed that he had lived and governed in Louisiana, but died in exile, that he knew her people to be loyal to God and to the Southern Confederacy; and on his recommendation Louisiana passed into the celestial city, amid the rejoicing songs of the heavenly hosts.

The next State called to judgment was the Lone Star State of Texas; and as soon as the name of Texas sounded, the immortal Houston rose from his tomb clothed in the habiliments of a soldier, spoke of the battle of San Jacinto, and declared that he knew her people to be loyal alike to God and to the country; and just as the Lone Star State was about to pass through the gates into the city that scullawag, Jack Hamilton, sprang to his feet, and swore that he represented the cow-pens of the Lone Star State, that he knew her people to be disloyal alike to God and the country, and on his ipse dixit, Texas went to hell." (Shreveport Bulletin.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING A TRADE.—Why there is such repugnance on the part of parents to putting their sons to a trade? A skilled mechanic is an independent man. Go where he will his craft will bring him support. He need ask favors of none. He has, literally, his fortune in his own hands. Yet foolish parents imagine that their sons should rise in the world, are more willing that they should study for a profession, with the chances of a moderate success heavy against them or run the risk of spending their manhood in the ignoble task of retailing laboriously at the accountant's desk, than learn a trade which will bring them manly spring, health and independence. In point of fact the method they choose is the one least likely to achieve the advancement aimed at; for the study of commerce, and kindred occupations, is notoriously overstocked while on the other hand the demand for really skilled mechanics of every description is as notoriously beyond the supply. The crying need of this country to-day is for skilled labor; and that father who neglects to provide his son with a useful trade, and to see that he thoroughly masters it, does him a grievous wrong and runs the risk of leaving by so much, to increase the stock of idle and dependent, if not vicious members of society.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES.—By recent diplomatic correspondence between Secretary Fish and Minister Siskies, it is shown that the Spanish government has proposed a decree postponing the emancipation of slaves in Cuba and Port Rico until the middle of the next century, notwithstanding the government had been committed to immediate or speedy abolition by General Pakenham. Secretary Fish has instructed Mr. Siskies to state to the Spanish government that the President feels it to be the duty of the government to impress upon the Spanish cabinet the policy as well as the propriety of making at once provisions for an earlier and more thorough emancipation of the slaves. He declares that the proposed decree will be looked upon with dissatisfaction by the civilized world, as well as disappointment by this country.

The man who has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potatoe—the only good belonging to him is under ground.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP and estrayed before me by Shelton Powell, in the Annacost Ward of the Parish of Rapides, ONE SORE-REEL ROAN MARE, about twelve hands high, four years old, and branded A, with a circle over it, on the hip. Appraised by W. A. Davis and Shelton Powell to be worth forty dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away within sixty days or she will be dealt with as the law directs. P. H. CAVANAUGH, Sept. 14-66. Printer's Fees \$15 00. J. P.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE RAPIDES Tournament Association, and all ideas interested in having another Tournament, are requested to meet in Alexandria, on Saturday, the 17th of September, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. W. WHITTINGTON, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.

I have been appointed Agent for the Driving Wells, from the House of Wynn & Farr, and are prepared to fill orders for the same. An experienced workman employed from the House. I. C. MILLER.

For Rent.

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE, immediately on the river bank, with a yard and shed attached. For terms apply to the undersigned. A. GANFIELD, July 27-14.

WANTED.

ONE COOPER to make molasses barrels, at one dollar per barrel. Apply to J. A. WILLIAMS, Alexandria, La. Aug 31-3.