



THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

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## THE DEMOCRAT.

### TERMS:

The Democrat is published Tri-Weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months. Payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent one. Ten lines or less of brevier type constitute a square. Personal Cards, when admissible, will be charged double the usual advertising rates.

### United States Marshal's Sale.

Maximilian A. Dauphin } No.  
vs. } 10730.  
Charles A. Phillippi. }

In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1885,

at 11 o'clock a. m., at the door of the Court House in Alexandria, La., the following described property, viz:

A certain tract of land together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, servitudes, privileges and advantages thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated, lying and being in the Parish of Rapides in this State, and known as the Long place, containing about twelve hundred and seventy-three (1273) arpents, be the same more or less, fronting on Bayou Rapides about twelve miles from the Town of Alexandria, bounded on the lower side by the Old Walker place and on the upper side by the lands of the heirs of Frank Bynum, being the plantation formerly worked by G. Mason Long, and upon which he resided, being the same property which was acquired by Charles A. Phillippi, the present owner, at a public sale thereof, made on the 24th day of February, 1877, by Nicholas J. Hoey, a duly licensed auctioneer of New Orleans, under and by virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, rendered in the matter of the liquidation of the consolidated association of the planters of Louisiana, No. 8014 of the docket of said Court, as will fully appear by the proces verbal of sale of said Auctioneer delivered to said C. A. Phillippi, and by him caused to be recorded in the conveyance office in said Parish of Rapides in book E, folio 305.—Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's Office, this the 31st day of December, 1884. JAMES C. WEAKS, United States Marshal Western District Louisiana.

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## PRINTING JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED at THIS OFFICE.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

William A. Griffin, } No. 2991.  
vs. }  
Andrew J. Rush. }

12th Judicial District Court, Parish of Rapides, La.

By virtue of and to satisfy a writ of fieri facias issued and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the Town of Alexandria, La., between the hours prescribed by law, on

SATURDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1885,

the following described property, to-wit:

The interest of the defendant, Andrew J. Rush, as heir in and to the succession of John H. Rush, said succession consisting of the following described property purchased from B. T. Lewis by John H. Rush, deceased on the 9th of March, 1876, act of sale recorded in conveyance Book D, page 336, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and being the undivided two-fifths of a certain tract or parcel of land, except the portion lying South of Horsepen creek, situated in Rapides Parish, this State, containing 584 acres, more or less, on the waters of Horsepen creek, and in section 29, Township 4, N. R. 2 East, to have as much front as will with forty arpents deep give the above quantity as appear by Register's certificate B. Nn. 738, dated March 26th, 1884, being the same property attached in this suit.

TERMS—Cash, subject to appraisalment. D. C. PAUL, Dec. 6—tds. Sheriff.

JNO. I. ADAMS, W. H. REAUD,  
J. G. ONG, F. A. BONITO.

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## "THE LAND OF DIXIE."

The following beautiful poem was composed by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hereford, of Dallas, Texas, who is said to be a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Scott. It was embroidered in letters of gold on a magnificent scarf of blue satin by the author and sent to the Texas Department of the World's Exposition:—

Where centuries with a ceaseless tide  
Sweep o'er the nations that have died—  
The nations that their course have run—  
There lies a mighty fallen one.  
In all her vestal robes, pure white,  
She perished in a single night.  
With prayers and tears and many a sigh,  
Her lovers saw her fall and die  
Upon the breast of Dixie.

They said: Alas! we might have seen  
Our lady fair a beauteous queen!  
And e'en the foe, with bated breath,  
Looked down upon her glorious death.

Alas! alas! then let her rest  
With laurel on her brow and breast,  
Enshrined let all her glories lie  
Beneath the ever radiant sky  
That spans the land of Dixie.

The blood flowed as the red, red wine  
Flows from the clusters of the vine,  
In waves above her peerless feet—  
Pressed out of lives that held it sweet

To perish; that 'twas half divine  
To sleep in death 'neath Freedom's shrine.  
They slumber on her tender breast,  
The truest, fondest, bravest, best—  
The gallant sons of Dixie.

Our dead, how dear! with eyes  
Tear-wet,  
The living think upon them yet!  
How sacred the memorial fires  
That love in human hearts inspires:  
They burn with ever-ceaseless ray  
As long as darkness follows day,  
And immortelles their blooms shall shed  
O'er marble couch or grass-grown bed,  
That holds the dead of Dixie.

Oh, wind that mingles with the roar  
Of waters by the wave-kissed shore,  
Or, like a blessing, breathes around  
Our homes with sweet, caressing sound;  
Thou bringest now upon thy breath  
No note of war, no dirge of death,  
But seemest to whisper o'er and o'er:  
"Come quickly, oh glad days of yore,  
To all the land of Dixie."

The bitter dregs are drained at last,  
The darkness dieth down the past,  
Thy trials all with triumph crowned,  
Thy noble sons, by toil embrowned,  
Have made of every battle plain  
A golden field of waving grain;  
Thy portals now are decked with flowers  
And peace and plenty in thy bowers,  
Oh, peerless land of Dixie!

—FROM among the many testimonials received we select the following written by J. H. Carter, a resident of Phelps Co., Mo., who says, "I have used Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters to the best advantage, and can honestly testify that it has done myself and family an immense good, and from my experience recommend it highly to all sufferers."

## BATTLE OF SHILOH.

ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON DID NOT ORIGINATE THE PLAN CARRIED OUT BY THE CONFEDERATES.

The admirers of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, and the many on both sides who say he was the greatest Confederate General in the late war, base their opinions mainly on the theory that the idea of the Confederate attack upon the Federal army at Pittsburg Landing originated with him. Johnston had had no opportunity for the display of military skill up to that time. The movement against Sherman on the 6th of April was the first really great display of military genius on either side down to that period of the war. It was the first time that either side left a fortified position like Corinth to attack a concentrating foe. It was so bold that Gen. Sherman on the 4th of April laughed at the idea of its being done. It failed because delay in marching with artillery over new made roads postponed until the 6th of April a battle originally determined upon for the 5th. Credit has always been claimed for and given to Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston for the conception of this daring scheme. The February number of the *Century*, however, throws a new light upon this subject, and represents Gen. Johnston as objecting to the movement when first suggested, instead of originating it. In a highly interesting paper entitled, "Notes of a Confederate Staff Officer at Shiloh," by Gen. Thomas Jordan, who was Adjutant General to Albert Sidney Johnston, we find the following:

After 10 o'clock at night on the 2d of April, 1862, while in my office as Adjutant General of the Confederate army assembled at Corinth, a telegram was brought to me from Gen. Cheatham, commanding an outpost on our left flank at Bethel, on the Mobile and Ohio Railway, some twenty odd miles northward of Corinth. Gen. Cheatham had addressed it to Gen. Polk, his corps commander, informing him that a Federal division, under Gen. Lew Wallace, had been maneuvering in his proximity during the day. Gen. Polk had in due course sent the message to Gen. Beauregard, from whom it came to me with his signed endorsement, and addressed to Gen. A. S. Johnston, the substance of the endorsement being: "Now is the time to advance upon Pittsburg Landing." And below were these words, in effect, if not literally: Col. Jordan had better carry this in person to Gen. Johnston and explain the military situation. G. T. B."

At the time Col. Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the United States, was in my office as my guest. I read the telegram aloud to him and immediately thereafter repaired to Gen. Johnston's headquarters, nearly a quarter of a mile distant, where I found him surrounded by his personal staff, in the room the latter

habitually occupied. I handed him the open dispatch, and he read it and the indorsements without comment; asked me several questions about matters wholly irrelevant to the dispatch or what might naturally grow out of it, and rose, saying that he would cross the street to see Gen. Bragg. I asked if I should accompany him. Certainly," was his answer. We found that Gen. Bragg had already gone to bed, but he received us in disabillie, Gen. Johnston handing him the dispatch at once, without remark. Bragg, having read it, immediately expressed his agreement with Beauregard's advisement.—Gen. Johnston thereupon very clearly stated some strong objections, chiefly to the effect that as yet our troops were too raw and incompletely equipped for an offensive enterprise, such as an onset upon the Federal army in a position of their own choosing, and also that he did not see from what quarter a proper reserve could be assembled in time.

As Gen. Beauregard had discussed with me repeatedly within a week the details of such an offensive operation in all its features and the necessity for it before the Federal army was itself ready to take the offensive, I was able to answer satisfactorily the objections raised by Gen. Johnston, including the supposed difficulty about a reserve—for which use I pointed out that the Confederate forces posted under Gen. Brackenridge at several points along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to the eastward of Corinth, could be quickly concentrated at Burnsville, and be moved thence direct to Monterey, and there effect a junction with our main force. Gen. Johnston at last assented to the undertaking.—Whereupon I turned to a table in Gen. Bragg's chamber, and wrote a circular order to the three corps commanders, Major Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee, directing that each should hold his corps under arms by 12 meridian on the 3d of April, ready to march, with forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes, and sixty rounds for each man to be carried as a reserve; three days' cooked provisions per man in their haversacks, with three more to be transported in wagons.

It will be seen that Gen. Johnston's objection to the movement were such as could not be removed in time to attack Sherman's lines at all. If his troops were "too raw and incompletely equipped" on the second of April, they could not have overcome that objection in time to be ready to strike Sherman before Buel came to his assistance, for Buel was then known to be within three days of Pittsburg Landing. Gen. Jordan was personally as well as officially attached to Johnston, and there will be none to dispute his word or question his motive.

—THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: "There is an ecclesiastical religious movement going on in the world which bodes future unity out of present multiplicity," but does not tell us what it is.