THE CONSTITUTIONAL.

C. W. BOYCE, PROPRIETOR. OFFICE ON SECOND STREET—BRICK ROW. BENJ. TURNER, PUBLISHER.

VOL. 1. ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, MAY 4, 1861. NO. 10

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Alexandria, La.—Will practice in this and adjoining parishes. d15-1y.

BARLOW & WADDILL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.—Office at Alexandria and Marksville. 1y21-1y

JOHN OSBORN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Alexandria, La.

☞ Office second door from the Post Office. August 12, 1860-1y.

L. F. PARKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Alexandria, La.

All business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. aug13-1y

M. R. AKIAH,—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Alexandria, La.

Will attend, particularly, to Succession Business, Adjustment of Executors Accounts, and all business of this character.

Prompt attention given to collections due parties at a distance, and to the general business of the profession. aug 12-1y.

HITCHORN & BARBIN,

WILL attend to any legal business entrusted to them in the Thirteenth and adjoining Judicial Districts.

☞ Office in Markeville. aug 12-1y

HYMAN & CAZABAT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Residence Alexandria, La.

☞ Will practice their profession in this and the adjoining Parishes. aug 12-1y.

Dr. W. Hobby,

HAVING recently located at Capt. Joseph W. Peaster, on Bayou Rapides, offers his professional services to the good people of the Parish. jan26-6m

DR. J. WISE HERB,

HAVING located in Alexandria, offers his professional services to the public. He can be found at his office at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Office opposite Court yard square. jan5-1y.

DR. R. L. LUCKETT,

HAVING located in Rapides, offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country.

Office on Dr. L. Luckett's plantation, Red River. aug 5-1y

DR. W. J. JOHNSTON & SMITH GORDON

HAVING united in partnership, will practice in town and country.

☞ Office on public Square, immediately in the rear of the Court House. aug 12-1y.

DR. M. SOLOMON,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.

HAVE permanently located at Pineville, La., and respectfully offer my professional services to the citizens of Pineville, Alexandria, and vicinity. 1y12-1y

DENTISTRY.

Drs. Lee & Davis.

DENTISTS,

Hard Street, above the Ice House (Reed),

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

DR. LEE tenders his thanks to the Citizens of Alexandria and vicinity, for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would announce that he has associated with him in business, Dr. A. W. DAVIS, late of St. Louis, Mo., a gentleman well endowed as a skillful operator, and has been engaged in the successful practice of Dentistry for ten years past.

Hoping by this announcement to be better prepared to meet the demands of the patronage and encouraged facilities to all who may require one of the various operations in Dentistry.

References will be given when desired. All communications directed to them at Alexandria, La., will meet with prompt attention. Teeth extracted when necessary with the aid of Anesthesia, preventing all suffering or inconvenience to the patient, and with entire safety and certainty as to the result. dec15-1y

Dr. J. V. Kilpatrick,

DENTIST,

HAVING qualified himself in all the late improvements in his art, offers his services to the citizens of Rapides in the various departments of his profession.

OFFICE AT THE FULTON HOUSE,

dec15-1y ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!

RAPIDES NURSERY

A. R. BRADLEY, Proprietor.

THIS Nursery is situated about one mile from Alexandria, (North side of Red River,) on the road leading to Holloway's Prairie, where FRUIT TREES of every description can be had at very moderate prices.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine my stock and. I will always be in attendance to wait on customers. Orders left with A. RACHAL, Agent, Alexandria, or at his office will be promptly attended to.

CRUIKSHANK & HYNSON,

HAVING purchased the Drug Store formerly owned by the late E. JOHNSON, keep constantly on hand

Pure and Fresh Medicines,

Paints, Oils,

Pure White Lead, Window Glass,

Books and Stationery, Wall Paper, a great variety

The very best article of Brandy, Whiskey,

Old Port, Madeira,

Sherry, Champagne,

and Claret Wines, Confectionary,

Pocket & Hunters Knives,

Tea and Chocolate,

Fancy Articles,

&c., &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to Physicians prescriptions. nov2

RAPIDES HOTEL.

SECOND STREET, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

JNO. BELL, SR., PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he can be found at the "GOLD STAND," his table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

☞ Attached to the Hotel is a STABLE kept by himself, where Horses and Buggies can be procured at all times. Also, Horses left in his care will be well attended to. jan19-1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my house and Lot situated on fourth street, near the residence of Mrs. A. E. Casson. The Lot comprises half a square. There is a new Dwelling House, Kitchen, Servants house and all buildings required for a residence. All new.

TERMS.—one third cash, balance on time.

C. HEILBRON.

DRESS MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MRS. DEVER would take this occasion to respectfully inform the Ladies of Alexandria and the Parish generally, that she is still carrying on the

Dress-Making Business,

at her residence opposite the residence of Dr. S. A. Smith. She is now prepared to cut, fit and make garments for Ladies and Children, in the latest possible style, and at very short notice.

Mrs. Dever takes this method of thanking the Ladies for their past patronage, hoping by strict attention to their wants to merit a continuance of the patronage for the future. nov2-1y

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA AND Natchitoches packet, **Wm. M. Levy**, Ned Packette, Master, Carter Beamon, clerk.—This new, magnificent and fast running steamer will ply regularly between the above named ports and all intermediate landings. d10-ds

NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA, NATCHITOCHES regular packet **Rapides**, Jno. C. DOWTY, Master, C. J. EARSTOW, Clerk. This favorite steamer having resumed her place in the above named trade will continue to run as a Regular Packet during the entire season. For safety, comfort and speed the Rapides is unsurpassed by any boat on Red River. Her officers are all experienced men. All business entrusted to her will be promptly and faithfully attended to. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. RACHAL, Agent.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—The new and magnificent first class passenger packet DE SOTO, H. H. Read, Commander, Geo. R. Remer, Clerk, will run as a regular packet between New Orleans and Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta Chute, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings.

She will commence her regular trips as soon as the water will permit, and continue throughout the season.

During the past summer the the De Soto has been built expressly for the Red River trade. Having superior accommodations, and for comfort, safety and speed is not surpassed, by any boat in the trade, the officers take this occasion to solicit a share of patronage.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to plantation and way business. oct18-ds

NEW ORLEANS, ALEXANDRIA, Grand Ecore and Natchitoches regular passenger packet **W. Burton**, SAM LAWSON, Master, having been purchased expressly for the above trade, will leave New Orleans on the sufficient rise in the River and continue throughout the season.

The Burton is unsurpassed by any Boat in the trade for comfort, strength or speed, and will give special attention to all plantation and way business.

For freight or passage apply on board or to A. RACHAL, Agent.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS and Shreveport C. S. Mail Packet—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's Barbin's and all intermediate landings on Red River. The new, elegant and swift running passenger packet steamer STAR LIGHT, CHARLES HAYES, Master, C. F. HAYES, Clerk, will make regular trips in the above. For freight or passage apply on board.

REGULAR RED RIVER Packet. The new, magnificent, fast passenger packet LOUIS D'OR, CHENEY JOHNSON, Master, will run as a regular packet between New Orleans, Natchez and Carolina Bluffs, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, Cotile, Alexandria, and all intermediate landings on Red River. During the low stages the Louis D'Or has been built expressly for the Red River trade, and for comfort, safety and speed is not surpassed by any boat in the trade. For freight or passage apply on board.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Alexandria, Normans, Barbins, and all intermediate landings on Red River—The entirely new, fast running, very light draught passenger packet steamer P. L. HODGE, JOHN SANDERS, Master. For freight or passage apply on board.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—For Hurricane and Carolina Bluffs, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, and all intermediate landings—The elegant new, fast running passenger packet Countess, GEO. T. WILSON, Master. For freight or passage apply on board.

NEW AND SPLENDID JEWELRY.

Fancy Articles of Every Variety at

T. STEBBINS',

FRONT STREET, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

THE undersigned has just received from New York a new and splendid assortment of

JEWELRY

of every description, and is prepared to furnish at the lowest prices, any goods in his line which is comprised of Watches, of all the best makers.

Diamond Breastpins,
Finger Rings,
Necklaces,
Ear Rings,
Bracelets,
Gold Chains of every kind,
Gold Pens,
Pencils,
Spectacles,
Forks, &c.,
Plated Ware,
Clocks,

And a general assortment of Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c.

☞ Orders for goods will receive prompt attention and a generous supply.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired with neatness and dispatch.

aug 6-1y T. STEBBINS.

GUNS, Canes and Revolvers. Just received a lot of Gun Canes, arranged for using Ball or Shot, weighing from 24 to 34 ounces—a very neat, simple, safe and efficient article. Also one Allen Revolvers, weighing only eleven ounces,—Best a pocket, of the most reliable weapons of self defence that can be found. For sale at

aug 6-tf R. C. HETHERWICK'S.

To the Ladies of Rapides.

MRS. ZENKER has just returned from New Orleans with a large and carefully selected stock of

LADIES FANCY GOODS,

and PARIS MILLINERY, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, feeling assured that her selections cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

No Lady in this Parish has any excuse for sending abroad for any article of dress, for she can be supplied at home with as good and as fashionable an article as can be had in New Orleans or elsewhere, with the advantage of being able to make her own selections.

Mrs. Zenker would call the attention of the Ladies to the

DRESS-MAKING,

department of her Establishment. She is now prepared to cut, fit and make garments of every description for Ladies and children, in the most fashionable style and at a short notice.

Mrs. M. A. ZENKER & CO.

oct27-tf Successors to Mrs. A. LEGRAS.

Notice to Payers of State and Parish Taxes and Licenses.

THE undersigned having qualified as Collector of State and Parish Taxes assessed for the year 1860, and State and Parish Licenses for the present year, 1861, is now prepared to receipt for Taxes and issue Licenses to all those who have not received them.

Traders and Peddlers might find it to their interest to call at my office or on my deputies, W. W. Smart or B. J. Rotenum, and arrange their dues at once. In default of Licenses being procured, I shall in every instance seize and sell property to satisfy the same.

All persons indebted for State and Parish Taxes are requested to hold themselves in readiness to pay the amount due to myself or deputies, otherwise property will be seized and sold to pay and satisfy the same without exception.

W. J. NEAL, Sheriff,

ja26, and Collector of State and Parish Taxes.

GUTTA PERCHA GIN BAND MATERIAL of all sizes, for sale low by

aug 6-tf R. C. HETHERWICK.

POETRY.

"It is the gift of POETRY to hallow every place in which it moves; to breathe 'round Nature an odor more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning."

BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers;
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was
dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade knelt beside him, while his life-
blood ebbed away,
And bent with pitying glances to hear what he
might say.
The dying soldier faltered, as he took that comrade's hand,
And he said, "I never more shall see my own my native land;
Take a message, and a token, to some distant
friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen, at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around
To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely, and, when the day was done,
Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.
And midst the dead and dying were some grown cold in wars—
The death-wound on their gallant breasts, the last of many scars.
But some were young, and suddenly beheld Life's morn decline:
And one had come from Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my mother that her other sons shall comfort her old age,
And I was my a truant bird that thought his home a cage;
For my father was a soldier, and, even as a child,
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild.
And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take what'er they would, but kept my father's sword;
And with fond love I hung it where the bright light used to shine
On the cottage wall at Bingen—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my sister not to weep for me and sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again with glad and proud tread;
But look upon them proudly, with calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
To listen to him kindly without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in its place (my father's sword and mine),
For the honor of old Bingen—dear Bingen on the Rhine.

"There's another—not a sister in the happy days gone by,
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning,
O friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning!
Tell her the last night of my life (for ere this moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain, my soul be out of prison),
I dreamed I stood with her and saw the yellow moonlight shine,
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen, fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard, or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting Hill,
That echoing chorus rounded through the evening calm and still;
And her glad blue eyes were on me as we passed with friendly talk,
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well remembered walk,
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,—
But we'll meet no more at Bingen,—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser, his grasp was
feeble now—
His eyes put on a dying look, he sighed and
rose to speak;
But some of his comrades ran to lift him, but the spark of life had fled—
The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead!
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly
she looked down
On the red sand of the battle-field with bloody corpses strewn:
Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen, fair Bingen on the Rhine.

From "Songs of the South."

WAR SONG.

Would I that you have me love thee, dearest,
With a woman's proudest heart,
Which could ever hold thee nearest,
Shrined within its inmost part?
Listen, then! thy country's calling
On her sons, to meet her foe!
Leave these groves of rose and myrtle;
Hang the dreamy harp of love!
Like young Kosciusko—scorn the turtle,
When the eagle screams above!

Dost thou pause? Let outards daily—
Do thou for thy country fight!
'Neath her noble emblem rally—
"God! our country! and for right!"
Listen, now, her trumpet's calling
On her sons to meet the foe!
Woman's heart is soft and tender,
But its pride and fondness go!
Shall she for her land's defender
Love! soldier! up and do!

Seize thy father's ancient falchion,
Which once flashed as freedom's star!
Till sweet Peace—the dove and halcyon,
Stilled the stormy strife of war!
Listen now! thy country's calling
On her sons to meet her foe!
Stand! above in mouldy bowers,
Sweet the altar and the dame!
Sweet is spring-time with her flowers!
Sweeter far the patriot's name!

Should the God who rules above thee,
Doom thee to a soldier's grave,
Hearts will break, for Fame will love thee,
Canonized among the brave!
Listen then! thy country's calling
On her sons to meet her foe!
Rather would I view thee lying
On the last red field of life,
'Mid thy country's heroes dying,
Than to be a dastard's wife!

But my heart now grows a prophet
And beholds afar thy brow,
With young glory's star above it,
Safe returned, before me bow!
Listen then!—thy country's calling
On her sons to meet the foe!
Leave these groves of rose and myrtle!
Drop the dreamy harp of love!
Like young Korner scorn the turtle,
When the eagle screams above!

French papers intimates that Mires will be released from imprisonment and enough of his property left him to continue business, but on a more limited scale.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen written on five thousand four hundred and seventy-six palm leaves.

From the N. O. Crescent.

Washington City.

From present appearances the chances are that the big fight between the Abolitionists and the Southern patriots will take place at, or near, Washington city. As there may be some of our readers who have never visited the Federal Capital, we propose to give some account of its position and surroundings.

Washington is situated on the north side of the Potomac, about 150 miles from its mouth. A small creek separates Washington from Georgetown, but as both cities are closely built up to the line, they are virtually one. Directly opposite Georgetown, across the Potomac, are the Arlington Heights. Arlington was the residence of the late George Washington Parke Custis, who died a few years ago, leaving the property to his son-in-law, Col. Robert E. Lee, of the Second Cavalry. The heights of Arlington are, we suppose, about one hundred feet above the usual water-mark of the Potomac. It is celebrated for a big spring of cool and delicious water, and is much resorted to in the summer time by picnic parties from Washington and Georgetown.

The distance from Arlington across to Georgetown is, we should say, about one mile. From Arlington to the White House it is two miles or more, and to the Capitol about three miles. Batteries on Arlington Heights might easily command the President's House and shell Old Abe out, scarcely allowing him time to put on that famous Scotch cap and long military cloak wherewith he first sneaked into his Capital.

But our forces can, if necessary, approach nearer to Washington than Arlington. There is an island in the Potomac, called Mason's Island, opposite Georgetown, and lying nearest to the Virginia side, connecting with the main land by a bridge. We can easily get on that island and throw up batteries. Georgetown is directly opposite, not much more than a quarter of a mile distant. An aqueduct, bringing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal across from Georgetown to the Virginia side, serves also as a bridge, on which our troops could cross if they wished to make an assault.

Guns of the heaviest calibre can be easily gotten to Arlington Heights, and, without much trouble, to Mason's Island also. Two or three railroads, connecting with Richmond and other points, run into Alexandria, which is six miles below Washington, on the Virginia side. From Alexandria, guns and munitions can be carried by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal directly up to Mason's Island.

The Capitol is not so easily commanded. That is a mile lower down the river than the President's House, and opposite the Capitol the river is a mile wide. Then the Capitol is more than a mile from the river. If we had batteries on the Virginia shore, opposite the Capitol, we might reach that building, but we will very likely have considerable trouble in planting our batteries there. But we can plant batteries on Arlington Heights without being in range of the enemy's guns, unless the Abolitionists cross the river and give us a hand-to-hand fight.

Washington is defended against any hostile approach, by way of the river, by a fortification about twenty miles below, called Fort Washington. This fort is on the Maryland side, at a bend in the river, and commands the approaches both above and below. Its regular garrison is four hundred men, and it mounts eighty-eight guns. The Marylanders ought to storm and take this fort without any delay. Then Old Abe couldn't get any more troops to Washington at all.

Besides this, there is an Arsenal at Greenleaf's Point, the lower end of Washington City, where the Eastern Branch empties into the Potomac. This is an extensive arsenal, not only supplied with small arms, but big guns. Several guns that we have captured at Yorktown, Saratoga, Vera Cruz, etc., are there. It will be curious if these guns, that are seized from a foreign enemy, should now be turned upon us by the Abolitionists. We almost believe that they would refuse to fire.

The report yesterday was that the Virginians are concentrating in large numbers and establishing a military camp at Acquia Creek. The telegraph says that Acquia is twenty-four miles below Washington. This shows how great a liar the telegraph is. It is sixty miles from Washington, instead of twenty-four. It is the terminus of a railroad from Richmond, seventy miles off. The Virginians can establish batteries there, and command the channel of the river. Having done that, they will then, after leaving enough soldiers to man the batteries, march across thirty miles to the Orange and Alexandria road, which will put them down within a mile of Arlington Heights.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, connecting Baltimore and Washington, having refused to transport Abolition troops, the idea now is to land them at Annapolis and march them across. But the Marylanders are concentrating along the road to dispute their passage. If the Virginians then can stop troops from going up the Potomac, old Abe's supplies of soldiers will be cut off. If those he now has in Washington do not fight better than they did in Baltimore, where they run like dogs, before a crowd armed only with brickbats and paving stones, Beauregard will have an easy job of it in driving old Abe out. He had better don that cap and cloak at once, and run while "times are good." That request of Beauregard's, that the women and children be removed from Washington, looks like "business."

Beavers.

The habits and habitations of beavers furnish many interesting lessons for study for the woodmen and hunters, whether scientific naturalists or not. In our boyhood the principal sources of information respecting them were the old dams and traces of dams that were found on every brook where we fished or hunted cowslips for greens. These beaver dams consisted of ridges of earth from our feet above the common level of the 'beaver meadow' flat, running each away from the brook to rising land. We could find great numbers of those dams when it would be hard to understand how they could ever make ponds of sufficient depth for beavers use. But the brooks in the primeval forest, before the inroads of civilization, afforded more water than in modern times, and in many instances the marshy pools which the beavers' habits require, by a natural process have grown up and filled to solid land. As in the older parts of the country no new works were found, it was generally understood that the beavers left and moved off whenever civilized settlements grew up near them, and we have been surprised to find in this region the evidence of so many living beavers.

There are two kinds of them, differing only in habits. For some reason now and then one of them usually wanders alone, and has only a hole in the bend of the river to live in, while they generally live in pairs or families, building houses and dams, providing stores in companies—hence the terms 'family' or 'working beavers.' The supposition is that the bank beavers are such as have for some reason come short of a mate, or for idleness have been driven from the ponds and houses; they are the sage animal every way only exiles. The law of industry among the working beavers is well attested to by hunters. Their dams or houses are built anew or remodeled every fall, and in a way to suit the height of the water during the succeeding winter or spring. The object of the dam seems to regulate height of the water at their houses, where they have two or three berths at different heights, where they sleep dry but with tails in the water, thus being warned of any change in the rise or fall of water. Some houses stand six feet at least above the surface of the meadow, covered with mud in the form of a round coal pit, but intersected with sticks of wood, so as to be strong, and the weight of three or four men makes no impression upon it.

A 'full family,' as hunters call them, consists of the parental pair and the males of the next generation, with their mates. When the tribe get larger than this they colonize. Some time in the fall all single ones of both sexes congregate from considerable distances, at the deepest lake in the vicinity, where they choose their mates; how ceremonious the nuptials we cannot say; then they all go home, the females following her mate, and all go to work, first putting the houses and dam in order for winter, then laying in their stock of wood, the bark of which is their winter food. They cut the streams some three miles for their wood, and run it down to their houses and then in some mysterious way make it lay in one pile at the bottom of the pond outside of the house, where they may take it in at any time in the winter for use. It is said that no human hands can disturb that wood without its rising and remaining afloat till the beaver has the handling of it again. The fall of the year is a busy time with them, and it is interesting to see their new dams in process of building, as we sometimes find them across large boating streams, and not unfrequently boatmen and river drivers tear away their dams and get a good head of water for their use. They usually build at the outlet of natural ponds, and sometimes flow large lakes and long pieces of dead water, but are always moving and accumulating. How they keep their teeth in order for so much eating, when the best steel would wear out, is a mystery. They cut logs some times a foot through, and every stroke of the teeth will cover the job. Two winters ago, near Ashland, some lumbermen encamped near one of their ponds. One afternoon they felled a tree across the lumber road, and before morning it was cut up by the beavers and handsomely piled out of the road.—*Arcadia Pioneer.*

THE REWARDS OF INDUSTRY.—The rich man pays dearly for health—the laboring man is paid to be healthy. Exercise is the best physician. Those who have strength and a good pair of legs, need not to be drawn about in a carriage. Carriages are fine things for doctors. The more they increase the more need there will be of medical men and drugs, and those who never work create for themselves weak arms, delicate hands, and infirm or crooked spines. Labor has its joys as well as its sorrows, and a far higher reward than that of wages. If this fact were better understood, no one would be idle. Far better is it to work for no pay at all, than to suffer the ills of having nothing to do. A good appetite, healthy digestion, and a free circulation of the blood, are among the blessings of labor.—*Elliot.*

God bless the Ladies.—The ladies of Nashville, to the number of several hundred, have formed an association for the purpose of making clothing for, and otherwise aiding, the volunteers for the South. Mrs. President Polk was elected President and the first day upwards of $1000 was received to further their patriotic aims.

Pure Pleasure.

Religion is rich with pure influences—for it is a principle infinitely varied—it presides over the different phases of human life, and sanctions and hallows them all.—Religion forbids folly, forbids excess, forbids an empty, frivolous living—and who wishes to live so? Religion bids us have a time for all things, and wisely live for a higher and purer destiny than any of this earth. It bids us not be profane or indolent, or licentious, or wasteful. Who wishes to be so? But it does not stop us of one true joy. It forbids not one innocent amusement. Look up at the sky—is not an expression of cheerfulness and joy there, blended with purity? Look abroad upon the earth—is not nature glad? Has not God dimpled the valleys into smiles and thrown sunlight over the water, and crowned the hills with rejoicing? It is true, life has many and grave duties; different spheres in life have different measures of duty—and the true conscience must always consult circumstances without, and the great law within; but pleasure and amusement—religion forbids them not; it gives them a more genuine and delightful ministry than anything else can. But not only this. It sows within us the seeds of an undying joy that fails not when outward means of happiness fail—when animal spirits grow feeble and low, when sorrows darken and care appall. This it gives us, shedding abroad a holy serenity on the heart, and imparting a calm lustre to the brow. It is a principle of truth, and therefore it allows us nothing that is treacherous; all that is grateful and good it opens for us in abundant measure. It reveals new sources of happiness. It makes the spire of grass and the star beautiful ministers of delight. And do we think that we must sacrifice pleasure by choosing religion as our guide and our end? It is a sad mistake, as they well know who cling to the chalice of sin, and drink the bitterness of its dregs. Do not hesitate to follow Christ, because you think your pleasure will be lost. Every real source of enjoyment, every truly pleasant thing it sanctions, and deprives us only of the evil and even for this it far more than repays us. It may check a boisterous folly, it bestows enduring peace of mind. It may put back the hand that reaches out after clustering deceits, but it lights the pale cold face with a smile in death. Nothing that is lawful now, will be less a pleasure then—it will be deeper and more beneficial.

HOW TO HAVE SWEET BREATH.—It is the easiest and simplest thing in the world to have, at all times, a sweet, inoffensive breath—aye, sweet as the breath of a new-born babe. In the first place, keep a clean mouth, which is easily done by having all decay removed, and the use of a good tooth-brush, with a little soap and water, night and morning. Common toilet soap will do, but castile soap is preferable, as it is more strongly alkaline, and contains less impurities. The teeth are decayed and filled with tartar, and discolored by the acids and vitiated secretions of the stomach and the mouth, which may be perfectly counteracted and cleansed away by soap, which is detersive. If the breath is made offensive only by the teeth, an observance of these directions will thoroughly and surely eradicate it. It may be necessary to go elsewhere for the cause, which is very frequently found, to the stomach. If so, it may be readily corrected by proper dieting. If the breath is bad from the cause, the tongue will be found coated, the stomach oppressed, with perhaps 'sheart taste' and acid eructations. Correct it by leaving off all dirty, indigestible character—cut off one half the quantity put into the stomach at each meal, and for a word for it, the remedy will succeed admirably, and you will be blest with sweet Nature's greatest blessing, a natural breath.—*Southern Home Journal.*

WHAT A VOLUNTEER NEEDS.—An officer of the St. Mary volunteers, a company now being formed here, and soon to depart for the seat of war, hands us the following article for publication. We cheerfully comply with his request.

Each man should be provided with a small strong linen bag, with strings, about twelve inches long by six wide, containing a small paper of pins, six or eight needles in a flannel book, some coarse thread, buttons, a little wax, half a yard of linen for cut fingers, and a comb and tooth brush. If as, is probable, the company be stationed at any point on the Southern coast, a mosquito net will add to the comfort and health of the soldier. This should be six feet long, three wide, and three and a half high, formed by simply by folding the brown ash, tent fashion, and closing each end by a triangle pin, a loop at each upper extremity will serve to suspend it.

These are things which can be easily done by female hands, and well done by no others.

A warm blanket, two red flannel shirts, two pair of drawers, two pair of woolen and cotton socks, and two pair of strong shoes, together with a tin cup, and a knife, fork and spoon, are requisite for every man, and every four should possess a brush and blacking. Many of these articles will be furnished by the Government. A small water proof box of matches, and a common pocket knife are always useful.

If our ladies will employ their taper fingers in providing the linen bag and its contents, they will add greatly to comfort of the volunteers, and mosquito nets will also unquestionably become the means of preventing much suffering and *bloodshed.*—*Attakapas Register.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PROTECTION OF WOMAN'S FOOT.—Women must go much in the open air at all seasons of the year, or become pale and feeble. But in order to do this, their boots must be radically changed.

As preliminary to this greatly needed reform, we must first get rid of the strange hallucination that where a strong man needs cowhide, a feeble woman needs only morocco; that where a strong man needs only a quarter inch of hard, impervious sole, a woman needs only a quarter inch of soft, spongy sole; that where the strongest Irishman needs thick woolen socks, a delicate, consumptive lady needs only a gauzy silk stocking. This singular madness must be first scattered.

But surely one need not seriously discuss such a matter. If women must go much in the open air at all seasons of the year, (and no one with five grains of common sense doubts it,) then it needs no argument to show that women should wear as much protection on their feet as men find it necessary to wear. Neither can it require much argument to show that these rubbers which prove so pernicious to the feet of men, must, to say the least, be quite as unhealthy for women.

Prescriptions for a Fashionable Lady.—Madame, allow me to prescribe for you. I have had a long experience in the management of delicate women, and believe I can give you some important advice. For the present, I prescribe only for your feet:

1. Procure a quantity of wooden stockings, not such as you lay at the store, under the name of lamb's wool, that you can read a newspaper through, but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in the country knits for you, thick as a board, that will keep your feet dry and warm, in spite of wind and weather.

2. If you want to be really thorough, change them every morning, having the fresh ones hang by the fire during the night.

3. Procure thick calf skin boots, double uppers and triple soles, and wear them from the first of October until the first of April. Make frequent applications of some good oil blacking.

4. Avoid rubbers altogether, except a thick layer, which you should have cemented on the bottom of the soles.

5. Hold your feet in cold water an inch deep, five or six minutes before going to bed, and have them rubbed hard with some one's naked hand.

5. Hold your feet in cold water an inch deep, five or six minutes before going to bed, and have them rubbed hard with some one's naked hand.

6. Now, Madame, go much out of doors at all seasons, and believe me not only will your feet have a good circulation, but, as a consequence, your head will be relieved of its pain and congestion, and your heart be relieved of its accumulations.—*Boston Journal of Physical Culture.*

FINGERS AND RINGS.—The selections of fingers for the ring is by no means an indifferent matter; it forms a course of study. The index or first finger next the thumb is the most majestic; it is that which the Hebrews called the finger of God, and is universally the indicative sign. It figures in advertising columns; on signposts it is delineated issuing from a clenched fist, to point out the road to follow; and the lover places it on his lips to command silence and circumspection. The gods of antiquity wore the ring of authority on this finger, as an evidence of their omnipotence. The example is still imitated by the popes and cardinals, bishops and others. The second finger from the thumb is the drum major of the hand, and like children of a commanding height, it grows and its body had grown to the detriment of its comeliness. Under officers of the line, superior cooks, who have had their affections blighted, and men to whom [illegible] development is an accomplishment, wear the ring on this finger. The third or popular finger has at all times been the third from the thumb, and the origin of this is so curious that we must pass it over in silence. It is maintained that an artery leads from it directly to the heart, and it is owing to this circumstance that the marriage rings are placed on it. Old apothecaries, in days of superstition, ranged their prescription with this favored finger, in presence of their patients. The days of the thumb's glory [illegible] when it was designed to open the touch-hole and handle the cartridge by the side of the first finger. Formerly, soldiers and physicians wore their rings upon the thumb. It was thought that this ring of [illegible] was usually very large, contained a [illegible] to disinfect a sick room, or fumigate a wounded warrior.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Female [illegible] contribute to health and [illegible] of the mouth. Its grasp, [illegible] accomplishment rather than [illegible] dwelling rather than [illegible] such ornaments as may dazzle by their brilliancy, and convince them of their own brightness rather than those which radiate [illegible] light till the lamp of life is extinguished. They are most properly termed [illegible] designed [illegible]—SATURNINY. [illegible] obtained, [illegible] to their owner as the [illegible] of a house after the term has expired.

☞ It is said that the ladies of Troy, have invented a new feature in their fairs. A parlor full of some girls set themselves down and allow the "fellows" to kiss them for twelve and a half cents per kiss. On [illegible] in one night. One [illegible] Jack [illegible] earth.

Romance of Real Life.—[illegible] George H. Yo[illegible] our neighbor, [illegible] Saturday morning that his [illegible] Company, the Fifty Little Guards, had received a furlough [illegible] quarter of his joy, and sorrows, [illegible] dier under the protection of his family, and at 3 o'clock, on the afternoon, his face took leave of his relatives and friends to share the fortunes of his Company in Virginia.—*Cincinnati (Ga.) [illegible]*