

DEFEND REPUBLICAN JUVENIS; NON DESERAM REBEL. — Cicero. JAMES G. TALLAFERRO, Editor & Proprietor. Harrisonburg: WEDNESDAY, — SEPTEMBER 24, 1857.

The Southern Commercial Convention recently held at Knoxville in Tennessee, decided by a heavy majority that Congress should be memorialized on the subject of the United States keeping a naval force on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade. This the government of the United States is bound to do by the Ashburton treaty. The article of that treaty which provides that our Government shall keep on the African coast a fleet of eighty guns for the suppression of the African slave trade, the Convention considers an insult to the South and requires its repeal. What good would that do, so long as the law of Congress is unrepelled that puts the African slave trade on the footing of piracy? Is the African slave trade a constitutional right that the South has cheated out of? If so, let it by all means be re-instated, and soon. The Convention goes for protecting the South against its enemies. Is it too late to get up a convention to derive means for the protection of the South against its friends? This in our opinion is the crying want of the time.

A Thousand Miles in a Thousand Hours.

At 2 1/2 o'clock this morning, James Lambert accomplished his task of walking 1060 miles in 1000 consecutive hours at Boylston Hall, and thereby completed one of the most remarkable feats in pedestrianism upon record. Such a contempt for the demands of nature as he has evinced during this trial, taxing his energies to their utmost in the endeavor to perform a deed which all reasonable people would justly consider impossible, has excited more than usual interest for his undertaking. He commenced at 10, A. M., on Tuesday, July 28, and, as stated, retired sine die from the ring this morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, having walked one mile in every hour for nearly forty-two days. His fatigue two weeks since was so great that even his friends abandoned all hope of his success; but he was "on his muscle," and, as he affirmed, "would walk until he fell upon the track." Within the last few days that weariness and stupor has greatly increased; and in walking his mile after being aroused from slumber only by great exertion, he would stagger and exhibit other signs of extreme lassitude. He was in this state upon the completion of the last mile.

The number of spectators throughout the day yesterday was very large, and even the late (or early) hour to which the completion of the affair was brought this morning there were crowds in attendance. He made his first miles in about ten minutes and his last in over double that time. At the signal which signified the termination of the 1000th mile, the pedestrian was warmly cheered and the company followed his example by retiring to their various places of rest. It is said that Lambert will receive about \$2,000 as the result of this affair. The parties betting against him are New-Yorkers, and they have had present here two representatives who alternated in "seeing fair play."

As Lambert will now have an opportunity of answering the requirements of his exhausted condition, it will be necessary to use the greatest care in regard to him for fear that he should sleep forever. His physician prescribes a thorough waking and exercise after three hours rest, and by a strict adherence to this treatment it is hoped that Lambert may regain his former strength. Since he commenced walking he has lost fourteen pounds of flesh and now weighs but 113 pounds.—Boston Post, Sept. 8.

WILD WOMAN IN MERANGO ALA.—Linden, Alabama, is all astir on account of a wild woman that recently appeared in the woods and hills of that neighborhood to a party of huntsmen. She is a medium sized woman, fair and quite naked, with the exception of moccasins. She runs with great velocity, leaping on all fours over every impediment like an antelope. The Linden-Jeffersonian says:

"When discovered by a party of huntsmen, she was concealed among some bushes, and ran away on their approach. This, we believe, the first instance of a wild person being seen in Alabama, and with the exception of the wild man, said to have been seen somewhere in the southern part of Arkansas, is the only instance we remember to have heard of."

Another editor, who was one of a hunting party who also saw her, says she was accompanied by a large ram of remarkable whiteness, by whose wool she held on when running up hills and springing over rocks. The ram, appeared very much attached to this wild and singular creature, seemed, like her defender and to warn her of danger and protect her. It appears that some fifteen years ago, a little girl, daughter of a French woman, residing on the banks of the Tombigbee river, was lost, as well as a pair of lambs. They were never after heard from—so that many supposed the little girl and her lamb had been drowned. The question now is, can this wild woman of Merango county, be the same? It is highly probable, but how she has existed during fifteen years in the woods, away from all intercourse with the world, is a mystery?

Mr. Jones, you said you were connected with the fine arts. Do you mean that you are a sculptor? "No, sir, I don't sculpt myself, but I furnish the stone to the man who does." "I say, John, where did you get that loafer's hat?" "Please your honor," said John, "it's an old hat of yours; that Missus gave me yesterday."

NEW THOUGHTS ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

The design manifested in the structure and order of the universe, the appropriateness of the material world and all its various appendages, both to the physical and moral condition of man, has long been an argument in support of the assumption, that a supreme intelligence is the source of all things; in other words, that the fact of design in all the works of nature enables us, independently of revelation, to infer the existence of a Supreme Being the cause or origin of all things. Blair and Paley and Lock have treated this subject of design with great ability. The Earl of Bridgewater who died in England in 1829, ordered by his will, the appropriation of a large sum to be applied as a premium for the best treatises that should be written on one or more subjects to be presented, illustrating the design apparent in the material creation. The celebrated "Bridgewater Treatises" were in due time produced by several master minds of the age each writer having his appropriate work. In these treatises the great argument drawn from design is presented in many various and very striking points of view.

On the other hand, infidel writers of great ability and acumen have constantly combated the argument. They have uniformly insisted that as there must at last, be a necessarily self-existent being it is equally as reasonable to take the material universe for that self-existent being as to assume that it was created and that its creator or cause existed from all eternity. Some of them have talked in still phrase of the formation of all things by the fortuitous congregation of elementary atoms that existed *per se* without beginning. That atomic particles, infinite in number, commingling with and acting upon each other during an infinite period of time, could produce combinations capable of presenting all the phenomena presented in the material universe. In fine, that Chance infinitely acting upon infinite self-existent material could make a world.

Whatever degree of sanction these opinions may receive either from the feelings or the judgment, it must be conceded that the argument from design as an isolated fact, is inconclusive and to a great extent unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding the force and ingenuity with which it has been urged, it advocates have never achieved a decisive victory over their antagonists, and in the judgment of mankind the case remains *his sub judice*, an unsettled question.

We have premised these remarks in order to present to our readers the masterly reasoning on this subject, by some of the great religious thinkers of our own day. We submit an extract from the writing of James Martineau, a professor in the Manchester New College, attached to the London University, with the remarks of his American Reviewer, a writer of uncommon power and great logical force. These logicians reproving on the one hand, the supporters of the argument drawn from design, demolish in our judgment, the contestants on the opposite side. On the question of design the Reviewer begins:

"We are more and more convinced that lack of reverence for human nature as the highest expression of God, and as the only fountain of a vital theistic theory, is the parent of the perils which have beset faith from the advance of science. If a man looks out of himself to find, in the fabric of Nature, a certitude of the Divine existence which his own spirit will not supply, he is in the atmosphere of materialism; and the intellectual juices of geology, chemistry, astronomy, will bring no cooling to his thirst. All such arguments as Paley's, and all chapters of Bridgewater Treatises, that attempt this climbing to God by rounds of induction from physical order, appear to us simply proofs of the fall of the intellect.

They fail, first, because the sweep of their facts is only finite,—less than one leaf, it may be, in the boundless forest of phenomena; and thus, if man is melted into mere equivalence with the rest of nature, the argument from design can lead only to suspension.—since we know not what a strict logic might draw from the whole testimony of things. If it can be presumed that a daisy can live without God, no argument that a firmament cannot is worth a rush. It cannot stand against Diderot's declaration, that, with types enough, and an infinite number of throws, he would throw the *lial*!

Then, too, they fail because the God their logic leads to must show more wonderful indications of design and skill in the proportion of his faculties, and how are we to answer the question, "Who made him?" If by the assumption of his self-existence, simply because there must be some self-existent substance, why not plant ourselves on the idea of a self-subsisting and evolving matter? What determines the reason to the opposite pole of mind? It is no logic such as generates the argument from design which does this; but the intellectual instinct of intuition, sweeping away the lines of laborious proof as paltry, that reason has no right to assume anything as the fountain of itself that is lower than itself. Infinite mind must be postulated, and the universe be studied as its expression; and until a man makes that his starting-point, he must live without God in the world so far as nature is concerned, for his mental malady is too deep for nature to cure. The propriety of an *idea* of God he may discuss, but no living God will unfold and consecrate his mind. Given the fact of God's existence, the moral value of science is to show us how glorious are his attributes; how penetrating his power; how wondrous his majesty; how diffused his presence; how delicate his art; how careful and minute his providence.

As the possession of any vital theism depends on our starting from man as above nature, and refusing to make any lower postulate concerning the Infinite than one which answers to his level; so it is of unspeakable importance that we make the essential and creative germ in man the type of the creative power that informs the universe. Systems of philosophy, when they come to this question of the source and character of nature, only show, on a large scale, the principle or faculty which the author chose from his own nature as the type-principle of humanity, and most worthy to suggest the essence of God. If the man believes more in the moral sphere than in the intellectual, as furnishing the nobler quality of truth, God will be a Holy Will; and no evidence of inexorable and indifferent law in the fields of space, or the catastrophes of the earth, will annul his confidence,—because the origin of it is drawn from the region of spirit, infinitely nearer to God, and therefore to be preferred as the mirror of his being. If thought stands higher as his type of excellence, the universe will be to him the outgrowth of the pulses of Infinite Thought; and fortunate will be the man if he saves himself by inconsistencies of logic from a Pantheistic world.

The study of ourselves supplies the color of our ontology. Mr. Martineau has struck the key-note of the true metaphysics in his recurring thought, that our only notion of cause is derived from will; and in the urgency with which he has insisted, against all the materialistic and the merely speculative philosophies, that the conception of will, enlightened by thought and guided by good, as it is the noblest conception we can form of man, is the only nucleus of a sound system of Divine philosophy;—unless, indeed, we attempt to feel after God in the hope of finding him more thoroughly in pre-Adamite strata and hazy galaxies, than in the structure and struggles of the human soul. It is pleasant to see, in the spirit and vigor of his system, how an acute metaphysics puts the Hebrew theology into the costume of modern science. And the tone of pride and peace which it enables a man to take in relation to the menacing advances of scientific order may be seen in this remarkable passage, which we quote from the criticism of Oersted's "Soul in Nature," in the Prospective Review for May, 1852.

"No Theist out to be alarmed by the encroachment of Science upon the region of indeterminate phenomena, her interpretation of free into necessary facts, or even by her ultimate threat of exhibiting the entire universe as a deludible. He ought by no means to resist or disown her progress in this direction, and to entrench himself as in a forlorn hope on the heights not yet within her reach. Let him rather anticipate her final conquest of a universal empire, and suppose it gained. His answer to any atheistic boast may then stand thus: 'I grant that you can now delude all things, and have won, in reference to nature, a clew of universal prediction. But the necessity of your sequences does not terrify me; for it is a necessity reigning only in your thought, and not dominant in the reality of things,—the necessity with which consequences flow from an hypothesis, not that which effects arise from their cause. If your stock of original forces, as conceived, and defined by you, were producible as operative facts, having a concrete history each for itself, they would doubtless be the producing source of all phenomena. But I see no evidence of their reality, and find them to be, not concrete existencies, but mere abstractions of the mind, fictions of analysis, formulas of computation, no more resembling the living agencies of things than the rules by which the astronomer catches a star's place would resemble the instinct of an angel's flight returning thither home. All that you have done is, to say how, if you had to deal with a dead universe, you would make it do in your absence just the work it does now; and you have devised a set of conditions which, if they could but find themselves perfected at the outset of events, might serve in place of Mind, if Mind could not be there. But if Mind can be there and is there, its competency to the voluntary production of the same effects cannot be denied; and we may then dispense with your set of conditions as real causes, and use them simply as a stock of substituted ratios, varying as the phenomena, and so serving to predict them. A lecturer on animal mechanics will explain to you the rationale of a Taglion's movements; will analyze the complexities of an attitude, and the requisites of the most graceful curve; will tell you how many score of muscles, and in what nice antagonisms, compose a gesture of equilibrium. And doubtless, if he could make a salutory automaton, with all the separate springs of which he speaks, he might set it on the stage with like effect. But in the performer herself, it is a simple power that does it all; the living Will, inspired with rhythmic and poetic feeling, and leaping, without once touching the steps of the scientific dynamics, straight from conception of beautiful form to the execution. As surely as this lecturer gives us but a quasi-dancer, so surely do physical systems the most perfect give us, instead of the divine reality, only Nature's hypothetical equivalent."

MINNESOTA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat announces that the Minnesota Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 29th ult. sine die, and says:

We hope to be able, in a short time, to present a careful review of the constitution. There is much in it that we approve of, and but little, very little indeed, of which we disapprove.

There is one thing about the constitution, gratifying to every Democrat; while its provisions bear ample evidence that its framers were impressed with a deep conviction of their responsibility to the people, by carefully securing to them every guarantee that their inherent rights and privileges would remain inviolate, yet the convention has taken care to banish from its articles every provision implying a sympathy with the fanatical dogmas of the Black Republican party of the day. It is a States' Right National Democratic constitution. What greater eulogy can be pronounced upon its framers than this?

A resolution of thanks was introduced, prior to the adjournment of the convention, to the Hon. F. H. Sibley, its able and impartial presiding officer.

LETTER FROM INDIANA.

WARASH RIVER, Ind., Sept. 10, '57.

Dear Independent:—Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie"—and right glad am I that it is so, for I am, before a great while, going to avail myself of that power and leave this latitude. Raised in the South, I am partial to her principles, and like the bold and generous traits of her citizens—have a good opinion of this section of my country, but dislike, "most cordially," a portion of its inhabitants; the "nigger-loving," infatuated fools—who say they are, through christian motives, working for the abolition of slavery—and who are, by their own deeds, in enticing from their masters and homes, slaves into poverty and homelessness, bringing upon themselves curses, where, by assisting those already among them, they might receive blessings and the approving smiles of a charity-loving God.

Not long since I found myself in the hot hole of abolitionism—Cincinnati. It is a lively city and pictures to a great extent the energy and improvement of the American people. After remaining a short time I took passage on the Ohio and Mississippi rail-road for Hoosierdom. Occupying a seat just in front, were two "Buckeyes," to the "Manor-born." The road from Cincinnati west leads along the bank of the Ohio river as far as Aurora, in this State, a distance of about thirty miles, and then diverges off into the country. One of the aforesaid Buckeyes, at tempted by his imaginary eloquence to impress upon the mind of his co-traveler the horrors of slavery—pointed to the picturesque and "lovely" Kentucky shore—drew a glaring account of the "wretchedness hourly felt in that and other States by the poor blacks, who are human, and have souls as well as us, and should be allowed the privileges justly due them by the Constitution—a right of fellowship—all men are born equal." His address was cut short by the whistle of the locomotive and the stopping of the cars at North Bend—Gen. Harrison's old residence. Some few of the passengers got out to look at the "old place," and among them were my two neighbors. Having been so much edified with their convincing remarks I kept my eye on them. Not far from the station was a carriage—its driver, a negro. Soon Buckeye got sight of him, and was as soon at the fore wheel shaking the muck-abused by the hand with all the warmth of true friendship. Truly, I thought, some men are born equal.

It is almost impossible to keep a negro within twenty miles of the Ohio river on the Kentucky side. Many persons have lost all their servants and are forced to rent out their lands to tenants in order to have their large farms cultivated.

Could you hear the language, see the gestures, used by the croakers of "all men are born equal," you would be both pleased and provoked. Pleased at their ridiculous words, and provoked that men who occupy generally a good place in the community, should use such wild expressions in regard to their Southern brothers, and who have never been south of Mason and Dixon's Line. I see by the Republican sheets that Kansas is "bleeding" again. O, ye Southern hot-bloods! Why do you do so? Why don't you stand back that humanity may be spread abroad and let the Black and White Rose be grafted together in order that they may diffuse their fragrance equally over all.

All the farmers are amply repaid for their labor this year by old mother earth, who is fairly bowed down by the heavy yield of all kinds of grain. Flour in Cincinnati was selling yesterday and day before at from \$4 80 to 5 25. The Irish potatoe crop is generally heavy. Corn will soon be sold at 15 and 20 cts. per bushel.

The Fairs held in every county gave the proper impetus to the farmer. Premiums are awarded for the least articles up to the best cultivated farm. Old Catahoula should try it.

The crisis in the money market is supposed to be over, as the Bankers are once more wearing untroubled faces, and smoking their Havanas with accustomed ease.

MORE ANON. MARRIED. On the 20th inst., by R. H. Cuny, Esq., M. B. H. TUCKER, to Mrs. M. A. QUISENBERRY, all of this place.

We were present on the above pleasant evening, and seldom has it been our lot to see an occasion so agreeable. Immediately after the two were made one, all present repaired to one of those supper tables, which to render it perfect is simply to say—The ladies of Harrisonburg did it—and in their style of doing up things of the kind upon such occasions. May propriety and happiness ever attend our happy friend and his fair lady.

Lost or Misaid. A PROMISSORY NOTE, which was in the possession of the undersigned, drawn by Edward Miller, in favor of J. W. Austin, for Seventy Dollars, (\$70) date not recollected, due 1st October, 1857. All persons are hereby warned not to purchase or trade for said Note.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Runaway in Jail. WAS COMMITTED TO JAIL IN THIS PLACE, ON the 26th inst., a negro man who says his name is HENRY WADDY, and who says he belongs to I. C. Bridger, who lives on the Onachita, about a mile and a half below Columbia. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches in height; heavy built; of a black complexion, and has whiskers; aged about 40 years, and weighs 150 or 160 pounds. His back is marked by a whip. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. J. M. STAMPER, Jailor. Harrisonburg, Sept. 23.

Probate Sale. ON SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF OCTOBER, next, within legal hours at my office in the town of Trinity, I will offer at public sale a Gold Watch, and a Land Warrant for 120 acres of land, as the property of the estate of Dr. Thomas Stuckey, deceased, on a credit of 12 months, purchasers to execute notes with approved security, stipulating interest, at 8 per cent. from maturity, until paid. F. ROBB, Sheriff. Sept. 23. pra. fee \$4

BUSINESS ENLARGED. THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform his friends and the community generally, that he is now in receipt of an unusually large and well selected stock of GOODS for the FALL and WINTER TRADE, Consisting of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, SADDLERY, CROCKERY, TIN, WOOD, WILLOW AND GLASS WARE. Together with a large assortment of PLANTATION DRY GOODS, and would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase to call and examine, assuring them that no effort will be spared to render it advantageous to purchase of him. B. MARKS. N. B. Highest cash price paid for cotton. Harrisonburg, Sept. 16th, '57. 6mo.

FRESH ARRIVALS!! THE UNDERSIGNED are now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Goods, all of which have been selected with great care and with a view to supply the wants of the community. We cordially invite the public to call and judge for themselves, promising that we are not to be excelled, as regards ARTICLES or PRICES. In our stock will be found a superior lot of READY MADE CLOTHING; every thing in the Dry Goods line. PLANTATION GOODS; GROCERIES; GLASS WARE; CROCKERY WARE; CASTINGS; A large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES; HATS; CANS; and CUTLERY; NEGRO RUSSETS, &c. Drop in at the same old stand on Catahoula street, near the Post Office. I. SHLENKER & BROTHER. Harrisonburg, Sept. 16-17

FALL STYLES, 1857. Great and Unusual Inducements! UNRIVALED STOCK OF RICH FALL GOODS! WHICH for elegance, variety and extent is UNEQUALLED! Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell our goods very low. You can have make your selections from a very large stock, selected with great care and attention at the North, and we promise that you will not go away dissatisfied with our prices. L. MAYER & CO. 150 pairs of Red Russets; 2500 yds. of heavy Kerseys; 2000 yds. Linseys. All of which we are selling at New Orleans wholesale prices. [Sept. 2, '57, 4-17-17.]

HARRISONBURG MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE OPENED ON the first Monday of October next, with the requisite number of competent instructors. All students will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the session, without deduction of lost time, except on account of sickness of a week's duration or more. RATES OF TUITION. First Course in English five months, - \$12 50 Second do. do. do. do. - 17 50 Classical Course do. do. do. - 25 00 Music, with or without drawing, Painting and Embroidery, \$5 extra. Painting, Embroidery and without Music, \$2 50 extra. D. D. SWINDALL, Principal. Sept. 9, '57.

Election Notice. AN ELECTION will be held in the different School Districts on Monday the 5th day of October for the election of Three School Directors for each District. The polls to be opened at the usual hour and the election held in the usual manner of holding elections in this State, and to be held by the present school directors, who will make due return of said election to me. In School District No. 5 the election will be held at the residence of A. R. Phillips. R. H. CUNY, Parish Treasurer. Treasurer's Office, September 8, 1857.

Proclamation. BY VIRTUE of a Proclamation from his Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, Public Notice is hereby given, that Polls will be opened at the residence of A. R. Phillips, in the parish of Catahoula, on the 2d day of November next for the election of A. Representative for the 3d Congressional District of this State. A Representative to the State Legislature, A State Treasurer, An Auditor of Public Accounts, A Superintendent of Public Education, A Parish Recorder, A Sheriff, An Assessor, A Coroner, A Justice of the Peace and Constable for each Police Jury Ward of the Parish. Commissioners of Elections at the several precincts will conduct the same and make due return to me as required by law. F. ROBB, Sheriff. Sept. 9, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at Richmond, Madison parish, until Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1857, for the following works: 1. The construction of a Levee across the mouth of Big Bayou, Crooks' bayou, and Cypress bayou, on the south side of the French fork of Little river, in the parish of Catahoula. 2. A Canal from bayou Gallien into Big Bondebe, near the south line of township 23 north of range 7 east, in the parish of Morehouse; said canal to be 1900 feet in length, 80 feet in width, and to have an average depth of 6 feet. 3. The Graving of the Diamond Island Bend levee, in the parish of Madison. The above works have been ordered by the Legislature and the Board of Swamp-land Commissioners of the State of Louisiana; but the undersigned will reserve the right of rejecting all bids, should the price be excessive. Proposals must state the price for each the levee and canal will be constructed per cubic yard, and for which the whole of the Diamond Island Bend levee will be set in Bermuda, so as to insure its being specially covered with the grass. Any information in regard to said works can be obtained on application to WILEY H. PECK, Esq., Engineer of the Fourth Swamp-land District, under whose supervision the whole will be done. E. B. TOWNE, Swamp-land Commissioner 4th District. Sept. 14-10 Oct. 10. [Madison Journal.]

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Devoted to the Monthly Magazine, Literature, Stock, Harper's New Monthly, and D. D. The publishers are S. S. Jones & Co. As the American monthly magazine is increasing so rapidly, we are the order monthly magazine, the price of the magazine is \$1.00 per annum in advance. We are the order monthly magazine, the price of the magazine is \$1.00 per annum in advance. We are the order monthly magazine, the price of the magazine is \$1.00 per annum in advance.

FOR SHERIFF AND CLERK. Obtained the consent of DRURY to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the parish of Catahoula, you will much oblige us by announcing him as a candidate for that office at the ensuing November election. We are, &c. HIS MARY FRIENDS.

Mr. Editor.—I did not expect to have troubled you with announcing my name as a candidate for office, but inasmuch as I have not, nor cannot share any of the profits of the present term, for which I was elected, I wish you to announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff in November next. TIMOTHY SPANN.

We are authorized to announce FELIX ROBB, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election. [ap16]

EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT.—Dear Sir, Please announce Mr. JACOB LANIUS name as a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the ensuing November election. We think old Jake will do us no harm. [ap16] MANY FRIENDS.

We are authorized to announce DAVID BROWN, for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing November election. [ap16]

FOR RECORDER. We are authorized to announce the name of L. GIP DUKE as a candidate for the office of Recorder at the ensuing November election. [ap16]

KENT M. DOWDEN is a candidate for the office of Recorder of the parish of Catahoula, at the ensuing November election. [ap16]

We are authorized to announce THOMAS D. NIX, as a candidate for the office of Recorder at the November election. [ap16]

JOSEPH P. MARSHAM is a candidate for the office of Recorder in and for the Parish of Catahoula; independent and disconnected with any party nomination, but running on his own merit and ability. [ap16]

FOR ASSESSOR. We are authorized to announce JOHN N. RILEY a candidate for the office of assessor of this parish at the ensuing November election. [ap16]

Editor Independent.—Sir.—You will please announce JOHN KITTERLIN as a candidate for the office of Assessor at the election in November next, and oblige his Many Friends.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT.—Sir: Please announce RICHARD DOUGHTY, as a candidate for the office of Assessor, at the ensuing election, November next, and oblige MANY FRIENDS.

We are authorized to announce W. J. LACY, as a candidate for the office of Assessor at the ensuing November election. [ap16]

We are authorized to announce JOHN Y. SNYDER a candidate for the office of Assessor at the ensuing election. [ap16]

PROBATE SALE. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Hon. D. I. Court in and for the parish of Catahoula, I, undersigned Auctioneer in and for said parish, proceed to offer for sale to the highest bidder public auction at the door of the Court house, in town of Harrisonburg, on

SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, the following property, to wit: The undivided part and share belonging to the minor heirs of Scott, deceased, of A Tract of Land lying on the north side of the River, in said Parish, containing 170 acres or less, and being the same tract obtained by John Scott in an exchange of lands with Adam, the metes and bounds of which more particularly described in the change of record in the Recorder's office in said parish. The minors under the said tract, being 85 acres more or less, are to be sold as above specified, under the direction of a credit until the 1st day of April next (1858). The purchaser will be required to give his promissory note for the price with one or more sureties equal in value to the purchase money, and to pay interest at 8 per cent. until the full amount is paid. The metes and bounds of the land to be retained on the part of the minors, security. DRURY M. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer. August 19, 1857. [ap16]

SHERIFF SALE. State of Louisiana, Parish of Catahoula, District Court. Wm. B. Dunn, Adm'r of the Estate of J. B. VIRTUE of a writ of *sequestratio* in the District Court of the Parish of Catahoula, in and for said parish, do hereby direct, I have appointed, Saturday, the 26th day of September, within legal hours, at Caldwell, District Attorney's office, in the Parish of Catahoula, to sell at public auction, the following property, to wit: The undivided part and share belonging to the minor heirs of Scott, deceased, of A Tract of Land lying on the north side of the River, in said Parish, containing 170 acres or less, and being the same tract obtained by John Scott in an exchange of lands with Adam, the metes and bounds of which more particularly described in the change of record in the Recorder's office in said parish. The minors under the said tract, being 85 acres more or less, are to be sold as above specified, under the direction of a credit until the 1st day of April next (1858). The purchaser will be required to give his promissory note for the price with one or more sureties equal in value to the purchase money, and to pay interest at 8 per cent. until the full amount is paid. The metes and bounds of the land to be retained on the part of the minors, security. DRURY M. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer. August 19, 1857. [ap16]