

2016

[Alexandria, LA] The Constitutional, August 4,  
1860-June 1, 1861

Vicki Betts

University of Texas at Tyler, [vbetts@uttyler.edu](mailto:vbetts@uttyler.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarworks.uttyler.edu/cw\\_newstitles](https://scholarworks.uttyler.edu/cw_newstitles)

---

**Recommended Citation**

Betts, Vicki, "[Alexandria, LA] The Constitutional, August 4, 1860-June 1, 1861" (2016). *By Title*. Paper 1.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/10950/651>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Civil War Newspapers at Scholar Works at UT Tyler. It has been accepted for inclusion in By Title by an authorized administrator of Scholar Works at UT Tyler. For more information, please contact [tbianchi@uttyler.edu](mailto:tbianchi@uttyler.edu).

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA]  
August 4, 1860 - June 1, 1861

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, masthead  
C. W. Boyce, Proprietor; Benj. Turner, Publisher, "The Union—Esto Perpetua"; vol. 1, no. 1

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, p. 2, c. 1  
For President, John Bell, of Tennessee. For Vice President, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, p. 3, c. 7  
Summary: Advertisements for the Ice House Cigar and Fruit Store, and the Ice House Saloon at the Ice House Hotel.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, p. 4, c. 3  
Summary: Advertisements for the Magnolia Coffee House, and Billiard Saloon; The Eldorado Coffee House, and Billiard Saloon; The Jewel Coffee House and Billiard Saloon.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, p. 4, c. 3

W. O. Dammon,  
Painter, Glazier and  
Paperhanger.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of the town of Alexandria and the parish of Rapides, that he has opened a Show in this town, one door below the Fulton House, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

Painting, &c.

All orders from the country for work, will be promptly attended to.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, p. 4, c. 3

J. Goulden.  
House Sign & Ornamental  
Painter,  
Glazier, Paper Hanger, and Imitator of  
Wood and Marble.  
Flags, Banners and Transparencies  
Executed in Short Notice.

Plantation work strictly attended to. Shop in the rear of Rapides Hotel, on the corner of Third street.

References:

E. Johnson, S. K. Johnson, Druggists, W. O. Winn, and Dr. S. P. Ward.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, p. 4, c. 6

Eagle Line.  
Great Eastern and Western  
Line of Stages.  
Central Route Through Louisiana  
and Texas.  
From Alexandria Louisiana,  
--To—  
Nacogdoches Texas.

Connecting with the Eastern Mail at Alexandria, from New Orleans, also, with the  
Western Line of Stages, from Nacogdoches to

Douglas,

Linwood,

Alto,

Crockett, to

Cincinnati, to

Huntsville.

Also, connects with the Line of Stages to

Tyler, and to

Henderson and

Mount Pleasant.

N. C. Taylor,

Proprietors.

Stages leave Alexandria three times a week, for Nacogdoches, Tuesday's, Thursday's, and  
Saturday's fare through from Alexandria, to Nacogdoches, \$15.00, to Milam, \$11.00, San  
Augustine, \$12.50, Cherino, \$14.00. Passengers taking this route, will be certain to connect with  
all of the above lines, and will be Put Through with dispatch.

Stage Office at the Ice House Hotel.

Thomas Clements, Agent.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 4, 1860, p. 4, c. 6

To the Ladies!

Mrs. A. Legras has just opened, at her Store on Front Street a large and well selected  
Stock of Spring and Summer

Millinery Goods

consisting in part of the latest and most fashionable Bonnets—

Mohair,  
Silk, White  
Chip, White Neapolitan, White Braid,  
Italian Straw English Straw  
Swiss Straw, Pedals, &c., &c.,  
Ladies Riding Hats, Flats, children's  
Hats, all descriptions. spring and Summer  
Mantles, Lama Lace Points, Black do,  
Black Laces, Valenciennes Lace, Fans, Gloves,  
Braids, Ruches, Artificial Flowers, Parasols,  
Berthe Caps, Black Chantilly Lace Veils,  
Black Silk Lace Veils, Fancy Combs,  
Embroideries of all descriptions  
Buckles, Plums latest style  
Corsets, Hook Skirts,  
Lace Capes, Lace  
Caps, Also  
the lar-

gest and best stock of

Ribbons and Dress  
Trimmings

in the market. Ladies will please call and examine for themselves.

Dress Making.

Ladies who are desirous of having Dresses, &c., made up in the latest and most fashionable style, can always be accommodated by calling on Mrs. Legras.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 13, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The ladies of the Episcopal Church will hold a Fair at Cheneyville on Thursday evening, 20<sup>th</sup> Sept., 1860.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 13, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Diabolical Abolition Plot in Texas.—The Origin of the Late Fires.—D. Pryor, editor of the Dallas Herald, publisher in the Houston Telegraph of Thursday, a letter giving the details of one of the most diabolical plots ever concocted by fanaticism.

Before quoting from the letter we must give expression to the hope that each one of these sleuth hounds of abolitionism may meet with the fate of John Brown and his bandits.

The particulars briefly are, that the fires occurring in various parts of the country on the 8<sup>th</sup>, aroused the attention of the people. On the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. Mr. Crill Millers house was burned. Suspicion fastened on his negroes. They were arrested, and in the course of the examination the particulars of the plot were elicited.

It was determined by certain abolition preachers who were expelled from the country last year to devastate, with fire and assassination, the whole of Northern Texas, and when it was reduced to a helpless condition, a general revolt of the slaves, aided by the white men of the North, in our midst, was to come off on the day of election in August. The object in firing [sic] the town of Dallas was to destroy the arms, ammunition and provisions known to be collected here. The stores through the country containing powder and lead, were to be burned, with the grain, and thus reduce this portion of the country to helplessness. When this was accomplished, assistance was expected from the Indians and Abolitionists. Each country has a special superintendent, a white man, and each laid out [sic] into districts, under the supervision of a white man, who controls the action of the negroes in that district. The negroes are not permitted to know what is doing outside of their immediate sphere of action. Many of our most prominent citizens are to be assassinated when making their escape from the flames of their burning homes. Arms have been discovered in possession of the negroes, and the whole plot of insurrection revealed for a civil war at the August election.

I write in haste; we sleep upon our arms, and the country is deeply excited. Many whites are implicated whose names are yet unknown to the public. Blount and McKimney[sic], the abolition preachers, are expected with a large force to be here at that time. We are expecting the worst, and know not what an hour may bring forth. We may have to call on the lower counties for assistance; no one can tell—excitement, and distrust.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 13, 1860, p. 4, c. 2

Evans House.  
White Sulphur Springs,  
Catahoula, La.

The undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he has lately purchased the above mentioned establishment at the White Sulphur Springs, which he has entirely renovated and furnished with neat and new furniture, and is confident that he has prepared everything for the accommodation of travellers [sic] and the public generally, who may wish to visit that well-known place for amusement and recreation during the coming season.

His table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords. His rooms are large and comfortably furnished. His Bar will at all times be supplied with the choicest

Wines,

Liquors,

And Cigars,

and he has lately received a new and splendid

Billiard Table.

It may not be amiss, for the information of those who are not acquainted, to say that the Evans House is situated on a beautiful rising ground—about one hundred yards North of the White Sulphur Springs, situated in the Parish of Catahoula, State of Louisiana, and about twenty-five miles from Alexandria, and thirty-three from Harrisonburg, on the public road leading from Natchez by Alexandria to Texas, and it is located in the high and healthy Pine Woods, about one

half mile from Trout Creek, where the finest of trout fishing will afford the greatest amusement to those who wish to pass time in that way. The undersigned acknowledges his gratitude to his old friends and the public generally for the patronage bestowed upon him during the time he done [sic] business at the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage at the Evans House, where he will always be ready and willing to receive and accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

Joseph P. Ward.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 20, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

#### Rotation of Garden Crops.

By "rotation in a vegetable garden" is meant a regular succession of crops, so that the same kinds shall not immediately follow each other. For as plants of the same sort consume similar elements of food, contained in the soil, it follows that their continued cultivation on the same spot will more or less deprive the land of the constituents upon which they feed.

The simplest rule, as to rotations of annual and biennial vegetables, is, that they should succeed each other as nearly as possible in different classes. For instance—leguminous class (peas and beans) which have deep growing roots, should be followed by some of the numerous cabbage tribe, such as turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, parsnips and other roots should again succeed the cabbage tribe; while onions and other bulbous-rooted vegetables may again follow the root crop. Onions, however, make a remarkable exception, as they can be cultivated on the same spot successfully for many years, if the land is liberally manured.

Let it be remembered, that no soil to which manures are properly applied ever requires what is called "rest," as it never becomes "tired," as it were, of producing. All that is necessary to be done, is to refresh it with those substances which may have been consumed by the plants it has nourished. If left uncultivated by the hand of man, it will produce rotations of natural grasses, weeds, or trees, rather than remain at rest.

The greatest profits are realized in a garden in which the crops are raised and consumed in rapid succession. the market gardener who can clear out a square of any particular vegetable in a single week, and immediately re-sow or re-plant it with another, makes more off his ground than he who disposes of his crop but slowly, and yet does not break up his square before the whole has been cleared off. Thus, instead of selecting up and down in a square the most forward cabbages, it may be better when the ground is wanted and the season presses, for a new crop, to cut off any other. The loss of a good season may be the consequence of waiting for a further growth, even for a single day.

Few vegetables are more benefitted [sic] by a proper rotation, than cabbages. Somehow or other in spite of all manuring, the land constantly devoted to cabbages will be tired of this crop, and show it by several diseases, such as "clump-roots," "lice," and others, while a proper rotation is the best remedy against this evil.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 20, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Indian Fracas.—On Thursday afternoon last, a murderous conflict occurred between a number of Indians, in the rear of the Ice House Hotel, which resulted in the killing of two of the redskins. A family feud of Montague and Capulet intensity had been existing for a long time, which, by the aid of whisky, found active exhibition on the afternoon aforesaid.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 20, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Collegiate.—We have been favored by our friend, Mr. C. L. Walden, with copies of the catalogue of the Mount Lebanon University and the Mount Lebanon Female College. Of the former, that ripe scholar and courteous Christian gentleman, Rev. W. Carey Crane, A. M., is President. The catalogue indicates an eminently prosperous career, the students numbering 112.

The Female College, under the Presidency of Rev. J. Q. Prescott, bids fair to take a prominent position in the ranks of institutions devoted to the culture of females. The students number 105. While referring to this institution, we would suggest a reformation in the rules and regulations of female colleges. It occurs to us that these rules are of too puritanic a character. Let us not be misunderstood. The inculcation of sound moral principle we hold to be perfectly compatible with the largest liberty of intercourse. Arbitrary restraint produces the very results which are sought to be obviated. Worse than all, this sort of restriction inevitably leads to deceit and recklessness. Show a woman that you trust her, and your confidence will never be abused. The implied idea of the generally adopted rules and regulations of female colleges is a doubt of the moral principle of the student. We trust that a change will be made in the treatment of female students.

Both of these institutions are located at Mt. Lebanon, La.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 20, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Education.—The attention of the reader is directed to the dual advertisement, in another column, the under head "Education." Rev. J. P. Bellier gives notice that his school for boys will be reopened on the first Monday in September. The "Ladies of the Holy Cross" also announce that they will resume their school for girls on the first Monday in October. Parents and guardians will take action accordingly.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 20, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Public School House.—By reference to our advertisement columns, our readers will perceive that the Directors of the Fourth School District, advertise an election for the purpose of testing the sense of the qualified voters of that district in relation to the erection of a public School House, for the town of Alexandria. The election will take place on the 17<sup>th</sup> of September. Let no voter fail *to express* himself in the affirmative.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 20, 1860, p. 3, c. 4

Chamomile.—A decoction of the common chamomile, it is said, will destroy all species of insects, and nothing contributes so much to the health for the garden as a number of chamomile plants dispersed through it. No green house or hot house should be without it, in a green or dried state; either stalks or the flowers will answer. It is a singular fact that if a plant is drooping and dying—in nine cases out of ten it will recover, if you plant chamomile near it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 20, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

Turnips.—This is a most important crop for planter and farmer, though not yet appreciated fully. A distinguished English statesman has said that England could better afford to lose its navy than its turnip crop. Therefore, plant largely; it is indispensable as a winter forage. We will, hereafter, describe the best and most profitable way of feeding. If you have not already prepared your land for turnips, do it at once, pulverizing it thoroughly by several plowing and cross-plowings. If you have no land which recently has been cow panned, sow guano or

phosphate (250 lbs. per acre) previously to the last plowing, and turn it under immediately. Sow in rows, at such distances as to allow the turnips to be worked with "Knox's Improved Horse Hoe," if you have this excellent implement. Make arrangements to sow often and largely, commencing early, as it is sometimes extremely difficult to get a stand. Make your first sowing about the 20<sup>th</sup> of this month and if that should fail, try again every 10 days until the last of September, and your perseverance will be crowned with success. Guano, superphosphate of lime, broken bones, or a compost of woods mould [sic] or well rotted stable manure with crushed bones and ashes, are each and all proper fertilizers for the turnip crop. The manure may be applied in the drill or put on plentifully broadcast, and plowed in well. The Rutabaga, Red Top (strap leaf,) Early Flat Dutch, Yellow Aberdeen, Norfolk and Globe are all good varieties—the two first, fifth and sixth being the best for field culture. As food for stock, we believe the Rutabaga is conceded to stand foremost. [Southern Cultivator.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 25, 1860, p. 2, c. 2

Don't forget the Pole raising to-day. It will take place about 12 o'clock. Every thing has been arranged, all friends of the Union candidates will please be on hand. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Marr and Ogden.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

The Ladies' Fair, to be held at Cheneyville, La., has been postponed to the 4<sup>th</sup> of October.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], August 25, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

Queries for Census Takers.—Interrogatories to be Put to the Ladies.—How many new dresses does your husband allow you a year, and how often was your last winter bonnet "done up" before you had another?

Are you almost or quite worried to death by Bridget, and how often does she demand a day out?

How many evenings in the week is your husband detained late at the office or store on business, and does he belong to a Lodge? If so, how many "special meetings" does he attend in a month, and has he ever been called upon to sit up with a sick brother?

Does he smoke? Does he chew? Is he in the habit, after being kept late at the "office," the "store" or "Lodge," of taking copious draughts of ice water the next morning?

Does he allow you to open his letters?

Does he ever grumble when asked to take you to the opera, and is he limited in his ideas on the subject of gloves?

Does your mamma visit you frequently? What is the average length of her stay? What sentiment does she entertain towards your husband?

*Interrogatories for Gents.*—State your grievances on the subject of buttons.

Are you familiar with the words "brute" or "wretch," and have you ever heard them applied to yourself?

Do you know the meaning of a curtain lecture?

Are you on good terms with your mother-in-law, and if not, why?

What are your ideas relative to the influences of shopping?

Did you ever hear any comparison made between the style in which you live and the style in which the "Browns" live, who are "not half as well off as you?"

How often in the course of a year does your wife warn you that "you'll be sorry for it



when she's gone?"

Do you always tell the truth when asked "Where you have been?" and if not, how often do you do the other thing?

Does your wife belong to a "sewing society," and if so, what is your opinion concerning the "old cats" who meet there?

How many times per annum do you have to wait for your dinner, and on such occasions what is your average state of mind?

Have you any friend (?) whose example as a husband you have been requested to follow?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

The Douglas men will give a grand Barbecue on Saturday next. It is expected that some of the most distinguished speakers in the South will be present. There will be a chance to hear all sides of the question. Arrangements are being made to accommodate every body and the "rest of mankind."

We hope that men belonging to every party which will be supported in the South will be on hand, as they then can discern the "true path to tread."

The ladies God bless them! they are expected to be present in large numbers, as upon them rests the stability and permanency of our glorious institutions. Much depends upon the women of America, they should instill into the minds of their children those noble principles, which have been handed down to us by the fathers of the Revolution.

The Union of these States will then be ever safe. It is a proud duty and we know that every patriotic women [sic] in the land will endorse it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

One great difference between Japan and the United States is, that if you insult a man there, he rips himself open; while if you insult one here, he rips you open.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

#### The Pole Raising.

It was apparent to the most casual observers on Saturday last, that something unusual was about to occur to break in upon the dull monotony of our town. At an early hour in the day people commenced coming in from the country and by 12 o'clock quite a large and respectable crowd had gathered to assist in raising the Bell and Everett pole, announced to take place at this hour. . . .

Shortly after the conclusion of the last address, amid the shouts of the multitude and the booming of cannon, the pole was elevated to its position, and the national ensign was unfurled to the breeze, having inscribed upon it the names of Bell and Everett.

Upon the summit of the pole, 125 feet high, is placed a gilded figure of a bell. Some of our Democratic friends, with a puerile attempt to be witty, remarked that it has no clapper. Their favorite figure has been a rooster, but we never heard that the figure crowed, and now that the Democracy is divided, we have yet to learn which faction owns the famous rooster.

Our figure is but symbolical of that great National Bell which will ring out in November next, on occasion of the mighty resurrection of dry bones among which there is now such a

shaking.

The proceedings of the day were characterized by much enthusiasm, convincing all that Bell and Everett have a deep hold upon the hearts of the people.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Catahoula Wide Awake!  
Great Out-Pouring of the Union  
Men at the White Sulphur  
Springs! Tremendous Enthusi-  
asm!! The Whole Parish in a  
Blaze!!!

One of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in the good old parish of Catahoula, took place at the White Sulphur Springs, in that parish, on Saturday last, the proceedings of which will be found below. It shows that the friends of the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws, are up, and are nobly going on with the good work. We have no doubt that when the ides of November come, Catahoula will roll up a good old fashioned majority in favor of our gallant and patriotic standard bearers, Bell and Everett. May success attend the efforts of our friends in their noble efforts.

A great number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence. This speaks well for the cause of Bell and Everett. We are sure that the eloquent and true-hearted patriot, Everett, is a favorite with all the ladies who honor the name of Washington. . .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

On Thursday night about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in or near the store kept by a Mr. Davis, situated on the corner, in the rear of the Rapides Hotel, commonly called "Tucks Row," the whole of which was burnt. The loss we suppose is about \$4,000.

It was by the greatest exertion of the firemen and citizens that the Rapides Hotel was saved as also the residence of Mrs. Bogan both buildings being closely connected with the row of buildings which were burnt. The latter building was saved by the use of buckets alone. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

We have no doubt that this is the continuation of that damnable plot which was concocted and has laid in ruins a number of towns in the State of Texas.

Our citizens should be on the alert and every suspicious character who arrives here should be made to leave forthwith. A strict watch should be kept every night for there is no telling what a night "may bring forth." We shall have more to say upon this subject next week.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

State Seminary of Learning and  
Military Academy.

We are informed that Col. Sherman has succeeded in procuring at Washington a large number of Minnie rifle muskets made especially for the use of Cadets, together with other arms and accoutrements, so that he can now fully equip a corps of two hundred and fifty cadets.

That looks like getting the sons of Louisiana ready for any emergency of civil war or servile insurrection that may arise; the thanks of the people of the State are due Col. Sherman for his promptness and efficiency, not only in this important matter, but in everything that pertains to the good of the Seminary.

We also learn that steps are being made to secure Bragg's famous "Buena Vista Battery," which gave the Mexicans "a little more grape," and the Presidency to Genl. Taylor. Col. Bragg generously offers to purchase it for the Seminary if the authorities at Washington can be induced to part with it.

While speaking of the Seminary, we should correct a wrong impression in regard to the admission of cadets for next session. It is generally believed that no one can be admitted who has not obtained, before the beginning of the session a special appointment from the Superintendent, this is not so. The session commences the first of November, and any one between fifteen and twenty one years of age, with a knowledge of the primary English Branches, who presents himself in person at the Seminary, may be received as a cadet.

It is already known that there will be a large number of cadets next session, and probably more will apply for admission than the building can accommodate. We would then advise those who wish to reap the advantages of the Seminary, not to fail to be present by the first of November, else the opportunity might be lost.

We will also warn the public not to judge of the course of the study by that of most other Military Institutions, where very little attention is paid to literary studies. The Board of Supervisors of the Seminary being firmly of the opinion that a thorough study of language is one of the best means of mental discipline and development, has determined that every facility shall be given for literary culture. Hence there will be taught a very extensive course of ancient and modern languages.

As the Seminary educates, free of cost, one cadet from each Parish and four from the city of New Orleans, we hope the city and Parish papers will join us in laying the above facts before the public.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

We learn that the free public school in this city will open on Monday next under the superintendence of M. J. Flanigan Esq., who is said to be an excellent Teacher.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 1, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

We are pleased to announce to our citizens that Miss E. Losee's young ladies academy will re-open on Monday next. Miss Losee is an excellent teacher and should be liberally supported by our citizens in her efforts to keep up a school—such a one as our community has felt the [illegible] of, for a long period of time.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 8, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

Tradition is more frequently the inventor of fiction than a preserver of truth.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 8, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

[From the Union Bell.

Bell and Everett.  
Tune.—Wait for the Wagon.  
By May Knevyt.

This is the finest country  
On which the sun o'er set,  
And the truest men to rule her  
Are Bell and Everett;  
They'll break apart the chains of shame  
With which Buchanan's bound her,  
And soon will give her name to fame,  
With glory's flag around her.

Then come to the polls, men,  
Come with your votes, men,  
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, men,  
For Bell and Everett.

The Eagle of our Liberty  
Is in Disunion's net,  
And the strongest men to free him  
Are Bell and Everett;  
Once more he'll proudly soar aloft  
To bear our Country's weal,  
The Constitution in his beak,  
With Union for the seal.

Then come to the polls, men, &c.

Our ship of State is sinking fast,  
Abolitions on her set,  
And the only men to save her  
Are Bell and Everett;  
They'll set her, soon, afloat again,  
And upon the troubled sea,—  
Our lands again, the *home* will be  
*Of the brave and the free.*

Then come to the polls, men, &c.

The clouds of war are gathering,  
O'er head they've nearly met,  
And the bravest men to stay the storm,  
Are Bell and Everett;  
They will light a sun of glory  
That will melt away the gloom,  
And they'll bury Abolition  
And disunion in one tomb.

Then come to the polls men, &c.

Then let each patriot heart, men,  
On our country's weal be set,  
And carry the next election  
For Bell and Everett;  
They'll make her history's page, men,  
Fairer than o'er its' been,  
And a greater, prouder name, men,  
They'll for "the Union" win.

Then come to the polls men, &c.

They'll make each foreign pow'r men,  
That may glance at us with scorn,  
Look on, admire, and *fear, too*,  
The land of freeman born;  
So they'll ne'er again an insult  
Dare to cast upon our home,  
Whilst her name will be a shield, men,  
For her sons where'er they roam,

Then come on with your hearts, men  
On certain victory set,  
Come with your patriot votes, men  
For Bell and Everett.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 8, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

#### Gardening for Women.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden—a bowerspot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter but, to spend a portion of every passing day in working among plants and watching the growth of shrub and trees and plants, and to observe the [illegible] of flowers from week to week as the season advances? then how much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your own hands have planted and tilled them, and have pruned and trained them. This is a pleasure that requires neither great riches, nor profound knowledge. The humble cottage of the laboring poor, not less than their grounds may be adorned with pet plants which in due time become redolent with rich perfume, not less than radiant with beauty, thus ministering to the love of the beautiful in nature.

The wife or daughter that loves home and would seek ever to make it the best place for husband and brother, is willing to forego [sic] some gossiping morning calls, for the cultivation of plants and shrubs and flowers? The good housewife is early among her plants and flowers as is the husband at his place of business. they are both utilitarians, the one may be in the abstract, and the other in the concrete, each as essential to the enjoyment of the other as are the real and ideal in human life. The lowest utilitarianism would labor with no less assiduity for the substantial things of life, but would in addition seek also with diligence those things which elevate and refine the mind and exalt the soul.

The advantages which woman personally delves from stirring the soil and snuffing the morning air are freshness and beauty of cheek, brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor

of mind and purity of heart. Consequently she is more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confiding as a wife. Hence the fruits or products of garden culture as they relate to woman, when viewed objectively are but small relatively as compared with the benefits secured in regard to herself as the centre [sic] of social refinement and enjoyment amid such a world as ours. A husband who revolves round such a centre [sic] cannot but be a good neighbor, a useful citizen, a kind father, a loving and confiding companion. Do not then, mothers and sisters, the latter wives in prospect, neglect the garden.—Exchange.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 15, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

#### The National Democratic Barbecue.

The citizens of Rapides turned out in large numbers on Saturday last to attend upon the barbecue given by the friends of Mr. Douglas, and to listen to the eloquent Soulé who it had been announced would deliver an address on the occasion.

Preparations were made on a very extensive scale, and everything passed off creditably. The gathering was larger than any political assembly held here during the present campaign, numbering nearly a thousand persons, and must have been fully twice as large as the Breckinridge barbecue sometime since. We observed that a considerable proportion of the fair sex graced the occasion by their presence, showing that their warm hearts are now, as ever, true to the UNION. . . .

The dinner hour having now arrived, the people crowded around the tables spread in Court House Square, and did full justice to the sumptuous repast which had been so liberally provided for their wants.

The big gun also was brought into requisition during the day, ever and anon pealing out its thundering tones.

The spirit and enthusiasm of the day was sufficient to convince all, that old Rapides is firmly opposed to the disunion schemes of the Breckinridge faction, and the friends of Mr. Douglas may justly congratulate themselves on the respectable turnout of their party.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 15, 1860, p. 4, c. 1

Such is Life.—A jotter down of doings in Saratoga says that a gentleman from New York, married and wealthy, visited the springs last week with his nephew "Charley"—a bright handsome youth, who attracted the envy of the men and the attention of the ladies. Charley rode, smoked, drank, and did many other fashionable things, and was what might be called "fast." One day he drank too much, and in consequence talked too much, stating among many funny things that *he* was a *she*—and that "Charley" was a woman. This proved to be a fact, and on the development the married New Yorker and the female Charley left for elsewhere.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Make Way for the "Old  
Gentleman."  
Rapides Opposed to Dis-  
Union.

"Silence That Awful  
Bell."  
700 Union Men on the  
Ground!!!  
Great Enthusiasm!!!!!!

In accordance with the request of the Executive Committee, the friends of Bell and Everett rallied in large numbers on Saturday evening last, at the rooms of the Constitutional Union Club of Rapides, to take part in the grand torch-light procession, announced for that evening.

It was a success in the fullest sense of the word, realizing our most sanguine expectations, showing that even here in the very hot bed of "Fugitive" Democracy, the Union cause has a strong hold upon the hearts of the people; that it is a power full of life, vigor and energy, marching onward silently, keeping its own counsels, but like the resistless waves of the ocean, advancing with constant increasing force, and arriving at victory over the prostrate forms of secession and disunion.

The procession started from the Hall at an early hour, headed by a wagon carrying [sic] a huge bell, with a transparency at each of the four corners, bearing the motto, "THE UNION IS OUR WATCH WORD." Throughout the procession were distributed something over three hundred and fifty flaming torches, thirty-four tri-colored transparencies representing the thirty three States and District of Columbia, and a number of larger transparencies with appropriate devices and mottoes. One represented the glorious old ship "Constitution," about to be dashed upon the rocks, but fortunately the sound of the fog "bell" is heard in time to rescue her. Another represented John Bell's negro man with a bell requesting the defaulting post-masters and office holders to "walk up and settle," and another portrayed Douglas and Breckinridge busily engaged in sawing the platform apart, while Lincoln coming up with a rail under his arm, remarks, "I always split 'em." Bringing up the rear was another wagon containing the members of "The Union Glee Club," who enlivened us occasionally with their spirit stirring songs.

As the procession paraded through the various streets, with their huge bell pealing out its long loud notes, the long imposing array of flaming lights and transparencies, the glorious song and cheer after cheer ascending up. Democracy sank away abashed, disheartened, while aloft was borne another note to the grand old song of the Union, which will chime in with the great National symphony on the sixth of November next.

After completing the circuit of the town, the crowd repaired to the Court House square and were addressed by Col. A. N. Ogden, and Major John Kelso. . .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 22, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

Our citizens will please notice the advertisements of Messrs. McKinney and McClour to be found in another column. They have opened a new Butchery and are prepared to furnish planters, citizens and steamboats, with a choice article of Beef at six cts. per pound.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 22, 1860, p. 1, c. 5

Our city is improving fast. There is no less than eight or ten new brick buildings going up at this time and more in contemplation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], September 29, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

The Ladies of the Episcopal Church will hold a Fancy Fair at Cheneyville on the evening of the 4<sup>th</sup> of October. Doors open at ½ past 7 o'clock.

On the evening of the 5<sup>th</sup> of October (Friday,) will be enacted from 10 to 12 *Tableaux Vivant*. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

Entrance to the Fair Room 50 cts.

" " " Supper 1 dollar.

" " " Tableaux 1 dollar.

Children half price.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 6, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

Breckinridge Pole Raising and  
Mr. Elgee's Speech.

On Saturday last the friends of Breckinridge and Lane raised their flag pole, and as customary this event was made the occasion of a great demonstration of the strength, resources and enthusiasm of the party in this parish. The attendance was quite large and respectable; the raising of the pole, an operation supposed to be more or less precarious, was most happily achieved and the first part of the dedication was creditably performed by the glee club. . . .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 6, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

State Seminary.—This institution will commence its next regular annual session on the 1<sup>st</sup> November. We will not here set forth the many advantages of this excellent Seminary of learning as we have repeatedly done so heretofore. Suffice it to say that the Seminary is situated in the very heart of Rapides, and has an able corps of Professors. Parents who have sons to educate, and are desirous of promoting home education, should patronize the "State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy." For particulars see advertisement.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 6, 1860, p. 2, c. 5

Erratum.—In our last issue we stated that Messrs. McKinney & McClure sold beef at 6 cents per lb. It was a mistake. It should have been 8 cents per lb., the customary price.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 6, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

Louisiana State Seminary  
of Learning and  
Military Academy.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of this Institution will commence 1<sup>st</sup> November and continue, without vacation, till 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1861.

Terms of Admission: The applicant must be between 15 and 21 years of age, of good moral character, and well versed in the primary English branches.

Expenses of the Session.



Tuition, Board, Washing, Lights and Fuel	\$220
Uniform Clothing, Text Books, Stationery, Medical Attendance and Rent of Fixed Furniture	\$120

A Deposit of \$200 must be made First of November.

Each Cadet must bring with him Bedding, the minor articles of Room Furniture, or purchase

them at the Seminary at a cost of \$30

He must also bring a supply of under clothing.

For further information apply to

Col. W. T. Sherman,  
Superintendent,  
Alexandria, La.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 1

Dressing for Church.

Has anybody heard the bell?  
You have?—dear me, I know full well  
I'll never dress in time—  
For mercy's sake, come help me, Jane—  
I'll make my toilet very plain,  
(This for the sake of rhyme.)

Here lace this garter for me—do—  
A hole you say? plague take the shoe!  
Please, Janey, try and hide it.  
I know it's Sunday; but my soul,  
I cannot wear it with a hole!  
The men will surely spy it.

They're always peeping at our feet,  
(Tho', to be sure they need'nt peep  
The way we hold our dresses,)  
I'll disappoint them, though, to-day,  
"And cross myself," pray did you say?  
Don't laugh at my distresses.

How beautifully the silk will rustle!  
(Please hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"  
My corset and my hoop,)  
There, now, I'll take five skirts or six;  
Do hurry, Jane, and help me fix—  
You know I cannot stoop.

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"  
As if girls went to Church to pray!  
    How can you be so foolish!  
Here, damp this ribbon in cologne;  
"What for?" to paint, you silly one—  
    Now, Janey, don't be mulish!

Now, then, my bonnet, if you please—  
The thing's as big as all out-doors,  
    The frightful sugar-scoop!  
Thank heaven, my mantle's handsome, tho'  
It cost enough to be, I know—  
    (Straighten up this horrid hoop.)

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find  
Just in that drawer—you're kind;  
    (Does my dress trail?)  
It's all the fashion now, you know;  
(Pray, does the paint and powder show  
    Through the lace veil?)

Thank you, my dear, I believe I'm dressed;  
The saints be praised! the day of rest  
    Comes only one in seven.  
For if, on all the other six,  
This trouble I should have to fix,  
    I'd never get to heaven.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

Hung.—The Vigilance Committee of Henderson, Texas, have hung Green Herndon and his negro woman found guilty of firing the town.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

Spread of Celibacy.—This is getting to be an alarming fact to the political economists, and in an article on the subject, "Once a Week" thus remarks: "The probabilities of marriage of a maiden at twenty are slightly superior to those of a bachelor, and incomparably greater than those of a widow of the same age; but with the lapse of years these ratios change; the probabilities of marriage at thirty-five being, for a bachelor, one to twenty-seven; for a spinster, one to thirty-five; and for a widow, one to *five*—the attractions of the widow standing to those of the spinster in the surprising relation of five to one; or, perchance, that number mystically representing her comparative readiness to matrimony. Thus the chance of finding happiness and a home diminishes with years. The growing disposition to celibacy among the young men of this class, though in some manner attributable to a selfish and luxurious cynicism, is chiefly due to the irrational expenditure consequent on marriage, and the unattractiveness of prospective association with women so unlikely from their artificial habits, to yield domestic happiness. If this celibacy frequently defeats the economical consideration deciding to it (as it should), and

ends in much immorality and unhappiness among men, how immeasurably evil must be its influence on the other sex, and what a violation of natural law must that social organization be which so harshly represses the affections, and bereaves so large a class of the support and sympathy they are entitled to from man! Is the Rajpoot [sic?] pride that slays a female infant, lest in after-life it should dishonor its parentage, more cruel than the selfish social system that devotes it to a solitary and weary life of penury and regrets?"

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Summary: "A Lady's Voice for the Union" reprinted from the New Orleans Picayune, right side out of focus due to binding—should be readable in the original.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 13, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Summary: Ladies Fall Fashions—right side out of focus due to binding—should be readable in the original.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 13, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

#### Journalism.

The calm and quiet student of life who looks out upon the world from a stand point somewhat secluded from the broad public gaze, will doubtless record as among the most powerful stimulants to the moral, social, and political advancement of the age, the science of Journalism. That it is a science we presume no one will deny—and the history of its first development, rise, and subsequent growth to its present enlarged and commanding position, fills up a most interesting chapter in the progress of the age.

We think also it may very justly be denominated a science peculiarly American wherein our great National attributes, of originality of conception, rapidity of thought, and indomitable energy, find their most complete development.

In the busy turmoil of our public marts, in the untiring, unceasing, onward rush of present humanity, it keeps the even tenor of its way, recording upon the roll of time the history of every passing event. Describing the every day thought of the world and extracting wisdom from each appearing scene. Then again, it is the vehicle of truth and intelligence, gathering information in every department of life, necessary alike to the merchant as well as the lawyer, to the farmer as well as the mechanic.

The journalist therefore occupies no mean position in the active world, his duties are important, his labors are onerous, and alas but too often pass by unrewarded. Entertaining these views as to the character of a public journal, we have ever sought to merit the confidence of the community by a strict regard for those principles of truth and justice recognized among men, and in discussing the political questions of the day, or in canvassing the merits of the different candidates, we have always endeavored to be guided by every feeling of candor and generosity, but we must confess our patience at times has been severely tried. The unprincipled manner in which the Democratic party has conducted the campaign, by mis-statements, by false statements and false charges, is deserving of the utmost censure. The late charge of the Louisiana Democrat, that the convention which nominated John Bell and Edward Everett was composed of political gamblers, men of such distinguished ability and prominence before the country, and so often honored by the confidence of their fellow citizens, we considered in this category and our

sense of truth as well as justice was so grossly outraged, that we could find no words strong enough in which to denounce it, but to call it "a vile slander." In our remarks repudiating the charge we learn the editor has taken them as personally offensive to himself. We take pleasure in denying that there were any personalities intended. Entertaining for the gentleman as we have always done none but the kindest feelings imaginable. What we did mean, was but to express our indignation of what in our humble opinion was such an unwarrantable accusation.

The last number of the Democrat makes inquiry as to the authorship of our remarks, to this we can only reply, that by calling at the proper place any desired information will be most cheerfully afforded.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 13, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

For three weeks the "fugitives" have been making preparations for a torchlight procession and to-night they have a turnout.

A brass band from the city has arrived to wake up the "natives." Carts, drays and wagons have been procured to carry off the dead, so those attending may not be uneasy about the funeral services not being properly conducted.

The expenses incurred by this grand outpouring will be paid by the office holders, the money emanating from the poor and the working class generally.

Those sympathizing with the "fugitives" on this occasion and having any spare "shad scales" which they wish to contribute, will find several Government officials on the ground who are in every way trustworthy, and sworn to do their duty.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 20, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Summary: "A Musical Petticoat"—out of focus due to binding. Should be readable in original

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 20, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

There will be a GRAND RALLY of the friends of the Union and of Bell and Everett, their nominee for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, on

Saturday, Oct. 27,

at the Court House Square in Alexandria.

The BIG GUN will be brought out on the occasion, and will peal forth thirty-three times, in thunder tones, in honor of the glorious galaxy of States which now encircle one glorious center.

The Hon. Randell Hunt and other distinguished speakers will be present.

Come One! Come All!!

Free Discussion

is respectfully invited.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 20, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

Breckinridge and Lane Torchlight  
Procession.

After a vast outlay of means, the long anticipated procession of the Breckinridge party was made a reality on Saturday evening last. For the past two or three weeks extensive preparations have been going on, and no little labor expended in the way of drumming up recruits to make it a demonstration every way worthy of the "unterrified" Democracy. All ages were brought into requisition to fill up the ranks, but notwithstanding all their efforts, they were only able to display about equal numbers with the late demonstration of the Constitutional Union party.

Well! taken altogether it was certainly a very creditable demonstration. The display of lights and transparencies, of which there was a great superabundance, of course, had a most pleasing effect. The music from the band was very entertaining, and served to enliven the otherwise solemnity of the occasion. There were several rockets thrown off, but unfortunately the whole of them exploded—rather a forewarning for all Union men to separate themselves from the dire schemes of disunion. It is said the caricatures were all taken from the "Rail Splitter," a Black Republican sheet published in the North. Whether or not true we cannot say; if so, however, it gives great weight to the charge of fusion between Breckinridge and Lincoln.

The great efforts put forth here by the Breckinridge party are truly very commendable, and well worthy a better cause; but we are sorry to say we cannot wish them success, and thereby obey the precept "rejoice with them that do rejoice."—Doubtless were the success of Mr. Breckinridge dependent upon the parish of Rapides he would be our next President, but unfortunately this parish is but a small speck upon the wide extending plains of Columbia, and we think the gloomy prospects of Mr. Breckinridge elsewhere are rather calling for lamentation than exultation, which indeed draws out our sympathies in the sad duty of condoling with their sorrows. We cannot rejoice over disunion; our only motto is that simple grand and glorious one of John Bell, "The Union is our only safety."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 20, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

We are under especial obligation to the proprietors and publisher of the *La. Democrat* for the loan of their "Eagle" for the purpose of embellishing our posters for the grand Union rally which takes place next Saturday.

The "Eagle" is the grand emblem of American freeman, and, as has been truly said "the British Nation may have their Lions and their Unicorns, but the American Eagle soars high above them all." May it ever be thus, "and may it never spread its wings "Over the dismembered fragments of a once glorious Union."

We ordered an "Eagle" some time since, but it has not yet arrived. Our friends of the *Democrat* will please accept our thanks for the favor.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 27, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

An Editor's Hardest Work.—Every one who has had any experience in the newspaper business will heartily concur in the views presented by a Virginia paper, in the following article: "Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the industry and talent of the editor, by the quantity of editorial matter it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of *words*. His ideas may flow in one everlasting flood, and yet his paper be a meagre [sic] and poor concern. But what is the labor and toil of such a man, to that imposed on the judicious, informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and duties to devote himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician to a patient, without

regard to show or display. Indeed it is but a small portion of the work. The industry is not even shown there. *The care, the time employed in selecting* is far the most important.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 27, 1860, p. 2, c. 4

It will be seen by perusing our advertising columns, that Mrs. A. Legras has sold out her interest in the Millinery and Ladies' Fancy store on front street to Mrs. M. A. Zenker, and R. Legras Esq. The business will be hereafter carried under the firm and style of M. A. Zenker & Co., at the same place. They have made arrangements to be always supplied with all articles of Millinery and Fancy goods. Dress making done to order. We know that they will be well patronized.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 27, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

The most disgraceful slur upon the poor man appeared in the Breckinridge torch-light procession at Alexandria on the night of the 13<sup>th</sup> inst. The transparency bore upon it, a lean haggard individual with his clothes worn thread bare and torn, with his rifle, leading a dog of lean and miserable appearance, with the motto, "a DOUGLAS VOTER." Are the poor men of our country to have slurs of this kind cast upon them, because they see proper to vote for the man of their choice, by a set of office holders who have been living for years off of the poor man's hard earnings.

The poor man has rights, and we know they dare maintain them. We wish that every man in the parish could have seen it. They would not support men who would dare attempt to cast ridicule [sic] upon them on account of their poverty.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], October 27, 1860, p. 3, c. 3

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 invited 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 [sic] for Ladies and children, in the most fashionable style and at a short notice.

Mrs. M. A. Zenker & Co.,  
Successors to Mrs. A. Legras.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], November 3, 1860, p. 1, c. 7

Note: Unfortunately, the "Ladies' Department" column is always on page 1, column 7, and is almost always out of focus due to the curve of the binding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], November 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 2

{From the Printer's News Letter.

### The Country Editor.

Editors seem particularly to delight in complaining of their lot, and some of them, we have not the slightest doubt, would like to have a law made, that for robbing and cheating an editor, the penalty should be capital punishment. When they chance, in common with other men, to have their pockets relieved of a few dollars, or their sanctum of a coat, they speak of the robbery as so cruel and unjust, as though they were the poorest of all classes of respectable men in the world. They have excellent opportunities to lay their grievances and privations before the public, and probably receive much sympathy in return, as the legs of venison from the east, legs of ham from the west, the rounds of beef from the north, which mysteriously find their way into editors' sanctums, can testify.

City editors are more addicted to this fashionable complaint than those of the country, and for their benefit we will just glance at a few of their humble brothers' troubles, and perhaps the contrast will serve partially to ally the irritation of mind which seems to force their pens into the habit of complaining.

The farmer stops his ox team before the door of the printing office of his native town, and with his whip over his shoulder, calls on the editor to pay his yearly subscription. The editor, perhaps wishing to draw out a complaint, asks him how he likes the paper. His reply will be that it is "first rate, only there is not quite enough said about farming," and as the greater portion of his subscribers belong to that respectable class, he advises him to read books that treat upon raising cattle, potatoes and corn. He thinks he has some of the best books to be found on the subject of farming, and kindly offers to lend them, for which he receives the editor's thanks. The next morning the farmer's son calls with two bound volumes of an agricultural paper published a dozen years ago, with certain articles marked for the editor to insert, one which recommends very highly a plough patented fifteen years before.

Next comes a pompous young man who has seen two or three productions of his own in print, and who has the most exalted idea of his own abilities, to tell the editor, confidentially, that he does not publish original matter enough in his paper. He is satisfied there is native talent enough to fill two papers the size of his, every week, and is perfectly willing to do his part of the work. The editor begs him not to write any more at present, as he has already on hand more than a half bushel of original manuscript. The young man turns very red, and gives vent to his anger by telling the editor he is afraid to publish his articles, and have them contrasted with his editorials.

Another young gentleman, of studious, literary habits, but devoid of worldly experience, drops in and expresses his distaste for all the simple or exciting stories of the day, and proposes to the editor that he commence republishing one of Scott's novels, to be continued weekly, and the news of the day would in his opinion, make an excellent family paper.

A pretty, romantic young lady calls, who wishes the editor would print more love stories and more poetry. She thinks his paper is too dry.

Then comes the sedate, matter-of-fact man, who would like to have all the light reading discarded, and the paper, if it would be profitable to the editor in a pecuniary point of view, and he has no doubt it would be filled with solid philosophical matter. He has long wished to see one country paper devoted exclusively to the sciences.

Next follows the minister of a neighboring village, who expresses as gently as possible, his sorrow that the editor does not devote more space to the "one thing needful," and proposes to write a few articles on religion, that will not offend the most liberal thinker. A few weeks after come an article of twenty manuscript pages, defending the creed of his church, by an elaborate argument founded on the text of the Scripture, and because the editor refuses to publish this, the minister says he is opposed to inculcating the doctrines of the Bible among his readers.

The village politician thinks if his columns were devoted to politics, his circulation would double itself in less than six months.

One old lady wishes to know if it would be much trouble for him to print his paper a little coarser, as she finds some trouble in reading it with her glasses. Another wishes the paper wasn't [sic] quite so large, as she cannot find time to read all it contains every week, while a third thinks it ought to be larger, so that the editor can afford more space in publishing recipes upon cooking and housekeeping.

Each one of these feel that if they help to support a town paper, they ought to have a voice in determining what it shall contain, so you see, my city friends, that besides your trials and privations your country brethren are partially slaves, not belonging to themselves, but being the property of their subscribers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], November 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

After the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1861, the coffeehouses in the city of Shreveport are to be closed on the Sabbath.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], November 10, 1860, p. 1, c. 4

The shape of a kiss is said to be elliptical. This must be derived from the sensation one experiences when enjoying the luxury, for it is certainly *a lip tickle*.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Monday night last was announced for the Bell and Everett torchlight procession, but owing to the wretchedness of the weather, the turnout was but small in comparison to their previous magnificent demonstrations. After the Bell and Everett procession disbanded, the "Whangdoodles," some twenty in number, "turned out," dressed in comic costumes, and disguised with hideous masks, paraded the principal streets of the town. Their rather comical appearance was quite amusing to all lookers-on. The "Whandoodles" [sic] is the title of a new order in this town, and is withal quite a unique concern.

Tuesday dawned clear and pleasant. The election passed off quietly; less excitement was manifested than perhaps at any Presidential election ever before held in the parish. The utmost order prevailed throughout the day.

The town presents quite a lively and flourishing appearance. The "dengue" (an unpleasant visitant) has, we believe, totally disappeared from our midst; navigation is fairly resumed; our planters are busy harvesting their crops, which we regret to say are comparatively small; business of all kinds is getting brisk; money market is unchanged, and politics is slightly on the *decline*.



THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], November 10, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

The members of the "Rapides Mechanics' Association" are requested to meet at the Constitutional office on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration a matter of importance concerning the Association. The Treasurer will please be on hand.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], November 24, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

We consider it our duty to call the attention of the citizens of the parish, to the position in which the whole Southern country is placed by the result of the recent Presidential election.

We consider it to be the duty of the people of each Ward to organize themselves in such a way, as to protect themselves from "enemies without or foes within." It is unnecessary for us to explain our reasons for this notice, as they are known to all. A strict surveillance should be kept up.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

We are requested to state that the steamer BANJO will be at Alexandria with a celebrated Troupe of Minstrels on or about the 26<sup>th</sup> inst.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

The new Court House is progressing slowly. We expect that it will be finished about the year 1875, if Gov. Mills should live that length of time. If not, there is no telling that it will ever be completed. We have hope however that the Gov. will do his best while he does live.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 8, 1860, p. 2, c. 6

We publish by request the following preamble and resolutions, of the Board of Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. Adopted at their late meeting:

The Board of Supervisors having had the subject of the Cadets Commons, all the various complaints, and all the testimony relating thereto, under consideration; and having made personal examination of the fare themselves, have come to the conclusion that many of the complaints are whimsical and capricious; that the fare is generally as abundant and of as good quality as can be furnished here for the price paid; and more so from the best evidence that the Board is able [to] get than at most of similar Institutions.

The Board is well aware that no Cookery can *always* be kept up to the same point; if it is generally good, an *accidental occasional* defect should not be complained of, it is only habitual defects in fare and Cookery, that should form sufficient ground for complaint. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Board does not feel itself justified in either censuring the Steward on the one hand, or increasing the price on the other; the regulations of the Institution, together with the provisions of the contract with the Steward, affording an easy and open road to the Cadets themselves, for redress of any well grounded complaint.

Passed December 5<sup>th</sup> 1860.

Alexandria, La.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 15, 1860, p. 1, c. 2

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

1840 and 1860.

It seems but recently since we were in the midst of the political campaign of 1840, yet twenty years have flown since that year of humbug, log cabins, hard cider and gold spoons. Twenty years is a great period in the life of man, and a whole generation have grown up who have no recollection of the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." It is difficult to realize the fact that 1840, with all its memories, has faded back so far into the history of the past, and that we now stand as far from that era as we did in 1840 from the date of the Missouri Compromise of 1820; yet, when we look around us we see the indications of the tremendous ravages which time has made and the momentous changes he has wrought.

Nearly all the statesmen of 1840—those who were connected with the administration at that time—are in their graves, or have long ceased participating in public affairs. Of Mr. Van Buren's cabinet of 1840, John Forsyth, Secretary of State, Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, Mahlon Dickinson, Secretary of the Navy, John M. Miles, Post-master General, Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General, Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, are all dead save Butler. There is not a man in the United States Senate who was there in 1840. Nearly all of the prominent Senators are dead, such as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Silas Wright, Col. Benton, Berrien, Preston, Poindexter and Choate.

In the House of Representatives, save Thos. Corwin, we look in vain for any of the members of 1840. General Jackson and John Quincy Adams, venerable ex-Presidents, were then on the stage of action and exercising a great influence on public affairs. Two of the chiefs of political strife in 1840, Mr. Van Buren and John Tyler, still alive, in extreme old age, but long ago ceasing to take part in the strife of the times. In other respects, what mighty changes have these two brief decades that separate us from 1840 witnessed! What a difference between the United States of 1840 and the United States of 1860! Not a mile of telegraph wire then in all our borders; few railroads completed—scarcely any in the West; stages and steamboats the general method of traveling; the daguerrean art, invented in 1839, hardly known in 1840; seventeen millions of people in the United States then, nearly double, or thirty-two millions of people now; California, Oregon and our Pacific coast, now the seat of flourishing members of the American Union, as little known to the people almost as the centre of Africa is now; gold scarce and hard to obtain, now it comes almost at the rate of a million dollars a week from California. When we looked at Europe, we beheld Nicholas of Russia, Louis Phillippe in France, the Duke of Wellington in England, Metternich in Austria, as the great representative men of that continent. They have all gone!

The youthful Queen of Great Britain, then just married—now a grandmother! Hardly a steamer upon the ocean, and fifteen or sixteen days considered a quick passage to Europe. The vast continent of Australia has been lifted up from the mists of the southern ocean, which had obscured it from the light of civilization, and become a great member of the family of nations, with an illimitable future before it. The twenty years past have indeed been active ones in the history of the world, and will keep the pen of the future historian busy to record their momentous events. The twenty years from 1820 to 1840 were comparatively quiet and unimportant. The world was taking its rest, and recovering from the tremendous shocks and the unparalleled exertions of the wars of Napoleon and the French Revolution of 1789. What a retrospect flashes across our memory as we look back to 1840! The annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico; the conquest of California; the French revolution or rather the European revolution of 1848; the downfall of Louis Phillippe and the rise of Napoleon III; the *coup d'etat*; the alliance of France and England against Russia; the Crimean war; the struggle before Sebastopol—a siege which has no parallel in modern times; the mutiny in India; the war of France with Austria, and the

appearance again of the French eagles upon the Italian plains, from which they had been so long banished.

At home the rise and progress of the abolition agitation, which has been marching steadily to the overthrow of our Union and the destruction of our national prosperity, has been one of the leading features of the times. We saw its germs in 1840, when Birney, as an abolition candidate for President, received but seven thousand votes in the United States. Then it was neglected and despised. Little or nothing was said about Slavery in 1840, outside of the small band of Birney fanatics. Log cabins, hard cider, coon-skins and gold spoons, intermixed with something about the currency and hard times, were then the great themes of discussion and political dispute. Trivial and contemptible as was the electioneering trash and slang of 1840, how infinitely preferable to the pestiferous issues which have been made between North and South in 1860! What patriot would not like to see now a national and political campaign conducted without the appearance of the inevitable negro! Who would not rejoice to see the harmony and fraternal feeling which characterized the intercourse of the States in 1840, again returned! Politics were then national, having their adherents in every State in the Union—not as now divided upon geographical lines. From 1840 to 1860 we had a continual and unnecessary wrangle in the United States upon this slavery question. The strands of our Union have been frittering away with a slow and gradual process. It has implanted the bitterest feeling of sectional hate between brethren—between States of the same Union. No bondsman has been freed, no benefit has occurred from it to any human being! Still it is going on with accelerated pace and there are not wanting prophets who tell us that this second from 1840 will witness the final of the American Union as now constituted!

When we look at the changes since 1840, we are filled with wonder as to what will be the condition of the world and of this country in 1880, another period of two decades. The men to-day, who are now acting their parts upon the busy stage of public life, will have vanished as completely as those of 1840 have now. What an effect it would have on the actions of many, if not all of our people, could the great scroll of future history be unloosed by the hand of Omnipotence, and its mighty events—its tale of individual short-sightedness, of party madness and national convulsions—be exposed to view!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 15, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

Beef-packing in Texas.—The Jefferson Herald says that Mr. H. H. Black, of that town, has commenced operations in his extensive packery, with ample preparations to carry on the business as extensively, during this, as the previous seasons. He has recently made great additions and numerous improvements to his packery, and notwithstanding heavy loses [sic] sustained last, goes to work this year with a hearty good will, determined to show to the world that the business can and will be profitably conducted. The extensive packery formerly owned by Messrs. Staney & Nimmo, is now in the course of rapid renovation, under the supervision of Mr. E. Price, of New Orleans, who will, we understand, commence slaughtering on Wednesday.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 15, 1860, p. 1, c. 6

A Sensible Conclusion.—The Atlanta Ga., American, after certain calculations, in which figures don't lie, concludes, "Sixthly, all who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder and the utter destruction of the South, should go for Disunion if Lincoln is elected."

Well Turned.

A young lady, over the signature of "Kate," sends the following spirited article to the New Orleans True Delta. We think she gives fashionable young men a well merited rebuke. Her remark, "It will never do to commence the work of reform entirely on one side," is worthy of consideration. She entitles her piece "How to educate Young America:"

["] I read in a paper the other day, that some new ornamental branches in young ladies' education were "*Cook*-ology, "*Spin*-ology and "*Weave*-ology." All honor to the projector of so happy an improvement, but allow me to ask, when our young Misses become such pattern housewives, in what "circles" will they look for suitable companions? Not in upper tendom could they be found. Just fancy one of the bewhiskered, bescented, moustached exquisites in companionship with one of Solomon's maidens, who layeth her hand to the spindle, or plyeth the flying shuttle, or compoundeth rare cookery. What affinity would there be between them? The same that exists between the butterfly and the honey-bee—one all glare and glitter and frisking movements, and the other all patient industry and sobriety.

I cannot think of a more useless article, or one more out of place, in a room where work is progressing, than a fashionable young man. He knows so little about matters and things, that I feel in pain until he is safely lodged in the parlor, among the other things more ornamental than useful—annuals and bijouterie.

It will never do to commence the work of reform entirely on one side. I propose three branches to be added to the list of studies for *finishing* young gentlemen fashionable: *Saw*-ology, *Chop*-ology, *Split*-ology, and that in addition to the requisite number of "sheets, towels, spoons and napkin rings," each pupil be furnished with a new wood-saw and ax, well sharpened, and daily exercising with them to be practiced. It will supersede the necessity of gymnasiums.

In our onward march to perfection, and in taking up the accomplishments of our grandmothers, we earnestly beg that some provision may be made against being cut off from the "best society;" and such would be the result unless the lords of creation are willing to keep pace with us. Their lily hands would scarcely, with present views, be willingly united with those which bear marks of labor; and what a dreadful state of affairs would occur in upper *snobdom*, if one of the "first families" were to marry beneath their dignity?

Hasten, then, the glorious era when walking-sticks shall be converted into hoe handles, crotchet-hooks into knitting needles, and quizzing-glasses and flirtations be known no more.

The party given by the members of the "Cotillion Club," at the Union Hall, on Wednesday evening last, was well attended by the belles and beaux of our city. Our young men seem determined that the "political crisis" shall not affect their social enjoyments.

Notice.—The Steward of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy will pay the prices hereinafter stated for the articles mentioned below, the same to be delivered at the Seminary:--

500 to 1000 Pumpkins.....5 cents each;  
Sweet Potatoes.....\$4 per bbl.;

Turnips.....\$1 per bushel;  
Poultry.....\$2.50 per dozen;  
Eggs.....25 cts. per doz.

I will also pay a fair price for other vegetables brought to the Seminary.

B. Jarreau

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 22, 1860, p. 1, c. 2-3

### Country Life.

Within the last forty years country life has quietly and almost imperceptibly undergone great changes, and, under the influence of modern discoveries and inventions, will, ere long, be wholly revolutionized. The pursuits and amusements of our parents are not our pursuits and amusements, nor has anything new come in to supply the place of what has passed away. The whole tenor and complexion of country life has changed, and that change consists in the country having become more and more dependent on the towns. Whether in pursuit of business, pleasure, or information, men leave the country and visit some neighboring city. Agriculture is the only rural avocation, and country is mere plantation life. The private social festive board is rarely spread; the barbecues, with its music and its dance, is obsolete and almost forgotten; the report of the following [sic—fowling]-piece disturbs not the slumber of the woods or fields; the huntsman's horn is not heard, the cry of the hounds, and the clattering hoofs of pursuing steeds enliven but rarely the dreary monotony of country life. The boys, like men, look to visiting town for amusement, and neglect their traps and snares, their guns, and their boats, and their fishing tackles, their dogs and their riding horses. The anvil rings no more under the sturdy strokes of the stalwart smith, the shoemaker has ceased to ply his awl, the seamstress neglects her needle, and the sounds of the shuttle and the spinning-wheel are forgotten. Our fields are clothed in living drapery of black negroes, black mules, black birds, and black crows, and there and there a forlorn looking master or overseer. Our bodies are in the country, our souls are in town. There used to be far more variety, more leisure, more refinement, and more social enjoyment, in the country than in town. Each farm was a little community, producing within itself most of the necessaries and luxuries of life, and each neighborhood a little world within itself, with its store, its post-office, its church, its school-house, its carpenters, blacksmiths, tanners, tailors, doctors, lawyers and farmers. Men used to make fortunes in town and retire to the country to enjoy them. Hospitality was unbounded, and the guests always in attendance. Now the tables are sometimes spread, but the invited guests have gone to the city or the springs.

Men used to go to town to labor and to make money, and return to the country to enjoy it. How sadly is this changed. The country is the scene of mere monotonous agricultural labor—labor neither lightened by variety nor relieved by amusements. Men endure country life merely to make money, and go to town to spend it—to cease work and give themselves up to enjoyment.

Steam, and other modern inventions and improvements, but principally steam, has effected these great changes, and will bring about, ere long, much greater. Towns are become the foci of all art, industry, education, wealth, amusement, and civilization. They will rob the country at a distance of its wealth and its civilization, and only shed their enlivening rays over little neighborhoods that encircle them. Countries with many and large towns will become enlightened, powerful, and wealthy; countries without them, dreary, poor, ignorant, weak, dependent, and tributary.

It has become cheaper to visit New York or Saratoga than to keep an equipage to visit our neighbors, and as every one goes now to cities and watering-places, 'tis there we are most likely to meet with our friends, neighbors, and acquaintances. Railroads and steamboats enable farmers to send daily to town for every article they need, and this breaks up country stores, villages, and mechanic shops. Men are wholly segregated in the country, and meet each other in the cities in pursuit of business or pleasure. Our daughters mope and pine at home, and desire to visit town for amusement, or for religious, social, moral, and intellectual association. Our little girls beg to be sent to school in town, in order that they may see something of the world. Our boys long for the holidays and hoard every cent they can get, in order that they may go to town and see the great world—the theatre, the legislature, the ships, the printing establishments, the factories, and the great stores. Our wives, too, wish to go to town because there is no society in the country, because there is nothing going on to improve the minds of their children, because there are no openings for business or any sort in the country, in which a talented or industrious child can get a living or attain reputation. The women all hate the country, and they are right, for in the country woman is now a mere fixture, with few occupations and no associations. The domestic manufacturing, sewing, knitting, weaving, cutting, and making the clothes for her children and the negroes, which she formerly superintended and took part in, gave some interest and variety to life. These occupations superseded and done away with, and visiting all tending downward, has left woman solitary and disconsolate. The negroes are the most social of all human beings, and after having hired in town, refuse to live again in the country.

No doubt the census will exhibit proofs of our theory. It will be found that population increases much more rapidly in all well located towns, than in the country. This tendency to aggregate population in the cities, will be of great advantage to the South, which has all along suffered much from the opposite tendency. Mr. Jefferson has taught us that cities were evils. So they are, great evils to distant country people that trade with, but great blessing to their neighbors. They afford variety of occupation, increase wealth, and improve civilization in their immediate vicinities, by robbing their distant customers. They hoard the wealth which their far-off customers make. The wealth of London, of New York, and of Paris, is not made in those cities, but transferred to them by trade, from a tributary world. Agriculture as the sole or common pursuit, impoverishes a people; and the larger their crops, the greater the draft on their land, and the more rapid the process of impoverishment.

We must have cities, towns, and watering-places, in the South for country life is daily becoming more unpopular; and unless we have cities at home, our rich people will spend half their time and all their money abroad. We must not leave trade, commerce, fashion, manufactures, taste, education, and public amusements, to take care of themselves, and to pursue their natural courses and direction. The great centers of fashion, trade, manufacturers, literature, and education, are all without the South, and all exploitate [sic], tax, and fleece the South. If we let things alone, they will daily grow worse for us; and the great foreign centers will daily become more wealthy, enlightened, and attractive, while we daily become poorer, more ignorant, and dependent. We must make country life tolerable, nay, fashionable, by bringing the country nearer to the town. We must have many small towns, and in each State at least one city. We must have attractive centers at home, or become daily more and more the tributaries and dependents of centers abroad.

\* \* \* \* \*

Town life and country life are both required, in order for the full development of human character. He who has lived always in the country is a mere rustic or clown; but he who has

spent his whole life in town, is a far more awkward, uncouth, and artificial character. His notions are narrower than the rustic's, because there is more of the world in the country than in the city. A Londoner is proverbial for his narrow notions, his bad English, his vulgar conceit, and his uncouth deportment. But cockneys are not peculiar to London. Every town rears them; and the smaller the town the more intense the cockney. To mistake London for the world, makes a man ridiculous; to mistake a small town for the world, makes him absurd.

Country youths should spend some years of their lives in business or at school, in town. It not only varies and enlarges their experience but it teaches them orderly, systematic, and industrious habits. Every pursuit in life is carried on more systematically in town than in country; and men are more industrious, because they gain their daily bread by their daily work, while in the country, people, rich or poor, can idle away half their time, and get along tolerably well. Two years as clerk in a store in a city, is the proper education for a farmer. He learns to keep accounts, and becomes habituated to calculating and balances, expenses and profits, outgoings and incomings. Merchants always make the best farmers.—De Bow's Review.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 22, 1860, p. 1, c. 5

The Excitement of Intoxication.—The love of narcotics and intoxicating compounds is so universal, it may almost count as an instinct. Every nation has it in a greater or less degree—some in the shape of opium, some in smoke, some in drink, some in snuff; but, from the equator to the now-line, it exists—a trifle changed in dress, according to the climate, but always the same need, always the same desire. Kings have decreed punishment on the secular side priests have anathematized on the spiritual; lawmakers have sought to pluck out the habit, root and branch from their people; but all to no good—man still goes on smoking, snuffing and chewing; putting "an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains," and finding immense satisfaction in a practice that makes him both an invalid and a madman, and ever quits him till it has laid him fairly in the grave.—Chambers' Journal.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 22, 1860, p. 2, c. 3

The "b'hoys" would do well to call in at M. A. Grogan's and get a supply of Fire-crackers, Roman Candles, Serpents, &c., for the purpose of making a noise during the holidays.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 1

Christmas day in our city wore a very dull appearance. The day was fine, but very few persons were to be seen on the streets. Money as usual was very scarce. The colored population seemed to enjoy themselves to an unusual degree.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 29, 1860, p. 2, c. 7

A Rich Obituary.—We clip the following touching tribute to a worthy old gentleman deceased, from the Memphis Avalanch [sic]. *Requiescat in pace*:

*Died.*—On the 6<sup>th</sup> of November last, at the ripe old age of 84 years, 4 months and two days, UNCLE SAM, leaving a numerous and respectable set of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place immediately, or at least as soon as decency permits. As the deceased was renowned on tented fields and the briny wave, there will be several volleys of musketry and a few rounds of ordnance fired over his remains. The disease of which my uncle died was African Itch, somewhat resembling Red River mange, but much more virulent and fatal. He has been ailing for a long time, and his complaint had become chronic, and caused

frequent spasms, which he bore with surprising fortitude. A good many doctors worked on him from time to time, until finally Dr. Buchanan took charge of the case.—He had several poultices prepared to put on my uncle's stomach and spleen, but the nurses either never put them on, or else pulled them off too quickly to do any good. After my uncle was dead, Dr. Buchanan tried to bring him to by blowing in his nose and saying some charm word over him. Then he recommended a coroner's jury of 33 men to sit on the body, but cousin Hawkins and some other declined because they thought it smelt too bad, and so a great many of my cousins, seeing that the old man was dead, started home to tell their mothers about it, and try to comfort them. My uncle had no money about him when he died, but he has a right pretty property in real estate, which is to be administered on and divided among the heirs by one Lincoln, who has just taken a lease of the place for four years. L. is considered a very honest man. His brother-in-law who goes in with him, is named Hamlin, and is also a very worthy man.

Orphan Boy.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 29, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

A Secession "White House" and a Secession Bonnet.—A correspondent writing from Macon, Ga.—where the cotton planters' fair is being held—to the Charleston Mercury, furnishes the annexed paragraphs:

On entering the home department—a building set a part [sic] for Georgia contributions—I noticed first the "President's Mansion of the Southern Confederacy," a miniature White House, of beautiful design, in shell, every room handsomely furnished, grounds tastefully laid out, and the "peculiar institution," carrying light wood up the back steps, and sweeping the gravel walks. This handsome contribution is from the fair hands of Mrs. E. W. Jeffers, of Macon.

Miss L. L. Winemann, of Charleston, S. C., contributes a "secession bonnet," dedicated to the daughters of Georgia by a Carolina sister. The materials of the same art of Georgia wool, very tastefully combined; a ruche of black cloth, rolled and tipped with gilt, strings of black home-made woolen, edged with gold braid and a palmetto embroidered in gold on the tips of the strings.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], December 29, 1860, p. 3, c. 1

A Fair Hit.—The South Carolina fussmakers already begin to talk about not being coerced to stay in the Union. The "fear" probably grows out of desire. This anxiety to be coerced is of the same kind as the strict propriety of the single Kentucky female, who had a single beau. After sitting up a long time, at a respectful distance, she suddenly squeaked out, "Quit squeezin me!" The startled Kentuckian exclaimed, "I haint touched you!" "Well," said she, "you're goin to, ain't you?"

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Doctors.—In olden times, what a reverence was associated with the name of doctor! A doctor was a man who by education and practice acquired a reputation which made him an object of universal respect. He had about him a retiring modesty, a dignified air—a Solon-like aspect and demeanor. When he visited the domiciles of our fathers, how suddenly was the unbridled liberty of juvenile speeches hushed into silence! How the domestics and girls of sixteen would stare! What a peeping and squinting all about the house to see the Doctor! But times have changed. Now the name of "Doctor" is as common as that of Colonel, or Captain, or Major. The cognomen is no longer indicative of profound scientific learning, or elaborate study of the human



system. When a gentleman is introduced to you as Dr. So-and-so, it is impossible to tell whether he is a farrier, a pill-vender, a druggist, a magician, a dealer in magnetic rings, a physiologist or a phrenologist. Time and change have completely robbed society of its staid, dignified and old-fashioned "doctor."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

That old refuge for rats, both two legged and four legged, the market house situated on the bank of the river, opposite the Court House, has been removed by the city authorities. This should have been done years ago, as it's been a perfect nuisance.

The new Market House now nearly completed is a nice building and much credit is due to the present Mayor and Council for their efforts in behalf of city improvements.

The new town Hall will also soon be completed.

The Court House is "coming on" slowly. The iron cornice is nearly up.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Our city authorities seem determined to enforce the law, and all suspicious looking characters are to be dealt with as the law directs. Nearly every town on the Western and Southern waters is infested, at this time with a gang of villains.

A suspicious looking character, without any visible means of support, was arrested in our city this week, who, not giving a good account of himself was sent to "durance vile" for three months. There are a number more of them about the place at this time who will be attended to in due season. They are *closely watched* by the authorities. By making a few examples of these chaps, we will get rid of all such characters.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Steamer Banjo.  
Wells & Long's  
Star Minstrels  
and  
Brass Band.

Consisting of the following Distinguished Artistes:

T. Chatfield,	Tom Allen,
Joe Muirs,	Leon Berger,
N. G. Foster,	R. F. Cardella,
W. H. Browdell,	J. Clifford,
J. H. Davis,	J. H. Kinslow,
Ned Winchell,	Master Willie,
W. S. Whitcomb,	F. Pierce.

The above Fourteen Distinguished Artistes will perform at Alexandria in the spacious Concert Hall, on board the Minstrel Steamer Banjo, on

Monday and Tuesday, January 7 and 8,

Admission, 50 Cents; Children and Servants, 25 Cents.  
Afternoon Performance on second day for the benefit of Ladies and Children.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Rapides Theatre.—Mr. J. S. Charles has arrived in our city with a select company of talented *artistes*, and will open the Rapides Theatre for a short season, commencing to-night with the greatly admired comedy of *The Honey Moon* with the farce of *The Stage Struck*. Waiting [illegible] for the afterpiece. The orchestra is composed of musicians of high talent. It is to be hoped that Mr. Charles, during his brief sojourn among us, will meet with the pecuniary encouragement his enterprise so richly deserves.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Banjo.—Our citizens have been very pleasantly entertained during the last two evening by the burnt-cork "artistes" on board this steamer. There [sic] performances as usual were highly satisfactory to all—so we judged as we beheld the continual smiles of the audience. The vocal and instrumental music were much admired. WE would do injustice to the entertainment were we to forget Nick Foster, who seemed to be the life of the company on the occasions above referred to. His "Old Bob Ridley, "Happy Land of Canaan," etc., kept the house in a continual uproar.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

A very serious difficulty occurred on Tuesday night last, at about 11 o'clock, in the room in which the game of rondo was being played, between James Stewart, and John Masters. Some dispute arose between them about a roll of the balls, severe words passed between them, and finally Masters seized Stewart by the hair of the head, and beat it against the floor in such a manner as to fracture his skull.—Stewart died soon after, and Masters escaped. If the city Council will license the game of Rondo they should employ a special police to prevent such occurrences in future.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Many a poor woman thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one finds she can do nothing with him.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Homespun.—Two of our most beautiful and accomplished young ladies appeared on our streets during the week, dressed in frocks made at the Bell factory in this vicinity. Hurrah for southern women and southern manufactures!—Huntsville Independent.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Rapides Theatre.

Manager.....Mr. J. S. Charles  
Stage Manager.....Mr. John Davis

Open for a Short Season.  
Saturday, Jan'y 26, 1861.  
The beautiful Comedy of the  
Honey Moon!

[illegible]  
[illegible]  
[illegible]  
[illegible] (from the N. O. Theatres)

Mr. John Davis  
Mr. J. S. Charles  
Mr. Frank Rea  
Mr. Sherry

Music by the Orchestra.

Leader of the Band

Mr. L. S. Campbell.

To conclude with the Protean Farce of  
The Stage Struck Waiting Maid!

In which Mr. Frank Rea will personate characters and sing four songs.  
Prices of admission 75 cts.; Children and Servants 25 cts. Performance commence at 7½  
o'clock precisely.

Monday night, Shakspeare's [sic] great play of

Hamlet!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], January 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Dancing Academy.

Mr. H. S. Milum respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria and vicinity that he will  
open a Dancing Academy at the Fulton House commencing on

Monday Evening,

at 7 o'clock, for gentlemen. The ladies and misses' class will meet on Tuesday, at 3½ P.M.

Mr. M. is prepared to teach the latest and most Fashionable Dances of the present day,  
such as Quadrilles, Schottische; Polka, Three-Step Waltz, Gerlitz, New Siscialienne, La  
Santrelle, La Cravcovia, La Orientale, Esmeralda, Varsouvie, Highland Fling, &c.

Tuition for thirteen lessons, ten dollars. For further particulars consult Mr. M. at the  
Fulton House.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We are informed that the butchers, some of them in and out of our city have raised the  
price of beef and pork to ten cents per pound. The price formerly was eight cents. They say that  
their reasons for this, is that they have to pay a higher price for "stall rent" in the new Market  
House, than formerly. We consider this to be an extortion upon the public, and is [illegible] the  
advantage of people's necessities and should be met with indignation by any who have

patronized them heretofore. Two cents per pound extra on the beef and pork sold in this city, would pay the [illegible] license in ten days and yet these leeches & cormorants would derive the benefit of the "raise" for the whole year. We hope that the exorbitant price will not be [illegible], and those butchers will be sustained who are willing to sell at fair rates.

P. S. Since writing the above, we learn that our old friend "Jake" is still selling at the same old price of 8 cts. per pound.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Mute Magician.—We are requested by the Mute Magician to state that by some mistake in the arrangements at the Rapides Theatre on Tuesday evening last, that he could not perform any thing to his satisfaction or show the half he intended for the occasion. And finding it still impossible to play in conjunction with the drama, he will fix up the old Masonic hall on his own hook, where he will be prepared for the public *for one night only*. [illegible] pressing engagements may call him away. Look out for the Bills.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Theatre.—The Troupe playing in the city are nightly gaining favor by their presentations. It will be seen by the advertisement that Shakspeare's [sic] play of Hamlet is to be repeated this evening by request. The name of the play alone should be sufficient to draw a full house for the actors, who are spoken of very [illegible] in their rendition of this great masterpiece of the Bard. Mr. John Davis who assumes the part of Hamlet, has scarcely his superior on the stage in this character. His readiness and acting gave universal satisfaction, and evidence that justly merits high rank in his profession. Mrs. J. Davis as the Queen acquitted herself to perfection. Mrs. Rea as Ophelia won many friends. In fact the whole play was received with enthusiasm, and we say to the play-goers, do not miss [illegible], but give them a bumper.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Theatrical.—The Theatre in our city has been playing during most of the week to pretty fair houses. On Monday night Virginius was received with demonstrations of applause. Tuesday night Othello was performed to a respectable and appreciative audience, Mr. Charles playing the part of the Moor and Mr. Davis appearing as Iago. Mr. Charles acquitted himself in his usual admirable style. Mr. Davis during his brief sojourn in our city, has earned a reputation as an actor of no ordinary ability, and as a clever, straight-forward gentleman, he will be long remembered in this community. Mrs. Rea and Mrs. Davis gained much praise for the handsome manner in which they sustained their respective characters. It is worth the price of admission alone to hear Mr. Rea, the Comedian, who can make the sorriest one almost "die a-laughing." The performances of the rest of the company were very creditable.

To-night and Monday night the lovers of the Drama are promised with some rich treats, and rare ones for this place, on which occasions will be presented the great plays of Richard III and Rob Roy. No doubt the house on both evenings will be crowded to overflowing.

As the amusements at the Theatre are of a literary character, and of especial benefit to our community, and as nearly all the funds collected are spent in our city, we would suggest to the consideration of the "City Fathers" the propriety of not charging any license for these exhibitions.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The familiar "phiz" of our friend Col. Warner, late of the Central Organ, has been seen in our city for a few days past. The Col. has taken charge of the press and materials of the late National Democrat, which he will remove to Jefferson Texas. We wish to the Col. all success.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

### The Dawning of a Better Day.

It is with pleasure that we note in our issue to-day, the late evidence of excellent sense on the part of the State convention. The defeat of those two arch-tricksters and traitors, Slidell and Benjamin, as candidates for Representatives to the Southern Convention at Montgomery, is an omen of good to Louisiana. It is a promise of better things for our Republic, than those we have endured for a series of years. It is a streak of light in the East, after a night of mist and clouds and darkness. It comes as a blessing. We hail it as a victory over the powers of darkness. There is cause for rejoicing and exultation on the part of all good and patriotic citizens of our commonwealth. . . .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Dramatic.—At the Rapides Theatre, this week, we have had several good performances. Rob Roy, on Monday night, attracted by far the largest audience of the season. The performance of the piece throughout seemed to give general satisfaction. On Tuesday (Mardi Gras day) the bills announced the "Whangdoodles," *a la* the "Mystick Krewe of [illegible]" of New Orleans, would attend the theatre in a body that night, in mask. From some cause or other their attendance, in point of numbers, was like "angels' visits—few and far between." Mrs. [illegible] Rea, the charming vocalist, took a benefit on Thursday night, and was greeted with a full house. During the exhibition of the Tableaux, the flag of the stars and stripes was unfurled, which sent a [illegible] to every heart, and a great desire was manifested on the part of the audience, [illegible] the song of the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Frank Rea, as Toodles, on the same evening, kept the house in a continual "roar."

To-night, we are to have the play of Isabelle, or Woman's Life, and on Monday night, by general request, the re-production of Rob Roy.

Thursday evening next, the entertaining manager, Mr. Charles, is to have a benefit, which we hope will be a "rousing" one. Notwithstanding the many setbacks, Mr. Charles has succeeded in [illegible]ishing a good Theatre in this city, [illegible] our people can resort for innocent amusement, and no doubt the public will appreciate his noble enterprise on Thursday next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

St. Valentine's day was duly, if not very appropriately, observed by the gay young men of our city. The Post-office on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst., was flooded with queer pictures, styled "comical Valentines."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 16, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Louisiana Flag.—On Monday, the 11<sup>th</sup> inst., Mr. Elgee, chairman of the committee to prepare a flag for the State of Louisiana, made a report which will be found below. The

Picayune says that the flag was hoisted in the convention and greeted with the warmest applause and approbation from the lobbies and galleries, a number of ladies being present.

The flag, continues the Picayune, is composed of thirteen stripes, blue, white and red, alternate, so as to represent the thirteen old colonies, as well as the tri-color flag of France—the Union is a pale yellow star in a square field of red to represent the national colors of the flag of Spain—thus grouping together three nationalities, emblematic of the origin of the State. The following is the ordinance reported by the committee, which was composed, besides Mr. Elgee, of Hon. A. B. Roman and Hon. C. C. Briscoe—a Celt, a Creole, and a Saxon:

An Ordinance  
To Establish a Flag for the State of Louisiana.

["]We, the people of the State of Louisiana in convention assembled, do ordain and establish, that the flag of the State of Louisiana shall consist and be composed of thirteen horizontal stripes of the colors hereafter described, and to be disposed in the following order, commencing from the upper line or edge of the flag, to wit: the first stripe blue; second, white; third, red; fourth, white; fifth, blue; sixth, white; seventh, red; eighth, white; ninth, blue; tenth, white; eleventh, red; twelfth, white; and the thirteenth, or bottom stripe, blue.

We do further ordain and establish that there shall be in the upper, or chief corner of the flag, a square field, the color whereof shall be red, and the sides thereof equal to the width of seven stripes, and that in the center of said field there shall be a star of due and proportionate size, having five points or rays; and that the color of the said star shall be a pale yellow.

We do further ordain and establish that the said flag, and no other, shall be the national flag of the State of Louisiana.["]

Mr. Elgee made a very handsome speech explanatory of the reasons which actuated the committee in adopting the design as the permanent flag of the State of Louisiana. We regret that our limited space prevents its publication in this issue.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Disunion Flag.—The Courier of the Teche (St. Martinsville) thus alludes to the secession of Louisiana, and the substitution of the Pelican for the Eagle:

["]It was a sad sight we saw on Wednesday last. We gazed for the first time on a disunion flag. Our readers will not rebuke us, we hope, for childish weakness, when we confess that a tear of sorrow, heartfelt sorrow, stole unbidden to our eye. The flag of the Union, our once glorious Union, beneath whose ample and sacred folds we first breathed the breath of life—under whose stars and stripes our helpless infancy advanced securely to manhood's prime—that flag of the brave, the honored, the free, which gave us protection at home and abroad—which was hailed with respect on the land and the sea—that noble old banner oft hallowed by triumph, and n'er did succumb, however tattered and torn—that told of a Union cemented with blood—that waved in proud joy o'er our great Washington—that gave to the tongue of a Webster and Clay an energy and eloquence unequalled by man—"the star-spangled banner," with its heaven-born bird, that grew in its glory as our greatness unfurled—the American eagle, whose pinions so wide, like an aegis, spread over the land of its birth, while its eye of fierce beauty shot freedom's bold light—that old flag of beauty, of honor, renown, "which fond recollection still brings to view"—that flag of the brave, that device of the wise, whose stars once resplendent, now yielding to blight, in their fall throw "around us the light of other days"—that flag lies unheeded,

*a thing of the past*, and the "pelican" unfolds its lone nest on "the mast!" The heaven-born eagle has yielded to the earth-born "pelican of the wilderness."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

#### Musical.

The undersigned, having located in Alexandria, is desirous of taking a limited number of pupils for the Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo, and will also teach a Brass Band. Lessons given at rooms to suit convenience of pupils.

L. S. Campbell,  
Of the Rapides Theatre.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 16, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

#### The Kitchen Garden.

[First section of article has a tear down the right side]

The dwarf kinds [of peas], like Tom Thumb, Bishop's Long-pod, scarcely need sticks and are on this account for town gardens desirable. They should be planted in single rows and as they branch a good deal, should not be so thick in the row as the taller sorts. For late peas, such sorts as White and Black-Eyed Marrowfat (the latter continues longest in bearing), Champion of England, Blue Imperial, and Knights Marrows, are among the best. Plant peas at least four inches deep, and they will continue longer in use, and are less liable to mildew. If they suffer from drouth between the time they blossom and become fit for use, the crop will be short.

Early York Cabbage, or the larger early sorts like Early Wakefield, Early Dutch, Early Drumhead, and Winingstadt, may be sown in a sheltered place, in the open ground, at once. The later sorts should not, until later. Radishes, Beets, Carrots, Onions, Leeks, and Parsnips are also among the first crops planted. These, with Irish Potatoes, are about all that need be in haste about. Plants at all tender, one should not try to get out early, as the frost will take them.

The best Irish Potatoes we ever had were grown from seed sent us some years ago by Rev. C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, New York. This gentleman imported from Chili and other parts of South American both wild and cultivated sorts, to ascertain if they would not be more free from disease than our old worn-out varieties. Of those sent there were several of the original kinds and seedlings from them. Mr. Goodrich has raised about nine thousand seedling kinds. We found one of the original sorts, the rough Purple Chili, of good quality, and very productive. Two or three of the unnamed seedlings were also desirable as very late keeping sorts, but what struck us most, as well s all who saw them, was the bright-green healthy look of the vines compared with common sorts. We kept them some three years, but one winter "cook got into them." Those we had reserved for seed were consumed, and that was the last of that experiment. We advised Mr. G. of our satisfaction with these sorts, and we are pleased to see in late numbers of the Country Gentleman, that his Garnet Chili, New Hartford, and Purple Chili are found in Virginia and other States, to be most excellent sorts, Garnet Chilis sometimes yielding about four hundred bushels per acre of sound roots. The sooner these newly originated sorts that still retain the vigor of their natural state take the place of our present worn-out, decaying varieties, the better. The mountain section of Georgia should furnish all the Irish potatoes and apples needed

in the State, and will easily do it, if the proper varieties are obtained and preserved. If the Patent Office of the United States had distributed Mr. Goodrich's potatoes, and left the Japan Yam to the enterprize [sic] of Mr. Wm. R. Prince, the country would have been more benefited thereby.

As to the Japan or Chinese Yam, it is a really good vegetable, but the task of digging is enormous. No part of them seems to be within a foot of the surface, and then to dig down in the soil some eighteen inches more, gives one an idea of thorough cultivation by the time they are out of the ground. They increase in size and grow deeper in the ground for two years, and as Mr. Van Buren happily states, "the rascally Chinese don't get hold of the lower ends of them and pull them through," one may expect fine specimens.

Lettuce, we have said, was one of the earliest things to sow. For fall sowing, the Hardy Green, or Hammersmith Cabbage is perhaps the best Lettuce, but for the first spring sowing, the Early Cabbage or Butter Lettuce is the nicest; after which are several kinds of Cabbage Lettuce for a succession, or the Paris White and Green Coss. If our Maryland correspondent succeeds in raising the seeds of the kind he so well describes, and will send us a pinch thereof in due season, we will reciprocate the courtesy in any way in our power.—Southern Field and Fireside.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

#### "Cavalry Company."

We are gratified in stating to our fellow-citizens of the good old parish of Rapides, that we have a fine cavalry company organized in our midst, at this time numbering sixty members, who have all endorsed the "rules and regulations" established by the Military Board of the State of Louisiana. The name adopted for the company is the "Southern Guards," and we do not believe that a better set of fellows can be found in the "Confederate States of North America," and none more willing to stand by the rights and guard the honor of the same. . . A regular mounted drill of the Southern Guards will take place on Saturday next at 2 P.M. Those whose uniforms are finished, will turn out in uniform, the others in civilian dress.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Music and the Drama.—The most notable event of the week at the Rapides Theatre, was the appearance on the boards of M'dme Dansi Hausman, an Opera singer of high talent. Her singing in the pieces from the great composers was justly appreciated, and elicited much applause. Notwithstanding the brilliant efforts of this "prima donna," the charming Mrs. Frank Rea had her portion of admirers, and her singing created much enthusiasm.

At the Theatre to-night the great play of Rob Roy is to be repeated. The proceeds of the entertainment, we learn, are to be appropriated to the town for the payment of the license.

Mr. Charles' benefit, on Monday night next, promises to be *the* feature of the season in the dramatic line. We understand that our citizens purpose giving Mr. Charles and grand and remunerative benefit as a testimonial of their admiration of him as an actor and their regard for him as a man. The beautiful play of Ingomar is announced on the programme for the evening's entertainment, besides other novelties.

On Wednesday evening benefit of Mrs. J. Davis and children. This we learn is to be a great juvenile treat, as it is intended to produce on the occasion the drama from the world-famed tale of "The Children in the Wood."



THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Dan Rice's Great Show.—'Tis a pleasant thing to anticipate a day of enjoyment, particularly in these hours of gloom and despondency. The hand-writings on the wall, and our advertising columns, announce the fact that Dan Rice and the entire great Show will exhibit here on Friday and Saturday next.

Dan Rice is individually one of the representative men of the age, and peculiarly well adapted, by association and sympathy, to please our people. As a son of Cumus he is unequaled both for point and originality, whilst as a conversationalist he can entertain the intelligent for hours.

The "Show" (to which we think the adjective "great" was not misapplied) combines demonstrations of wonder, splendor, and infinite amusement. The domesticated monster, the Rhinoceros, and the Kangaroo, the Assyrian Goat, the horses, mules, monkeys, apes, &c., &c., form a series of magnets, whilst the *artistes*, Ella Zoyara, F. H. Rosston, H. W. Tenny, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Showles, F. Drew, J. C. Clarke, and others, make up a fine constellation. The diet of Rice will, we opine, constitute an acceptable repast.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Cotillion Club Party.—The party given by the members of the Cotillion Club on Thursday night last, passed off most pleasantly, the merry ones enjoying themselves in the mazes of the dance till long past the "wee hours" of night.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We learn that a grand ball was given at the State Seminary and Military Institution last evening. A large number of our citizens were present, and everything went off very agreeably.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], February 23, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Summary: Almost a full column advertisement for Dan Rice's Great Show

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

The convicts in the penitentiary of Mississippi are engaged in manufacturing tents for the army of the State.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

### The Flag.

The new flag, adopted by the State Convention, for the State of Louisiana, was hoisted to the top of the Breckinridge pole, on Wednesday last, in presence of an *immense* crowd of spectators consisting of *three office holders*. No guns were fired on the occasion, as the citizens of Alexandria and vicinity had no notice that such a demonstration would be made on the day referred to, and everything went on as still and quiet as though there had been a funeral. We will however state that the designer of the "flag" was present (he being a member of the Convention,) and participated in the ceremonies of the occasion of hoisting the document.

A good natural jolly friend of ours who hails from the "Emerald Isle" and who is not ashamed of his country, suggest that the "designer" should have had the "flag" bordered with green as emblematic of the land that gave the designer birth, and the land of "Erin go bragh" and

the "Sprig of Shillalah and Shamrock" &c. "This we think would have been a good idea, as it seems their plan was to represent all nations as far as possible. Alas! poor Pelican "ye dirty baste," you have been kicked overboard by one who should have been thy best friend. . . .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

To the Public.—When we consider that Drug shops are kept open until 9 and frequently until 10 o'clock throughout the week, it is not to be wondered at that both Principals and Assistants are anxious to reduce the time on Sundays. It is seldom that actual cases of necessity occur on that day; on the contrary, the time is chiefly taken up in entertaining Sunday loafers, leaving no time for recreation either bodily or mental to the parties engaged in business. Under those circumstances, the principals of the three establishments have concluded to close at 9 o'clock on Sunday mornings and open at sundown in the evening. It is to be presumed that should any real case present itself of actual necessity, some one out of the three places will be found to supply what may be needed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Theatre.—The Dramatic season in Alexandria is drawing to a close. We are informed that the Troupe at the Rapides Theatre will give but two or three more performances before their retirement from our midst. The benefit of Mrs. J. Davis and children was again postponed—this time from the fact of the rather sudden and unexpected departure of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rea. Many of our citizens were sadly disappointed in consequence of this event, as it was intended to give the beneficiaries a full house. Nevertheless, an actress has been engaged to supply the place of Mrs. Rea, and the benefit will assuredly come off on Monday evening next. The worthy lady we know will justly appreciate the favors of the kind public on this occasion.

Wednesday evening next, we learn, has been set apart for the benefit of the gallant Sherry.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 16, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

A "Northern Girl's Tribute" to President Davis.—The Montgomery correspondent of the Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* tells the following in his letter of February 27<sup>th</sup>:

President Davis received a present today of some twenty very beautiful Cockades, from a young lady living in one of the interior towns of New York. They are made very tastefully, and some are ornamented with the Palmetto button, and others with the seal of Alabama on the button. The young lady says she is a descendant of one of the heroes of the battle of Ticonderoga; she congratulates Gen. Davis in very handsome terms on his election as the first President of the Confederate States of America, and in conclusion says: "A Northern girl pays this tribute of her heartfelt admiration of the gallant soldiers who led the glorious charge at Buena Vista."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Parties.—The blithe and gay folks are to have two of their merry parties in our city next week. One is to be given by the Hope Fire Co. No. 2, on Monday evening next, and the other by that gallant little band, the Cotillion Club, on Thursday evening, the 4<sup>th</sup> prox. Both deserve to be well attended.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Ice.—Judge Ariail is "rigging up his traps" in front of the Ice House Hotel, preparatory to the reception of his new supply of ice—that indispensable luxury of the sultry months. It is expected here in the early part of next week.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], March 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Texas Items.—We take the following account of a most horrible murder, from the Jefferson Herald and Gazette of the 22d inst.: . . .

From the same paper we learn that a new journal has made its appearance in that city, styled the "Star State Jeffersonian," under the auspices of Col. Jas. A. Warner, editor and proprietor, with T. P. Ochiltree, Esq., as associate editor. Of the typographical appearance, etc., of the new paper, the Herald & Gazette speaks very favorably.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Rt. Reverend Leonidas Polk, D. D., will preach and administer the holy rite of confirmation at St. James' Church, Alexandria, on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of April (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A.M.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Parties.—The party given by the Hope Co. No. 2, at the City Hall, on Monday evening last, though it happened to be on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, we can assure our readers and the rest of mankind that there was nobody "fooled." The host of smiling faces which we beheld during our short stay fully convinced us that our people know how to enjoy themselves, as well as how to appreciate the noble endeavors of this fine Company in their efforts to please.

On Thursday evening the party given by the Cotillion Club was well attended by persons of both sexes, and reflected great credit upon the group of young bachelors who compose the Club.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Home Manufacture.—We learn that Messrs. Stevens & McElroy, of the Rapides Foundry and Machine Shop, in this city, have contracted with the Cotton and Woolen Factory of this parish for one 35-horse-power steam engine of their own manufacture, to be completed in May next. Success, say we, to Southern enterprise, and Southern industry generally, and to Messrs. Stevens & McElroy in particular.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Vanity Fair says the three ages of a United States Senator are Mile-age, Post-age, and Patron-age.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

The Wonder of the Spinning Jenny.—The London *Quarterly Review*, in an article upon cotton-spinning machines and their inventors, thus illustrates the productiveness of brain and hand, by showing what machinery now enables the cotton-spinner to do with a pound of cotton:-- Mr. Bazley, of Manchester, exports what is called No. 240 yarn in large quantities, for the use of the finest foreign muslin manufactures. Of the finest of this thread some idea may be formed when we state that 240 hanks, each 840 yards in length, are spun from a single pound weight of

cotton, or a total length of about 114 miles! But this does not by any means exhaust the capabilities of English machinery; for at the Great Exhibition of 1851, specimens of yarn spun at Bolton, were exhibited so fine as 700, or equal to 334 miles in length, spun from one pound of material! Worked up into the finer kinds of Lace, the original shilling's worth of cotton wool before it passes into the hands of the consumer may be increased to the value of between \$1500 and \$2000!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Ice boat has arrived, and our citizens can keep cool during the summer months by applying at headquarters.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Soda Water.—Messrs. Westbrook & Bro., the enterprising proprietors of The Age, have put up a Soda Fountain at their saloon, where every one can be accommodated with this refreshing drink during the "melting" months.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Ladies of Rapides  
Attention!!!

M. A. Zenker & Co., would call the attention of the Ladies, to their beautiful Store on Second Street in the new brick building adjoining the "*Constitutional*" Office, where they have just opened a splendid and carefully selected stock of

Millinery & Ladies Goods.

They have also secured the valuable assistance of an experienced

Milliner and Dress Maker,

from New Orleans, which conjoined with their own services and other assistants, enables them to offer to the Ladies greater facilities for executing work in the Millinery and Dress Making line than any other house in this State outside of New Orleans.

Every reflecting Lady will readily see the great advantage of having her Millinery and dress making done at home. If you send to New Orleans, you know not what will be sent you; you are not present to make a selection, and you must keep what is sent you. Here you have the advantage of making your own selections, and of having your work done exactly as you wish it, and that by parties whose interest is to do it well and in an entirely satisfactory manner. The evidence of this is that our store is daily crowded with Ladies who have experienced the benefit of *home* trade.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

"What is a Zouave?"—As this class of soldiers is becoming quite popular of late, especially in New Orleans, we copy for the benefit of our readers the following somewhat "extravagant" description, by Doesticks:

A fellow with a red bag having sleeves to it for a coat; with two red bags without sleeves to them for trowsers[ sic]; with an embroidered and braided bag for a vest; with a cap like a red woolen saucepan; with yellow boots like the fourth robber in a stage play; with a moustache like two half pound paint brushes, and a sort of sword gun or gun sword for a weapon, that looks like a lonely musket, indiscreet and tender—that is a Zouave.

A fellow who can "put up" a hundred and ten pound dumb bell; who can climb up an eighty foot rope hand over hand, with a barrel of flour hanging to his heels; who can do the "giant swing" on a horizontal bar with a fifty-six tied to each ankle; who can walk up two flights of stairs holding a heavy man in each hand at arm's length; and who can climb a greased pole, feet first, carrying a barrel of pork in his teeth—that is a Zouave.

A fellow who can jump seventeen feet four inches high without a spring board; who can tie his legs in a double bow knot round his neck without previously softening his shinbones in a steam bath; who can walk Blondin's out-door tight rope with his stomach outside of nine cocktails, a suit of armor outside of the stomach, and a stiff northeast gale outside of that; who can set a forty foot ladder on end, balance himself on the top of it, and shoot wild pigeons on the wing, one at a time, just behind the eye, with a single-barrel Minie rifle, three hundred yards distance, and never miss a shot; who can take a five-shooting revolver in each hand and knock the spots of the ten of diamonds at eighty paces, turning somersets all the time, and firing every shot in the air—that is a Zouave.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Easter Sunday.

The Charleston Courier has the following article in reference to this interesting subject: Easter.—This most ancient and most glorious of all the sacred festivals, was called during a long period by the beautiful name of Pascha. it is still celebrated under the appellation peace, in many of the rural districts of England. It is clear that this term is a corruption of the name given to the great feast of the Hebrews.

The derivation of the word Easter has given antiquaries no little trouble. Many of the highest authorities are confident that this feast of feasts received its name from the potent Saxon goddess, *Eastre*, whose festival was kept in the month of showers. It is also derived from *East*, to eat, from the removal of the restrictions of Lent, and the restoration of liberty to the captive appetites. This etymology is plausible, but it is so carnal and groveling, we are slow to accept it, notwithstanding its exceeding speciousness. This fine name is traced by not a few patient scholars to the Saxon word *Oscar*, which signifies to rise. *Auferstehung*, in the German means resurrection, and though the difference between that and the title under consideration is somewhat broad, the changes through which many words have passed, almost justify us, in regarding the euphonious modern appellation as a corruption of the harsh and ancient one.

The resurrection was commemorated at the dawn of Christianity, and many suppose they have traced the glorious festival to the days yet fragrant with the gracious words and mighty deeds of Him whose triumph it celebrates. But whether kept by the Christians who heard and saw the Son of God, or not, it is placed beyond a doubt that the Queen of Festivals was solemnized in the earliest days of the Church.

The celebration of the rising of the Savior is on the first Sunday after the full moon, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March. This time was fixed by the Council of Nice, in 325; but owing to the

imperfect knowledge of astronomy, that ordinance failed to secure the uniform observance of this feast, till Pope Gregory the Thirteenth altered the system of reckoning [sic], and corrected the vital error that was found to exist in the calendar [sic]. Limits have thus been set to this joyous anniversary, and "Easter-day cannot fall earlier than the 22d of March, nor later than the 25<sup>th</sup> of April."

The primitive Christians spent the night before Easter in devotional exercises, and at the first crow of the cock, they exclaimed: "*The Lord has risen*," and those who were saluted made answer, "*The Lord is risen, indeed*."

We trace the pretty custom of presenting eggs to friends at the opening of Easter to the symbolical meaning they bore at an exceedingly remote period. Among the Egyptians they were the emblems of the renovation of the human family after the universal flood. They were part of the Paschal Supper of the Hebrews, as a type of their departure from the land of the Pharaohs. The primitive Christians adopted the egg as an emblem of the resurrection.

The children of Mesopotamia, on Easter day, color all their eggs they can buy or beg with some red substance, in commemoration of the crucifixion [sic]. The boys throughout England stain them with juices of various colors, boil them hard, and sport with them on the grass.

The Russians, on meeting upon the morn of Easter day, give each other colored eggs. The common people carry red eggs in their hands on this anniversary and the four succeeding days; and the higher classes observe this ancient custom with eggs covered with gold leaf.

In the time of Edward I, four hundred and fifty gilded eggs were distributed to the royal household. And it is worthy to note that all these eggs cost but eighteen pence.

It was the custom, for a long series of years, for the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with the Burgesses, to go in procession in the robes of office, and with the emblems of authority, to a spacious and beautiful mall, and witness the game of hand-ball, and these high officials would often forget for a time the dignity of their posts, and engage in the manful sport.

Once upon a time, while the Mayor of Chester was observing this strange and ancient custom, his daughter was carried away by her lover who was not agreeable to the old gentleman.

If the young men of Coleshill, at Warwickshire, catch a hare by fleetness of foot in the morning of Easter Monday, and carry it to the Minister before ten o'clock, he has to give them a calf's head, a hundred eggs, and a groat [sic?]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

### Woman's Mission.

We heartily commend to our readers, irrespective of sex, the following article on "woman's mission," which we take from the Selma (Ala.) Reporter. The author (who we believe is a "young man") seems to fully appreciate the noble qualities of woman, and he justly deserves the good opinion and "approving smile" of the young ladies everywhere:

["] In commencing this article we beg leave to say that we have not the vanity to suppose that we can enumerate all the great and good purposes which a kind and beneficent Providence designed to accomplish in the presentation of woman to man, but we desire simply to allude to a few of the most apparent duties she was intended to perform, and to commit to paper a few of the thoughts with which their contemplation has impressed us. In the beginning God said: "It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make a help meet for him." It seems then, from the

language of the Bible, that God intended woman to be a *help* for man—a help *meet* for him, that is suited to his nature, condition and wants. But how is woman to help man? She has not strength to wield the axe or guide the plow or engage in the mechanical pursuits, and if she had the strength and the will, the usages of society forbid her doing so. We affirm that if woman could do all these, and it was in accordance with the usages of society for her to do so, if she could with perfect propriety (so far as custom is concerned) and with equal ease go with her husband every day to his work, and share all his toils, she would not be a help *meet* for him. No. It is woman's mission to remain at home and watch with jealous care the earnings of her husband—to see that nothing is wasted or misapplied—to see that his house—to see that his house [sic?] is kept in order—to meet him on his return from the day's labor with a smiling face and hearty welcome—to make him feel and know that there is one spot on earth where the troubles and cares of life never come, that there is ever a loving, trusting heart that beats in unison with his own, and a face beaming with happy smiles that will drive care and trouble from his perplexed brain. It is her mission to minister to him in the hour of sickness—to anticipate his every want, and ever be by his bedside to comfort and console him.—It is her mission to read for him God's holy Word, to point out its precious promises and by the example of a fond and loving wife teach him to put his trust in Jesus and make these promises his own. It is her mission to stamp the character of her children forever in favor of the great truths of Christianity,—to "train them up in the way they should go." It is her mission by her quiet, unassuming course of conduct—her Christian forbearance and fortitude to scatter broadcast o'er the land, the seeds of a morality and piety that will germinate and "bring forth fruit an hundred fold." It is her mission to so conduct herself that the infidel will stand abashed in her presence and the atheist bow his head in shame as he contemplated the being before him and thinks that he has ever said so angelic a creature could have been created by a power less than Almighty—by the hand of any but the Christian's God. It is her mission to nerve her husband's arm to bear up against the troubles and trials of life—to strengthen and sustain him thro' all the vicissitudes of fortune, and prove by her conduct that though all the world forsake him there is one fond, faithful, trusting heart that throbs an echo to every pulsation of his own. Oh what a noble, what a God-like mission! A mission that could only be discharged by one filled with "faith, hope and love, a trinity of virtues found only in those a little lower than the angels." When we have seen a woman fulfilling this her noble mission faithfully, we have been overwhelmed with the goodness of God to man, and our wicked, stubborn heart has bowed in meek submission to His will as we contemplated His mercy. When we have left our homes for distant lands (and it has been our lot to do so more times than one) and the tear of a fair-haired sister glittered on our hand, and a fervent "'God bless my boy!" trembled on the lips of a kind, loving mother, we have felt that to doubt the goodness and the mercy of god would be a blasphemy of which it would be almost impossible to repent; and when temptations have assailed us, and all the fiends of hell seemed turned loose in one solid column to drag us into the vortex of ruin, we have remembered the prayers of a mother and sister, and we have been safe. Such is woman's mission. When she has fulfilled that mission our country will be prosperous and happy. God's Holy Word will be the constant companion of our youth, and the religion of our blessed Savior will be the comfort and consolation of all our people.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Col. G. W. Lay, the gentleman recently appointed Superintendent of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, by the Board of Supervisors, arrived here a few days since,

to take charge of the duties pertaining to his office. Col. Lay is an accomplished and clever gentleman, and under his superintendence our State Seminary will surely prosper.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Billiards.—Michael Foley, of Detroit, a young gentleman who is, probably, the most accomplished Billiard Player of his age in the United States, is in this city, at Jones' billiard rooms. Should Mr. Foley continue his careful, methodical practice a few years longer, he will have few if any superiors among the devotees of the cue.—Memphis Paper.

Under New Charge.—Still another attractive feature in Fuller's Tremont Exchange Billiard Room, is the presence of the celebrated Detroit player, Michael Foley, who superintends that department. Foley, it is generally considered, plays the best game of billiards of any one in the Western country. Of course the ten Phelan Tables and every thing about the room under his charge, will always be in "tip top" order, so that the game can be really a *pleasure* to every participant.—Detroit Paper.

Mr. Foley, the gentleman so highly spoken of above as a billiard player, is at present at the Ice House Billiard Saloon, where he has, for several days past, been "astonishing the natives" by his extraordinary billiard playing. We are pleased to inform the lovers of this pleasant sport, that the Billiard department of the "Excelsior" is under Mr. Foley's able superintendence. What with the attraction of this "star," and that of the splendid new tables lately purchased by the lamented Smith, the establishment cannot fail to "draw."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

City, Weather, &c.—On Sunday night last this place was visited by a severe storm which blowed sic] down the fine Market House lately erected in our city, and otherwise damaging property all over the parish to a considerable amount. On the same night the building in the Pinewoods known as Parker's Institute, and at the time occupied by J. S. Calhoun, Esq., as a manufactory for negro clothing, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. By this disaster we learn that Mr. Calhoun sustains a great loss. The weather since the storm has been characteristic of high winds but at present it is greatly modified and has become quite pleasant.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson was received in this city with intense delight. The old cannon was brought into requisition and seven "blank cartridges" were fired in honor of the event, and the patriotism (!) of the "intense" was more *intense* than ever.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Col. Lay, recently appointed Superintendent of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, we learn has resigned and intends going to Virginia for the purpose of taking an active part in the service of his native State. We hope the post vacated by him will soon be filled by one every way as worthy.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

We publish in another column the latest telegraphic intelligence received here. Our readers should not place too much confidence in them as the telegraph has become a perfect "lying machine" and dispatches are sent over the lines, for the purpose of misleading the people. The reported non-resignation of Gen. Scott we believe to be false in every particular.



THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The annexed paragraph is from a correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, dated St. Martinsville, April 20:

Mr. Editor—There is great excitement in St. Martinsville. Everything, from the cradle to the crutch, is in motion. Lincoln was hanged and burnt in effigy here, last night, amidst great rejoicings of the people. On the 15<sup>th</sup> inst., all the young men in the town and vicinity of St. Martinsville came forth and registered their names as volunteers, and are to be seen every day since actively operating on the parade ground from 10 o'clock A.M. till night. Their gallant Captain, Alcibiad Deblanc, left for New Orleans, on the 16<sup>th</sup> inst., to procure the necessary equipments, and enroll for immediate equipments, and enroll for immediate service. The ranks are filling up every day from New Iberia, Breaux Bridge, and Fausse Pointe. The colored men here are getting up a very good company.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The party which was announced to be given at the State Seminary on the 10<sup>th</sup> May, has been indefinitely postponed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

[Communicated.]

We are United.

The tocsin of war has been sounded through the length and breadth of the land. Lincoln has at last unmasked himself, and his mad policy stands revealed in all its damnable and unmistakable purposes. In his madness he has done for the Southern States what was considered by many to be absolutely necessary to maintain a distinct and powerful government. He has united all the slave States as one man, and they are now banded together, an unwavering and impenetrable phalanx, ready and determined to defend and vindicate their rights to the last extremity.

As one of those who strongly dissented from the dormant party in the mode of secession, and the object for which I contended—a union of the slave States—is now attained, there can be no longer but one voice in the land. There is now but one purpose—one heart—one destiny.

One Who Loves His Country  
Better Than Party.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

On Saturday last the news of the secession of "Old Virginia" was received here with the wildest delight. A salute of eight guns was fired on the occasion, under the superintendence of our chief gunner Lieut.-Col. Russel. The secession of Virginia has produced the desired effect, and all of the border States will soon follow. Co-operation has at last been accomplished.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Female Volunteers.—The Holly Springs *Herald* learns that the county of Chickasaw, Mississippi, has ten companies of volunteer soldiers ready to be mustered into the service of the State. It adds, that in addition to these the county has a regular officered and drilled company of young ladies, who have pledged themselves, in the event the men are called into service, to

protect their homes and families during their absence, and see that the farms are properly cultivated, and full crops raised, not only for the support of the country but of the army of Mississippi.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Happy is the soldier who has been careful to provide himself for the march with old and easy shoes. Ideas upon this subject among the inexperienced are various, as exhibited in tight boots, patent leathers, or heavy unyielding trampers. The first five or six miles of the day are delightful. The scenery is enchanting, the road better than was expected, and the journey altogether delightful. The soldier congratulates himself upon the enjoyment of so pleasant a promenade, and steps out briskly with his left foot to the tap of the drum, chattering all the while with his partner in file, laughing at his sallies of wit, and responding as sharply. This distance passed, one commences to realize that he is on a march, and not a mere pleasure promenade. Mile by mile passes, and gradually he sobers down to a serious air. Ten miles passed, and he finds that he is actually getting tired. When once the thought of fatigue enters the mind, the body succumbs rapidly to the reality. The elasticity of limbs vanishes with the elasticity of the mind, and walking becomes a stern duty instead of a pleasure. Now is the time and now the opportunity of the officer to display his tact, and drive from the limbs of the men their weariness, by acting through the mind, and driving forth the thought of fatigue. The bitter pill of toil must be cleverly coated with the sweets of pleasure or pride, and then we forget the nauseous dose within.

On the first day's march seventeen miles were traveled through a forest where but one log cabin was seen on the way, and that was of a deserted cattle ranche [sic]. Friday afternoon the camp was made at the locality known in that region of the "independent State of Baldwin county," by the euphonious title of Bull's Pen. There was no rain on Saturday, but worse than a storm was the broiling sun. Oh, how furiously old Sol blazed, blistering the face and hands, burning the feet, and parching the throat. The men had no canteens, and it was fortunate that springs of water were found at frequent intervals, or they would have suffered greatly from thirst. The men with barked heels or blistered feet gladly got permission to climb up onto the baggage wagons, but nearly all of the command manfully trod it out, soaking their feet to keep them from blistering at every pond and stream. Seventeen miles were made on Saturday, and in the afternoon an encampment was made on the bank of the Perdido river, where Gen. Jackson crossed his troops forty-seven years ago, on his expedition to capture the very ground for which the present generation are again volunteering, to defend its rights and to preserve its territory. Here there is a large steam saw mill just erected, to do all the lumber business of the Perdido river, whose swift current brings down rafts of logs.

Singing is the principal pastime of the Louisiana Zouaves, as it is that of the French soldiers, and let it not be supposed that they have not good music. Private L. Marzieu [almost illegible], of the Fifth Company, for instance is a vocalist of no mean ability. With a fine tenor voice of good compass and very well cultivated, and likewise possessed of an almost inexhaustible fund of songs, warlike, sentimental and comic, he is the life of his comrades during their leisure hours.

A Bully Fight.

A rather singular accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, while the companies were halted for rest in a shady grove on the slope of a long hill. A private of the Fifth Company, named Martin, who is a perfect Sampson in strength and a man unacquainted with fear, had strayed off through the woods while his comrades were resting. Drove of cattle breeding in the forest and nearly wild roamed about in every direction, but had heretofore been seen only at a distance. Martin emerged from a thicket to come suddenly upon a drove of these animals who stood defiantly gazing at him in evident amazement, and perhaps with feelings of indignation. How it was can never be known positively, but most probably the red breeches of Martin enraged one spirited young "beef," who suddenly gave a snort of anger, and pawing up the ground, rushed furiously at the soldier with his horns bent down nearly to the ground and ready to tear him open with a toss from his thickset neck. Most men would have attempted to seek refuge in flight rather than "take a horn" under such peculiar circumstances, but such an idea never entered Martin's head. Bending down, he awaited the onset, and then seizing one horn and holding down the brute's head with almost superhuman strength, he drove his knife into its neck and finished it on the spot. Martin was much applauded for his courage and presence of mind, and as "it is an ill wind that blows no one good" there was fresh meat for that day's dinner.

Along the route the very few houses passed were applied to in vain for such luxuries as milk, eggs or poultry. They had sold everything to the Mississippi Brigade that preceded the Zouaves two days. At only one place were obtained ten eggs for a dollar, and three cups of milk for fifty cents. On the banks of the Perdido the men wrapped themselves in their blankets and slept, without tents, for it was a clear night, although cool. Next morning the remaining six miles of the route were made by eight o'clock, when the stage depot on the railroad was reached. The train from Montgomery was due at 9 o'clock, but we were told that as the cars came down crowded with troops every day, their time was not at all punctual, and it was impossible to tell at what hour they would be along. So it proved, for the train only got there at two o'clock, and then every passenger car was crowded with companies of riflemen from Georgia and Eastern Florida, so that the Zouaves had to crowd themselves upon piles of baggage, and even sit on the roofs of the passenger cars to get down to Pensacola. . . .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

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.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

What a Volunteer Needs.—An officer of the St. Mary's 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, almost 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, a ball of twine, a bit of buckskin and some whiting to clean arms, soap and a small roll 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. These should be six feet long, three wide, and three and a half high, formed by simply folding the brown net, tent fashion, and closing each end by a

triangle piece, 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 stout 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.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Accidental Discharge.—Whilst firing a salute to the volunteers on board the Burton this morning, the load prematurely discharged, and hurt the gunners, Mr. Russel and Tom \_\_\_\_\_, very badly, but, we learn, not dangerously.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Ladies.—To the noble ladies of our parish great praise is due for the able assistance they are giving the volunteers who are about departing from our midst. Many of them, we learn, have volunteered to make the uniforms for the company just organized, and a magnificent banner has been made for the same company, under the supervision of Mrs. Dr. Smith, the commander's accomplished lady. Those ladies also, who, with the inestimable Mrs. Severns, assisted in making the two handsome Confederate flags, should not soon be forgotten. May their fervent prayers be granted and their most cherished hopes realized.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Alabama Riflemen.—The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress*, publishes an extract from one of Mr. Goose's letters, detailing the proficiency of Alabama riflemen, who will now have an opportunity to "thread the needle" of any Yankee that may come before their fire:

Another feat is "threading the needle." An auger hole is pierced through the center of an upright board; the orifice is just large enough to allow a ball to pass without touching. A third is still more exciting—snuffing the candle. It is performed in the night, and the darkness of the scene adds a wildness to the amusement that greatly enhances its interest.—A calm night is chosen; half a dozen ends of tallow candles and a box of matches are taken out into the field, whither the uproarious party of stalwart youths repair. One of them takes his station by the mark; a stick is thrust perpendicularly into the ground, on the top of which a piece of candle is fixed, either in a socket or by means of a few drops of grease. A plank is set up behind the candle to receive the balls, which are all carefully picked out after the sport is over, being much too valuable to be wasted. The marker now lights the candle, which glimmers like a feeble star, but just visible at the spot where the expectant party are standing. Each one carefully loads his rifle; some mark the barrel with a line of chalk to aid the sight in the darkness; others neglect his and seem to know the position of the "pea" by instinct. There is a sharp, short crack and a line of fire; a little cloud of smoke rises perpendicularly upwards; an unmerciful shout of derision hails the unlucky marksman, for the candle is still twinkling dimly and readily as before. Another confidently succeeds; the light is suddenly extinguished; his ball has cut it off just below the flame. This won't do, the test is to snuff the candle without putting it out. A third now steps up;

it is my friend Jones, the overseer on the plantation where I am residing; he is a crack shot, and we all expect something superb now. The marker has replaced the lighted candle; it is allowed to burn a few minutes until the wick has become long. The dimness of the light at length announces its readiness, and the marker cries "fire!" A moment's breathless silence follows the flash and report, a change was seen to pass upon the distant gleam, and the dull, red light had suddenly become white and sparkling. "Right good!" cries the marker; the ball has passed through the center of the flame, and snuffed the candle, and whoops and shouts of applause ring through the field and echo from the surrounding forest. This extraordinary feat is usually performed two or three times in every contest of skill.

A common exploit is "barking off" a squirrel. My worthy friend, Maj. Vanner, the other day, at my request, performed this. A couple of fox squirrels were playing far up on a towering beech in the yard, little suspecting what was coming "for the benefit of science." My friend went in and brought out his trusty rifle; waited a moment for one of the frisky gentlemen to be rightly placed, for it is needful to the feat that the squirrel should be clinging to the bark of the tree. The first shot was a failure; the squirrel fell dead indeed but was pierced with the ball, which was not the object. Perhaps the creature had moved a little at the instant, or perhaps the planter had been a little too carelessly confident; however, his mettle was up, and he took care that the second shot should be all right. The ball struck the trunk of the tree just beneath the belly of the animal, driving off a piece of the bark as large as one's hand, and with it the squirrel, without wound or ruffled hair, but killed by the concussion.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

How to Make a good Cup of Tea.—M. Soyers recommends that, before pouring in any water, the tea-pot, with the tea in it, shall be placed in the oven till hot, or heated by means of a spirit lamp, or in front of the fire, (not too close of course,) and the of them [sic] filled with boiling water. The result he says will be, in about a minute, a delicious cup of tea, which is much superior to that drawn in the ordinary way.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

#### Italian Opera Troupe,

This Company consisting of the following talented Artists:

Madame Galotti, a Prima Donna of Strakoch's Italian Opera Troupe

Galotti,	First Tenor.
Hoffman,	Violinist.
Aristide,	Flutist.
Raphaeli,	Cornet.
Clement,	Professor.

Will give a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Soiree at the

New Hall,

over the store of R. C. Hetherwick, on

This Saturday, Evening,

consisting of Solos, Duetts [sic] , Ballads, etc., from Rossini, Bellini, Verdi, Bishop and other celebrated composers.

Admission: 75 cents. Children and Servants, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at half past seven.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

For Sale.

A Fine Young English Bull, raised by the United Society of Shakers of Pleasant Hill, Ky., with full pedigree. Apply to

W. L. Wale.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Fresh Pumpkin Seed, for sale by

St. John & Burges.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Concert.—A very pleasant entertainment was given by the Italian Opera Troupe at the Ice House Hall on Monday evening last, and merited a better attendance than it received on that occasion. Signora Gallotti, the pretty and graceful *prima donna*, and the talented Signor Gallotti, in their respective *rôles*, gave the most unbounded delight; and the soft, dulcet notes of the violin, flute, etc., by the other artistes of the troupe, fell upon appreciative ears. Such amusements are of a healthy character and should be encouraged.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The lovely and patriotic ladies of the parish have been busily engaged during the past week in making the uniforms for the volunteers under the command of Capt. S. A. Smith. This company, we [illegible] will soon receive marching orders, and will probably depart for the "frolic" on Wednesday next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

The Right Spirit at the Right Time.—In the Marksville Central Organ of the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., we find the following most emulous instance of the spirit and patriotism of a mother of the South:

Mrs. S. Providence Taliaferro of this parish has lately set an example of self-denying patriotism, which mothers, wives and sisters would do well to follow, and which cannot be too highly recommended.

One of her sons remaining unmarried, and one son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. White, had joined Capt. R. M. Boone's Company of Atchafalaya Guards, and were awaiting a boat at Simmesport to convey them to the city for active service. She had one son about 16 or 17 years of age who desired to go in the company with his brother and brother-in-law, but was considered too young by some. He was going to a neighborhood school. Mrs. Taliaferro's Southern feelings boiled up with too much ardor to enable her to yield to the persuasions of motherly affection. She went to the school house and called Master Warren out, saying to him: "My son, if you desire to go in Capt. Boone's company with your brother take your books home and go on to Simmesport. The company is there yet. It shall never be said that I prevented you from going to

defend your country. Go on with your brother."—Warren is the last and youngest son; generally the idol of the domestic hearth.

This conduct we say is worthy of a Roman mother—a mother of the Revolution—yea! it is worthy of a Southern mother.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, about forty years of age, a *first-rate cook*, she has two male children, one about ten and the other thirteen years old. She will be sold either with or without the children, as would best suit the purchaser.

S. W. Henarie.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

"What makes you look so glum, Bill?" "Oh, I had to endure a sad trial to my feelings." "What on earth was it?" Why, I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her mother was looking on!"

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 18, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Poetry and Reality.—The Poetry of War—when it is at a distance.  
The reality of war—when it is at home.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Zouaves.—These renowned actors—actors in the bloody drama of the Crimean war, and who astonished the world by their daring performances at Inkerman and Balaklava, etc., are advertised in our paper of to-day to give exhibitions of their astonishing yet pleasing feats on board the Zouave, at our wharf, on the 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> inst. This is the most novel and unique entertainment of the day, and perhaps it will be the most interesting at this critical time. Of course there will be a full turnout of the "*Militaire*," as well as the "*Civil*," on the occasions above alluded to, to witness the performance of what may soon be in their "line of business." We have seen the Zouaves spoken of in the most flattering terms by all of our exchanges wherever they have exhibited and their engagement at the Academy of Music in New Orleans, which was a rather long one, proved as highly successful, perhaps, though not *quite* as severe, as did their "engagement" with the hardy Russians.

Their polite agent, Mr. Hart, visited our sanctum a few days since. A more gentlemanly agent cannot be found anywhere, and his pleasant "smiles" and good humor at once proclaim him to be a "trump."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Vigilance Committee of Pineville waited upon two thieves last evening and ordered them to leave within a given time, otherwise they would be left to the mercy of Squire Lynch.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

R. L. Fox Esq., has received per steamer Grand Duke, a lot of corn to be distributed to the

poor and necessitous of our parish. Each person applying, must bring a certificate from the member of the Police Jury of his or her Ward that he or she is [hole in paper].

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

To Pleasure Seekers.—There is perhaps no better place in the South where one can resort to for pleasure and health and comfort, during the sultry season, than the hospitable roof of J. P. Ward, Esq., the energetic proprietor of the "Evans' House," situated at the White Sulphur Springs, in Catahoula parish. The Springs are most pleasantly located, and the great advantages afforded by the pure air and sulphurous water to those in delicate health, are highly beneficial and well known to most of our readers. The advertisement of the "Evans' House" appears in to-day's paper.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

To the Citizens of Louisiana  
Attention, Militaire et Civil!!

Frederick G. and Glatigny.....Stage Directors.  
Mr. Tidmarsh.....Manager of Zouaves.

The Zouaves, soldiers of the Crimea and Algeria, who instituted a theatre upon the battle-field at Inkerman—who since obtaining their congés from the French Army, have played with unrivaled success all over Europe, and have recently concluded brilliant engagements of New Orleans (Academy of Music) and Mobile; have recently reconstructed and fitted up, in superb style, a fine steamboat, as a perfect Bijou of a Theatre, complete in all respects, whereon to perform their delightful French Vaudevilles, Opera Bouffes, Operattas [sic], &c., with the introduction of Popular and Patriotic Songs, and Grand Military Spectacular Scenes, showing how the French Army was amused in its hours of repose and how the carnage fields of the Crimea were won from the hardy and valorous Russians.

The battles of Inkerman, Alms, Balaklava, Tractir, Mamelon, Vert and Malakoff, will in turn be produced, offering a splendid opportunity to military men who have not seen active service, to get a glimpse of how things are done upon the battle plain. And the Zouaves assure the public that the Vaudevilles, Opera-Bouffes, Operattas [sic], Military Drill, Evolutions and Battle Scenes will all be perfectly presented.

N. B.—The public attention is earnestly directed to the small and large bills, distributed by the agent in advance of the company.

The Zouaves will perform at

Alexandria, May 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, at 12 m.  
and 7 p. m.;

at Calhoun's, May 30<sup>th</sup>, at 12 M.; Montgomery, May 30<sup>th</sup>, at 7 P.M.; Grand Ecore, May 31<sup>st</sup>, at 12 M. and 7 P. M.; Campte, June 1<sup>st</sup>, at 12 M. and 7 P.M.; Cotile, June 2d, at 12 M. and 7 P. M.; Mouth of Black River, June 5<sup>th</sup>, at 12 M. and 7 P. M.

In consequence of the great efforts made to secure Comfort, Gentility and elegance to the above Entertainment, and the great expence [sic] attendant thereon, the managers have fixed the following Schedule of Prices of Admission:



To Dress Circle, with numbered chairs, separate from other portion of the Auditorium.	\$1 00
Cushioned Seats in Parquette.....	50
Children, under 10 years of Age.....	Half Price.
Servants.....	25

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 18, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Suitable Material for Army Clothing.—The following is from a graduate of West Point—one who has seen service, and whose opinion is entitled to consideration:

As many mistakes have been made in the selection of materials for clothing our volunteers, a few suggestions from an ex-army officer will not be amiss. The clothing prescribed for the soldiers of the regular army, after long experience, is undoubtedly the best for volunteers. The overcoat, uniform coat, sack coat or blouse, trowsers [sic] and blankets, should be of wool, without any mixture of cotton, and should conform in cut and make, to those used in the regular army. The stockings should be of coarse wool—no Cotton; flannel shirts of wool and cotton—the less Cotton the better; drawers of cotton flannel. Clothing is usually issued twice a year, in quantities as follows: To each soldier one hat, one forage cap, one uniform coat, two sack coats, two pair drawers, three flannel shirts, four pair boots, four pair stockings in one year, two blankets, two leather stocks in five years; three pair of trowsers [sic] [sic] the first year, two pair the second.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Remember the Zouaves will be here on Tuesday and Wednesday next, and do not be behind the age and not go to see them perform. Christine Milly, the two-headed girl is a great curiosity and will worth the seeing.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Rapides Invincibles.  
Their Departure, Banner Presentations, etc.

Yesterday was a grand gala-day in our city. Rarely if ever before have we seen such a tumult and excitement. Young men and maidens, old men and children seemed to share in the general enthusiasm. The occasion of such a universal turnout, and such universal joy, was the presentation of three costly and elegant banners to the Rapides Invincibles, and the departure of that company of brave and gallant men for the seat of war.

The "Rapides Company," a fine and noble body of men, which had been organized, by the influence and energy of Dr. S. A. Smith, for twelve months' service in the Confederate army, having disbanded, in consequence of the proclamation of the Governor refusing to accept any more volunteers unless they enlisted for the war, some of our young men, the pride and flower of the parish, determined not to be thwarted in their purpose to share in the perils and glory of defending their homes and their country, immediately came forward and accepted the terms of admission to the service. They at once gathered around them a band of brave and devoted men, and, in spite of discouragements and difficulties, they filled their ranks, elected their officers, and perfected their arrangements.

At about one o'clock the Rapides Invincibles, accompanied by the Southern Guards and Hope Fire Company No. 2 marched to the Court House Square, which was already filled with the

beauty and intelligence of our city, to participate in the ceremony of presenting and accepting the banners, and to listen to the addresses. After order was restored a beautiful flag, the gift of the Southern Guards, was presented by M. Ryan, Esq., in an interesting and patriotic speech, and was accepted, in behalf of the company, but its young and gifted commander, Lee Crandall, Esq., in remarks eminently touching and appropriate. After a lively martial air by the Band, two magnificent banners, prepared for the Company that had been disbanded, by the noble and patriotic ladies of Alexandria, was then presented by M. Canfield, Esq., in an address of great power and eloquence, and they were accepted on the part of the Company by Rev. Dr. Howard in the following speech:

["] *Ladies:*

The "Rapides Invincibles," whose organ I am, accept, with indescribable pleasure, this beautiful banner and flag, as a token of your admiration of their patriotism and courage, and a pledge of your own devotion to the high and holy cause in which they have embarked their fortunes and their lives.

It is a memorable fact in the history of Women, that, though her peculiar sphere is the fireside of home—the quiet and peaceful retirement of domestic life—yet, whenever extraordinary emergencies have arisen fraught with peril to society, she has thrust aside the timidities of her sex, the instincts of her nature, and the prejudices of her education, and displayed a valor and a patriotism which put to shame the noblest qualities of the sterner sex.

History, both sacred and profane, abounds with narratives on this point exquisitely delicate and touching. When the children of Israel had seceded from the government of Egypt, and Pharaoh and his hosts, in hot pursuit to force them back to their galling allegiance, were drowned in the depths of the Red Sea, it was Miriam, who, with a timbrel in her hand, followed by the daughters of Israel with timbrels and dances, wove those exultant strains—"Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea." It was Jael, who decoyed into her tent the lordly and imperious Sisera, who was marching against her countrymen with his nine hundred chariots of war, and his thousands of armed and disciplined warriors; and, as he lay sleeping under her roof, pity for her people fired her breast, hatred for the tyrant gleamed in her eye, and nerved her arm, and with silent and stealthy tread she crept to the couch of the sleeping Captain, and immolated him as a sacrifice to the God of Heaven. It was the Spartan Mother, who, when her country was trembling beneath the mailed heels of a foreign foe, buckled the sword on the side of her son, and told him to "come home with honor or be borne home dead." It was the women of '76 who inspired with energy and heroism the fathers of the revolution, and nerved them for those splendid victories which won and established our country's independence. And it is the mothers and daughters and sisters of 1861, who are animating with their smiles and counsels the freemen of these Confederate States, and encouraging them to repel the heartless and fanatical invaders from Southern soil. With woman to cheer and inspire, there will be no lack of brave hearts and strong hands.

Ladies—We accept this banner and flag with unfeigned delight. We will beat them when and where the battle rages the fiercest, and when danger is the most imminent. And remembering that your hands wrought them, that your lips have blessed them, that your hearts have gone up in prayer to God that victory may perch upon them, we will never, while a man of us lives to wave them, suffer them to be trailed in the dust, or a dastard hand to soil their beauty; and we will bring them back again, riddled, perhaps, by the bullets of the foe, when our state and firesides are secure, and the last armed enemy has retreated or expired. For to the degrading yoke of northern usurpation we will never yield, until the Mississippi provokes her ancient bed,

or our boundless and fertile prairies rise up in rugged and barren mountains to the sky.["]

At the close of the ceremony of presentation, a closing appeal, full of fervor and appropriateness, was made by Rev. Mr. Cravens.

At eight o'clock in the evening the steamer Rapides moved up to the landing, and the Company, all on board, amid the cheering of the crowd, and the booming of the cannon, she steamed away, while the prayers and benedictions of every heart, followed that brave and gallant Company like the breath of Heaven.

We sincerely regret that circumstances prevent our giving in full the several patriotic addresses delivered on this occasion, and other interesting particulars. We may have something further to say upon the subject in our next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

#### Naturalization Papers.

That ever interesting paper, the Nashville Christian Advocate, whose editor, the Rev. Mr. McTeiryre, we learn is a member of the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church, in a late issue contains the following timely and appropriate remarks on this important subject. We heartily concur in what he says:

["] In the revolutionary war, natives of Scotland, England, Ireland, and the rest of the world, approved themselves as staunch defenders of their adopted country. All Tories were not foreign born; many of them were natives. The courts for naturalizing citizens are not in session during wars. The process for naturalizing is, at such times, summary and satisfactory to all the ends of patriotism. Men are naturalized by becoming the defenders of their soil and institutions. Thousands of foreigners took out their naturalization papers at Lexington, and Yorktown, and the Cowpens and King's Mountain. Nobody can dispute such papers. No now—nobody need look into our volunteer companies, or along the lists of generous contributors to the equipments of soldiers and the support of their families, and ask, Where was this man born? No matter whether he was born in New York or Ohio or Carolina, if he has cast in his lot with the South and her defenders. He is our countryman, just as much so as if born among us. He is so by most deliberate choice, and henceforth by indisputable title. Mason and Dixon's line is not the test—but the line of patriotic duty.

The first company here in Nashville that offered themselves to the Governor was the "German Rifles." Very soon after, the "Sons of Erin" stood forth. Many, both officers and privates, of the most brave and self-sacrificing men who have entered, hand, soul, mind and fortune, into the defence [sic] of the South, were born in foreign countries, which now include *the North*. There is no difference.["]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Colored Soldiers.—Col. F. L. Claiborn, of Pointe Coupée, has organized a company of eight of the free colored men of his parish, and says his company will compete for the honor of taking Old Abe captive.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], May 25, 1861, p. 4, c. 1

Home-Made Clothing.—It is becoming very fashionable in our town and country to wear clothing, the product of our own looms. Men dress themselves in jeans of various colors, and of

simple dyes, made by their wives and daughters and sisters. [illegible] a spirit of rivalry begins to show itself as to which can make the finest, softest, and most elegant fabric. This is a commendable spirit at any time, and particularly now in these decidedly revolutionary times, when each separate sovereignty [illegible] that it must look to its own resources, that we must depend upon our own looms and discard as far as possible all foreign fabrics.

There is no State, which has composed part of the old Union, now dismembered, in a better condition to inaugurate a system of home dependence, for all articles of wear, than Texas. Cotton and wool are produced in the greatest abundance, and our forests abound with simple and cheap dyestuffs, and our wives and daughters are both able and willing to spin and weave without detracting them from their ornamental abilities. A lady may play with much skill upon the piano, and her voice be as sweet, and full of compass, and as thrilling, if she knows how to handle the shuttle, or spin the humming wheel, as though she will not have the latter necessary accomplishments.

The surest way for a people to become rich, happy and independent, is to export more than they import—to manufacture as much as possible all the articles they use, and only to buy foreign fabrics when they can be obtained cheaper than at home. [illegible] then in exchange for surplus products. All things have a beginning, and we record this proclivity to wear home-made clothes as but the beginning of a system of manufactures in Texas which is to result in a complete independence of European and Northern pauper labor.

We have the means in the greatest abundance—the raw material, the capital to introduce machinery, and the labor of our own, and to the "manor born." Then what have we to fear? A few years of fancied deprivation may come upon us. And some may regret the necessity which imposes upon them the wearing of home-spun, but out of such a state of things, will eventually spring an empire of unex[illegible] prosperity and greatness.—Texas [illegible]rer.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], June 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Bible, Blanket, Bowie.

Give him a bowie-knife!  
    With a blessing;  
No time for kind phrases,  
    For tears of caressing.  
Show him the weapon—  
    Bid him he use it—  
Fame for each true thrust—  
    Shame if he abuse it!

Give him a Bible!  
    God's holy word  
Be the stay of his spirit,  
    The aid of his sword!  
By daylight and firelight  
    Pray him he read,  
His solace in danger,  
    His counsel in need.

Give him a blanket!  
    And at night's falling  
Be his thought of the land  
    For steel and blood calling!  
May he ne'er close his eye  
    With home sigh of sorrow,  
But vow to strike home,  
    Wooring death on the morrow!

Let him fight the good battle!  
    This triad alliance  
Shall cheer him to boldly  
    Bid peril defiance!  
Send you hopes with him—  
    He stakes a man's life—  
Be his trust in his Savior,  
    *But his hand on his knife!*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], June 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

At West Point, Georgia, a company of Jews are organized, and an oath taken by the members requiring half an hour in the [illegible]ing. A splendid banner was presented to the company, bearing the inscription "Jehova nissi"—"God is with us," and the Ensign on receiving it took a solemn oath to plant it on the Capitol at Washington, or die in the attempt.—Baltimore American.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], June 1, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Discomforts of a New York Belle.—The New York Express publishes the following:  
Madison Square.

Dear Coz.—This horrid war that everybody is talking about has interfered so with society that I have scarcely anything to tell you. Absolutely so many of the beaux have volunteered that we can't have any German. There's one of the consequences of civil war that I'm sure could never have been contemplated. I think if it were known, peace would be immediately proclaimed. You haven't any idea of our sufferings here. The girls have to talk to old beaux who were rejected by our grandmothers; we have to spend all of our time at lint and bandage parties, and our fingers are sore with scraping old napkins. But it's all the rage. They sat a company of Florence Nightingales is to be formed; each lady to carry a lamp; but I don't see any use in that unless it is like Diogenes, to look for a man. Oh, the desolation of the ball rooms! But I suppose I shouldn't tell the enemy of our deprivations. I haven't had a new bonnet since Easter; Pa says all his Southern stock is good for nothing, and he must be economical. Lucy Lovem is engaged—her intended proposed himself the day before his regiment sailed, and of course she couldn't refuse at such a time. I'm sure I should have accepted the whole company. At any rate I wish they'd have proposed. Ever so many marriages have been hurried up by the wars. My cousin Matilda McFlimsey was one of the brides and she wore star spangles all over her veil.

The worst of it all is, we cannot get our strawberries or peas from Savannah. What is to be done? Ma gives a dinner next week, and the idea of no green peas and absolutely no strawberries for dessert? Don't you think you could smuggle some to us? It wouldn't be giving

aid and comfort to the enemy, would it? Surely food is not contraband of war, and really without our Southern vegetables and fruits, the dinner would be a failure. Oh dear, oh dear, no German; and no green peas! What a dreadful thing war is.

Yours, my love, confidingly,  
Florinda M.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], June 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Cheneyville Barbecue.—The barbecue given at Cheneyville yesterday by the citizens of that town and vicinity, in honor of Capt. Keary's fine company which is about to depart for the wars, was a magnificent and orderly affair, and gave infinite pleasure and satisfaction to all the participants. The Southern Guards (of which we have the honor of being a member) were in attendance as invited guests, and were hospitably received and entertained by the people of bayou Boeuf and Cheneyville. This company were very kindly tendered by Messrs. R. S. & T. K. Smith, the use of the cars for their conveyance, free of charge. The Guards, upon returning to the Alexandria depot, manifested their grateful acknowledgements by giving three hearty cheers for the Messrs. Smiths and three more were added for the noble and lovely ladies of Cheneyville.

Our hurry at this late moment prevents our giving in the present issue all the particulars of the day's proceedings, but we shall endeavor to furnish a full description of them in our next paper.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], June 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Zouaves.—These celebrated artistes performed at this place on Tuesday and Wednesday last, to moderate audiences. We were duly on hand the first night to see the "elephant," but as the actors spoke entirely in French, we could comprehend but little of its true merits (?). The few however who could understand what was said, seemed to be overjoyed, and whenever they would applaud, we, as well as others, taking it for granted that surely there must be something very "good," would applaud also. If another such a troupe should ever come this way again we would advise the managers to send along interpreters to keep the audience posted with what the actors are talking about. This thing of listening to a performance and not understanding a word, is any thing but pleasant.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], June 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Christine Milly, the two-headed girl on exhibition last Tuesday and Wednesday last, is doubtless the greatest natural curiosity in the world. We found her as represented on the bills. The old adage that "two heads are better than one," may be a truthful saying at times, but in this instance, we think the adage will not hold good.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL [ALEXANDRIA, LA], June 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

[Communicated.]

#### Regulating the Town.

Some miscreants, on the night of Friday last, taking advantage of the absence of the patrol, consequent on the great fatigue undergone by all on that day, committed various nocturnal depredations, such as tearing down fences and letting cattle into honest citizens enclosures, carrying away vehicles, up-turning and breaking the same, tearing gates which were locked, from

their hinges, breaking sign-boards, &c., &c., and with more diabolical cunning than success, tried to charge these mid-night depredations on the members of the Hope Fire Company. We trust the public is aware that the mission of this gallant company is, protection to all good citizens in their person and property, and that under their future title of the "Alexandria Hope Defencibles," they will evince their readiness to do so on all occasions.

A man who is supposed to know the parties concerned in "Friday night's transactions"—but, who refuses to give names until compelled to do so by the proper authorities, exonerates this company from any participation in it.