

[COMMUNICATION]

Editor Planters' Banner: Sir,—As one of the Secretaries of the Convention which assembled in Franklin on the 14th of April last, I most positively and unequivocally deny that the rule that a mere plurality not amounting to a majority of the votes, should elect or nominate, was at any period of its session adopted or in any manner recognized in its course of proceeding; but on the contrary, the rule governing in this respect in this, as in all conventions where parliamentary rules prevail, was that a majority of all the votes cast at the definitive ballot should require to elect.—This rule was fairly and rigidly observed, and resulted in the fair nomination of the candidates for the various Parochial and State offices as announced in the Planters' Banner.

I have deemed it my duty to say thus much as well for the vindication of the Convention as for the information of those whom report has informed differently with regard to this subject.

H. C. WILSON, Secretary, Convention. Franklin, Sept. 26, 1849.

P. Delahoussaye et la Convention.

Plusieurs de nos concitoyens se demandent quel est en réalité le candidat que le parti Whig de cette paroisse s'est choisi pour la place de Sheriff. Désormais d'abord toute pensée de mauvais vouloir envers Mr. Delahoussaye, mais en vue de rectifier une erreur grossière qui s'est insinuée dans l'esprit de ceux qui s'adressent à la question formulée dans notre première phrase, nous le prions de répondre aux demandes pleines de déférence qu'il trouvera plus bas. Les colonnes de notre journal sont ouvertes sans restriction à Mr. Delahoussaye, et à la droite est de son côté, il ne cherchera pas à éluder notre examen. Voici donc ce que nous demandons à Mr. Delahoussaye :

Vous êtes vous présenté devant la convention whig tenue dans cette paroisse le 14me d'Avril dernier, après avoir pris l'engagement formel de vous soumettre aux décisions de cette convention ?

Y avait-il à cette convention quelque règlement qui dérogeait aux règlements usuels des conventions et qui pour tout qu'une pluralité et non une majorité de voix déciderait le sort des candidats du parti ?

Le Juge Baker déclara-t-il à la convention qu'il était entendu que la pluralité et non la majorité de toutes les voix, nommerait les candidats ?

Les premiers suffrages de la convention ne furent-ils pas donnés ainsi : Allen, 75—Delahoussaye, 83—Sterling, 57 ?

N'avez-vous pas après ce ballot et cela en pleine convention, à la face de 177 Whigs, déclaré que vous soumettiez de nouveau votre nom à la dite convention et que vous respecteriez ses décisions ?

Étes-vous alors de concert avec vos amis, de vigoureux efforts pour réunir sur votre nom un grand nombre de suffrages ?

Les voix ne furent-elles pas données ainsi : Allen, 70—Delahoussaye, 57—Sterling, 50.

La convention ne résolut-elle pas alors d'abandonner le candidat défectueux et de balloter encore ?

Ne fûtes-vous pas de nouveau, vous et vos amis, un grand effort pour obtenir des voix ?

Quel résultat donna l'urne ? N'êtes-vous que Delahoussaye obtint 73 suffrages et Allen 99—laissant à ce dernier une majorité de 27 ?

N'avez-vous pas dit à Mr. G. L. Fuselier, avant l'organisation de la convention que vous ne pensiez pas qu'un candidat fut choisi au premier ballot et que vous désirez que lui, Fuselier, votât pour vous un second ballot ?

Nous ajoutons ici que nous offrons l'usage d'une colonne de notre feuille et cela chaque semaine jusqu'au jour de l'élection, à Mr. Delahoussaye ou à quiconque s'obstine à croire que le capitaine a des titres à la candidature du parti.

Nous allouons une libre révocation de ses titres, partout que le langage qui nous sera tenu soit le langage d'un homme bien élevé et que l'écritain ne fasse aucun effort pour diviser le parti.

Nous vous ne sont pas erronnées et nos douces mens sont corrects. Nous jetons le gant à tous les whigs de cette paroisse dont s'opinion sur ce sujet diffère de la notre, qu'ils le ramassent. La critique des dissidents sera traitée avec déférence et amitié au public. Loin de craindre un examen sévère nous l'appelons de tous nos vœux.

P. Delahoussaye and the Convention.

An error exists in the minds of some of our citizens in regard to who is, in strict justice, the nominee of the whig party in this parish for the office of sheriff. With no ill feelings towards Mr. Delahoussaye, but with an object to correct a gross error which has crept into the minds of some of our citizens, we shall propose some respectful and direct questions to him, and we will freely give him as much space in our columns as he may desire between this date and the election, to answer these questions in. If Mr. Delahoussaye is correct in his position, he will not shrink investigation; and in justice to himself, his friends and the whig party he should be willing to vindicate the justice of his cause.

We then say to Mr. Delahoussaye—Did you go into the Whig Convention held in this parish on the 14th of April, pledged to abide by the decision of that Convention ?

Was any rule adopted in that convention, reversing the usual custom of conventions, and providing that a plurality, not a majority of the votes should decide who was to be the nominee of the party ?

Did Judge Baker declare to the Convention that it was understood that a plurality, not a majority of all the votes was to decide who was to be the nominee ?

Did the first balloting in the Convention stand as follows : Allen 75—Delahoussaye 83—Sterling 57 ?

Did you after that balloting, in open Convention, in the presence of 177 whigs, declare that you would submit your name to the Convention, and abide by its decision ?

Did you and your friends then make vigorous effort to obtain for yourself at large a vote as possible ?

Did the vote then stand, Allen 70—Delahoussaye 57—Sterling 50 ?

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Did the Convention then vote to drop the lowest Candidate and ballot again ?

Did you and your friends then make another strong effort to obtain for yourself at large a vote ?

Did the vote then stand, Allen 75—Delahoussaye 72—giving Allen's majority ?

Did you say to Mr. G. L. Fuselier, previous to the Convention, that you did not expect there would be a choice of candidates at the first balloting, and that you wished him to vote for you at the second balloting in the Convention ?

We will here add that we freely offer the use of one column in our paper each week from this time till the election, to Mr. Delahoussaye, or to any one who thinks that Mr. Delahoussaye can justly claim to be the candidate of the party, with the privilege of defending his claims on the party for support, provided the language used be respectful as we presume it would be, and provided also that no effort be made to create discord in the party.

Table with 4 columns: A, D, S, total. Rows for First vote of convention, Second, Each lost as follows, Third vote of convention, Force strength of each, Candidates.

If we have taken unfair grounds we challenge any whig in this parish to show wherein we have committed an error, and we will treat his criticism with due respect, and lay them promptly before the public. We invite investigation instead of shunning it.

Letter from Mr. P. Delahoussaye.

Mr. D. Donnet. Sir,—In the 4th week's Banner, in an article under the head of "P. Delahoussaye and the Convention," you assume to yourself the right to catechism in regard to the proceedings of the Whig Convention held on the 14th April last: when you will condescend to inform me by what authority you arrogate to yourself this right to interrogate me, it will be time enough to notice the interrogatories themselves. I cannot certainly for a moment concede to you the right to point out in what manner I am to do justice to myself and friends, and I hope I may be pardoned for thinking that, without your intervention, I am the best judge of what is due to myself and friends. You also point out the mode in which I ought, in your opinion, to render justice to the Whig party. I avow myself an uncompromising member of that party; but I must acknowledge that I am ignorant that your dictum is the decree that points out the mode of doing justice to it; and the members of the party will, through the ballot box in November next, render justice to itself, and decide whether or not the ex parte proceedings of the Convention was that adamant chain, which you think ought to fetter the expression of its unbiased opinion; to that tribunal I submit my claims, and with the firmest reliance on its impartiality and judgment, I will now but say, that in its decision, the issues you would raise will there and there only, be forever put at rest.

As to the offer of the use of your columns for the discussion you invoke, I shall not need it, as this is the only communication I intend to trouble you with, and as I have chosen my own cause in the present canvass without advice, consultation, or consent from you, I must claim to pursue it, free from any further strictures of yours, either in the Banner or otherwise; our roads lie in opposite directions, and as I shall undeviatingly pursue mine without trespassing on yours, I can but hope that you will extend to me the same courtesy, and forbear further remarks on a subject which I disavow your authority or right to interfere in.

Your serv't P. DELAHOUSSEY. Franklin, Sept 24th, 1849.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. Delahoussaye considers our questions impertinent, or even unreasonable. These questions were couched in the most respectful language, and we considered them civil and appropriate. We did not put our questions in an imperative tone—it was in a tone to which we think no man can reasonably take exceptions. We appeal to the public, we appeal to Mr. Delahoussaye's friends to say if any exceptions can reasonably be taken either to our questions, or to our object in putting those questions.

Free discussion is one of the most sacred and reasonable rights that we, as republicans, possess—are our candidates to deny the right to the press to put respectful questions to them ? This is European, not American republicanism. Who in these United States ever before heard of such an idea that an editor of a whig paper has no right or authority to put questions to candidates. He demands our authority for interrogating them—we will point him to that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States as our authority. The Constitution of the United States secures to us the right as an untrammelled freeman to put civil questions to Mr. Delahoussaye, Gen. Taylor, Martin Van Buren or any body else. We have a right to petition and censure Congress, we have a right to censure our State Legislature, our governor, or our candidates Deacons, Walker, Kemmer, and every other candidate in the State, and if Mr. Delahoussaye will point us to the clause in the Constitution, the law or the custom that makes it an offense to put civil questions to our candidates we will put a seal upon our lips, and acknowledge that we have no Constitutional right to question public men—we will confess that with our hats in our hands, we must vote for our candidates without knowing a word about their position, opinions or claims on the people for support.

We deny that we arrogated to ourselves the right to question Mr. Delahoussaye any more than we arrogate to ourselves the right to eat our own bread, and drink our own water. To arrogate it is "to exhibit unjust claims." Our claims are just. We always possessed that right, and always expect to, but we do not claim that Mr. Delahoussaye is under obligation to answer those or any other questions we may put to him. If he chooses, as he seems to have done, not to answer them, the public may draw their own conclusions in regard to his private reasons for not doing so.

As it regards our "dictum" etc., we deny that we assumed any air of dictation—we simply suggested that this misunderstanding had better be cleared up, and that Mr. Delahoussaye owed it to his party, his friends, etc., to give his reasons for the position he occupied—if there is anything unfair or dictatorial in that, we hope we may be pardoned for our assumption of a doubtful right. We are always perfectly willing to let the ballot box decide who is the people's choice, but we think that free and fair discussion should precede election, and that the positions of the several candidates should be well understood before they are balloted for.

To conclude, we state that personally we wish Mr. Delahoussaye well, since we know of no cause of a personal misunderstanding between us, but we think he is doing great injustice to the whig party in this parish by permitting himself to be run for the office of sheriff of St. Mary.

A Proposition.—A gentleman of this parish has informed us that Mr. Alfred C. Weeks, the independent candidate for representative to the legislature, has offered to retire from the canvass, and withdraw his name, provided the Whigs will hold no more Conventions. How will he find out whether the whigs will accede to his proposition ? Why, they will have to call a Convention in order to find out what the views of the party are upon this matter.

We do not understand Mr. Weeks. If he assumes to dictate to the whigs about their Conventions, or runs to punish the party on account of their holding Conventions in opposition to his wishes, we think it a great piece of presumption. There are a few persons in this parish who object to the dictation of a Convention, and still they show a great disposition to act as dictators themselves. The whigs have, if possible, worse enemies in this parish than their own party, than they have in the party that opposes them. There are some ultra democrats in St. Mary, but there are others who are willing to meet the whigs half way in concessions. Were a few of our crusty whigs to become ultra democrats, it would be a great blessing to the whig party in St. Mary.

Instruction on the Guitar. MRS. WHITEMORE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Franklin and vicinity that she is forming a class for instruction on the Guitar, and that those who may desire their children to obtain a good knowledge of music, and acquire a good execution upon this favorite instrument, an accomplishment rarely acquired, can now have an opportunity to have their wishes, in these respects, gratified.

A practice of thirteen years upon that instrument alone, has secured to her a superior practical knowledge of it, and she feels confident that those who may join her class will make a proficiency that will prove highly satisfactory. Persons desiring further information in regard to terms, &c., can gain it by calling at the boarding house of Mrs. Pecor, in Franklin. Franklin Sept. 18, 1849.

Removed. J. W. & R. E. TALBOT have removed their stock of goods to their new store in Odd Fellows' Union Hall, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers. We are expecting daily our large stock of Goods from the north and solicit a continuance of that patronage, so liberally bestowed heretofore on the subscribers. J. W. & R. E. TALBOT, Franklin, Sept. 20, 1849.

Strayed. From E. H. Skaggs' plantation, near Pattersonville, the following described mules, nine in number. Two iron-gray, and seven sorrel and black—the brands, if any, not remembered. Any one having taken up stray mules, and having them now in their possession will please write a line directed to E. H. Skaggs, Pattersonville, who will pay all charges on identifying, and take said mules away. E. H. SKAGGS, Pattersonville, Sept. 25, 1849.—tt.

Taken Up. On the 16th of the present month, three American mules of ordinary size; one a dark brown, and the other two, gray—marks or brands to be seen—which the owner will please identify, pay for this advertisement and take them away. M. PILCHER, Sept. 25th, 1849.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. My new supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and other articles arrived per sch. Friend will be found worthy the patronage of the public. The "selected powders" and pure chemicals are confidently recommended, as equal to the best in any establishment in the country, and I am prepared to fill any orders for them. Call and see. C. RABE.

Notice. The copartnership heretofore existing between P. Prevost and W. F. Hudson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. Prevost has the settlement of the affairs of the firm. He will continue the business on his own account, and will be happy to receive the patronage of the friends of the late firm. P. PREVOST, WM. F. HUDSON, Jeannette's, Sept. 12, 1849.—4t.

For Sale. A valuable Seamstress, aged 20 years, and a boy aged 2 years. Any one wishing to purchase, will please address "T. B. H., New Town." sept 20-2t

A Vendre. Use Couturière de grande valeur, et son enfant, âgé de deux ans. Ceux qui désirent acheter voudront bien s'adresser à "T. B. H., N°10, Iberic." sept 20-3t

Medicine Chests and Vials. Essais apparatus, cupping glasses, syringes, instruments, Physicians' glassware in large supplies at Apothecaries' Hall. C. RABE.

Hair Gloves and Straps. The great English Renovators arrived and for sale at my shop. C. RABE.

Fancy Stationery. Letter, note and foolscap paper—plain and gilt; inks, fancy envelopes of new patterns, pens, just arrived per "Friends." C. RABE.

CANDIDATES. The undersigned respectfully announces himself as an independent WHIG CANDIDATE to represent the Parish of St. Mary in the next Legislature. ALFRED C. WEEKS. We are authorized to announce P. DELAHOUSSEY as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this parish. We are authorized to announce HARDIN BURNLEY as a candidate for the office of sheriff of this parish. We are authorized to announce HENRY R. NERSON as a candidate for the Assessorship of this parish. We are authorized to announce JOSEPH MILLET as a candidate for the Assessorship of this parish.

Nous sommes autorisés à annoncer P. DELAHOUSSEY comme candidat pour la place de Sheriff de cette paroisse. Nous sommes autorisés à annoncer HARDIN BURNLEY comme Candidat pour la place de Sheriff de cette Paroisse. Nous sommes autorisés à annoncer HENRY R. NERSON comme candidat pour la place d'Assesseur de cette Paroisse. Nous sommes autorisés à annoncer JOSEPH MILLET comme Candidat pour la place d'Assesseur de cette Paroisse.

THOSE VESSELS AND THOSE GOODS. Goods by Schrs Nimrod, Aurora Borealis, &c. The undersigned will receive per sch. Nimrod, which has just arrived in the Bayou direct from New York, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANTATION AND FAMILY GOODS, of every variety to suit the demand of my old customers. The balance of my goods will arrive in a few days in the Aurora Borealis and the Friends, the whole comprising a very large and well assorted stock. Old customers and friends are invited to call—prices will be moderate and satisfactory. S. SMITH, Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

NEW GOODS IN A NEW STORE. THE SUBSCRIBERS will receive, in a few days, by sch. Friends, AN EXTENSIVE and VARIED Assortment of Goods, of every description which may be called for by our old customers and the public generally.—Our goods have been carefully selected in New York and Boston, and we shall be able to offer them at as low prices, as any in the market.—We have commenced moving into our new store on Main street, where we will be happy at all times to see our old friends and customers. HARE & BIRDSALL, Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

Ma. LEVY would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Mary, that he has just received, per schr Lanier, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, CARPETING, BLANKETS, FRONTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES made to order; and also a superior article of CUTLERY, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods to suit the Season and Customers. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine. Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

FRESH SUPPLY!! NEW GOODS!! The undersigned have just received an EXCELLENT LOT OF CLOTHING, HATS, &c., which they will offer upon the most reasonable terms. They also expect, per schr Friends, which has just arrived below from the North, a more General Assortment of Clothing and Goods, and they will complete their Fall Stock by additions which will arrive from New Orleans in about ten days. Prices low—customers invited to call and examine our Goods. BLOCH & GODCHAUX, Franklin, Sept. 18, 1849.

GOODS FOR CENTREVILLE. The Schr. Nimrod brings an AMPLE STOCK of GOODS, for the new store of SMITH & MINE, at Centreville. The Stock is varied, and larger and more complete than the previous assortment. Their friends on Bayou Salé and elsewhere will please call and examine the new supply. Prices will be as reasonable as those of any store in Franklin. Centreville, Sept. 18, 1849.

New Goods. The Schooner Lanier has arrived and CHARLES B. SAYLIES Is now opening at his new store as rich and desirable a Stock of Goods (direct from New York and Boston) as has ever been offered in this market, to which he would invite the attention of his numerous customers and the trading community generally. His stock comprises of the following:—London, French and American prints, Ginghams, Rich Dress Camelons, Figured Mohair and Vionness Lustrés, De-Laines, Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Embroidered Lace, Capes, Black Silk, Velvet and Woolen goods of all kinds. CLOTHING Of the most extensive and elegant styles ever before offered in Pattersonville. BOOTS and SHOES Of every description. OILS, Winter and Summer strained bleached Sperm. do. do. super Whale. ALSO Saddlery, Crockery, Tin and Hardware, Cigars, Groceries, &c. GOLD WATCHES. Pattersonville, Sept. 20, 1849.—2m.

Liquid Adhesive Plaster. Or Collodion, a new and elegant substitute for plaster cloth, sutures and bandages, to be had at Apothecaries' Hall. C. RABE.

Almanac for 1850 Will be received furnished gratis to the public. C. RABE.

THOMAS A. DOW respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of the Parish of St. Mary that he has just opened and now offers for sale at his New Store House in Pattersonville, a very extensive and well assorted stock of USEFUL, FASHIONABLE AND FANCY GOODS adapted to the wants of this community. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, as the prices will be made satisfactory to THEM. Pattersonville, Sept. 18, 1849.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE AND FIRE INS. CO Permanent Fund by Act of Incorporation, \$300,000. Barant Office, No. 94 Gravier street. Between Camp and St. Charles sts. TRUSTEES: John Hagan, Joseph Walker, John S. Allison, Peter Conroy Jr. Mansel White, Wm. E. Leverich, Robert J. Ward, Saml. Stewart, Edward Sparrow, Isaac Johnson, G. Strawbridge, Hny. S. Buckner, Peter Conroy, Jr., President Board of Trustees DIRECTORS: Jos. W. Stanton, John Stroud Sr., M. H. Cohen, John L. Lewis, John Calhoun, Preston W Farrar, W. M. Goodrich, Joshua Baldwin, Wm H White, J. L. Sadler, Warwick Martin, John D. Bein, A. D. Crossman, Mark Walton, Wm C Tompkins, Carol Fellows, Joseph Lallande, John B Leefe, Edw. Jener Coxz.

This Company is prepared to entertain applications for Life Insurance, and issue Policies, on all sound and healthy White persons and Negroes, at the Table of Rates established by the Board, which are less than the rates charged by New York and London offices, and without their restrictions as to residence in the South. By the charter, dividends of profits are declared annually, and the profits draw interest, and can be available at once to the extent of two-thirds of their amount, where the party has paid his premiums in full. JOHN HAGAN, President of the Company, PRESTON W. FARRAR, Vice President. A. J. WEDDERBURN M. D. Medical Board of THOMAS HUNT, M. D. Consultation, HARMAN DOANE, Secretary. J. W. LYMAN, Medical Examiner, Franklin La. California Permits are issued to Life Insurance Members at New York and London rates. Prospectus, table of rates, and all information as to Life Insurance, and all papers necessary to effect Insurance can be had at the office of the agent of the Company at Franklin, Louisiana.

In order to accommodate all classes of our citizens, young men and mechanics having families dependent upon them, the Company will allow all persons insuring for life, where the premium amounts to over \$50 per annum, to pay one-half in cash and one-half in satisfactory endorsed note at 12 months, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum. N. B. The business of this Company is confined to LIFE INSURANCE ONLY. By a resolution of the Board, no Fire, River or Marine Risks are taken. R. N. McMILLAN, Agent, at the Custom-house, Franklin, La. Aug. 9, 1y.

New Orleans and Attakapas Packet. BERTRAND. E. CASTILLO, Master. Having commenced her regular trips between Attakapas and New Orleans, and being well adapted to this trade, will continue running on this route during the season. No pains will be spared to promote the comfort of passengers, and give satisfaction to all who may favor the boat with their patronage.

New Orleans and Attakapas Regular Packet. ROUMA, D. R. FAUSSETT, Master. Having been thoroughly fitted out and repaired, will run as a regular Packet, during the low water season, no pains will be spared as regards the comfort of passengers, and attention to freight. Capt. Faussett hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of patronage. For freight or passage apply on board.

Notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of John J. Garrett, dec., will please make early payment, and all persons having claims against said succession will present them properly attested with in the time prescribed by law to the undersigned, or in his absence to D. Edward Crosland Attorney at Law, Franklin La. JOHN GARRETT, Test. Executor. Sep 27—6t.

Notice. The assessment Roll for the year eighteen hundred and forty nine, is placed in the Recorder's office for inspection and will remain thirty days from the date hereof. HENRY R. NERSON, Assessor. August 22d 1849.

Avis. Le rôle d'assèment pour l'année mil huit cent quarante neuf est déposé au bureau du Recorder pour y être examiné et y restre pendant trente jours de la date du présent avis. H. R. NERSON, Assesseur. Août le 22, 1849.

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