

# Planters' Banner.

VOLUME XVII.

FRANKLIN, PARISH OF ST. MARY, (ATTAKAPAS,) LOUISIANA. . . . AUGUST 21, 1852.

NUMBER 32.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE CATAHOULA HOMICIDE.

In 1848 Charles Jones, who resided on Black River, about four miles below Maj. Liddell, was seriously wounded by a lady whose character he had assailed. Liddell, at the request of Jones and his wife, was present at the latter's residence when this occurred, and was charged by Jones with firing one of the shots which took effect upon him. This was denied by Liddell and by the only other person who could have known who fired. After an absence of four years from his plantation, Jones, in April last, returned. He found the neighborhood in peace, but in the language of a witness, his return was like casting a firebrand into the quiet community. He brought with him one Richard Pryor, sometimes called Col. Pryor, a noted blackleg, without means or character. In a short time, on the day of an election in Trinity, at which Liddell was present, Jones, Pryor, and one Samuel Smith, a nephew of Jones, were known to have been standing behind trees in the woods near the road side, at a place convenient for intercepting Liddell on his return. An accident disturbed them before Liddell made his appearance. The impression became general that assassination had been contemplated. Jones denied it, but made contradictory explanations of the very strong circumstances which bore against him. From that day forward it became apparent that Liddell's life was in danger. Warned by his friends, and anxious to settle all difficulties, he, through those friends, on three different occasions, proposed to Jones a peaceable settlement, and if that were impossible, then an honorable combat. Jones declined both. His refusal to accept either impressed even his friends with the belief that he intended to take some dishonorable advantage of Liddell. One of them, indeed, exacted from him a pledge that he would not. Others refused him any further countenance in the matter. He was enabled, however, in a short time to enlist in his behalf several dangerous men in the neighborhood, (among them Samuel Glenn) all of whom became identified with him in his hostility to Liddell. The latter, by the State's evidence proven to be a gentleman of peaceable and retiring habits, devoted to his family and the management of his plantation, found it necessary to remain constantly at home with three or four friends, who visited him for the purpose of protecting him against the mob. When informed that Wiggins, not Pryor, was killed, he expressed the deepest regret; and at another time said with much emotion that he would give his right arm to restore him to life. There was no proof that Wiggins was shot after he fell; indeed circumstances as well as direct evidence clearly contradicted it. A bowie knife was found on Glenn's person, and three loaded pistols in an otherwise empty and unlocked carpet bag at his feet. The buggy had been purchased from Pryor, and Glenn was proved to have been at all times well armed.

On the 25th of June the sheriff called upon Maj. Liddell with a warrant, and he surrendered himself at once. The sheriff, although Liddell proposed to attend him to any place of trial the magistrate might designate, declined removing him for fear of assassination, and left him on parole, proposing to get a magistrate to attend at Liddell's house. Objections to this were suggested by Liddell's attorney. No terms were dictated to the sheriff, and no resistance was offered or thought of. The sheriff failed to return on the day appointed. In the meantime Liddell had written to the district judge asking a trial. A day was fixed, and guarded by his friends who were present to protect him, he met the sheriff and his posse at Trinity, and was by him conveyed to Harrisonburg. There he came and went without the let or hindrance of the officers, who confided in his honor. During the four days of trial, armed men summoned by the sheriff guarded the court house, and examined all who entered, lest arms should be introduced. This was thought by the sheriff to be necessary, as threats had been made against counsel, and Jones had declared his intention to shoot the prisoner, even in the face of the court. Bail was refused, and upon the application of the sheriff the prisoner was ordered to Concordia parish for confinement. Bringing with him the order for his imprisonment, unattended by an officer, he delivered himself to the sheriff of Concordia, and in the jail of that parish awaits his trial.

The above facts are susceptible of proof, and are gathered from the evidence, letters of the parties and eyewitnesses of the occurrences related. Jones, to whose malignity these sad events are now ascribed, has once more left Black River, but gloom has overspread that region of country. The very worst of bad passions have been aroused, and the agony of the prisoner's afflicted family mark the track he has left behind him.

Among the most amusing features of the Niagara Falls Convention, was a long procession of the school boys of Niagara county, bearing a massive cent, underneath which was inscribed, "We buy our own candy, and go for Scott?"

The Massachusetts Liquor Law.—A number of arrests have recently been made in Massachusetts, and are still being made, for open violations of the liquor law. In Cambridge the justices grant warrants in such cases very reluctantly, and constables refuse to serve them unless they are indemnified.

Black River, and might do as he pleased about making up the difficulty with Liddell, but he (Glenn) would be damned if he would make it up." Glenn's determined hostility to Liddell was fully proven as well as his character of executor to Jones's schemes. Court met in Harrisonburg on the second Monday in June, yet the grand jury did nothing effectual in regard to the hostile and unlawful conduct of Jones and his friends. It is true that Jones was indicted for drawing a pistol on an unarmed friend of Liddell in Trinity, yet he has not been arrested.

During the term of court Glenn proposed to a witness to join the Jones party, and remarked that they "could then go down and take Liddell and his friends." That it would be necessary to go to Liddell's house, as he would not leave it, and had fortified it." Jones and his friends, armed with guns, were seen several times passing by a road back of Liddell's plantation, and they had ceased to use the direct public road along Black River. The death of Liddell was now anticipated by all. On the 25th of June he was informed that Pryor and Glenn were in Trinity.—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Liddell, who was in his field, discovered the buggy supposed to contain them, on the road-side, calling to them to stop. No answer was returned, but the horse was urged forward. Glenn was distinctly seen, but the other person in the buggy was hid by the top and side. As they neared him Liddell fired. How many shots were fired is not known.—Pryor was known by Liddell. Wiggins, who was mistaken for Pryor, fell from the carriage some three hundred yards from the place of firing. The body of Glenn remained in the buggy until the horse stopped, at about a mile and a half from the place of firing.—The State introduced in proof a statement made to a friend by Liddell, in which he acknowledged the killing, and further stated that Glenn was one of the leaders in the plots against him, and that having received erroneous information, he mistook Wiggins for Pryor. That he had been daily expecting to be assassinated at his own door—had offered peace and it was declined—an honorable combat and it was denied him. That he had then appealed to the laws to protect him, and they were ineffectual; and he had been compelled to take the course he had in defence of his life. That it would be hard, indeed, if the law which had not protected him should now oblige him to give up his life. When informed that Wiggins, not Pryor, was killed, he expressed the deepest regret; and at another time said with much emotion that he would give his right arm to restore him to life. There was no proof that Wiggins was shot after he fell; indeed circumstances as well as direct evidence clearly contradicted it. A bowie knife was found on Glenn's person, and three loaded pistols in an otherwise empty and unlocked carpet bag at his feet. The buggy had been purchased from Pryor, and Glenn was proved to have been at all times well armed.

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**The Unity of the Human Race.**—Byard Taylor, in his last letter from Nubia, gives us the following, speaking of the ancestral hall of Karnak:

The sculptures on the walls of the grand hall are, after those of Medemeet Abon and on the exterior wall of Karnak, the most interesting I have seen in Egypt. On the end wall, on either side of the entrance, is a colossal bas-relief, representing Remeses slaying a group of captive kings, whom he holds by the hair of their heads. There are ten or twelve in each group, and the features, though they are not colored, exhibit the same distinction of race as I had previously remarked in Belzoni's tomb at Thebes. There is the Negro, the Persian, the Jew, and one other form of countenance which I could not make out—all imploring with uplifted hands the mercy of the conqueror.

On the southern wall the distinction between the Negro and the Egyptian is made still more obvious by the coloring of the figures. In fact, I see no reason whatever to doubt that the peculiar characteristics of the different races of men were as strongly marked in the days of Remeses as at present. This is an interesting fact in discussing the question of the unity of the origin of the race. I have as yet, though deeply interested in the subject, not looked into it sufficiently to take either side; but, admitting the different races of men to have had originally one origin, the date of the first appearance of man on the earth must have been nearer fifty thousand than five thousand years ago. If climate, customs and the like have been the only agents in producing that variety of race which we find so strongly marked nearly four thousand years ago, surely those agents must have been at work for a vastly longer period than that usually accepted as the age of man. We are older than we know, but our beginning, like our end, is darkness and mystery.

**Negroes in the West Indies.**—The following extract from the popular work "Five Years in the West Indies" gives a true insight into the character of the Negro race:

The negroes are a million-fold better off than any other peasantry on the face of the earth. It is they who now dictate to the whites. Every negro considers himself a gentleman. Of course from the laziness of the negroes in the towns there is a good deal of poverty. The negroes, however, who keep the West Indies to us is the dread which the negroes have of coming under the dominion of the Americans. Jonathan is certainly the man to bring them back to their senses, which they have quite lost since they have been taught by the Exeter Hall philanthropists that they are equal to the white men, while our folly in permitting them to purchase lands for a nominal price and become independent of labor has made the evil irremediable. Six weeks' labor will at any time enable a negro to purchase land enough for his wants, ten dollars will erect his house, and there he is, ready to laugh at labor.—Nay, he usually obtains land on credit, and as the law is a nullity in the West India islands, he either evades the payment altogether, or takes a couple of years to accomplish it.

**Another Invention.**—The Scientific American states that C. B. Hutchinson, of Waterloo, N. Y., has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a most valuable improvement on railroad bridges for navigable waters. The object of the invention is to have a bridge perfectly open and free at all times for vessels to pass except the few minutes required for a train passing over, and to carry over trains expeditiously and safely. A certain number of piers or abutments are built in the river, with spaces between them for the passage of vessels. Instead of having a stationary platform or roadway extending across on the piers, he employs a flying or running platform, which carries the train, spanning and springing over the successive spaces between the piers, from one side to the other. There are tracks of rails on all the piers, and on all the flying platform there are wheels to run on the tracks, like a long railroad car. The length of the flying platform is in proportion to the width of the spaces between the abutments, so that it will be impossible to overbalance it while springing over from one pier to the other like a sliding "draw." The flying platform is stationary at one side or the other when a train is not passing. It is to be propelled across by having stationary power on itself, or to have it so constructed that the locomotive of a train may propel it across. It may be called "a flying railroad bridge."

**Activity in the Liquor Business.**—The busiest men in Boston at the present time are those who enjoy the reputation of selling good liquor. Orders from families resident in the country towns come in to an unparalleled extent.—Those who have been accustomed to send each year for a few gallons of choice spirits, now order a supply sufficient for many years. The newly appointed agents under the liquor law have some of them made large purchases within the past week. From the quantities ordered by many towns we infer much sickness is expected this fall. One agent bought \$1800 worth of liquor of one firm in this city. This is quite a new field for municipal speculation. We trust this word, speculation, will not have to be spelled without the first letter when the annual accounts of the town trade are made up. [Evening Gazette]

**Beautiful Figure.**—Two painters being employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral, both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture gazing at it with delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved backwards slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the very edge of the plank upon which he stood. At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril. Another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath. If he spoke to him it was certain death, if he kept his peace death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, splattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecation, but, startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of danger, looked shudderingly over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

So, said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this world, and in contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward, to lament their destruction, into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved.

**Energy.**—We love your upright, energetic men. Pull them this way and that way and the other and they will only bend, but never break. Trip them down, and in a trice they are on their feet. Bury them in the mud, and in an hour they will be out and bright. They are not ever yawning away existence, or walking about the world as if they had come into it with only half a soul—you cannot keep them down, you cannot destroy them. But for these the world would soon degenerate. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble project? They build our cities, and rear our manufactures. They whiten the ocean with their sails, and they blacken the clouds with the smoke of steam vessels and furnace fires.

**Central Whig Executive Committee of the State of Louisiana.**

By virtue of a resolution adopted by the Whig State Convention, held at Baton Rouge, on the 16th instant, the Committee authorized to that effect by the Convention have appointed the following named whigs to constitute the "Whig Central Executive Committee of the State of Louisiana," the meetings of which are to be held in the city of New Orleans, monthly, or oftener, as may be determined, the first meeting to take place on the second Monday of April next:

Orleans—Isaac N. Marks. First Representative District. J. B. Walton, H. M. Summers; Second, W. H. Garland, Thos. L. Leeds; Third, C. M. Waterman, S. G. Risk; Fourth, E. Salomon, Jules Berit; Fifth, Jos. Lanata, George Clark; Sixth, L. Heylinger; Seventh, Riviere Gardere, Jos. Solomon; Eighth, Capt. Snow, John B. Lefee; Ninth, Gabriel de Periet, Louis Leneau; Right bank, A. B. Seger.

Jefferson—Fergus Gardere. City of Lafayette, Daniel S. Dewees, T. G. Mackay.

Plaquemine—J. B. Wilkinson, Jr. St. Bernard—Marcel Duoros. St. Charles—S. Bron. St. James—J. K. Gaudet. St. John Baptist—Cyprien Songy. Ascension—A. J. Powell. Assumption—A. F. Pugh. Lafourche Interior—Louis Bush. Terrebonne—H. C. Thibodaux. Ibeville—Z. Labauve. West Baton Rouge—S. M. D. Clark. St. Tammany—Joseph Evans. Washington—Nicholas Edwards. St. Helena—Hez. Thompson. East Feliciana—Henry Skipwith. West Feliciana—L. D. Brewer. East Baton Rouge—Valmont Babiu. Livingston—J. B. Donnington. Pointe Coupee—Aug. Provosty. Concordia—Charles Cosgrove. Tensas—A. T. Bowie. St. Mary—R. B. Brashear. St. Martin—Thomas C. Nicholls. St. Landry—E. H. Martin. Lafayette—B. C. Crow. Vermillion—H. Wilcox. Calcasieu—S. A. Kirby. Avoyelles—Henderson Taylor. Rapides—H. M. Hyams. Natchitoches—J. G. Campbell. Sabine—Col. Davidson. DeSoto—J. Gatlin. Caddo—E. H. Crosby. Bossier—R. J. Looney. Claiborne—W. C. Copes. Jackson—Hector McLean. Bienville—Dr. Eagan. Union—Wm. C. Carr. Morehouse—James Boatner. Ouachita—Thos. C. Scarborough. Caldwell—F. Crawford. Catahoula—Wm. M. Tew. Franklin—Charles Ranago. Tensas—S. W. Dorsey. Madison—H. P. Moranay. Carroll—Judge Anderson.

The above named gentlemen, comprising the committee, are hereby notified that the first meeting of the committee for organization will be held in the city of New Orleans, on the second Monday of April next, at such time and place as will be notified in the whig papers of the city, of that and preceding days.

WALTER BRASHEAR, Pres. of Convention and Ch'n of Com.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**J. TIPPING, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, COLORER & GRAINER.** Main Street, adjoining Mr. Gordy's Hotel, FRANKLIN. 203m

J. T. has accommodations for a gentleman and family. Any gentleman attending the session of the Court will find the location well suited.

**GEO. W. SHAW & CO.,** Successors to **JOHN R. SHAW & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** No. 24 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

**R. E. CAFFERY, Agent, Franklin,** WILL pay particular attention to shipments of Sugar and Molasses, or other produce consigned to their care, and hopes by strict attention to the interests of their constituents to merit a share of the patronage of the planters of Attakapas.

All orders addressed to the firm through the undersigned will receive immediate attention, and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

**R. E. CAFFERY,** E. L. SIMMO, J. F. DUNHAM

**SIMMO & DUNHAM, General Grocers & Commission Merchants,** No. 14 Tchoupitoulas street, NEW ORLEANS. 5

Always on hand a full supply of **FAMILY, BOAT AND BAK STORES.**

**PAYNE & HENDERSON,** Wholesale Dealers in **GROCERIES, LIQUORS, PRODUCE, &c.** Nos. 30 and 32 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS.

**HALL & RODD, (late JOHN HALL) General Commission Merchants, No. 1 Front Levee, New Orleans.**

"Particular and personal attention" given to the sale of Sugar, Molasses and Cotton, as well as in the purchase of Plantation Supplies. 46

**WITTER & BRO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 8 Customhouse street, New Orleans.** Sept. 20, 1851.

**J. H. MORRISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 1, corner of Canal and Customhouse streets, New Orleans.** A large and general assortment of **GROCERIES** for sale for cash or city acceptances.

Country merchants and planters are respectfully invited to give us a call. 1-17

**GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, CHINA, Glass Ware, &c.**

**WILLIAM F. HUDSON,** having removed to his new and commodious store, has considerably enlarged his stock and extended his business. At his store will be found not only a very superior and varied stock of Groceries of all kinds, and Cigars of the choicest quality, but also a beautiful and rich selection of Mantel Ornaments, Clocks, Lamps, China, Glass Ware, and a general assortment of Crockery. He has also laid in an assortment of SHOES, some of which, for beauty of finish and quality of material, cannot be surpassed in this or any other market.

N. B.—Every article in store will positively be offered for cash at the New Orleans retail price, adding only the expense of transportation. Those purchasing on a short credit will be supplied at the usual country rates.

The new store is located on Main street, between the dry goods stores of Messrs. Levy & Co. and Bloch & Godchaux. Please call, inspect the stock on hand, and judge for yourselves. Franklin, April 3, 1852.

**Jewelry Cheap for Cash.**

The subscriber, wishing to reduce his stock of jewelry, takes pleasure in offering to the public, as an inducement to purchasers, to sell for Cash, at the New Orleans lowest retail prices—cheaper than ever yet sold in Franklin.

The stock consists of all such articles usually kept in a jewelry store, such as Watches, Clocks, Pins, Brooches, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Thumbless, Gold Pens, and Pens in gold and Silver Holders, Gold Lockets, &c. All of the best quality and most fashionable style.

A. F. McLAIN.

**CHARLES DURST, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,** Main street, (next door above S. Smith's store).

Tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally for past favors, and is now fully prepared to execute all work intrusted to him in a satisfactory manner, and he hopes by a diligent attention to business, and promptness to the calls of his customers and the public, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him.

Franklin, Feb. 21, 1852.

**New Carriages.**

The subscribers have just received a new supply of BUGGIES and ROCKAWAYS; also, a lot of fine and plain Harness and Fly Nets, which they offer for sale much cheaper than the New Orleans prices. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

CARY & GARRETT, Centreville, May 1, 1852.

**Carriage Depot.**

The undersigned, acting as an agency in this parish for an extensive Carriage Manufactory in the city of New York, will keep on hand a supply of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, Buggies, Light Wagons, Sulkeys, &c., all of which are constructed of the best material, of neat workmanship and most approved styles, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. They will also receive and fill orders for Carriages of any description at the shortest possible notice. We will also have on hand an assortment of the best harness.

Persons wishing to purchase or order Carriages are invited to give us a call, and no pains will be spared to render entire satisfaction.

W. S. CAREY & CO., Centreville, Dec. 20, 1851.

**Negroes for Sale.**

**A GOOD COOK, WASHER & IRONER,** A and her two children, 3 and 7 years old. Inquire of **J. W. & R. E. TALBOT,** Franklin, April 10, 1852.

**PRAYER BOOKS** and a few volumes of Splendid Standard Works, for sale at my store. C. RABE.

**PROFESSIONAL.**

**Law Notice.**

**WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,** WILL practice his profession in the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin and Rapides.—Residence at Bayou Chicot, parish of St. Landry. 19—6m

**A. L. TUCKER, S. H. McGILL,** TUCKER & McGILL, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will practice their profession in the several Parishes of the Fourteenth Judicial District. Office on the 2d floor of Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Franklin. 39.

**R. N. McMILLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Office on Willow street, next door to Thomas Maskell, Esq. He will also attend to all business confided to him as **NOTARY PUBLIC** in any part of the parish of St. Mary. Franklin, Nov. 8, 1851.

**J. W. WALKER, Attorney at Law,** FRANKLIN, LA. Office opposite Mde. Pécot's, on Main street, the same formerly occupied by the late Wm. C. Dwight, Esq. 30

**JOHN B. LEA, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,** PRACTISES in the Courts of the Fourteenth Judicial District. Office on Main street, opposite the Court House, Franklin. 8

**WILLIAM S. CARY, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE AT CENTREVILLE, LA.** Business in the above line will meet with prompt and faithful attention. 10

**ATTENTION ALL!**

I BEG leave to say to the community at large that I am **NOTARY PUBLIC, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW** in and for the parish of St. Mary, and will be pleased to attend to any of the above, to the best of my ability, at all times, and in any part of the parish. L. R. CURTIS, Franklin, March 27, 1852.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned being duly commissioned and sworn, respectfully tenders his services to the people of the parish of St. Mary, as **NOTARY PUBLIC** in and for the said parish. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention, as well as all possible despatch. Office open at all hours. **GEO. N. SEAGRAVE,** m14 Office under the Odd-Fellows' Hall.

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**A. F. McLAIN, DENTAL SURGEON, FRANKLIN, LA.** Still continues the practice of his profession as a Dentist in all the branches pertaining to the art, at the same place which he has occupied for some time past, on Main street, next door to Messrs. Ranago's dress-making establishment. All operations on the Teeth performed skillfully and with the utmost care. Persons in the country requiring dental aid can secure his services by dropping a note at his office or by post. Franklin, April 3, 1852.

**JOHN A. TROUSDALE, DENTAL SURGEON, PATTERSONVILLE, LA.** Returns thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and takes pleasure in informing the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary, and the public in general, that he is about to locate himself permanently in Pattersonville, for the purpose of pursuing his profession as a Dentist, in all the branches pertaining to the art, such as plugging, extracting, inserting Teeth on pivots, and from one to an entire set on plate. All operations performed in a durable and skillful manner. Families visited when desired. N. B.—Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and Jewelry made to order. Pattersonville, April 10, 1852.

**DENTISTRY.**

The undersigned respectfully renews the tender of his professional services in the line of **DENTISTRY.** Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate, from one tooth to a full set, with a spring or on the principle of atmospheric pressure. All other work pertaining to the Teeth done on the most approved principles, and with the best materials. Not being able to boast of any new discoveries he does not expect the patronage of the most credulous, but is willing to confine his practice to those persons only who are aware that fine gold is the only substance known that can be used with certainty in the mouth. Plantations visited when required. **WILLIAM CISSNA,** Pattersonville, July 19, 1851. 14

**Summer Retreat.**

**BATHING, FISHING, ETC.**

An extensive Boarding Establishment has been fitted up at East Island, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is under the personal superintendence of MADAME E. PROST, whose reputation in this capacity is well known. The advantages of this delightful location, its unsurpassed fishing and sea-bathing, render it the most agreeable summer retreat on the whole southern coast. No pains will be spared to render visitors comfortable. The charges will be moderate, and the table furnished with every thing the neighboring markets afford. Attached to the establishment is a well-stocked Bar, Billiard and Bowling Saloons, and a Livery Stable, where horses and carriages can be procured, to enable visitors to ride or drive on the extensive beach that bounds the island towards the Gulf. N. B.—Mrs. Pécot's Boarding-house in Franklin will be conducted as heretofore, under the superintendence of her sister, Mrs. Curtis, who she will be at all times prepared to receive those who may patronize her. 17 3m

**PARKERSON, RANDLETT & FOOLE, Agents for Busbee & Little's (of Wheeling, Va.) Iron axle-tree Horses and Ox Carts and Wagons.** Any orders left with them will be filled in the shortest and best manner possible.