

In the Senate in the United States last Tuesday, in the course of a discussion of National politics, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, in reply to the late speech of Mr. Douglas, said:

The Senator from Illinois has made a long speech of about twenty columns of the Globe, and has undertaken the strange task of advocating his own claims to the Presidency of the United States. I shall attempt to answer only some portions of it, because the Senator has thought proper to arraign my State, and also her Senators, for daring to discuss these resolutions. More than half the Senator's speech was devoted to the idle and unnecessary task of proving that the principles which he now asserts were advocated by him as such, years and years ago, and therefore showing to the Senate and the country that there had been no inconsistency in his course, and if his brother Democrats and he had any differences, it is they who are inconsistent. His next proposition was that he was the embodiment of the Democratic party, and that all who dissented from this proposition were rebels. He next arraigned all his Democratic brethren of this side of the chamber for daring to offer resolutions to the Senate, declaring a constitutional principle, and he called the Senate resolutions a "Yancey platform," which he says represents him, created with the contempt and scorn which they merit. He next said that all these States that did not agree with him are disunionists, and he arraigned them as such. Then, in the plenitude of his indignance, he tells us we are sinning through ignorance and did not know what we were travelling, and with princely magnanimity he tendered clemency and pardon to those who, after being enlightened by his counsel, tendered to him their repentance. After having said all that, he closed with the statement that all he had said was in self-defense. He attacked nobody, but the world should know if he ever spoke again it would be in self-defense, just as he had already spoken. He then read from Mr. Douglas's speech in relation to the conduct of Senators in regard to the resolutions, and continued: This was all said in self-defense. It is a perversion of the truth, of the facts, and a misrepresentation of what occurred. Mr. Benjamin then referred to the fact that these resolutions were considered by Senators because so many different ones were offered, and it was deemed best to have some concert of action, just as it was when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was before the Senate, when the Senator from Illinois called them together every morning; yet now this was perverted into dictating a party platform to the Convention. Besides that, the Senate postponed these resolutions till after that Convention, when the Senator from Illinois says a platform was made; and yet he brings that very fact in arraignment of Senators, as trying to dictate a platform, when he says the platform is already made. Next, said Mr. B., the Senator from Illinois, not satisfied with discussing the constitutional questions before the Senate on their merits, thought proper to arraign seventeen Democratic States as disunionists, with the suggestion, like the old prayer, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." He is willing to forgive us, because we know not what we do. He tells us that these resolutions are a Yancey platform, and that the resolutions reported and adopted by a majority of the committee of the Charleston Convention are a Yancey platform, also; that Yancey made the platform of the party, and that a majority of the Democratic States of the Union, together with Yancey, are all disunionists. He says these resolutions are a Yancey platform, and a caucus platform, and a disunion platform, and the purpose of all who vote for them is, after the people of a Territory have decided they do not want slavery, it is the duty of Congress to force slavery upon them. That is the deliberate sentiment put forth to the world, as revised and corrected by the Senator from Illinois. My State voted for that platform, and I shall vote for this caucus Yancey platform, as the Senator calls it, and if it helps him to call nicknames, let him have the benefit of that appeal to the people. I, for my part, accept the responsibility, and stand by the resolutions and the platform; but, at the same time, I deny that there is the slightest approach to truth and correctness in the lineaments described by the Senator from Illinois, as of the platform adopted by a majority of the States at Charleston, or of the principles which are here advocated by the almost unanimous vote of Democratic Senators. I deny there is any approach to truth in his picture. No man here has asked Congress to force slavery upon a Territory; no man has asked Congress to make a slave code for the Territories, that being another of the slang phrases the Senator used; no man has asked for anything approaching to such a thing. Having shown what the charges are as made by the Senator against Democratic Senators here, I desire to allude to the closing words of his speech, for the purpose of showing how

nearly his conclusions are to what I have just read. Here Mr. B. quoted from Mr. Douglas's speech in regard to speaking in self-defense, and said: Now, sir, that mode of discussing public sentiments is very convenient—to arraign every gentleman upon this side, and attack them in the most offensive manner, sending forth that attack to the world, and then saying if any man shall raise his voice here to repel it, it will be an assault upon him, and the world shall know that he does not speak except in self-defense, and no man can answer him without attacking him, and only from such an attack will he speak again. I am afraid I shall be obnoxious to the charge of assaulting the Senator from Illinois, if indeed it be an assault to repel a most wanton and unprovoked attack. More than one-half the Senator's speech is devoted to proving his own consistency, from an early period to the present time, with the principles he now professed. I do not deny this, and this is the precise charge brought against him. The charge is, that having agreed with us to abandon those principles if proved to be fallacious, he now denies what he agreed to, and refuses to be bound by that to which he had previously given his assent, and defends himself because he says he is now in accordance with what he was then. Every one knows that prior to 1857, the Senator from Illinois had the cordial friendship and support of the members of the Democratic party, and he was looked upon with pride and confidence. Is it not surprising that that gentleman suddenly finds himself separated from every Democratic State in the Union, and from the whole body of his Democratic associates here and in the other House? What magic has effected this change? What occult power has been brought to bear on the Senator, that he complains that he is the object of assault? How happens it? The Senator forgot to touch on that point in his speech; and I propose to commend myself to that part of his history. When this Kansas and Nebraska bill was before us, there were three distinct sentiments professed on this floor. Gentlemen on the other side of the chamber professed the principle that Congress had the power to govern the Territories, and there was to be found in the Constitution no prohibition against exercising that power so as to exclude slavery, and they therefore went for excluding slavery from the Territories. The Southern members believed, with the Republicans, that Congress had the power; but there was a limitation of the power in the Constitution, which prevented Congress from exercising the power to exclude slaves from the Territory and imposed the duty on Congress to protect property in slaves just as other property. The third school, having for its head the venerable Senator from Michigan (Gen. Cass) held that the sole power of Congress was to institute an organic act, and give, as it were, a constitution to the Territories, by which the people might be brought together in an organized form, and then they possessed some inherent sovereignty, just the same as the people of a State, and had a right to do as they pleased. We all agreed that we were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. We determined that Congress should not thus intervene. The party from the South said that Congress governed as a trustee, and had no power to exclude property from Territories which belonged equally to all the States. The Senator from Illinois believed that the Territorial Legislature had a right, while the people were under a Territorial organization, to exclude slavery if they pleased. I agree with all the Senator said the other day, that he stands now where he stood then, and I complain of just that, because when we could not agree on this Territorial question we all agreed to submit the question to the Court, and if they decided in our favor he would give up and join us; and we agreed if the decision was against us we would give up and join him. It is that very consistency that is a sin. It is bad faith, and the honorable Senator no longer worships at the shrine of constitutional principle, but, professing to agree to leave it to the Courts, he has gone astray after false gods, and is now worshipping the idols of evasion and circumvention. Here Mr. B. quoted from a speech of Mr. Douglas, showing he believed the power existed in the Territorial Legislature, and continued—I have read that, that all may know the precise time when the Senator separated himself from his brethren and from the party. That was the bargain, as he says, that when the Court made the decision he would be bound by it—He was bound by it in good faith, and I shall proceed to show presently that the Senator, not once, but again and again, since 1857, has been engaged, in connection with gentlemen of the Black Republican party, first in endeavoring to explain away the decision that has been made, and next he has made the broad avowal, in the face of the country, that, if the decision is made, it shall not go into effect. That is the arraignment against the Senator from Illinois. Let him go back to the period when he had party with him, and come down to 1857, and let him follow me while I pursue his devious track since that day.—Early in 1857, the Dred Scott decision was pronounced by the Supreme Court, and a large number of copies printed to go over the country. Now we are told that this decision decided nothing, of what was the issue at the time, which the Senator agreed to leave to the Courts. I do not know of any better way of ascertaining what the Court decided than to do what the Senator of Illinois advised us to do, to take the

Court's own statement of what it did decide. In this case nearly every one gave his opinions *seriatim*, but Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court; the rest were mere statements of particular views. Mr. Taney also made a syllabus of what he considered to have been decided by the Court. It is true that the precise point before the Court is that which binds the parties, but no lawyer will deny the assertion that those principles which the Court itself lays down as being the basis upon which it arrives at its decisions, are also decisions of the Court.—They are not dicta merely. Mr. Benjamin then went into an argument to show what was the decision, and read from the decision to sustain his views, claiming that they decided the powers of Congress. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, said that they decided Congress had a right to establish courts and jurisdiction. Mr. Benjamin asked where Congress got the power to do this, and not the power to govern? Mr. Pugh said in clothing the courts with admiralty jurisdiction, they exercised both Federal and State power, but there was no decision that gave Congress the entire power of a State. Mr. Benjamin. The decision tells us where it stopped. It says they have no power except when the Constitution interferes. But the Senator from Illinois says although the Supreme Court decided that Congress had the unquestioned power to govern the Territories, and by which decision he agreed to abide, he says the people have the same power as Congress, and then the Territorial legislation has all the power. Mr. Pugh inquired when Congress makes the grant of self-government to the Territorial Legislature, where Congress got the power of self-government? It is absurd. Mr. Benjamin said the Court says that Congress may commit the power of self-government to the Territories. There is nothing absurd in that. Mr. Pugh said Congress had no power of self-government to grant. Mr. Benjamin. What is meant by committing the power of self-government to the people? Mr. Pugh. Acknowledging it. But Congress can not grant a power that she has not got. It is absurd to say that Congress has the power of self-government in the Territories. Mr. Benjamin. Congress has the power of governing the Territories and when they committed this power to the people of the Territories, it became the power of governing themselves. It seems to be so plain that none can misunderstand it. I thank the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) that he has at last brought the Senator from Illinois to an answer. The Senator from Mississippi again and again called on the Senator from Illinois to define what he meant by squatter sovereignty. He was asked how it is the people of the Territory acquired the right of self-government? Here is his answer to the Senator from Mississippi. I will not call it absurd, for Senatorial courtesy will not admit that. Mr. Benjamin quoted from Mr. Douglas's speech in regard to people in the wilderness forming a government, and continued. Then it is that the Senator from Illinois refuses and repudiates their power, but when the sovereign comes in, when the trustee of the States takes possession, and when it has committed the administration of the affairs of the Territory, with certain limitations, to the Territorial Legislature, then when the sovereign is present, then the people become by some process possessed of some inherent popular sovereignty that rises superior to all other power. Now, the Supreme Court says that no tribunal, legislative or judicial, acting under the authority of the United States, can interfere with the rights of Southern citizens in the Territories. The Senator from Illinois says they can not do it until they are organized under the authority of the United States.—Which is right? He says the people of the Territories do not come into power until they are organized under the authority of the General Government. The Supreme Court says no earthly tribunal, organized under the authority of the United States, can exercise this right. But no sooner had that decision been made than it was attacked all over the land. It was attacked by the Republican party, by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale), and by the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward). What does the Senator from Illinois say? He tells us his bargain was to abide by the decision when it came up from a local court in the Territory. He is not satisfied with the decision, and says he did not agree to refer to the decision of the Dred Scott case, but when it comes to arise in the Territories he will abide by it. I am not satisfied with that promise, because the Senator said if the decision was made it would not bind people of the Territories. He said that nothing the Supreme Court could do by a decision could bind the people of the Territories, but by the Kansas bill he had fixed the South, so that the people of the Territory, in defiance of the decision of the Court, could exclude slavery from the Territory. Here stands the explanation of the sudden change which has taken place in the position of the Senator from Illinois, and his party, in 1858, when he wanted to be returned to the Senate, and he was pressed from all parts of the State with this very argument, and supposed himself going down in Illinois, in that canvass he backed out of his promise, and directly told the people of that State that, whether it was decided or not by the Court, and no matter what they decided, the Kansas and Nebraska bill has so fixed the power of the North that they could make every Territory in the Union free. In that controversy the two candidates went before the people and agreed to discuss the issues, and they put questions for each other to answer; and, sir, I must say here, for I will do justice to all, that I have been surprised, in the examinations I have made of these discussions, to find that Mr. Lincoln is a far more conservative man than I supposed him to be, unless he has changed his opinions. There was no dodging on his part. Here are Douglas's questions to Lincoln, and the replies of the latter: Question 1. "I desire to show whether Lincoln to day stands as he did in 1854, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law?" Answer. I do not now, nor never did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Q 2. "I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to day as he did in 1854, against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, even if the people want them?" A. I do not now nor never did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave States into the Union. Q 3. "I want to know whether he stands pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union with such a constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make?" A. I do not stand pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union with such a constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make. Q 4. "I want to know whether he stands to day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?" A. I do not stand to day pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union, with such a constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make. Q 5. "I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to the abolition of the slave trade between the different States?" A. I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States. Q 6. "I desire to know whether he stands pledged to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States, North and South of the Missouri Compromise line?" A. I am implicitly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States Territories. Q 7. "I desire him to answer whether he is opposed to the acquisition of any new territory unless slavery is first prohibited therein?" A. I am not generally opposed to honest acquisition of territory; and, in any given case, I would or would not oppose such acquisition, accordingly as I might think such acquisition would or would not aggravate the slavery question among ourselves. [Concluded in our next.] NOT ENGAGED. The following declaration, says the Delta, most seriously interfere with the programme of a grand performance got up by the most energetic and tasteful of all our political entrepreneurs. We know no one who could do greater justice to the humorous aspects of this expected dramatic treat than our friend Col. Minor. NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1860. Messrs Editors—In a corner of one of the afternoon papers, I observe an announcement of my name among the performers in the farce to be enacted at Terrier's ballroom, Donaldsonville, on the 6th of June next. Although it is customary with Ben DeBar and John Owens, before announcing the appearance of their performers, to make some stipulations with them as to terms, etc., still as this performance is for the benefit of *despoiled colonists*, nothing but an unavoidable necessity compels me to announce that I can not appear on that evening in the role assigned me by the stage manager. Yours respectfully, Jno. S. MINOR. THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—It is stated that the Prince de Joinville, now on a visit to Washington, has a son for whom he wishes a naval education, and he desires he might have the privilege of one year's study at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to be subjected there to all the rules of the institute, but to have no appointment, and the whole expense to be defrayed by the Prince himself. The Heenan fund in New York has already past \$10,000 for that city alone. It is expected to exceed \$50,000 before subscriptions stop, which come in rapidly from every city and out of the way villages in the Union. From the Concord (N. H.) Democratic Standard. No Compromise With Douglas And His Heresies. The speeches of Gen. Davis of Mississippi, and Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, in the Senate, recently, on the Caucus Resolutions now pending before that body, clearly indicate that all sections of the Democracy of the South are united in the resolution to make no compromise with Douglas nor his heresies.—Those speeches clearly indicate that the South has resolved to stand upon the positions taken in the Majority Platform reported at Charleston. In our judgment, this is the true and only policy which the South can pursue. She claims equality with her sister States of the North in the Union under the Constitution. Her claim is undoubtedly right and just, and cannot be denied without a violation of the true spirit of the compact of Union, and an outrage upon justice. She can take nothing less without the sacrifice of both her rights and her honor. As a matter of expediency, the South cannot now retreat. If she were to do so, it would be at the expense of the sacrifice of every true friend she has in the North, (whose numbers are daily increasing) and would prostrate every barrier against Abolitionism. Never again could she take a stand for her just rights under the Constitution. If she were now to yield, she would have the grim satisfaction of seeing all her friends in the North proscribed and brought to the block, and Congress overrun with members holding and preaching Abolition sentiments. No, she must now stand firmly resolved to live or die, survive or perish, in her own just cause. But the South will not perish in her great struggle. Her cause, and its patriotic supporters, may be defeated in the first great battle to ensue, but in the end they will be victorious. Her

advocates must not talk of disunion.—The battle for the cause of the South must be fought in the Union. Then she will have friends and supporters, and, if need be, swords and bayonets, in every State of the North, to fight her battle. The Northern Democracy will never join any crusade against the South, will never bear arms against her, while contending for her rights in the Union, but will rush to her defense and rescue, if such shall be the stern demand of the impending danger. Thus will the South, if she be true to herself, and to her friends, stand unconquered and unconquerable, if the fanaticism of Abolitionism should ever force the South to an armed defense of her rights in the Union. MR. BENJAMIN'S GREAT SPEECH.—A friend in Washington, himself a distinguished politician and orator, not of this State, writes in regard to Mr. Benjamin's reply to Mr. Douglas, as follows: "Benjamin has just closed a perfect extinguished of Douglas. It was cruel and inhuman in the last degree, and is the greatest effort" on his side which has yet been delivered." We observe, too, that immediately after the delivery of this speech, such subscriptions were raised on the floor of the Senate to have 300,000 copies of it printed. So says the Delta. [From the Franklin Register.] "GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."—And perhaps sometimes a great while hence some of the little would be great men in Louisiana, may, by inverting the usual course of events, be elevated into the greatness of which they themselves only can perceive they possess the elements. We are led to this reflection, from reading a "Proclamation" in the New Orleans Daily papers signed "Thomas Cottman," who grandiloquently styles himself "the representative of the State of Louisiana in the National Executive Committee," calling upon the "National Democracy" and all such as are disposed to sustain the platform and the nominees of the National Democratic convention adjourned to Baltimore on the 18th June next, to meet at Donaldsonville on the 6th June, to elect delegates to the convention at Baltimore. Verily, Doctor Cottman must have an exalted opinion of his own political prowess as Autocrat of all the democracy of the State of Louisiana, but the Northern democracy in whose ears he whispered his insidious machinations at Charleston, will find when too late, that he is utterly powerless with the Constitution abiding Union loving men of the South, and he too will find, that when the Democracy of this State choose to meet in council, they will look to be called together by the only authority known to the party; that the Doctor may rally around him the fragments of faction, the discredited, office-hunting prowlers around the democratic camp, those who Esau-like would barter their birth-right for a mess of pottage, and with whom, the constitutional rights of the South have value in just so far as they minister to the vaulting ambition and disorganizing plots of a certain set of would-be great little men, and which are to be stricken down whenever they stand in the way of these patriotic Union-loving, South-sacrificing, compromising aspirants for political power. It is really amusing to see the importance some of these disorganizers arrogate to themselves; from the proclamation alluded to, one would think the fate of the democratic party in this State and throughout the Union, are indeed the fate of the whole country hung upon the response to the call of Doctor Cottman, that he and his compatriots were about, Quintus Curtius-like, to leap into the chasm upon the closing of which, in their imagination depends the fate of the whole country. But we seriously doubt whether the Donaldsonville gathering will be able to find any body willing to accept a nomination to the Baltimore Convention, which they will never be permitted to enter unless all democratic usage is disregarded. We have no doubt Doctor Cottman would gladly sacrifice himself again, but we hope his friends will not call upon him to do so, especially as the Doctor's chance to be placed on any National executive committee or any other committee representing democratic principles is hardly within the scope of probability or even imagination. NEW FURNITURE. THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a large addition to his stock of FURNITURE Of all Descriptions, fresh from Cincinnati by the steamers J. B. Bringle and Universe, which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine. His prices are low as the lowest for cash. A. WILBLRT. my26 GEORGE L. HILL, Attorney at Law, Marshall, Texas, WILL practice law and collect claims in the counties of Harrison, Panola, Rusk, Smith, Wood, Upsher, Cass, and Marion, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Tyler. my26 New Butchery. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the old and well known Butchery of F. Smith, and that he intends to keep his stall well supplied with the best of Beef, Mutton, Pork, &c. By a strict attention to his business in the above respect, he hopes to have a share of public patronage, and particularly the patronage of M. Smith's old customers. P. S. The cart will run as usual down the Coast and to the Red. BERTRAM BEYRS. dec25-1m

MISCELLANEOUS. DANCING ACADEMY. Prof. GHERARDI. Most respectfully informs the citizens of Plaquemine and vicinity that his Dancing Academy will be opened as soon as possible at the Masonic Hall, (Hebert's Building) on BANK STREET. The Dancing Class for Misses, Masters and young Ladies, will be from 4-1/2 to 6-1/2, P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, from 7 to 9, P. M. Prof. G. would request those parents wishing to send their children, and the young Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to become members of his class, to do so as soon as possible, in order that he may devote the whole time he remains here in teaching them the graceful accomplishment of dancing—his time being precious, having several engagements to fulfill during the summer. Prof. G. will also attend to private classes in Boarding Schools and Academies. For further particulars apply at the Tuttle House. Prof. A. GHERARDI. my26 Sealed Proposals WILL be received by the undersigned at the Postoffice, for cleaning by the arpent all Ditches within the incorporated limits of the town of Plaquemine, until Saturday the 9th day of June next, at 9 o'clock A. M. P. E. JENNINGS, Mayor. TO SUGAR PLANTERS. GILBERT and AMES' IMPROVED CONNECTED STEAM SUGAR TRAIN. The simple, best and most economical mode of manufacturing the finest quality of BROWN SUGAR. WITH the use of this STEAM TRAIN the proper point of "chiming" in the cane juice, and as it is treated continuously as a boiling mass, the subsequent clarification and cleansing of the aluminum and other impurities in the juice is rendered perfect, previous to its being concentrated to the sugar point in the "Battery;" dispensing with the use of "Settling Tanks," Steam Pumps, "Bone Black," "Vacuum Pans," "Centrifugals," &c. &c., heretofore required in all other Steam Trains. Recommended by the officers of the Fair held at Baton Rouge, March, 1859, J. A. Dougherty, Esq., President, "as possessing great facilities, and having advantages over any other on exhibition and worthy the first premium." Planters, and others interested, are invited to call and examine the working model. Also, AMES' "Star" PANS, for granulating sugar, the best in use, and having advantages over all others. The "CONNECTED STEAM TRAIN" and "STAR PANS" are guaranteed to possess the distinctive features claimed for them, and can be furnished at prices lower than any others. H. O. AMES, Office, up stairs, 109 Poydras street, my26 Near St. Charles street. State of Louisiana—Parish of Iberville—Sixth District Court. Succession Sale. BY virtue of an order or decree to me directed from the Hon'ble, the aforesaid Court, bearing date the 21st May, 1860, I will offer at public sale to the highest and last bidders, for cash, On Saturday the 2d day of June next, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the movable property belonging to the succession of Henry Sullivan, deceased, consisting in One Mule, one Horse, Buggy and Harness, one Omnibus, Cart, Household Furniture and Bar Fixtures; A full description of which will be given on the day of sale. Sale to take place at the last residence of said deceased, at the Indian Village. THEO. BLANCHARD, Sheriff. May 21st, 1860. my26 Etat de la Louisiane—Cour du 6me. District—Paroisse d'Iberville. Vente de Succession. EN vertu d'un ordre ou décret à moi adressé par l'Hon'ble, la sus-dite Cour, en date du 21 courant, J'exposerai en vente publique aux plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, Samedi, le 2 Juin prochain, 1860, à 11 heures, A. M., toutes les propriétés mobilières appartenant à la succession de Henry Sullivan décédé, consistant en: Un Mulet, un Cheval, Buggy et Harness, une Omnibus, Charette, Meubles de Maison et Four-niture de Cabaret; Dont une description sera donné le jour de la vente. La vente aura lieu à la dernière résidence du dit décédé au Village Sauvage. THEO. BLANCHARD, Sheriff. Le 21 Mai, 1860. my26 MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF—CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AND HIS CREW. THIS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING was designed by REYNOLDS, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$5000, size 22 by 29 inches. The Philadelphia Daily News, says, "the mere nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional gift." SCHEDULE OF GIFTS To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars, send for a Bill. 1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash, \$300 1 Cash, \$3,000 10 Cash, \$300 1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash, \$250 1 Cash, \$1,500 10 Cash, \$200 1 Cash, \$1,000 10 Cash, \$150 1 Cash, \$500 10 Cash, \$100 1 Cash, \$300 2000 Cash, \$500 4 Cash, \$300 with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cts. to \$25. Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five three cent postage stamps (to pay for postage and rollers) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, and one of those valuable Gifts as per Bill. Address all orders for Bills, or Engravings to P. S. HERLINE & CO., my26 Box 1812, Philadelphia, Pa. SITUATION as Overseer Wanted. A GENTLEMAN long experienced with business, as also with machinery, and every thing pertaining to a Sugar Plantation, is desirous of getting an Overseer's berth in this parish.—The best references given. Apply to this office for further particulars. ap14