

STATE vs. LIDDELL.

reason for not setting the difficulty, that Liddell had once taken advantage of him and would again. During one of the interviews which witness had with Jones, witness told Jones that after what had happened if he (witness) were in Liddell's place, he would consider himself bound to kill Jones through necessity to save his own life. This was stated to Jones as an inducement to make some arrangement. Witness did not tell Jones that Maj. Liddell would kill him. Witness was intimate with Jones and said "Charlie, what in the name of God will you do then? You can't both live here together in this state of things." This was not said with the view of conveying a threat from Maj. Liddell to Jones. Witness had at that time never heard Maj. Liddell threaten to injure Jones either in his own house or elsewhere. Witness never remembers to have told Jones that "there were two men at Maj. Liddell's who would hunt him like wolves." Witness never knew such to be the case, does not believe such was the case and could not, consequently, have told Jones so. When witness was at Jones' on one occasion, when Wooten was present, Jones told witness that young Mr. Smith, a nephew of Mr. Percy's, had been at his house and made inquiries of him with regard to the Nichols' plantation, stating that he wished to buy the plantation, and that as Jones had formerly owned the place he wished him to explore the place with him and to give him his opinion of it. Jones said that he did not believe Smith desired to purchase the place but that his real object was to assassinate him (Jones). In reply to Jones witness did not state that he believed Smith would assassinate him, but that Smith was a young man of a desperate character, and that he did not know what Smith might do. Witness stated distinctly to Jones that he did not believe that Liddell sent Smith there, or had anything to do with his going there. Smith's general character in the neighborhood was not a good one, though he was a young man of respectable connections. Witness believes the reason why the duel between Henry Huntington and Maj. Liddell did not come off was that, in witness' opinion, Liddell would have been assassinated on his way to Texas. Liddell assigned that as a reason to witness. Glenn and Pryor were to be Huntington's seconds; they were both enemies of Liddell. Col. Stanton was Liddell's second. Stanton said he was not willing for Maj. Liddell to go to Texas unless Glenn would guarantee that he should return home without harm if not shot in the duel. Glenn refused the guarantee.

DAVID BROWN, sworn.—Witness was well acquainted with Moses Wiggins, and had known him for many years—was pretty much raised with him. Witness once met Wiggins soon after the latter had returned from New Orleans. Witness asked Wiggins if he had seen Charley Jones, and if he was well. Wiggins replied that he had seen Jones, and soon after said that he had no doubt Jones would pay a man well to kill Maj. Liddell. Wiggins was with Jones a great deal—was a great associate of Jones—they lived close together during the summer season. Wiggins was intimate with Glenn also—was with him a great deal—they travelled about the country together a great deal. Witness thinks that the conversation with Wiggins, alluded to above, occurred some time during the year 1849, is not certain. Witness did not testify before the Grand Jury which found this bill.

ROSE D. PRYOR, sworn.—Witness is very well acquainted with James A. Smith. S. is a nephew of Witness' wife. Witness is aware of the fact that Smith went, on one occasion, to Jones' house; knows that he went with no hostile purpose towards Mr. Jones: before Smith went to Jones', he told Witness that his object was to see Pryor, so that he would know him: this was before Smith went to Maj. Liddell's. After Smith had been to Jones' house, Jones wrote a letter to Witness, in which he told witness, that his nephew, Wm. Smith, had been at his house; that he treated him like a gentleman while there, and that he (Jones) felt no alarm on account of Smith. Smith went to Major Liddell's merely to assist in protecting his house, in case it should be attacked: he went at the request of witness. Before this, and just after Jones waylaid Liddell below Trinity, witness had advised Liddell to have his friends about him, as there was danger that his house would be attacked. Witness did not testify before the Grand Jury which found this bill.

JAMES HENSLY, sworn.—Witness has resided eleven years in this Parish. Witness was very well acquainted with Glenn and Wiggins; lived not far from Glenn on Little River. Some few weeks before Glenn was killed, he came to witness' field, where witness was ploughing at the time. He told witness that it was a slow way of making money, and he could put him on an easier road to make a fortune; witness enquired how? Glenn replied that if he (witness) would kill Maj. Liddell he should have \$1500. Witness told Glenn that he had nothing against Maj. Liddell; that he would not take the life of any man in cold blood. Glenn told witness if \$1500 was not enough to fix his own price: witness refused on any terms to have anything to do with the matter, and Glenn left. Soon after Wiggins came and proposed to witness to take up Glenn's proposition: said that he would see that no harm came to him (witness); that he knew all the roads to Texas; that he would show witness the way there; that he was able to raise \$1500 or \$2000 himself; that he would join his means with what witness would get for killing Liddell, and that together they would establish a Grocery in Texas. Witness did not testify before the Grand Jury which found this bill.

H. C. JONES, sworn.—Witness was present in Trinity, on the day when an alleged assault was made by Maj. Liddell on the person of T. W. Graves. This took place in the bar-room of a hotel kept by witness—Maj. Liddell came into the room in company with some other gentlemen—witness believes to get letters, as witness was Post-master at the time. He was followed, soon after, by Graves. He did not tell Graves that he had killed Glenn and Wiggins; witness would have heard him if he had made any such remark; witness was within a few feet of Maj. Liddell and Graves during the whole of the assault; was in the room when they came down and remained in it until they had left;

heard every thing that was said by both parties. There was a Billiard table in the room at the time, but nobody was playing on it. GRANT LINCOLN, sworn.—Witness was well acquainted with Glenn. Glenn was a violent man; a few days, not more than three or four days before his death, witness went purposely to see Mr. Glenn, to persuade him to withdraw from the difficulty between Jones and Liddell. Glenn refused to be persuaded, and when witness next saw him he was a dead man. Witness is very well acquainted with the man Dick Pryor; has known him, off and on, for many a year—Pryor was a notoriously bad character—he was a gambler and a horse-racer. Witness believes that he was the worst man that ever went unhung. Witness did not testify before the Grand Jury which found this bill.

LANINGHAM, sworn.—Witness was acquainted with Moses Wiggins. Not long before Wiggins' death, witness was overtaken by him on his way to his house. Wiggins commenced speaking of the difficulty existing between Jones and Maj. Liddell. Witness told Wiggins that he regretted exceedingly the existence of that difficulty—that things had got to such a pass now in the parish that a man was almost afraid to express his opinion about that difficulty, or even to think about it. This was about the time that Pryor, Sam Smith, Emerson, Glenn, and Wiggins were in the habit of coming to Trinity armed, and making threats against Liddell and his friends. Wiggins said to witness that Liddell was a coward and a scoundrel, and would resort to the blackest and basest means to put his enemies out of his way, and that being the case, those opposed to him intended to resort to the same means to put him out of the way. Witness did not testify before the Grand Jury which found this bill.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE SULTAN DECEASED FROM AMERICAN ANCESTORS.—The past history of the families of Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey, is full of interesting and marvellous incidents, some of which are, probably, not generally known to our readers. These two monarchs, now so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, are both grandsons of American ladies. These ladies were born and raised in the same neighborhood, on the island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and Miss S.

The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France, and married to M. de Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter Hortense.—Some time after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter Hortense, was married to Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by that marriage. Miss S. quitted the island of Martinique some time before her friend. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by the Algerine Corsairs, and the crew and passengers made prisoners. But this corsair ship was in turn attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S. was carried there to Constantinople, and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself; and she soon became the chief lady of the Seraglio and the Sultana of Turkey. Mahmoud II. was her son, and the present Sultan, Abdul Mejid, is the son of Mahmoud.

Thus the two sovereigns who now occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are grandsons of two American creole girls, who were playmates in their youth; and were remarkable for their beauty and excellent dispositions, as for their varied and singular fortunes. But these women—in the height of their power—remembered all the friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the friends of the Sultana left the island of Martinique, and settled at Constantinople, where their descendants still reside, and enjoy the favor of the Sultan. The Sultana died in 1811, the Empress Josephine in 1814, and their grandsons now rule over two wide and powerful empires; and are entering, as friends and allies, upon one of the most momentous and sanguinary struggles in which Europe was ever involved.—Pittsburg Post.

A singular marriage recently took place in New Castle, Del. A young lady of Brandywine, had some week or so previous committed to jail a young gentleman for being naughty; . . . The young gentleman it is said was willing to make all right by marrying the lady, but the young gentleman's mother—these old ladies are queer things, they forget when they were young, and their many shortcomings—would not assent to the marriage. So the young lady clipped the gentleman in jail; where after keeping him just long enough to get a taste of prison life, she made her appearance, on the affidavit day, and very coolly gave him his choice of two things, either to come out like a man and marry her, despite of his old mother and all the world, 'and the rest of mankind,' or else stay in jail the balance of his life and rot there. This was a hard alternative, and the young gentleman, after a brief consideration, came to the conclusion that it was better to be hung in the matrimonial halter, than to rot in jail, so he came out boldly and the Rev. Dr. Spittswood soon had his neck ornamented with the noose that is "tied by the tongue and can't be untied by the teeth," and the happy couple returned in the cars for their homes. But it is said that the young man, whether from happiness at finding himself a married man instead of the inmate of a prison, or from some other cause, forgot to stop in Wilmington, where he landed his wife, but continued on to Philadelphia, and has not been heard from since.

A fellow having a spite against a sausage maker, rained into his shop one day when it was crowded with customers, threw a large dead cat on the counter, and said, "That makes sausages; we'll settle when you're not so busy," and made his exit. He was of course soon followed by the sausage manufacturer, and handed.

SENSIBLE.—A worthy clergyman in Yorkshire, England, lately deceased, bequeathed in his will a considerable property to his only daughter, on the subsequent conditions:—First, that she did not enter into the state of matrimony without the consent of his two executors, or their representatives. Secondly, that she dressed with greater decency than she had hitherto been accustomed to do.—The testator's words were: "But as my daughter Ann—hath not attended to my admonitions, respecting the filthy and lewd custom of dressing with naked elbows, my will is, that in case she persists in so gross a violation of female decency, the whole property devised by means aforesaid, and intended as a provision for her future life, shall go to the eldest son of my sister Caroline—and his heirs lawfully begotten. To those who may say this restriction is severe, I answer, that an indecent display of personal habiliments in women is a certain indication of intellectual depravity."

NOT A SINGLE JEW REQUIRING TEMPORARY RELIEF.—Such is the report of the Missionaries and Colporteurs appointed by the New York Society for the Amelioration of the condition of the Jews in that city, and it is a very creditable one to the industry, frugality, and temperance of the children of Abraham, so many of whom reside in that city. If all of our foreign population resembled the Jews, we would have little need of Alms-Houses.

At Madrid, on the 5th of April, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo celebrated with great splendor in his chapel, the ceremony of baptism on the child of Horatio G. Perry, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation, and of Donna Carolina Coronada, his wife, a lady well known in the literary world. Mr. Soule, the United States Minister, and Donna Virginia Coronada officiating as godfather and godmother.

A pious old lady was asked why she named her dog Moreover. "Why," said she, putting on her spectacles to find the place in her Bible, "It is a Bible name—here: 'Moreover the dog came and licked his sores.'"

A young naval officer, when asked what period of the battle was most appalling, replied, "The few hushed moments when they sprinkled the deck with sand, to drink the blood as yet unshed."

Dr. Robert de Lambelle, a distinguished physician of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and restores the sufferer to life.

"What passage in this morning's exercise did you like best?" asked a conceited young clergyman of the celebrated Robert Hall.—"Your passage out of the pulpit," was the reply.

Mould, when seen through a powerful microscope, proves to be a forest of trees growing in the morass which moisture makes for them.

When David slew Goliath with a sling, the latter fell *stone dead*, and of course quite astonished, at *such a thing never entered his head before*.

"Tom, didn't you sign the pledge?" asked a man of a friend who was taking a smash at the Corporal's. "Yes," said Tom, "but you know all signs fail in a dry time."

Noggs, Jr., speaking of a blind wood-sawyer, says: "While no one ever saw him saw, thousands have seen him *saw*."

A very absent minded gentleman being upset from a boat into the river, sank twice before he remembered he could swim.

Hezekiah says that if his landlady knew beans, she wouldn't burn the article called "burnt and ground coffee."

"How late is it, Bill?" "Look at the boss, and see if he's drunk yet; if he isn't, it can't be much after ten."

SCENE IN A RESTAURANT.—"Waiter, if you call this bread, bring me a brick. I want something softer."

A man caught in a railroad collision remarked that presence of mind might be good, but absence of body was better.

The toothache may be cured by holding in the right hand a certain root—the root of the tooth.

It is only the dwellers in crowded cities who fully appreciate the sweets of country life.

It is a remarkable fact that the letters w-r-o-n-g are invariably pronounced wrong.

"Necessity knows no law." Well, necessity is like a great many lawyers.

Literary Publications.

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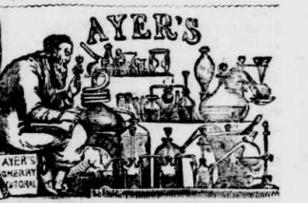
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STATE OF LOUISIANA—EXECUTIVE. Paul O. Hebert, Governor, Salary, \$1,000 T. B. R. Hatch, Gov.'s Private Secretary, 1,000 James Cooper, Governor's Messenger, 300 W. W. Burner, Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate, \$8 dollars per day during session of the Legislature. Andrew S. Hannon, Secretary of State, 2,000 Augustine Duplantier, Clerk, 1,000 Chas. E. Greathouse, Treasurer, 2,500 Geo. P. Briant, Clerk, 2,000 S. F. Marks, Auditor Public Accounts, 2,000 H. Perin, Clerk, 1,500 Isaac E. Morse, Attorney General, 3,500 S. Westmore, Adj't and Inspector Gen'l, 2,000 J. N. Carrigan, Sup. Public Education, 2,000 G. W. Morse, State Engineer, 3,000 Chas. Ritter, Asst. State Engineer, 2,000 L. J. Scur, Reg. Land Office, fees and 1,000 Henry Dixon, State Librarian, 1,000 Louis Dejean, Surveyor General, 600 M. S. Osborne, Reg. Branch Land Office at Winsboro', fees and 150 Thomas Cokerham, Receiver, do. do. 100 SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONERS. D. C. Jenkins, First District, Salary, \$1,500 G. B. Miller, 2d, " 1,500 J. W. Butler, 3d, " 1,500 E. B. Towne, 4th, " 1,500 ENGINEERS. Francis Armstrong, 1st District, Salary, 2,000 Hugh Grant, 2d, " 3,000 B. R. Curtis, 3d, " 3,000 W. H. Peck, 4th, " 3,000

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, U. STATES. Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, President, Salary, \$25,000 CABINET. W. L. Marcy, New York, Secretary of State, 4,500 James Guthrie, Ky., " Interior, 4,500 Jefferson Davis, Miss., " War, 4,500 Jas. C. Dobbin, N. C., " Navy, 4,500 Jas. Campbell, Penn., Post Master General, 4,500 Caleb Cushing, Mass., Attorney General. SUPREME COURT. Roger B. Taney, Md., Chief Justice, \$5,000 John McLean, Ohio, Ass't, 4,500 Jas. M. Wayne, Ga., " 4,500 John Catron, Tenn., " 4,500 Peter V. Daniel, Va., " 4,500 Samuel Nelson, N. Y., " 4,500 B. R. Curtis, Pa., " 4,500 Jos. A. Campbell, Ala., " 4,500 B. J. H. HOWARD, Baltimore, Reporter. W. T. CARROLL, Washington, D. C., Clerk.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS. SUBSCRIPTIONS received for all the magazines and newspapers published in the United States. Apply to Joseph McCormick, Post Office, corner Third and Young Streets, Baton Rouge. Among the best are Putnam's new monthly, Harper's do., Knickerbocker, Godey's, Graham's, United States Review, Whig Review, and DeBow's—besides many others which can be procured by applying to the subscriber. AUG. 14, 1853. J. McCORMICK. BOOKS! BOOKS! J. McCORMICK & CO. HAVE received a new supply of HARPER for AUGUST—EXAMINE SMITH'S POEMS; HOW INFLUENCE—Tale for Mothers and Daughters; KIRBY'S LITTLE GORILLA SCENES; PLANTATION MELODIES; THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED; BAXTER'S POEMS; and BIRD DEVERGE OF SLAVERY; by Jess Priest. COLLIER'S New Edition of Shakespeare just received and for sale by McCormick & Co., in Baton Rouge. Also Hyman books, Harvey's meditation Rollin's ancient history, Josephus, and Life of W. A.

Patent Medicine, &c.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. Its wide field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every one who has been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. Nothing has called louder for the earnest enquiry of medical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class of diseases had more of their investigation and cure. But as yet, no adequate remedy has been provided, on which the public could depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the Cherry Pectoral. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor, to furnish the community with such a remedy. Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision. There is no dependency to be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent Physicians, who make it their business to know in what they prescribe, or on the evidence of any other class of persons, who have fully proven that this medicine does relieve and does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy that cures, is priceless to them. Parents should know it, in order to be prepared to meet their children, should they be seized with any of these affections. It is all that should know it, for health can be procured to no one. Not only should it be circulated here, but everywhere, not only in this country, but in all countries. How faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circle of the globe. The sun never sets on its limits. No continent is unprepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision. 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