

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says that the work on the first forty miles of this road is going on with great energy. About seven hundred hands are engaged, and more than half of the first division (of thirty miles) is completed, besides a large portion of the next ten miles, together with some six miles next to Brownville. The bridging and trestle-work over Wolf and Loosa Hatchie rivers are nearly complete. In a few days an efficient corps of engineers will start out to make final location of the road from Trenton to Paris; and so soon as that is done, the work on that division will be let out.

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil.

The above is a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, as part of its political programme. It exhibits the exceeding love for the South and her institutions cherished by the Democracy of the Buckeye State. We commend its perusal to the partisan editors in this quarter, who never can discover the slightest tincture of abolition in their own party, but see it spreading over and tainting all other parties to the core.

The truth of the matter is, that wherever slavery is prohibited, fanaticism, or at least violent prejudice exists. It would be supremely absurd to deny that there are abolitionists among democrats as well as whigs, yet it would be very unfair to conclude from any partial demonstrations like that given above, that there are none but abolitionists in either party. This is, however, what your rabid and ultra partisan is never disposed to admit. Either he is constitutionally uncanonid, or is utterly blinded by false impressions. The people, however, are not easily misled. They perceive that the cry of abolition is usually raised for partisan purposes. They examine for themselves and find a strong anti-slavery sentiment pervading the entire North, irrespective of party. Neither Whigs nor Democrats are guiltless in this respect.

The only party we wot of, that must of necessity discard sectionalism, is the American party. No doubt, its members have their individual opinions touching slavery, but these views have no connection with principles that are of universal application, and just as potent and practicable at the South as at the North.—Dec.

OPINIONS OF THE KNOW-NOTINGS.—A number of secret political organizations have recently sprung up in Cincinnati in opposition to the Know-Notings, which are known respectively by the names "Know-Somethings," "Sag Nicht," "Owls," and "Flatirons."

FOREIGNERS IN OFFICE UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Washington Union (the present Administration's mouthpiece) is attempting to show that there are very few foreigners in office. Its partial table, however, shows that twenty-seven of our foreign consuls or diplomatic agents are unnaturalized foreigners, and that the United States dispatch agent at London is a foreigner. It states that in the State, Treasury and Interior Departments, there are 3,346 Americans, 430 foreigners, and 239 whose place of birth is "unknown." There are a great many who would like the Union to furnish us with a similar table of the employees in Jimmy Campbell's Department; we are inclined to think the number of "unknown" there would be large—very large. By the way, taking the Union's account as it stands—exclusive of the "unknown"—the proportion of Americans to foreigners is made eight to one, which about corresponds with the census of 1850, when there were in the country 1,737,000 native whites, and, 2,210,000 foreigners.—American Banner.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NEW YORK.—William H. Goodwin, Know-Nothing, has been elected to the New York State Senate, from the Twenty-ninth District, over Loomis, the Seward coalition candidate. The Rev. Mr. Goodwin takes the seat vacated by Governor Clark. This, says the New York Herald, may be considered a great triumph over Sewardism. The Herald further says:

The results of the November election in the Twenty-ninth District threw out the hope that by a junction of the forces of Seward, Seymour, and Pierce, they might carry their man by at least a thousand majority. The temptation was irresistible, and the so-called People's Convention brought forward Mr. Loomis as the Pierce and Seward coalition candidate for the overthrow of the Know-Notings.

The result is perfectly astonishing. There appears to be no assignable limit to the reserved forces of the terrible Know-Notings. Their majority may be two or three thousand, where they were in a minority in November; a few hundred votes more or less makes no material difference. It is sufficient that they have made a clean job of it, and have proved that even in Western New York, where Seward was supposed to be invulnerable, the Know-Notings are not only competent to cope with him single handed, but are abundantly able to rout him with all the freesoil forces of the administration at his back.

From this election we may form some estimate of the astounding progress of the new revolution in New York since November last. Clark, the Seward standard bearer, and Seymour, the administration candidate, polled two-thirds of the popular vote of the State in that contest. But the popular mind was confused, and the vote for Seymour and the success of the Seward party were due to the pressure of the liquor question. The present trial of strength in the twenty-ninth district was a fair issue upon the exact merits of the Know-Nothing movement against the combined strength of Seward, Seymour and the administration, and according to the result, if the same test were now applied throughout the commonwealth, the Know-Notings against the allied forces of this Pierce, Seymour and Seward coalition, would carry the State by at least fifty thousand majority.

We call the attention of the young men in our Legislature, aspiring to a political future, to this suggestive view of the subject. This election in the Twenty-ninth district shows that at this day the Know-Notings can command an overwhelming majority in this State against all other parties combined:

GEN. CANROBERT.—Louis Napoleon has conferred the military medal on Gen. Canrobert. The general has served 28 years, made 17 campaigns, and received three wounds, two of them in the Crimea.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—In Gov. Bigler's Message to the Legislature of California, it is stated that a large portion of the land acquired by the State, under the Act of 1850, is covered with a luxuriant growth of tulle, which is believed to be susceptible of manufacture into paper, of the best quality. The Governor goes on to say: There is every reason to believe that the expense of bleaching would be comparatively small, as the stalk of the tulle, when ripe and before discolored by rain, is nearly white. Being coated with a heavy and strong fibre, and internally filled with cellular tissue with numerous strong longitudinal fibres, it is believed to possess all the necessary qualities required.

MORGAN FOUND.—The Masonic Mirror publishes a rather curious story, to the effect that Morgan, who, it was alleged, murdered by the Free Masons for disclosing their secrets, has been found at Smyrna in Turkey; that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language. The authority given for this report is one Joseph A. Bloom. According to the Mirror, this man Bloom met Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures. It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship Mervine, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to the firm of Langdon & Co. The captain's name of the Mervine was Welch. It matters little now, perhaps, whether the story be true or false.

THE NEW YORK HACKMEN IN TROUBLE.—An ordinance was passed by the New York Common Council in 1845, prohibiting hackmen from soliciting employment under penalty of a fine of five or ten dollars. This law fell into disuse, and few persons were aware of its existence until Mayor Wood availed himself of it to suppress the annoyance to which travellers are subjected at the wharves and depots by the importunate appeals of hackmen. The enforcement of the ordinance is so disagreeable, however, that the hackmen have formed an association to agitate for its repeal.

The Boston Courier says that Ames's great historical painting representing Daniel Webster, in his last hours at Marshfield, has been completed and removed to New York. The Courier adds that it is one of the finest works of art ever produced in Boston.

RATIONAL TRUTHS.—Institutions at war with the principles upon which the fundamental law of a country are based, can never be permanent, and even while they endure, they are disturbing causes tending to evil—not good.

The fundamental law of this country is based upon democratic republicanism, acting through Representatives with definite powers, democratically (not locally) chosen.

Whatever differences may exist among the various sovereign States as to rights of citizenship, the country viewed as a whole, recognizes only the democracy of free, white male citizens.

Any attempt to create distinctions of caste among the free, white male citizens of the United States is anti-American, and destructive in its tendency. Citizens may be legitimately divided into parties by their opinions, but not by their rank.

Hence to confine nominations to the membership of any particular organized body, open or secret, is aristocratic, anti-American and unpatriotic. Still more so is to confine such nominations to the graduates of certain degrees of special elevation. There can be no higher claim upon an American Party than a well tested, practical faith in American Principles.

There are but two questions proper to be asked of a candidate of the American Party—viz:

1st—Do you profess the American Principles?—2d—Can you give satisfactory proof that you have practical and will continue to practice what you profess? Whether "inside" or "outside"—whether of the old Guard, or a recruit, all who can give such satisfactory and convincing proof have claims which cannot be unchallenged by any membership or any gradation; and the American people have a right to choose their representatives from the whole mass of those who can give such proof.

Any thing which embarrasses this free choice tends to gross corruption, if it were not born of it. Keep these views before the rank and file of the American Movement!—American Banner.

A SAMPLE CLERK IN A DRUG STORE.—Jem B. is a whig. A joke to Jem is both food and fun; and whenever there is an opening for fun, he has it.

Jem was recently in a drug store, when a youth apparently fresh from the mounting, entered the store, and at once accosted Jem, stating that he was in search of a job.

"What kind of a job inquired the whig.

"Oh, almost anything—I want to get a kind of a gintel job; I'm tired o' farmin', an' kin turn my hand to most anything."

"Well, we want a man—a good strong, healthy man, as simple clerk."

"What's the wages?"

"Wages are good; we pay \$1,000 to a man in that situation."

"What's a fellow have to do?"

"Oh, merely to test medicines, that's all. It requires a stout man, one of good constitution, and after he gets used to it, he doesn't mind it. You see, we're very particular about the quality of our medicines, and before we sell any, we test every parcel. You would be required to take six or seven ounces of castorol some days, with a few doses of rhubarb, aloes, Croton-oil, and similar preparations. Some days you would not be required to take anything; but, as a general thing, you can count upon—say from six to ten doses of something daily. As to the work, that does not amount to much—the testing department would be the principal labor required of you; and, as I said before, it requires a person of very healthy organization to endure it; but you look hearty, and I guess you would suit us. That young man—pointing to a very pale-faced, slim-looking youth, who happened to be present—has filled the post for the past two weeks; but he is hardly stout enough to stand it. We should like to have you take right hold, if you are ready, and if you say so, we'll begin to-day. Here's a new barrel of castor-oil just came in; I'll go and draw an ounce—"

Here verand, who had been gazing intently upon the slim youth, interrupted him with—

"No, no, no, I g-u-ess not; not to-day, anyhow, I'll go down and see my aunt; and of I o'clock to come, I'll come up tomorrow and let you know."

As he did not return, it is supposed he considered the work too hard.

There are certain exciting epochs in a woman's life that are never forgotten; such as, the first time she carries a parasol, the first time she receives a Valentine, the first time she goes to an evening party, the first time a proposal is made to her, the first time she wears a velvet dress, and the first time she puts on a wedding ring.

G. G. FOSTER.—An exchange gives the following sketch of this individual, who was recently arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of forgery:

Two or three years ago Foster deserted his wife and daughters, who are greatly esteemed by all who know them, and has since been leading a life that should have put a man of his talent and capacity to the blush. When arrested in Philadelphia, he was about entering a theatre with a woman styling herself "Baroness de Marguerite," and who has attempted authorship and operatic singing, hanging on his arm. Foster is a man of decided genius, but entirely devoid of description and common sense. In 1839 he rendered himself very popular in St. Louis by his flashy scribbles as editor of a daily paper called the Penman. Concluding that St. Louis was entirely too small a place for a man of his capacity, he removed to New Orleans; there connected himself with a daily paper, because involved in a personal difficulty, was challenged, avoided a fight, was "cut" by his friends in consequence, and therefore found it convenient to wend his way to the North. Settling in New York, he wrote for various papers and periodicals, and contributed much towards increasing the circulation of the Tribune by various local sketches and squibs, entitled "City Facts and Fancies." Had he been possessed of stability and honesty, he might at this moment have occupied a high position as a writer and editor—as it is, he will perhaps spend several years in prison.

A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day, felt a sudden pain, and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation, who made some pretence to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient, with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving inquired of the negro what medicine he had given his master.

"Rosin and alum, sir!" promptly responded Bob.

"What did you give them for?" continued the doctor.

"Why," replied Bob, "de alum to draw de parts together, and de rosin to sodder 'um."

The patient eventually recovered.

The New York Herald is no longer admitted to circulation in Paris.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cushing, at the residence of Mr. F. Hardesty, Mr. M. G. MILLS, to Miss ELIZABETH S. HARDESTY, all of this place.

On Tuesday last, 15th instant, by the Rev. Seno Taylor, at the residence of A. W. DeLee, Mr. GLOVER W. BANTON, of Texas, to Miss LOUISA JANE SPENCER, of this Parish.

On Tuesday evening last, 20th instant, by the Rev. D. Pipes, Mr. SAM'L H. BUTLER to Miss ANNA DUNBAR, all of this place.

MONITION.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1624.

WHEREAS, at a probate sale of the property appertaining to the succession of Basil and Elizabeth Lloyd, deceased, made at the court house, in the town of Clinton, parish of East Feliciana, and in the parish of East Feliciana, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1854, under the authority of an order of the Honorable Seventh District Court: JAMES H. MYERS did become the purchaser of the negro boy named JACK, aged about thirteen years, for the price and sum of six hundred and fifty dollars; and also of a negro woman named WINNY, aged about twenty-nine years, and her three children, LUCY, aged about six years, and CELESTIA, aged about six years, and boy ELLIS, aged about four years, for the price and sum of seventeen hundred and twenty dollars. And whereas, the said James H. Myers has applied to the Clerk of the said court for a Monition in the premises.

Now, therefore, I, HENRY SKIPWITH, Clerk of the said court, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, do hereby give notice, and call upon all persons who can set up any right to the above mentioned property, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause within thirty days from the first day of the publication of this Monition in a public newspaper, why the sale so made shall not be confirmed and homologated.

Given under my signature and official seal, at Clinton, in the parish aforesaid, this twentieth day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

feb21 H. SKIPWITH, Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given that Calvin M. D'Armond has filed in this Court his final account of his administration of the estate of James R. Yarborough, deceased, which will be homologated in ten days after the publication of this notice, unless legal opposition be filed thereto.

feb21 S. E. HUNTER, Dep. Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1558.

In the matter of the succession of John D'Armond, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrator of the aforesaid succession has filed in this Court a final account of his administration, which will be homologated in ten days after the publication of this notice, unless legal opposition be made thereto.

feb7 H. SKIPWITH, Clerk.

D. B. F. WILLIAMS' PREPARATION OF SALT.

separilla and Iodide of Potassa, for sale by LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

feb21

DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY.

MR. DEO would respectfully inform the public that he has again returned to Clinton, and is now prepared to take life-like Daguerreotype LIKENESSES in a superb style at his rooms, which will be found to be admirably arranged, at the Hotel of Messrs. Worsham & Dixon. He will take single persons or families.—His terms will be moderate. A new supply of cases and frames, of all sizes and qualities will be found at his gallery. Call and see. Now is your time, as his stay here will not be long.

feb7

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT, } No. 2100.

Parish of East Feliciana, }
In the matter of the Succession of John S. Whitehead, deceased, and the evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, Harriet Harvin, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that she have judgment against her husband, John S. Whitehead, for twelve hundred dollars, with five per cent interest thereon per annum from judicial demand until paid. That she be separated in property from him, that she recover the free used and administration of her property, and recover the undivided half of the seven hundred and forty dollars of land situated in said parish, that she have judgment of nonsuit for the tract of land in De Soto parish, and recover the slaves Mose, Julia and child, Susan, Fanny, Prince, Jacob, Nancy, Maria, Lucretia, Falacia, Harriet, Frank and John, and the undivided half of Clarissa, Charlotte and Harriet. That she have her legal mortgage on the real estate and negroes her said husband has owned since eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to secure the sum of six hundred dollars, and on the same since eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to secure the payment of six hundred dollars, with interest and cost of this suit.

EDWIN T. MERRICK,
Judge of the 7th Judicial District Court.

January 24th, 1855.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original now on file and of second in this office.

jan29 H. SKIPWITH, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1861.

In the matter of the succession of T. J. Lipscomb, deceased.

Townsend & Milligan }
T. J. Lipscomb, }
Frank & Poole }
7th District Court—No. 1939.

T. J. Lipscomb, }
7th District Court—No. 1939.

By virtue of a writ of f. fa., to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the court house in the parish aforesaid, on

THE FIRST SATURDAY OF MARCH, 1855, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, T. J. Lipscomb, in and to the following named and described property—
A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND SITUATED, LYING and being in said parish, containing 634 acres, more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom. Bounded on the South, by lands of James Nossom, known as the Knox or Hannah place, on the North by lands of the widow and heirs of Elias Brown, dec'd., on the other sides the boundaries are not known to me, and being the same tract of land acquired by Ludlow Baynard, of Ira Bowman, by purchase.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

jan31 A. J. LAW, Sheriff.

The defendant will substitute on the day of sale in place of the land a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old.

A. J. LAW, Sheriff.

PROBATE SALES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 2001.

In the matter of the succession of Mary L. Smith, deceased.

In compliance with an order, herein to the Sheriff aforesaid, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the town of Clinton, on

MONDAY, THE 12th DAY OF MARCH, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property appertaining to said succession—viz:

THE TRACT OF LAND WHEREON THE DECEASED resided at the time of her death, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Negro man CHARLES, aged 50 years.

.. woman HARRIET, .. 45 ..

.. girl ELIZA, .. 15 ..

.. boy DANIEL, .. 13 ..

.. SAM, .. 11 ..

Terms of Sale—The Slaves for cash. The land, one-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, equal instalments, to bear eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, and mortgage to be retained on the land to secure the payment, purchaser to give good personal security.

GEO. C. COMSTOCK, Dep. Sheriff.

PROBATE SALE.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1923.

In the matter of the succession of Dr. A. J. Randallson, deceased.

In pursuance of an order of the aforesaid Court, here- in to the Sheriff of said parish directed, I will sell at public auction at the door of the court house, on

MONDAY THE 12th DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property appertaining to said succession—viz:

ONE SQUARE OF GROUND IN THE TOWN OF Clinton, said parish, known and designated on the figurative plan of said town, as square number (0)—to- gether with the building &c., being the same by Dr. A. J. Randallson, purchased at Sheriff's sale at the suit of Lee Hardesty vs. W. J. A. Roberts, No. 1284, of the Docket of suits of said 7th District Court.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of one and two years, in two equal annual instalments, with eight per cent interest thereon per annum from the first day of May, 1855, until paid, purchasers to give good personal security, and consent that a mortgage be retained on said property to secure the purchase price.

Possession to be given the first day of May, 1855.

feb7 G. C. COMSTOCK, Dep. Sheriff.

PROBATE SALE.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1854.

In the matter of the succession of Thomas Chapman, Jr., deceased.

In compliance with an order of the aforesaid Court, I hereby direct to the Sheriff of said parish, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the court house in said parish, on

SATURDAY THE 3rd DAY OF MARCH, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property appertaining to the said succession—to-wit:

One certain negro man named ELLIS, aged about 28 years.

Terms of Sale—A credit of twelve months, the purchase price to draw eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid, and a mortgage will be retained on said slave to secure the payment, and one good security will be required.

jan31 GEO. C. COMSTOCK, Dep. Sheriff.

PROBATE SALE.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 2060.

In the matter of the succession of Mrs. Amelia McNabb, deceased.

In pursuance of an order from the Honorable Court aforesaid, to me directed, in the above entitled case, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house of said parish, on

MONDAY, THE 26th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1855.

A TRACT OF LAND, SITUATED ON THE COMITE river, in said parish, containing five hundred acres or thereabouts, bounded north and west by lands surrendered by John Bostick, on the south by lands surrendered by Willie Ingram, and on the east by the Comite river.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent of the purchase price to be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance in three equal annual instalments, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from the day of sale, purchaser to consent that a mortgage importing a confession of judgment be retained on the property until payment in full of the purchase price and all interest that may accrue thereon, and the purchaser also to give personal security.

jan24 A. J. LAW, Sheriff.

PROBATE SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court.
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1204.

In the matter of the Succession of Emily W. Mays, deceased.

In pursuance of an order of the aforesaid Court, I hereby direct to the Sheriff of said parish, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the court house in said parish, on

SATURDAY, THE 17th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property appertaining to said succession—to-wit:

Negro man DICK, a Blacksmith, and his wife MARY, and their two children, SARAH JHNE, aged about 4 years, and ROBIN, aged about 6 months.

—Also—
Man REUBEN, and his wife ADELINE.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the price in cash on the day of sale; the other two-thirds on one and two years credit, equal annual instalments; purchasers to give good personal security, and to consent that a mortgage importing a confession of judgment be retained on said negroes, until the payment in full of the purchase price and interest, to be at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the day of sale.

jan17 GEO. C. COMSTOCK, Dep. Sheriff.

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE lot of Havana CIGARS. Also, also a lot of very fine Tobacco. c27 G. A. NEAFUS.

WORK BOXES, Shaving Cases, Razors, Razor Strops, Puff Boxes, &c. For sale at LANGWORTHY & TILDON'S.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!! Come quick. Run here. The Valentines are going off like hot cakes on a cold morning.

feb7 LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, for sale by feb21 LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

PROBATE SALES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District Court—
Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 2012.

In the matter of the succession of Henry Dunn, deceased.

In pursuance of an order of the aforesaid Court, here- in to me directed, I will sell at public auction at the door of the court house in said parish on

SATURDAY THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property appertaining to said succession—to-wit:

1st—ONE TRACT OF LAND IN SAID PARISH of East Feliciana, whereon Robert B. Dunn now resides, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, bounded West and North by lands of Charles Ingram, South by J. H. Muse, and East by Selzer heirs, purchased from George Dougherty, 28th Dec., 1840. Act passed by L. Saunders, parish Judge.

2d—ONE TRACT OF LAND IN SAID PARISH, the same whereon Franklin Hardesty has a plantation, containing between five and six hundred acres, purchased at probate sale of K. T. Kendrick's estate on the 22d Dec., 1854.

3d—ONE SECTION OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, known as the Robert Poole tract, in said parish, containing 471 acres, described in a diagram from Land Office at Greensburg, as being section 66 in T. 1. S., R. 2 E., Entered by Isaac Poik.

4th—500 70-100th ACRES OF LAND IN SAID parish of East Feliciana, adjoining the homestead of Henry Dunn, deceased, and below the line of demarcation described in the diagram from the Land Office, (exhibited) as section 64, T. 1. S., R. 2 E., entered by Joseph White.

Terms of Sale—The tract of land inventoried as adjoining the homestead of Henry Dunn, deceased, and the tract of land known and inventoried as the Robert Poole tract, to be sold on a credit of one and two years, equal annual instalments, purchasers to give good personal security and to consent that a mortgage importing a confession of judgment be retained until the payment in full of the purchase price and interest, which is to be at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity of instalments. The tract of land inventoried and described as being in the possession of Franklin Hardesty, and the tract of land inventoried and described as being in possession of Robert B. Dunn, to be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, equal annual instalments, purchasers to give good personal security and to consent that a mortgage importing a confession of judgment be retained upon said land so sold until payment in full of the purchase price and all interest that may accrue on the same, the interest to be at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the maturity of each instalment. Possession of the two last named tracts to be given on the first day of January next.

jan24 A. J. LAW, Sheriff.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES.

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to republish the following British periodicals—viz:

1. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)

2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)

4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

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