FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, April 12, 1856.

☞We are indebted to the Hon. Jno. Slidell, J. M. Sandidge, Miles Taylor, and T. G. Davidson, for public documents, and late northern papers.

☞See last page.

☞The Seventh Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of East Feliciana is now in session, the Hon. Judge Watterson, of Livingston, presiding. The docket is large, yet the business of the court, is actively progressing. The criminal cases will be taken up next Monday.

Lafayette Society of Centenary College.

We have received a polite invitation to attend a public exhibition of this society, which takes place at Jackson, on the evening of the 19th of April. Speeches will be made, in both French and English, and W. B. Lacy, D. D., will also deliver an address.

Should our engagements permit, nothing will afford us greater pleasure than to be present on that occasion.

☞To the publishers, we are indebted for the reprints of Blackwood (monthly) and Westminster (quarterly) Reviews.

The U. S. Magazine has been received. Also:—HARPER, GODEY, and ARTHUR for April.

Concert.

Sig. CHAS. WYNEN, assisted by Mr. CHAS. STATEMAN, will give a Concert at the THESPIAN HALL, this evening. Wherever Sig. WYNEN has performed he has received highly eulogistic notices from the Press. We cannot, therefore, satisfy our readers better, as to his ability, than by publishing the following notice of his performance at Woodville, taken from the Republican of that place.

"It is useless for us, ignorant as we are, of the rules and science of music, to attempt to play the critic upon either Mr. Wynen's or Mr. Stateman's performance; we can only speak of the effect produced upon our mind free from the rules of art, and by comparison with other great artists, whom we have heard, and also from the estimate of those who have devoted much time and talent to the cultivation of music, our opinion then of Mr. Wynen's and Stateman's performance, gathered from all these sources, leads us to accord them all praise. It would be superfluous for us to speak of Mr. Wynen as a great artist, for fame has already well established his power of execution on the violin—as well as the beauty and harmony of his music. Old artists, capable, correct and severe judges, have sounded his praise, to which we could add nothing if we would. The evening was one of rare enjoyment, truly filled with music and

"The cares that infest the day
Folded their tents like the Arabs
And as silently stole away."

The "Carnival of Venice" stirred within us, long after the evening's entertainment was over. In the hands of Mr. Wynen, the violin seems to become animated with a new life, or rather, in the words of Byron, "a thing of life" and in the "Carnival" speaks in a hundred different voices, varied by passion and feeling. But the "Poet's dream" (which is the composition of Mr. Wynen) with its sweet, wild, sad, starry tones, and half suppressed, far off, dreamy murmurs, still lingers in our ear; sweet as the soul of the poet when first awakened to a world of life, and love and light—wild as that soul, surging and shaken by the contending waves of passion and strife, and as the poet's heart, when grief and consuming care have darkened the chambers of the soul—sublime as when the golden goal lies bright before him, when the beauteous rest opes its majestic curtain, when the crown of all good singers awaits his coming. To compose a piece of such beauty—Mr. Wynen's momory must

"be as a dwelling place
For all sweet sounds and harmonies."

PERPLEXITY AND SUSPENSE.

In the present bewilderment, perplexities, and despair of the Know Nothings, there is something whimsically amusing. To use the illustration of a cotemporary, they are in the same situation as the man who won the elephant in a raffle. *They do not know what to do with their nominations.* The New England councils repudiate the Philadelphia platform and the Philadelphia nominations with loathing and contempt. In New York the feeling in the lodges is not a whit more encouraging, while in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the Western States, the anxiety to get rid of the "elephant" upon any terms is deep, universal, and alarming. Throughout the South the poor animal is tossed from one State to another with marvellous rapidity. Not even Andrew Jackson, "with the donelson annexed," can secure for him food or shelter. To make matters still more perplexing for Know Nothingism, months necessarily must elapse before it can be ascertained whether Mr. Fillmore will or will not accept the empty honor which has been tendered him. At the last accounts he was in Italy having "a good time of it" with Pope, priests, and monks, and taking his first degree in street-dancing—a species of amusement in which the *figurantes* make a greater display of person than drapery. From Italy it was his intention to proceed to Asia, there to examine the manners, customs, habits, and religion of the foreigners in that section of the world; but as we have no assurance that he will "tarry at Jericho," or any other place in that to us distant part of the globe, it would be unsafe to predict when or where the nomination will reach him.

☞Fillmore, says the Louisville Democrat, is an ill-used man by the late nomination. He is odious to his party North—can't get their support. On the other hand, he is popular with his party South, but the party itself is too unpopular in this region to do him any good. So, between his own unpopularity North and his party's unpopularity South, he will make a poor thing out of it.

IMPORTANT ACQUISITION TO DEMOCRACY. Two distinguished Whig Representatives, Samuel Caruthers and Mordecai Oliver, both of Missouri, have, in addresses to their constituents, given in their adhesion to the Democratic party. They justly look upon it as the only national organization in the country.

Hon. Thos. G. Davidson.

Some short time ago the Patriot newspaper of this town brought forth a long and abusive fanfaronade against Mr. Davidson in reference to an erroneous report of his speech to a Democratic meeting in New York, in which he was made to say that "he did not care a fig whether slavery was extended or not." No one here believed the statement, at the time, to be anything more than a false report, but the Patriot, and knowing the habit of that paper, of generally going off half cocked, about political matters in general, no one paid any attention to its statements about the matter. The following letter however will correct whatever false impressions, if any, which may have attained a temporary footing, from the article of the Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1856.

DEAR SIR:

In your note of to-day you call our attention to an article in the American Patriot published in Clinton La., commenting upon some sentiments asserted to have been uttered by you in your speech delivered at Tammany Hall New York, on the 22d February.

The objectionable language attributed to you as reported in some New York paper is the following: "For his part, he did not care a fig whether slavery was extended or not."

We were present, sitting near you while you were making the speech alluded to, and are quite certain you did not utter such a sentiment. What was your precise language we can not now distinctly state, but the sentiments expressed were, that it was not true as abolitionists pretended that the South sought aggressively to force through congressional legislation, the institution of slavery every where, that you cared not for that kind of aid, that what the South required was no interference to prevent its extension, and that, in spite of abolitionists, the institution would be maintained where it was profitable. Your object seemed to be to throw off the oft repeated charge that the South demanded aggressive action. We remember that while in New York or on our journey homeward, you called our attention to the report of your speech and enquired our opinion whether you ought publicly to correct it. We dissuaded you from doing so on the ground that it was scarcely to be expected that hasty reports of addresses made in a crowded audience and published next morning without revision, should be correct, and that all readers would be satisfied that you could not have taken such a position. We are very respectfully, &c.,

J. A. QUITMAN,
JAMES L. ORR.

HON. T. G. DAVIDSON, M. C.

GENERAL JACKSON'S "ELEGANT SWORD."

General Jackson had two swords—one was his war sword, and the other his elegant sword." The former, says the Union, was worn by him in all his brilliant campaigns, and finally received its crowning glory on the plains of New Orleans. This was presented by him shortly before his death to General Robert Armstrong, and is now the property of the United States, presented by the family of that noble patriot and hero, to repose for all time alongside of the valuable relics of the Father of his Country in the depository of the government for such precious mementos. The other was an "elegant sword," presented to General Jackson by the State of Tennessee as a mark of the grateful appreciation of the people of that gallant State of the military glory won for them by their own illustrious citizen. This sword was bequeathed to Andrew J. Donelson, and it now constitutes the chief argument on which his hopes of the vice presidency are based.

Upon examination of General Jackson's will the bequest will be found to have been accompanied with this condition or stipulation, or, in the language of the testator, "*injunction*." viz: "that he (Andrew J. Donelson) *fail* not to use it when necessary *in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by any foreign enemies or domestic traitors.*" Since the death of the illustrious testator our country has passed through one foreign war, and in its bright history we find no record of the brilliant exploits of General Jackson's "beloved nephew." When he accepted that noble gift Major Donelson did so with the "*injunction*" of his illustrious benefactor attached to it. He was pledged, when a foreign enemy assailed the integrity of our soil, to buckle on that "elegant sword" and dedicate it to the protection and support of the honor of his country. Thousands upon thousands of brave men who had no such testimonials from General Jackson, and on whom there was no such solemn "injunction," quitted their occupations and won immortal renown for themselves and for the country. They were not cheered and animated in their patriotic toils and dangers by the presence of Old Hickory's "beloved nephew," nor of Old Hickory's "elegant sword."

But this is not all. "Our glorious Union" is now assailed by "domestic traitors," and in their midst Major Donelson is found listening to their counsels, consulting and advising with them, and finally made one of the champions of an organization which, in the free States, has cherished and promoted "domestic traitors;" and, in the southern States, is warring upon the true Union-loving men of the country.—Upon every principle of justice and patriotism, Major Donelson has forfeited all claim to that "elegant sword," and is bound, in common honesty to restore it to the State of Tennessee.

His offence is not merely one of omission—he has not only not obeyed the "injunction" imposed upon him, but for more than two years he has distinguished himself by the bitter abuse and vituperation which he has poured out, in private and in public, upon some of the brave patriots who contributed by their gallantry to protect and advance the honor and glory of the country on the battle-fields of Mexico. Whilst the war was going on he was enjoying the honors and emoluments of high foreign missions at European courts, and all the time that "elegant sword" was rusting in its scabbard, and General Jackson's will was mouldering in the archives of the probate court. Major Donelson now brings forth the sword and brandishes it, and publishes the will to the world as the basis of his claims to the vice presidency.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—A despatch to the N. O. *Picayune* says, returns has been received from thirty-two towns in connecticut, which shows that thirty-four Democratic Representatives, and eleven Fusionists have been elected to the Legislature. The Democratic gains are large, but the contest is yet close.

THE END OF THE SHERIFF'S CASE.

Yesterday morning, says the N. O. Courier of Tuesday, Justice Spofford read the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court (Chief Justice Merrick, and Justices Voorhies and Lea concurring) in the case of the State on the relation of John M. Bell, *vs.* J. Hufty, on appeal from the peremptory *mandamus* issued by the Sixth District Court.

This opinion will be found to be elaborate, logical and conclusive, exhibiting on the part of the learned Judge who penned it, not only a thorough examination into the Points involved, but also an elegant and forcible diction which we have never known to be surpassed. So far as we are advised, its conclusions are sanctioned by the leading gentlemen of the bar, without distinction of party. The decision fully sustains the right of the General Assembly to remove the Sheriff under the provisions of the article 97 of the Constitution, upon address and at its discretion, without its action being subjected to revision by the Judiciary or any other branch of the government. The act is an administrative one, the exercise of which depends solely upon the opinion of those who adopt it for its propriety and justification. The only tribunal which can exercise any control in the matter is that of the people, to whom the members of the General Assembly are bound to render, when called on, an account of their stewardship. An attempt on the part of the Supreme Court to interfere and prevent the carrying out of the legislative will, would be as unjustifiable and improper as one on the part of the General Assembly to interfere with the decrees of that tribunal in matters intrusted to its control by the Constitution. The Court does not regard the action of the General Assembly as having interfered with the judicial proceedings, which preceded it. The effect of those measures was to put Mr. Hufty into office under the terms and limitations prescribed by the Constitution. He had no vested right in the office, for he was entitled to hold it by the Constitution for two years, unless sooner removed. He had been removed in a manner sanctioned by the Constitution, and the Court recognized in Mr. Bell one, who having received his commission and qualified under it, was fully entitled to enter upon and discharge the duties of the post.

Chief Justice Merrick read a separate but concurring opinion. Justice Buchanan read a dissenting opinion, accusing the General Assembly of an unconstitutional exercise of power in the address.

☞The Union has the formal announcement of Mr. Forney's withdrawal from that concern, in consequence of having "assumed obligations in Pennsylvania which would necessarily conflict with his attention to his duties as Editor of the Union." Mr. Forney reciprocates the friendship of his late associate, and declares his intentions to support with all his energies "whomsoever may be nominated as the candidate for President in 1856 by the National Democratic Convention, whether it be the present eminent Chief Magistrate or the man who is the choice of his own State and of himself, or any other Democrat."

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—During the session of the National Executive Republican Committee at Washington, which has adjourned *sine die*, many suggestions from members of Congress and the policy of the present Administration, and others were made to them relative to the Congressional call for a convention and for changing the time for the meeting of the Philadelphia convention, while some wanted to incorporate the American and other issues which were deemed extraneous by the executive committee, who after deliberation, agreed on extending an invitation to the people of the United States, without regard to past differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and who are in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the Territories—of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, to send from each State three delegates from their respective Congressional districts, and six delegates at large, to meet in Philadelphia on the 17th of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK ON A JUDGE.—We clip the following, from a New Orleans paper of the 4th instant.

There was much excitement and indignation throughout all classes of the community this morning, when it was ascertained that Judge Robertson, of the First District Court, was met on the street on his way to court, assaulted and terribly beaten. The particulars of the outrageous affair we give as learned from the Judge himself who is now confined to his room. They are as follows:

When the Judge was going to court, by the way of Chartres street, with a bundle of papers under his arm and an umbrella in his hand, he was met by Dannoy, the person with whom he had the difficulty in court yesterday. The latter shook hands with the Judge and turned to walk with him towards the court. In the course of conversation the Judge expressed to Dannoy his astonishment at his course of conduct in the court room yesterday.

On arriving at Toulouse street, they both turned Royal street, and, when about the middle of the block, Dannoy stopped suddenly and demanded from the Judge an apology for what occurred in court yesterday. The Judge promptly refused, telling Dannoy at the same time, that he had mistaken his man if he expected to bully or frighten him by any of his threats, Dannoy then struck him with a loaded cane, repeating the blows. The Judge fearing an attack from some person or persons from threats made the previous day, had provided himself with a pistol and dirk.

When assailed he attempted to draw the pistol, when three men whom he did not previously observe, seized him and took the weapon out of his hands. He then drew his dirk, but by this time he was pretty well used up, as he had recieved some fifteen blows. The three men who held him while he was being beaten he does not know, though he thinks he can point out one or two of them.

☞Only one paper in Connecticut supports Fillmore's nomination, and it is a *weekly*.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE KANSAS QUESTION.

This speech delivered in the Senate by Judge Douglas is in vindication of his majority report on Kansas affairs against certain attacks by Mr. Trumbull, and in reply to some of the positions in Mr. Collamer's minority report. When this speech was made we characterized it as a masterly effort—unsurpassed, if ever equalled, by any of Judge Douglas's own great efforts in the Senate. The reader will now judge whether our commendation of its powerful reasoning and thrilling eloquence was not stinted rather than extravagant. This speech, taken in connexion with a majority report, the President's annual message upon the constitutional relations of the government to the question, and his special message on Kansas affairs, constitute a superstructure, erected upon the solid pedestal of constitutional principles, on which the democratic party, can in all time rest their claims to national confidence, and defy the assaults of their sectional adversaries.

There is one point in Judge Douglas's report which seems to us to make the democratic position on the question of congressional restrictions upon territorial governments perfectly impregnable—we refer to the position that the power of Congress to give governments to the Territories of the United States is a necessary and proper incident to the express power to admit new states into the Union. Others have demonstrated the non-existance of this power in the clause for disposing of the territory and other property in which our opponents locate it but until Judge Douglas's report, we had seen the question divested of all embarrassment by deducing the power as a necessary incident to that expressly given of admitting new states. As yet, we have heard no effort to controvert the conclusiveness of this position. When it was annouced in the Senate, upon the report, it struck us like one of those great truths which seem so simple and obvious when discussed that we are surprised they were not sooner brought to light, and which we hesitate to acknowledge because of their very simplicity and obviousness. For this reason, we have waited to hear what answer the intellectual champions of the opposition have to make to the position.

It will be seen at once that the Missouri Compromise restriction falls to the ground, as null and void, whenever it is conceded that in giving governments to territories the object to be kept inview is to prepare them for states. To be *States* they must be *equals* in all the attributes of sovereignty of the States already in the Union. A prohibition against slavery is necessarily inconsistant with the sovereign right every state has to establish or prohibit slavery. To enact, therefore, as the Missouri restrition did that slavery should be "*forever prohibited*" in Kansas and Nebraska, was unconstitutional; and this is equally true whether the word 'forever' be understood in its obvious sense, without limitation as to time, or whether it be limited to the duration of the territorial government. In the former sense, the violation of the contution is direct and palpable; in the latter it is indirect, but practically not less certain. The Kansas debate is postponded until Thursday, when Mr. Collamer has the floor.

☞The following Acts were passed at the late session of the State Legislature, and have been officially promulgated.

An Act Relative to the town of Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that the boundaries and limits of the town of Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana, shall be as follows, viz: "Commencing at a point twelve hundred yards east of the Court House, thence running north and south, each twelve hundred yards, and from these respective points to the east bank of Pretty Creek, the east bank of said creek being the western boundary of said town. The said boundaries as herein constituted shall be run and marked under the authority and direction of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or a majority of them.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the afore said authority shall have power to tax, by way of license, all public drays or other vehicles used for similar purposes.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall be in force from and after its passage and that all laws and parts of laws in conflict therewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

An Act to amend and re-enact Article Two Hundred and Fourteen of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Article Two Hundred and Fifteen of the Code of Practice be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows; "Previous to compel him to give sufficient security that he shall not depart from the State, the creditor must swear in the petition, which he presents to that effect, to any competent judge, that the debt or damages which he claims, and the amount of which he specifies, is really due to him, and that he verily believes that the defendant is about to remove from the state permanently without leaving in it sufficient property to satisfy his demand, and that he does not take this oath with the intention of vexing the defendant, but only in order to secure his demand." The creditor, his agent or attorney infact, praying such arrest, must besides annex to his petition his obligation in favor of the defendant for a sum exceeding by one half the amount of that which he claims, with the surety of good and solvent person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court, as a security for the payment of such damages as the defendant may recover against him, in case it should be decided that the arrest was wrongfully sued out.

☞The Old-Line Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated a ticket for municipal officers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana Parish of East Feliciana.—7th District Court. No. 2479.

A. S. Herron, Adm'r vs. F. A. Hatch, Tutrix.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale issued in the above entitled suit, and to me directed by the Honorable court aforesaid, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said Parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY IN MAY, 1856,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title, interest, and claim, of the defendant, F. A. Hatch, Tutrix, in and to the following described property, to wit:

A certain negro woman, named Caroline.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of 12 months, purchasers will be required to give bond with approved personal security, with 8 per cent interest thereon per annum from the day of sale until paid, and a mortgage will be retained on the property to secure the purchase price and interest.

april 12, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana. Parish of East Feliciana, seventh District Court, No. 2177.

John Edge vs. Caleb O. Gayle.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale, to me directed, from the honorable Court aforesaid, in the above entitled cause, I will offer at sheriff's sale, at the door of the Court House, in said Parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY, 1856,

between the hours of 11 o'clock, a.m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following named and described property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situated, lying, and being, in the Parish aforesaid, containing Four hundred (400) acres more or less. Bounded on the north, by Brown & Callaghan, east by lands of Smith, south by lands of Smith and public lands, and all the buildings and improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of 12 months, purchasers will be required to give bond, with approved personal security, with 8 per cent interest thereon per annum from the day of sale until paid, and a mortgage will be retained on the property to secure the purchase price and interest.

april 12, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned not to trade for a certain promissory note drawn by me in favor of Zachariah Worley, or order for Fourteen Hundred and Twen-four dollars and forty cents on the 20th of March 1856, and due the first of January 1857, drawing eight per cent interest per annum after due till paid, as the considerations for which said note was given has failed, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

april 12, 1856 W. WOODWARD.

TO CARPENTERS & PLASTERERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th of May, 1856, for doing all the Carpenter's and Joiner's work on the centre building of said Asylum.

Materials furnished by the Board.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received for doing all the Plastering and Cementing on the outside and inside of said building.

Materials also furnished by the Board.

Specifications may be seen at the office aforesaid.

By order of the Board. T. F. NOONE, Sec'y.

Jackson, La. April 12, 1856.

I AM constantly in receipt of all kinds of family supplies, amongst latest arrivals may be found Bulk Pork, Rebolled Molasses, Onions, Cran'berries, Dried Apples, Spices, Candles, Pickles, Wines, Flour S.F. and Extra in barrels and half barrels. Sugar, in barrels and half barrels, E. D. Cheese, Fish, No's 1 2 and 3 in kits half barrels and barrels, for sale at reasonable rates. D'ARMOND.

AUCTION BONNETS.

A LOT of lady's fashionable bonnet, being bought at auction, to be disposed of much less than original cost by D'ARMOND.

NORWOOD TILDON,

SUCCESSOR TO LANGWORTHY & TILDON,

Druggist and Apothecary,

AND DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A WELL selected assortment of Toys, Perfumery, and Fancy Goods.

Music and musical Instruments,
Paints, Oil, Lead, and Varnish,
Brushes of all kinds,
Fine Cutlery, Razors, and Soap.

april 12 BRICK ROW, CLINTON, LA.

EARLY CORN.

EARLY Flint, early Philadelphia, and 60 days corn a new supply just received, and for sale by

april 5 NORWOOD TILDON.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Clinton La., for the quarter ending March the 31st, 1856.

Antonio P.		Kehler Nancy Mrs.	
Alexander Rozelar Mrs.		Keidelik Mr.	
Brian Asa W.	2	Lee John	4
Bloom M.		Lee Martha E.	4
Blanchard Joseph		Lewis William	
Cole J. W.		Lary Wm. F.	
Cross James T.		Lockwood E. Dr.	
Carle Tilman		Lowery R. H.	
Carton A.		Lizenbee W.	
Caston Seth		Lewis Sommerfeld Messrs.	
Crawford P. Rev.		Larcum N.	
Capshaw J. M.		Moody Sophia Mrs.	
Carruth A. A.	2	Mitchell N.	4
Chapman J. S.		McDaniel Calvin	
Carney William R.		McGraw T. L.	
Cox Eliza Mrs.		Mills John Y.	
Corbell Joana Miss		Methereun Langdon T.	
Dolbear J. W.		Mandel Anna	
Daroson D.		Norwood Z. G.	2
Devenport & Ford Messrs.		Nettles Margt. Mrs.	2
Davis Thomas		Newport Simpson W.	
Davis John		Newport R.	
Davis J. C. Mrs.		Owens Mary S.	
Davis Jane Mrs.		Potte G.	
Davis Mary Mrs.		Perry J. O.	2
Davis E. M.		Penny Ann M.	
Decker Saml.		Penny F. Miss.	
Edwards Marton W.		Pilkinton Wm. W.	
Fluker D. J.		Persell Wm. G.	
Farman T. F.		Puller Amandea Mrs.	
Griffin William T.		Ransifer Emily Mrs.	
Gunn E. R. Dr.		Ripley J. Esq.	
Garkins John		Ren Francis	
Green J. E.		Rollins J. C.	
Hamilton J. F.	2	Sackwood Ezekiel	
Harrell G. M.		Sorsby Jcs.	
Hoskins Geo. M.	3	Sea B. H.	2
Huguet Winny Mrs.		Small George T.	
Haden David		Spears James S.	2
Henry Patrick Genl.		Taylor Lucinda E.	
Holloway Ann Y. Mrs.		Taylor Richard	
Harrey P. Miss		Tate Wilson	2
Harrey J. B.		Tucker J. J.	
Hughes Michael W.		White John	2
Jolly Henry R.		Webb Saml. J. & Co.	
Jenkins B. H.	3	Wood James A.	2
Jones Robert Col.		Williams R. W.	
Jenkins John		Watkins Saml.	
Keller A. S.	5	Wynocht Jacob	
Knighton William		Yarborough A. S.	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are *advertised*. J. M. BELL, P. M.