THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE. THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS. TERMS.—$3 PER YEAR.

VOL. II. CLINTON, La. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1856. NO. 7.

CARDS. PROFESSIONAL, &c.

JOHN McVEA, Clinton. CHAS. McVEA, Jackson.

JOHN & CHARLES McVEA,
Attornies at Law,
CLINTON & JACKSON. LA.

W. FERGUS KERNAN,
Attorney & counsellor at Law,
CLINTON, LA.
PRACTICES in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana. a 14

JAMES B. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CLINTON, LA.
WILL attend business in East and West Feliciana and St. Helena. a 14

JOHN M. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE: MAIN STREET.
CLINTON, LA.

BOWMAN & DE LEE,
Attornies and Counsellors at Law,
CLINTON, LA.
BUSINESS entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. Oakey & Hawkins; J. B. Byrne & Co.; New Orleans. a 14

HAYNES & ELLIS,
Attornies and Counsellors at Law,
CLINTON, LA.

JAS. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURN.
FUQUA & KILBOURN,
Attornies at Law,
CLINTON, LA.
PRACTICE in the courts of East and West Feliciana, and t. Helena. a 14

JAMES WELSH,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CLINTON, LA.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned, having entered into partnership in the practice of their profession, will attend to all business entrusted to them in the parish of East Feliciana.
And, to any business, entrusted to either, in the adjacent Parishes, they will attend separately.
Office in Clinton, La. JAMES H. MUSE,
a 14 D. C. HARDEE.

D. B. SAMFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CLINTON, LA.
WILL attend to any professional business entrusted to him in East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and St. Helena Parishes. je9

HENRY HAWFORD,
Justice of the Peace & Notary Public.
CLINTON, LA.
Office on the North side of the Public Square.

JAMES WELSH,
Notary Public and Auctioneer.
CLINTON, LA
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
OFFICE: North East corner of the Public Square

DR. F. R. HARVEY,
CONTINUES the practice of his profession, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Clinton and vicinity. a 14

DR. O. P. LANGWORTHY.
HAVING disposed of his interest in the Drug Store, will devote his time and attention exclusively to the practice of his profession.
Office at the Drug Store of NORWOOD TILDON. Residence, house formerly occupied by DR. A. J. RANALDSON.
Clinton La., April 5, 1856.

T. O'CALLAGHAN,
Tailor,
april 14 JACKSON, LA.

HARRIS & LEVI,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 39 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
WILL at all times be prepared to furnish supplies at the lowest market rates, and grant reasonable facilities to those doing business with them.
Soliciting patronage, they promise their personal attention to all business intrusted to them. jan 19

OAKEY & HAWKINS,
Factors and General Commission Merchants,
No. 90 GRAVIER STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
BEG to offer their services to Planters and Merchants, and promise attention and promptness to all consignments entrusted to their care. a 14

WM. KERNAGHAN,
Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery,
GUNS, PISTOLS, & FANCY GOODS,
NO. 65 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. a14

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.

PORK—a superior article of Bulk Pork for sale low by D'ARMOND.

IRISH Potatoes—different kinds—free from frost injury, in large barrels, for sale, D'ARMOND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAY YOUR STATE TAXES!
NOTICE is hereby given that I have received the TAX ROLL of 1855, for the Parish of East Feliciana. I shall require prompt payment of the Taxes thereon, and the law in relation to the Tax on trades and professions will be strictly enforced.
B. M. G, BROWN.
Clinton, Jan. 5, 1856. 38-tf

A CARD.
HENRY S. BEECHENO begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the inhabitants of East Feliciana, generally, for the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he commenced business in Clinton, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.
H. S. BEECHENO is fully prepared to supply planters, and all others with every article in the Drug business, and from his long experience in that line, combined with a practical acquaintance with chemisty in all its branches, merely requests a trial as a test of his qualifications. An accurate analysis of mneral waters will be granted gratis, to those desirous of having it made.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS are dispensed with neatness and promptitude, and with great care as to labelling, and the minor details.
A constant supply of the choicest brands of Wines and Spirits, on hand, for MEDICAL PURPOSES, only.
A large quantity of Ale and Porter, (first rate quality,) continually coming to hand.
H. S. B. does not feel disposed to advertise the exact quantities of Drugs he has received lately, fearing he might possibly UNDER-rate it, and not do himself the justice he is so anxiously seeking.
Clinton, La., Oct. 13, 1855.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.
BEECHENO, the Druggist, at Clinton, La.,
HAS BOUGHT, received, and is now prepared to supply his patrons and the public generally, with the following articles, in any quantity, of first rate quality, and upon liberal terms.

White lead in oil or dry,	Vandyke brown,
Red lead in oil or dry,	Terra d'sienna burnt or raw
Zinc paint,	Gold and other bronzes,
Raw linseed oil,	" " silver leaf,
Boiled, " "	Carmine,
Spirits of turpentine,	Lytharge and sugar lead,
Copal varnish, no. 1, 2,	Graining tools,
Carriage "	Badger flats,
Furniture "	Marking brushes,
White damar varnish,	Camel hair pencils,
Japan varnish,	Neats foot oil,
Japanner's gold size,	Tanner's oil,
Prussian blue in oil or dry,	Lard oil,
Brown umber, " "	Sweet oil, 1st and 2nd.
Yellow ochre, " "	Celestial blue,

Chrome and paris green's in oil or dry,
Chrome yellow, orange, and lemon,
Chinese and American vermilion,
Paint and varnish brushes French and American.
march 22, 1856.

EXCELSIOR CARRIAGE FACTORY.
BUTLER & KOCH,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they are now prepared to build carriages, Buggies, and Sulkies, in the most approved styles now in use. All lumber used in our shop is received from the north and is of superior quality. We have now in progress from fifteen to twenty vehicles, and invite all those who are judges, to examine the work before it is painted, as we have in employ the best workmen that the south can afford.
Designs of all kinds of vehicles to be seen at our shop. Call and see them. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice. All work warranted, with proper usage. feb 23

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WE are in possession of the patent right to sell these cases in the Parish of East Feliciana.
feb 23 BUTLER & KOCH.

CRANE'S METALLIC BURIAL CASKET.

HAVING bought the patent right for the sale of the Crane Metallic Burial Caskets, at a great expense, we introduce them to the public as having a superiority over any case now in use, beauty of design, artistic and elaborate finish, simplicity in lining, highly decorated and unique silver mountings, perfectly air tight, and also giving an entire view of the body.—the top of the casket being constructed of the finest French plate glass renders it the most desirable case ever introduced to the public. Beautiful metallic caps cover the glass, which secures the case from damage on account of any external pressure. Samples of this casket can be seen at I. N. Lemon's Drug Store, Clinton.
Wooden coffins made to order, and punctual attendance given on all funeral occasions. A fine Hearse will always be on hand,
Any infringement on our patent righis will subject the offender to prosecution
feb 23 BUTLER & KOCH.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

THE undersigned has opened in the Town of Clinton, a large assortment of *Furniture*, consisting of
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas,
Armoires, Lounges, Cribs,
and almost every other article of Furniture, suitable for the market, which he will sell low, for cash His store is on the south side of the public square
aug 11 H. B. GAY, Agent for M. HARRIS.

SYRUPS.
THE undersigned has the following varieties of the most delicious syrups, viz.
VANILLA, ORANGE, LEMON, GINGER, BANANA PEAR, &c. &c.
which he offers at a lower rate than any other house, and in quantities to suit he buyer.
je 2 WM. GURNEY.

WINES, CORDIALS, & LIQUORS.
CALL and examine the subscriber's stock of Wines, Cordials, and Liquors. WM. GURNEY.

SILVER WARE—Just received, a supply of forks, spoons, butter knives; &c. for sale by
march 15 *NAUMAN & STRAUSS.*

WEEDING hoes, spades and shovels, trace chains, plough lines, for sale by D'ARMOND.

FLOUR.—S., F. and extra family, for sale by D'ARMOND.

LEGAL SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana.—7th District Court. No, 1180.
The State of Louisiana, *vs.* John W. Hays, *et. al.*
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid, in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said parish, on the *FIRST SATURDAY OF, JUNE* 1856, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest, and claim of the defendant, Franklin Hardesty, in and to the following described property, to-wit:
All that property situated lying and being in the town of Clinton said parish and State, formerly known as belonging to Humphrey Taylor, and now known as the residence of Franklin Hardesty, having a front on the road leading from Clinton to St. Helena, and its rear on a street running east and west by the Methodist Church, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom.
Also a certain Negro slave by the name of PETER, aged about 50 years, a slave by the name of JACK, aged about 50 years, a slave by the name of HENRY, aged about 40 years, and a slave by the name of RICHMOND, aged about 50 years.
TERMS OF SALE.
A credit of 12 months, purchasers will be required to give bond, with Six per cent interest per annum, from date until paid, with approved personal security, and a mortgage will be retained on the property until the final payment of the purchase price and interest.
may 10. 1856. B. M. G. BROWN, sheriff

PROBATE SALE.
The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court. *No.* 2347.
In the matter of the Succession of Elijah Stafford, deceased.
IN PURSUANCE of an order and commission to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid in the above entitled cause, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in said Parish, on *TUESDAY, June 17th, A. D.* 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following slaves appertaining to said succession, viz:

Woman,	MARIA,	aged about	40	years;
do	ANN,	" "	20	"
Girl,	EMILY,	" "	10	"
Boy,	MILES,	" "	11	"
do	BILL,	" "	13	"
Woman	CLOE,	" "	60	"

And one tract of land, being a pre-emption claim, and the same upon which the deceased resided at the time of his death.
TERMS OF SALE.
One-third of the purchase price payable the first of January, 1857, one third the first of January, 1858, and the remaing third the first of January, 1859. Each instalment bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, from the day of sale until paid, with approved personal security, and a mortgage will be retained upon the property until full and final payment of purchase price and interest.
may 17, 1856. B. M. G. BROWN *Sheriff.*

PROBATE SALE.
State of Louisiana, } Seventh District Court.
Parish of East Feliciana. } Nos. 1955 and 2357.
In the matter of the Succession of Andrew J. and Martha Brame, deceased.
IN CONFORMITY with a commission to me directed from the Honorable Court aforesaid, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at my office in the town of Jackson, on
WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of JULY, 1856, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following property appertaining to said succession, to-wit:
The plantation known as the "*China Grove Place,*" containing about four hundred and sixty-three 25-100 acres. Bounded on the North by Beaver Creek, South by Lipscomb and Scott, East by Thomas Lipscomb and West by Gunn and Rogillio.
TERMS OF SALE.
A credit of one, two, and three years, with eight percent interest from day of sale. Purchase price to be secured by mortgage and personal security. Should the property not bring its appraised value, there will be no sale. G. W. CATLETT,
may 31, 1855tds. Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana. Seventh District Court. NO. 2621.
Eliza White, Wife, *vs.* Monroe Perkins, Husband.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesain, in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer at Sheriff's sale at the door of the Court House in said parish, on the *FIRST SATURDAY OF JULY,* 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right title, interest and claim of the defendant, Monroe Perkins, in and to the following property, to-wit:
Two tracts of land situated in said parish, known as the Cropper Tract, containing 640 acres, and the Morgan tract, containing 320 acres, making together 960 acres, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom. Bounded on the North by lands of A. Nesom and public lands; South by a part of the Morgan tract, or R. J. Elliot; on the East by Nesom & Brother, and on the West by C. O. Gayle and public land, being the same land on which the Defendant now resides; which property I will sell to satisfy Plaintiff's demand and costs.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash with the benefit of apraisement. B. M. G. BROWN,
may 31, 1856. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana—7th District Court. No. 1342.
J. M. Trescott, Hart, Labatt & Co., Transferees, vs. Wm. Lewis, et. al.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed from the Honorable Court aforesaid, in the above entitled suit, I have seized on and will offer for sale, at the door of the Court House in said parish, on the *FIRST SATURDAY OF JULY,* 1856, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest, and claim of the defendant, Wm. Lewis, in and to the following named and described property, to-wit:
A certain negro man by the name of STEWART, aged about forty years, of black complexion, and a blacksmith by trade.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, with the benefit of apraisement. B. M. G. BROWN,
may 31, 1856. Sheriff.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, June 6, 1856.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—THREE DOLLARS per year, payable in advance. FOUR, if not paid within six months, and FIVE, if not paid before the close of the year.
ADVERTISING.—Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square, of Ten lines, or less, for the first insertion, and Fifty cents for each subsequent one. Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines, for twelve months, TEN Dollars. Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be inserted until forbid.

CONTRACTING RATES.

	3 m'ths.	4 m.	6 m.	9 m.	12 m.
One Square,	$5	$6 50	$8	$12	$15
Two Squares,	8	10	12	16	20
Three Squares,	10	13	16	20	25
Four Squares,	12	16	20	25	30

ANNOUNCING Candidates for office, TEN Dollars, payable in advance.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS—GENERAL QUITMAN'S SPEECH—A MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

On the 29th of last month the subject of the Neutrality Laws of the United States was brought before Congress by General Quitman, of Mississippi with the intention of effecting a repeal of certain sections of the ideas of 1818, which are not only obnoxious to the ideas of the times, but radically and fatally opposed to the commercial interest and political development of the American Republic.

The act in question, by which constructive crimes are created, by which the right of expatriation is withheld from the American citizen, by which the President and Collectors of ports are clothed with an authority neither contemplated nor justified by the Constitution, by which noble and honorable movements in behalf of human liberty, human elevation, and human happiness, are branded as misdemeanors and crimes—this act, so long a disgrace to our statute book, and a barrier across the road which our people are predestined to tread, was the result of foreign influence, foresight and intrigue, and of domestic subserviency, shortsightedness and folly.

It was principally the creation of the Spanish Minister representing at Washington the Court of Ferdinand and of those who sympathized with his views or appreciated his gold. It was opposed by Mr. Clay, who left the Speaker's chair to denounce it as an act, not for the honor or profit of the United States, but for the benefit of his Majesty the Sovereign of Spain. It was opposed by other statesmen "who have left their deep tracks on the road of renown," worthy compeers of the Kentucky orator; but their opposition was disregarded and the act of 1818 passed into a law of the land, and since that time has restrained the expansive energies of the people and has been equivalent to a legal straight waistcoat, trammeling and confirming the natural movements of a sane and healthy nation. By its influence we have been prevented from securing the key of the Mexican Gulf, from asserting our legitimate authority over the American Isthmus, and from defeating the insidious intrigues of European Powers in Central America, in St. Domingo and in other countries which are directly connected with us by geographical and political necessity.

The honor of moving for a repeal of the obnoxious sections of this act belongs to General Quitman, and in these days of Clayton-Bulwer treaties, when political dignity is opeuly merged in the most timid conventionalism, it is gratifying to observe that the South has one representative at least, who is not afraid to assail an abuse because it happens to have reached a venerable age, nor to expose a fraud which has for many years been mistaken by the nation for an embodiment of justice, morality and right.

The General's speech is now before us in the shape of an official report, and we purpose, as briefly and concisely as possible, to review the opinions and arguments contained in it, believing that the time has come when the subject demands a full and frank recognition, not only from Congress but from the general public of the United States. It is but due to the Mississippian orator, however, to premise that a more masterly address has seldom been delivered in the Halls of Washington, more prescient in its political wisdom, more clear and condensed in its style, more statesmanlike in its comprehensive grasp of thought, or more conclusive in its logic. It is worthy of the young and vigorous days of the Republic, when politics were a noble science and not a mere *refugium peccatorum,* when statesmanship was a dignified study rather than a vulgar speculation—of the days when there were giants upon the earth.

The speech is obviously divided into two parts, the first being a review of our connexion with the neighboring States, which exercise a powerful control over our commercial and political progress, and the second a demonstration of the unconstitutionality and absurdity of the Neurality Laws, and of the injurious influence which they have exercised in preventing the healthy growth and expansion of the nation. Let us follow the order adopted by the speaker, and reflect, faintly though it be, a few of his wise and subtle thoughts.

Standing amongst the Statesmen of America he unrolls the map and points to those territories and states which are destined to strengthen and stabilitate our goverment by their ultimate adhesion to our glorious confederacy. His eye first glances at Canada where he finds a people living under a rule which has ceased to be overstringent or harsh and duly preparing themselves for the time when they shall take their place in the family of independent nations Leaving them to develop themselves and grow their growth, he looks towards the South and West and sees Mexico sinking gradually into disintegration and anarchy since 1820, when her mixed population banished her Spanish rulers, torn by internal dissensions—pauperized, demoralized, and degraded—selling portions of her territory to the United States that she might subsist on the proceeds of the bargain, and he discovers no future before her but to become a waif liable to be seized by a stronger power. In his opinion there is no safety for her but in the "advancing flood of our enterprising citizens."

In Central America he can find not even the pretense of nationality. State arrayed against State, petty chief opposing petty chief, with the people pillaged by their factious leaders, there is no hope for her, save in the efforts of "that patriotic band which has lately transplanted the principles of Democracy from the United States to Nicaraguan soil."

And yet she commands our route of travel, connecting the most important portions of this country, and controlling, to a great extent, the fortunes of our young and growing settlements on the Pacific. The caution of our administration which jeopardizes that route by compelling Nicaragua to sustain herself against England and Costa Rica alone, is the caution of a suicide who carefully examines the priming of his pistol before he blows out his brains.

Cuba then passed under review—beautiful Cuba, with her perfumed orange groves, her teeming soil, laughing with luxuriant richness, her chivalrous and gallant people, true children of the great Caucasian race—and he proudly claimed for her the fulfillment of her destiny by her admission to the family of American States. He proved that her annexation is a geographical necessity, a commercial necessity, a political necessity, and a strategic necessity. She controls the outcome of the river which floats the wealth of the Southwest, and in the hands of a hostile power she could cripple or crush it at pleasure. But it is not the Southwestern export trade alone which she commands, for as soon as the American Isthmus is cut the wealth of the East must pass before her doors, and the Indian trade, in consolidating which England expended so many millions of money and so many human lives; and for the retention of which she recently crossed swords with Russia, must be governed by the guns of the Moro as completely as any other branch of commerce which finds its natural transit through the Gulf of Mexico. And yet foreign intrigue is permitted to remain dominant in her midst. Her people are crushed down and enslaved by twenty thousand mercenaries, and the Africanizing policy of England, which had its rise in Jamaica, and has endeavored even since to circle this country with negro sovereignties under the protection of European powers, is hanging over her like a black cloud which is certain to descend some day or other unless it is dispersed by the fierce roar of American cannon.

All the great intellects of the United States have perceived the necessity of the annexation of Cuba. Thomas Jefferson declared that it was the natural complement of our greatness, and would make up the sum of our political safety. John Q Adams concurred in this opinion. And in later times, Mr. Everet, in his reply to the British proposition for a Tripartite-Alliance, reproduced and vindicated the ideas predecessors. But the Neutrality Laws remained a stumbling block in our way, and the American people were unable to assist their Creole brethren in their efforts to achieve independence.

In St. Domingo foreign influence is equally perseptible, supporting a grotesque and absurd government in order to injure the United States, and carry out the grand Africanization project of England, in which France, since the accession of Louis Napoleon, is said to sympathize. American enterprize has been checked there—American ideas have been driven back, and the efforts of our citizens to advance the cause of civilization have been counteracted and rendered abortive by the subtle malignity of our enemies. But how do all these facts weigh against the venerable Neutrality Laws, so ingeniously interpreted by Judge Campbell and other learned pundits of the Courts? What if Cuba becomes a foreign arsenal almost at the mouth of the Mississippi, if Central America is Anglicised or Gallicised, and our transit routes to the Pacific fall into the control of our hereditary foes? Can we not control ourselves with the act of 1818, and assert that we are the mildest mannered people, if not the wisest, on the habitable globe? Let our entire country be ringed round by a cordon of negro sovereignties, rather than the heart of a single old fogy should suffer a pang of sorrow or regret!

Having rapidly reviewed the present position of nations which belong to us by manifest destiny, and illustrated what *might* have been done and what has not been done by the Uni-