

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, July 19, 1856.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electors.

- FIRST DISTRICT. Elector—C. J. VILLERE, of Plaquemine. Substitute—L. ST. MARTIN, of Orleans. SECOND DISTRICT. Elector—W. A. ELMORE, of Orleans. Substitute—T. J. SEMMES, of Orleans. THIRD DISTRICT. Elector—T. LANDRY, of Ascension. Substitute—A. W. JOURDAN, of Orleans. FOURTH DISTRICT. Elector—JOHN McVEA, of East Feliciana. Substitute—W. E. WALKER, of Livingston. FIFTH DISTRICT. Elector—T. O. MOORE, of Rapides. Substitute—A. GARRIQUE, of St. Landry. SIXTH DISTRICT. Elector—H. GRAY, of Bienville. Substitute—W. M. BEARD, of Catahoula.

An Up-Hill Business.

The joint opposition of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings to Mr. Buchanan reminds us of a characteristic horse we once heard of. The buyer desired to know if he would pull. "May be he won't," says the seller; "just let him come to a hill, and he's there!" The bargain was struck, and on the first trial the horse got on very smoothly to the hill, when, sure enough, he was there; and there he was likely to remain.

The Black Republicans, Know Nothings, and all the other ists, have all got into their great opposition-fusion omnibus together, and are trying to ride down "old Buck." Along the broad road of slander, they seem to be making quite brisk speed and their lashes of abuse, misrepresentation and falsehood are popping and snapping out on all sides, as they go. It is quite a congenial crowd.—But they have arrived at the foot of the hill, and they are there! Old Buck is up—they see him standing proudly above them—and they are making all sorts of faces and motions at him, and calling out at the top of their voices, all sorts of names at him. A Black Republican braves out, "You old 'dime a day' candidate." A southern Know Nothing echoes the cry of "You old Squatter Sovereign," and then they all join together in grand chorus, "Down with the Democracy!" But they are there. The Black Republicans are tugging and heaving and snorting at the wheels, whilst the southern Know Nothings are trying to fix on a sort of contrivance out of the material of an old oration of forty-one year's standing, said to be the work of Old Buck, on which they hope to run up their omnibus, out of the muck and mire which has gathered around it. But it is stuck fast. They have tried all sorts of contrivances and expedients to ascend, but they can't reach old Buck. He stands high above them, on firm and solid ground, and all their combined missiles of detraction, abuse and falsehood can never reach him. He stands upon a hill, lofty and majestic, and his opponents are there at the bottom, in the mud, and mire, and filth, created by their own unwholesome and restive trappings, and there they will remain.

Fillmore—the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Mr. Fillmore's peculiar southern friends claim great merit for him because of his having signed the fugitive slave bill, a plain constitutional enactment. Yet he doubted a great deal before he could even bring himself to the sticking point. He was opposed to the bill, and did refuse to sign it till urged to do so by Mr. Crittenden. He makes this acknowledgment while on his southern tour in 1854, in Louisville, Ky. The Journal of that date publishes his speech, in which he says:

"The fugitive slave law had some provisions in it to which I had some OBJECTIONS. I regretted the necessity of its being passed at all. When the bill came to me from the two houses, I examined it in the midst of hurry, confusion and difficulties, and a doubt came up in my mind whether it was not unconstitutional, as denying the right of habeas corpus to the fugitive slave, which doubt I submitted to the Attorney General, (Mr. Crittenden), and on being assured by him that the law was not a violation of the Constitution, I therefore gave my sanction to the bill."

Mr. Fillmore does not believe in the constitutionality of that law, and so believing, how could he execute it in good faith? He signed it upon Mr. Crittenden's assurances, not upon his own convictions, and he thinks our runaway slaves ought to have a jury, to decide the validity of our claims—an abolition jury, of course. In further proof against Mr. Fillmore in this matter, we will introduce Mr. AN. DREW JACKSON's declaration, himself. In 1851, in the Union, Donelson makes the following statement in reference to this matter:

"As to the assertion that the Administration (of Fillmore) is entitled to the credit of standing up to the measures of the compromise in good faith. It is too ridiculous to require a denial, and too preposterous to demand refutation. Every free white citizen, who is not an infant, idiot, or lunatic, or woefully forgetful, knows that it is utterly and entirely without foundation. All the measures of the compromise, except the fugitive slave law, were self-enacting. As to that law, Mr. Fillmore was unwilling to permit it to become a law before he consulted Mr. Crittenden on the subject—a fact which the Republic (his organ) mentioned at the time, in order to justify Mr. Fillmore before his Northern Higher Law friends for not returning the bill with his objections.

The evidence is conclusive that Mr. Fillmore is no friend of the fugitive slave law; that he does not himself believe it to be constitutional, and if he was elected President would doubtless refuse to veto any bill repealing it. How can southern men support him with clear conscience?

Our acknowledgments are duty to A. W. Pool, for a delicious bait of nice ripe peaches. Our country patrons seem to appreciate our good taste in these matters, and luxuries of this kind are pouring in upon us almost every day. Come on, gentlemen, we have capacious storage for rich things.

The Difference.

The Know Nothings appear to be earnestly engaged in a task that does not seem to promise them much encouragement—that of hunting up something derogatory to Mr. Buchanan's good name and patriotism, and sound constitutional principles. So far they have utterly failed, with the exception of parading before the astonished gaze of their wonder-stricken readers an old Fourth of July oration, which he is said to have delivered forty-one years ago! when he was a mere boy. One other discovery, we believe, they have made, but they can't tell exactly when or where—that Mr. Buchanan should have said that "ten cents a day" was wages enough for any laboring man. This is the extent of their discoveries, and Know Nothingdom and Black Republicanism are alike awe-stricken at these profound and startling developments.

In their intense anxiety over these woeful sins of Mr. Buchanan, they have, apparently, forgotten Mr. Fillmore's black record altogether. They appear to have entirely forgotten his famous letter that first brought him prominently to the notice of the abolitionists, although much less than forty-one years ago. They appear to have forgotten that every vote which Fillmore ever gave in Congress on the subject of slavery, is recorded against the South, and side with Slado and Giddings. That he voted in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. That he was opposed to the admission of Texas, on account of slavery. That in 1847 in a speech at Rochester, N. Y., he denounced what he termed "the aggressions of the slave power." That he has never retracted these opinions. That while he was acting President he signed the fugitive slave law, not upon his own convictions of its justice, but because he was advised to do so by Mr. Crittenden.—That even now, at this very moment, he declares his opposition to the repeal of the odious Missouri restriction and denounces the Kansas-Nebraska act as a 'Pandora's box.' Such is the record of the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency. Such is the bill of fare and the feast to which Southern men are invited by southern Know Nothingism.

Whilst all this is made manifest by Mr. Fillmore's acts and words, beyond contradiction, we defy the production of a single vote ever given by Mr. BUCHANAN in Congress, adverse to the South.

When southern Know Nothingism can support and vociferate praise of such candidates as Fillmore, no wonder that Black Republican Know Nothings have become rampant and insulting to the South, to a degree heretofore unprecedented.

Origin and Object of Know Nothingism.

When Know Nothingism was first being stealthily introduced here by secret midnight convales, we warned the people against it as an abolition bantling, a Northern plot or scheme intended for dangerous purposes and boding no good to the south. The truth of our warning is now too clear to admit of a doubt; what we then stated has, every word, been made true by subsequent events. It has filled the Halls of Congress with abolition fanatics, divided the south against herself, as was its design, and turned loose the vilest passions that debase and degrade human nature.

Ex-Gov. Ford of Ohio is a leading member of the order in that state; he has thrown off the mask and openly declares the object of Know Nothingism.—The picture he has drawn is to the life—the tree being judged by its fruits, no sane man can deny the truth of what he says. In a speech in New York June 12, reported in the N. Y. Times is the following:

"Governor Ford, of Ohio, rose to speak, but was unable to proceed for a moment or two in consequence of a storm of applause which greeted his rising. He was desired to ascend the platform, and did so, and then proceeded in an eloquent and most effective strain to counsel concession and a union of all conflicting elements, for the overthrow of Popery and slavery. The American party has a great work to do, and that work is to spread Americanism and resist slavery. The power of the Pope and domestic slavery are linked together, and they have upon earth but one mission—the extinction of human liberty. The power of oppression is the same, whether it be foreign or domestic. Can we not combine for the overthrow of these powers of darkness? Men have before formed combinations to advance certain ideas, when upon all other subjects their opinions were as wide apart as the poles. Religious bodies unite in the work of tract distribution, to send the Bible to the heathen, to explore pagan lands, and no one thinks of inquiring who in these bodies is a Presbyterian, who an Episcopalian, who a Baptist, or a Methodist. They have come forward with a united purpose, and no man asks about their individual faith. Is it possible that the people of the North cannot unite for the overthrow of that hydra-headed monster—Popery and slavery? And now, after I have been with you for a year or more, you will give me leave to say that it has become our duty to declare—even if it bring upon us the charge of egotism—that the American party claims credit for being the first to offer a union against the aggression of slavery. Let us inscribe upon our banners, and proclaim it to the enemies of liberty every where, that the American party was the first which proclaimed the principles of American Freedom."

Such is Americanism, its object and aim. Mr. Fillmore is an acknowledged Know Nothing. He was united and sworn in, at the North, he is a Northern Know Nothing, understands Know Nothingism as it is there taught and preached and as Ford has declared it.

Literature Ford-ed.

By invitation from our friend President Thos. Ford, we attended the exhibition yesterday at Magnolia Institute on Redwood. It has not often been our happy lot to meet such an array of wit, beauty and intelligence. The day was fine—the young ladies were most beautiful, and the young gentlemen were exceedingly polite; then to this was added the sweet harmonies of a parents approving smile. We were late getting to the Institute, hence cannot particularize as we did not hear all the productions. The Editor has promised to insert two of the compositions in his next issue, and the public can judge of the merits themselves. Our old townsman W. S. Vaughan, Esq., was called upon and with his usual dignity mounted the rostrum and expatiated upon the glory of America and the advancement of her literature, after which we were invited to partake of a most excellent repast tastefully prepared by the ladies. Prosperity and long life to the Patrons, Pupils and President of Magnolia Institute. M.

PARALLELS—HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL.

Every American who has read the history of his country has heard of those secret societies of federalists during the last war with Great Britain, who, in the darkness of night, when unsuspecting patriots were locked in the embrace of sleep, hung out blue lights upon the coast of New England, to conduct the British enemy to the sure destruction of our unprotected towns, and the murder of unsuspecting Americans. Every one familiar with the history of this country has also a distinct knowledge of the secret meeting of those same blue-light federalists, held at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1814, and has an instinctive horror for the treason there concocted against this country and for the traitors then assembled.

The convention among its other infamous doings, passed the following resolutions:

The Convention assembled at Hartford on the 15th of December, 1813. On the next day it was Resolved, That the most inviolable secrecy shall be observed by each member of this convention, including the secretary, as to all propositions, debates and proceedings thereof, until this injunction shall be suspended or altered.

On the 24th of December, 1814, the committee appointed to prepare and report a general project of such measures as may be proper for the Convention to adopt, reported among other things—

- 1. That it was expedient to recommend to the legislatures of the States the adoption of the most effectual and decisive measures to protect the militia of the States from the usurpations contained in these proceedings. [The proceedings of Congress and the Executive in relation to the militia and to the war.]
2. That it was expedient also to prepare a statement exhibiting the necessity which the impotence and inability of the government have imposed upon the States of providing for their own defence, and the improbability of their discharging this duty, and at the same time fulfilling the requisitions of the general government, and also to recommend to the legislatures of the several States to make provision for mutual defence, and to make an earnest application to the government of the United States, with a view to retain a portion of the taxes levied by Congress for the purpose of self-defence, and for the reimbursement of expenses already incurred on account of the United States.
3. That it is expedient to recommend to the several State Legislatures certain amendments to the constitution, viz:
That the power to declare or make war by the Congress of the United States be restricted.
That it is expedient to attempt to make provisions for restraining Congress in the exercise of an unlimited power to make new States and admit them into the Union.
That an amendment be proposed respecting slave representation and slave taxation.

Resolved, That the easy admission of naturalized foreigners to places of trust, honor, or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the Old World to come to these States in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Another amendment, subordinate in importance, but still in a high degree expedient relates to the exclusion of foreigners hereafter arriving in the United States from the capacity of holding offices of trust, honor, or profit.

That the stock of population already in these States is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful. It is not a contrivance to pretend, nor will it be seriously pretended, that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, arms, or virtue need to be replenished from foreign countries. Still, it is agreed that a liberal policy should offer the rights of hospitality, and the choice of settlement, to those who are disposed to visit the country. But why admit to a participation in the government aliens who were no parties to the compact—who were ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of our country but what is recent and transitory? It is surely a privilege sufficient to admit them, after due probation, to become citizens for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits is to encourage foreigners to come to these States as candidates for preferment. The convention forbear to express their opinion upon the inauspicious effects which have already resulted to the honor and peace of this nation from this misplaced and indiscriminate liberality.

Resolved, That no person who shall hereafter be naturalized shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.

If there be any, as we doubt not there are, members of the know-nothing, or, as they are pleased to call themselves, the American party, who really supposed that it had sprung from the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties, we advise them to paste the foregoing resolutions in their hats, and to read them at every leisure occasion, and then to repeat to themselves the following oath, which they ought to remember, and they cannot fail to understand what party parallels the Hartford Conventionists:

"You, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of ALMIGHTY GOD and these witnesses, your hand resting on the HOLY BIBLE and CROSS, and your left hand raised toward Heaven, in token of your sincerity, do solemnly promise and swear that you will not make known to any person or persons any of the signs, secrets, mysteries, or objects of this organization, etc."

You furthermore promise and swear that you will not vote or give your influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, and in favor of Americans ruling America, etc.

CLAIMING THE GERMANS.

The following will show in what way our German fellow-citizens may be expected to support the Republican nominees: The Buffalo Democrat & Weltbuerger (German) hoists the Democratic Presidential Ticket, with the following remarks:

We publish to-day the platform of the Republicans, and postpone for the present expressing our opinion more fully concerning it. The reader will discover from it, that in accordance with our previously expressed views, we cannot support this platform, for the reason that the most important question before the American people, to be decided in the coming election, is entirely neglected. The Republican platform says everything for the maintenance of the equal rights of all citizens, but nothing of the right to become citizens.

The Republican candidates please us just as little as the platform. Fremont has distinguished himself in his voyages of discovery, but as a statesman he has not had the slightest experience, and it appears to us extremely dangerous in the present critical situation of our Republic to entrust the government to such a man. Under these circumstances, we do not hesitate to recommend our readers to support the Democratic Republican candidates, Buchanan and Breckinridge.

EX-GOVERNOR HEBERT AT TAMMANY HALL.

The Democrats of New York city celebrated the fourth of July with great solemnity and magnificence. Our New York papers teem with long accounts of the celebration. After the various exercises of the day had been proceeded with, a beautiful banquet was served up, which some of the most distinguished politicians of the country attended. Among the guests present we notice the name of ex-Governor Paul O. Hebert. The regular toast, "the Union of the States," was responded to by him as follows:

Ex-Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, responded by saying that he remembered, some years since, that the lamented and distinguished Prentiss, of Mississippi, while making a speech to a New York audience, remarked that he was proud, in this noble country, to say "fellow-citizens," whether at the East, West, North or South. He was proud, therefore, as a Roman Catholic, and from Louisiana to say "fellow-citizens" to them in New York. [Applause.] While he was proud as a Democrat that he could say that, as a lover of his country he was sad at the reflection that there was but one party in existence—at the North, South, East or West—to which he could say "fellow-citizens," and that was the Democratic party. At the time when Mr. Prentiss made this remark, there were two great parties, the members of which could say "fellow-citizens" to each other; but now only in the ranks of the Democratic party could he say "fellow-citizens" to its members, because it would not be asked of him to say "fellow-citizens" to the Black Republicans or Abolitionists. [Applause.] He spoke for the South as a Southerner; and gentlemen at the North were very much mistaken if they supposed that they at the South were disunionists. They were as great lovers of the Union, and as steadfast in their adherence to it as any men at the North. All they asked was, as the speaker who had preceded him remarked, "to be let alone." [Applause.] They did not interfere with the North or colonize their country. They spent their money freely at the North, and they came by hundreds and thousands every year to the North, to their hotels and watering places, spending their money freely and liberally, and he trusted that they always acted like gentlemen. There was a day when he could bring his servant with him, but he could not now. Was that justice? Did they of the South insult the North? He had read in the newspapers that an illustrious Senator, backed by an editor, had said that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. It was a mortifying thing to be kicked out of good company. [Laughter.] He did not pretend that Southerners were better behaved or more chivalrous than any other people, but he was not accustomed to be kicked with impunity by anybody. [Applause.] The man who would summarize him would suffer for it, and he would not, after being slapped upon the right cheek, present the other also. [Applause.] Another Senator had drawn the magnificent picture of a mother with her infant, and right over them a tremendous negro, with a knife in his hands. He did not know from what source the Senator derived his idea, but he would say this—if any man were to go to-morrow into his cane field and express such an infamous sentiment as that Senator expressed, his very negroes would rise en masse and cut him up into mince meat. It is said that Louisiana would not vote for Buchanan. We have at the South two kinds of opinions—the silent and the betting opinions. [Laughter.] He had a betting opinion upon that point. He was a sugar planter, and having some sugar left, he would bet any reasonable amount of hogheads of it—and it was first rate sugar [laughter]—against an equal value of Yankee shoes, that he wanted for his negroes, that the State of Louisiana would give for Buchanan and Breckinridge a majority of from 2500 to 5000.

The representation of the coat of arms of his State was a pelican feeding its young from its own bosom. They had just passed a registry law in Louisiana; and that State under the operation of this law was nursing the largest number of young Democrats that were ever seen there. She would turn them out in great numbers on the first day of November next, and they would roll up in Louisiana a majority of 5000 for the Democratic ticket. [Applause.]

Capt. Ryders called for three cheers for the speaker, as he said he was not only an ex-Governor of Louisiana, but was one of the most gallant officers in the Mexican war.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS, July 5, 1856. State Executive Committee, County and City Clubs and Associations, organized to promote the election of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, will address their communications to Hon. CHARLES J. WALKER, of Virginia, Chairman of the National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington, D. C. Democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy the above notice. By order of the Committee.

DIED, on Wednesday, July 16, MARGRET ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. F. R. and Mrs. Ann R. Harvey.

FINE LIQUORS.

A CHOICE selection of Pure Liquors, for Medical purposes only, consisting in part of Castellan, Smett, Ginger Brandy, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey, Cordials, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, Old Port, Madeira, Sherry and Claret Wines, Wolf's Aromatic Seltedam Schnapps, Champagne Cider, London Porter, Younger's Scotch Ale, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

NORWOOD TILDON.

DRY Measures, for sale by D'ARMOND.

OBITUARY.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust Him for his grace: Bend not a frowning frowns, He hides a smiling face. CORREN.

The province of obituary is so commonly thought to be that merely of indiscriminate eulogy, that he who would commemorate the virtues of the truly deserving, has something to fear lest promiscuous opinion might suppose that friendship had led fall its mantle in order to veil the obliquities of the dead. But in the case of Mrs. MARY ANNA McDONALD, her virtues, christian and social, are too widely known and eminently appreciated to encourage any such an apprehension; for her relation as a christian, a wife, a mother and a friend was too strongly typified—her influence was too widely spread and felt not to be commemorated, as her precepts and her example, aided by position, made an impression on a large portion of community more lasting than any thing friendship can offer in the form of an obituary notice. What was said of the pious Mrs. P. Le Grand of Virginia may truly be said of Mrs. M. A. McDonald. "She was signal for a sincerity of christian deportment which made her example noted. She was a lover of good men; she entertained strangers; she washed the Saviour's feet."

Mrs. McDonald died on the 1st July, 1856, at the Sullman Female Collegiate Institute in Clinton, La. She was the wife of the Rev. Henry McDonald, Principal of the Institute, was the eldest daughter of Capt. J. M. Mosely, Esq., of the vicinity of Port Gibson, Mississippi, and was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, so noted for the ministerial labors of such men as Drs. Rice, Hoge and Hill. While young, her parents moved to the vicinity of Courtland, Alabama, where many of her happiest days were spent in the enjoyments of the society of one of the most polished communities in North Alabama. In 1837 the family moved to Natchez county Mississippi, where the subject of this notice became the wife of William Slaughter, Esq., who died within a year after marriage. In 1844 she was united in marriage with the Rev. Henry McDonald; and moved to Fayette county, Mississippi, at which place she and her husband resided till they moved to Clinton in January last to take charge of the Sullman Institute. Mrs. McDonald leaves three daughters to mourn the loss of one of the best of mothers—a husband to deplore the loss of one of the best of wives—and the Presbyterian Church the loss of one who professed religion in early life and sustained the profession with signal consistency to the day of her death.—The writer of this will long cherish her memory and never forget her friendship. W. A. H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC, & SMALL DEALERS IN PARTICULAR.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand a valuable stock of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, and a well selected stock of CLOTHING and HATS, and an excellent assortment of SHOES, CROCKERY and CUTLERY.

I purchased my goods for CASH, and I can sell them much lower than any other merchant in the country. All persons wishing to purchase goods will find it much to their advantage to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere.

I can sell choice patterns of Printed and solid BERBERIES, at from 18c to 25c per yard. Fine printed JACONETS, 20c. Fine ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 25c. Fine CLOTH GAITERS, \$1.00 per pair.

I also keep constantly on hand a fine stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which I will sell at New Orleans prices. H. BLOOM, Badley's Brick Store, Port Hudson, La., July 19th, 1856.

Ward Elections.

BY VIRTUE of an act of the Legislature, passed in 1846, and by a resolution passed by the Police Jury of the Parish of East Feliciana, resolving that an election be ordered for the electing of a Constable for the third Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the non-compliance of Charles Germany, and an election for Justice of the Peace held in the seventh Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. S. Yarborough, and also an election for Constable in said seventh Ward.

J. Wm. M. Jordan, President of the Police Jury, by the authority aforesaid, order that the Commissioners of Elections of Wards Nos. three and seven, of the Parish of East Feliciana, hold said elections on Tuesday, the 19th day of August, 1856, according to the laws made and provided in such cases. Given under my signature official, this 19th day of July, 1856.

W. M. JORDAN, Pres. Police Jury.

The State of Louisiana, } Seventh District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 1856. In the matter of the Succession of Ann E. Brown, de'd. NOTICE is hereby given that James L. Brown has filed in this court a final account of his administration of the aforesaid succession, which will be homologated in thirty days from the publication of this notice, unless legally opposed.

July 19th, 1856. Wm. PATTERSON, Clerk.

The State of Louisiana, } Seventh District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 2695. Succession of A. C. Magruder.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sanford Perry has applied to this Court for letters of administration on the estate of A. C. Magruder, de'd, which will be granted in ten days from the publication of this notice unless legal opposition be made thereto. July 19th 1856. Wm. PATTERSON, Clerk.

The State of Louisiana, } Seventh District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, } No. 2372. NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Court a final account of his administration of the said estate, which will be homologated in thirty days unless legal opposition be filed thereto. July 19th, 1856. A. COOK, Dy. Clerk.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, Seventh District Court, No. 2370. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that John McKown, executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary A. Cross, de'd, has filed in this Court a final account of his executorship, which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice, unless legal opposition be filed thereto. July 12, 1856. H. SKIPIWILL, Deputy Clerk.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court, No. 2229. J. MARSH DENMAN & Co., vs. FELIX HUSTON and Wife. 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 at Sheriff's sale at the door of the Court House in said Parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title interest and claim of the defendants in and to the following described property, which I have seized to satisfy plaintiff's demand, and all costs—to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of Land, situated in said parish, containing 2500 acres—Bounded by Thompson's creek, Sandy creek, including the bature on the Mississippi River, and Lands of Richard Flower, with all the improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom.

Terms of sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff. June 28, 1856.

By order of the Committee.

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