

The Feliciana Democrat.

Democratic Resolutions.

The National Convention of the American Democracy at Cincinnati, after re-affirming the platform of 1852, adopted the following additional Resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions or accidental birth-places. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration or enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we iterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the permanency and stability of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at re-organizing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery; which seek to enslave the States, and to incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and the destruction of the American Democracy recognize and disavow the American Democracy in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of the State will be preserved intact—the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

The following communication, taken from the National Intelligencer of the 23rd inst., presents some new and striking historical incidents not before made known to the public. The writer was evidently an actor in the scenes he describes, and no doubt fully understands the means that were used to foist upon the South, the unconstitutional restriction, which was falsely called a compromise. We call the attention of the good men, of all parties to these disclosures, who may have had some respect for the Missouri Compromise, and regard it as a breach of faith to repeat it. If they will only look at the matter in its true light, see that it destroyed the equality between the States, which the Constitution recognized and designed to secure—that it was passed by management and fraud, in that hot haste in the absence of Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Archer, who would have defeated it had they been present, we are constrained to believe their judgments will sustain the writer in the Intelligencer, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise involved no breach of faith, whatever on the part of the Representatives from the South, but was an act, simply restoring that equality between the States of this Union, without the recognition of which in the federal compact, it could never have been formed. Read for yourselves.

From the National Intelligencer. THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION.

GENTLEMEN: Considering your useful gazette as furnishing the most prompt and effectual

mode of calling the attention of the present Congress to a question agitating the whole United States, and the more exciting because it is mixed up with unfounded calumnies, I beg leave to submit to the public the following statements of facts and inductions from them.

Their object is to acquit the Representatives of the Southern States who voted for the Nebraska bill, after having also voted for the Missouri compromise, from the charge of bad faith.

Although not a friend of the Nebraska bill, nor especially of the repeal of what is styled the Missouri compromise, I utterly deny that the vote in favor of the Nebraska bill involved, beyond the individual members, if any there were, who had voted for that compromise, any breach of faith whatever.

To prove this I will first refer the reader to the history of that compromise, and the expressed opinions and views of the parties to it. I mean especially of the Southern Representatives who voted for the resolution admitting Missouri into the Union.

Its history will be brief. A resolution to admit Missouri into the Union without any restriction as to the future admission of slavery within its limits had passed the Senate by a considerable majority, and been pertinaciously rejected by one as large in the House of Representatives. Attempts had been made to produce an agreement between the two Houses, and made in vain. Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, proposed, through his friends in both Houses, the election by the House of a numerous committee, to be united with one from the Senate, to produce an agreement between them. Mr. Clay wished to be a member of that committee, but could not by his own act become one. He, as Speaker, had the power only of nominating other members for that duty, but not himself. The committee was named in pencil on a paper, handed around the House, and an election was effected in accordance with his pencilled list, including himself. The report of the committee consisted of two concurrent resolutions: the first in order provided simply for the admission of Missouri without any restriction; the second for the restriction of slavery to the territory of the United States south of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. called the "Missouri Compromise." The first resolution passed by a bare majority of two or three at most, in the absence of several gentlemen, three of whom I remember by name, who, it was believed, absented themselves intentionally—Mr. Ogden, Mr. Kinsey, and Mr. Edwards. So I thought at the time. In the majority were Mr. John Randolph and Mr. Wm. S. Archer, Representatives of Virginia, both of whom were opposed to the second resolution, and so voted. The second resolution was approved by a larger majority; such as had always existed, and now augmented by some Southern votes. As soon as Mr. John Randolph perceived that the resolutions had been passed with the restriction he sprung from his seat and moved a reconsideration of that resolution for which he had voted. Mr. Archer seconded his motion. In support of it Mr. R. announced his determined opposition to the resolution so long as the restriction should remain; so did Mr. Archer. Taking two votes from the majority of two, certainly not more than three, by which the resolution admitting Missouri had passed, and adding the two votes of Mr. R. and Mr. A. to the minority, the first resolution was obviously rejected. Mr. Randolph declared, in support of his motion to reconsider, "that the cards had been packed, and he would not play out the game." This he addressed to the Speaker directly and personally.

By the rules of the House a motion to reconsider any proposition that has been adopted may be moved by any member who has voted for it, and a day is allowed during which he may make such motion. The hour of ten at night had arrived; a member of the House, a personal friend of Mr. Randolph, had sunk on the floor in a state of insensibility, from anxiety, exhaustion, and proximity to the fetid atmosphere of the large lamp chandelier, often ineffectually attempted to be lighted; and Mr. Randolph was told that the Senate had adjourned, that his friend was obviously sick, and the resolution could not leave the House that night, while he was reminded that under its rules he could renew his motion at any time the ensuing day. Thus assured, he, without opposition, allowed the House to adjourn. Early the next morning, the House having met, as soon as the journal had been read, the Clerk was seen walking towards the door with a paper in his hand, which some one cried out was the resolution of the preceding night. Mr. Randolph loudly ordered him "to stop;" another member, (Mr. McLane, of Delaware, more loudly still, "to go on, at his peril.") The Speaker, in an under tone, bade him "do his duty." He did proceed, and took with him to the Senate the resolutions, on which the Senate instantly acted.

Mr. R. indignantly renewed his motion of the preceding night to reconsider the first resolution, and was told by the Speaker that his motion was not in order, the reports of committees having precedence by the rules of the House as the business next in order to the reading of the journal, that had been just read. As soon as, by this decision, he was permitted to make his motion, Mr. R. did so, and was informed that the resolutions had been carried to the Senate. He then modified his motion by giving it the form of an order of the House, that the resolutions should be sent for to the Senate, with a request that they be returned to the House. In answer to this he received further information—that they had passed the Senate and gone to the President.

So much for the history of the resolutions, of the correctness of which there are enough survivors to bear testimony, or, if incorrect, to correct it, for which purpose it is now offered for publication. Although this history

cannot recommend to the approval of a candid public the Missouri restriction, it does not vitiate the resolutions as a fraud. But unfortunately they are alike defective in law as a fair and binding contract.

To make a contract valid it must have the following qualities at least: 1st. It must be for a lawful purpose; and, 2d. It must have parties competent to contract. I mean not to write a treatise, but a very brief argument.

There was not a solitary member of Congress from the South who spoke on the questions involved in the admission of Missouri who had not declared his conviction that Congress had no constitutional power to impose the restriction contained in the first resolution.

I have not within my reach the debates on the subject, but I have a most perfect recollection of the speeches of many of the opponents of the restriction. I especially remember the speech of the Senator of Delaware, Mr. Vanduyke, and of the Representative of the same State, Mr. McLane, who may date his rise in public reputation from the able argument which he produced on that occasion. I also remember the brief apology of a Virginia member, who said in a single sentence to the House that he "would arrest the dark cloud of calamity rolling to the West had he the constitutional power of doing so." This member made one of the majority which Mr. Randolph's motion would have transferred to the minority opposed to the restriction, had he not been most unjustly, to say the least of it, deprived of the power.

Can it be said that the members who declared so openly that the Constitution denied them the right to vote for the restriction actually bound their successors or their constituents by such a vote? Were they competent to make an unconstitutional contract? Did they bind by their personal votes, after thus openly disqualifying themselves, their successors, their constituents, or even themselves?

Whence, then, this charge of bad faith against a Congress at least of equal morality with the present, by whom that charge is made, or the press which sustains them? It might, with some plausibility, be applied personally to any member of Congress who voted for the Nebraska bill, provided he had also voted for the Missouri compromise, but could not in law, justice, or common sense apply to any body else.

The narrative contained in this address to the public would have appeared two years ago, with the name of its author, had it not awaited the concurrence of Mr. Archer, who is since dead, to the deep regret of this writer, who laments his loss, both as a friend and a Virginia gentleman.

Let those who would stamp a body of men with the charge, which I anticipate, of intentionally violating the Constitution, remember that it was to save that Constitution; in the Congress which admitted Missouri into the Union there was a Lowndes and a Pinkney also, the former the brightest ornament Carolina has produced, and the latter the most intrepid as well as the ablest advocate the Federal Constitution can boast. So thought Chief Justice Marshall, who deplored his sudden and untimely death as a national calamity. SENEX.

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THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of East Feliciana, Seventh District Court, No. 2477.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at the steam saw mill of the defendant, A. W. Dent, 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 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.— A credit of twelve months—purchaser required to give bond with approved personal security, and a mortgage will be retained on the property to secure the purchase price. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff. July 12, 1856.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of East Feliciana—7th District Court, No. 1789.

IN COMPLIANCE with an order, and authorized by a commission to me directed by the Honorable court aforesaid, I will sell at public auction at the door of the court house in said parish, on TUESDAY, August 12, 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property appertaining to said succession, to-wit:

TOM, a negro man, aged 55 years. A CERTAIN TOWN LOT, in the town of Clinton, described as Lot No. (4) four, in Square No. (22) twenty two, being the same upon which a Livry Stable is erected.

TERMS OF SALE.— Cash, provided it brings the appraisement. If there is no bid to the amount of the appraisement, it will immediately be re-offered on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give his note with approved personal security, and consent that a mortgage importing a confession of judgment be retained upon the property sold, to secure the purchase price, with interest at eight per cent per annum from the day of sale. July 12, 1856. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED BEFORE me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace, by Henry Castello, a sorrel Horse, about seven or eight years old, branded on the right shoulder, A. B., and on the left hip the same, right hind foot white, small white spot on the jaw, slight gear marks on his shoulders, no other mark perceivable. This stray was taken up on the road leading from Clinton to Port Hudson, near Pompeii. Appraised to be worth forty dollars in cash. July 12 WM. E. GAYLE, J. P. 2d Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREENWELL SPRINGS.

THE undersigned having leased the above celebrated Springs for the coming season, takes this method of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to open the same for the accommodation of visitors, on the 15th of May, 1856.

Deeming it unnecessary and superfluous to enter into a lengthy description of the valuable properties of the water, the subscriber would merely state to the public that on a careful examination of the same by Messrs. J. L. & W. P. RIDDELL, Chemists of the University of Louisiana, they pronounce the waters to be composed of the following ingredients:

Table listing chemical ingredients and their quantities: Soda (603 Grammes), Lime (223), Protoxide of Iron (139), Potassa (180), Magnesia (54), Chlorine (970), Carbonic Acid (169), Sulphuric Acid (127), Silica (110), Iodine Bromine, &c. (45). Total: 25,375.

The intelligent Physician will at once perceive that this water possesses the most valuable medical qualities. J. L. & W. P. RIDDELL.

The following named gentlemen of the highest standing in the medical profession, add their testimony to the above, and recommend the water in the treatment of the various diseases of the Kidneys, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Chronic Disease of the Kidneys, Liver, Spleen and Bowels, Scrofula in all its varieties, diseases of the skin, and most of the chronic ailments that females are subject to in this climate. B. F. HARNEY, M. D., T. J. BUFFINGTON, M. D., ROMEE, RICHARD H. DAY, L. L. LAYCOCK, J. B. STINSON, R. C. WHITE, WM. GRAHAM, J. M. WILLIAMS.

These Springs are delightfully situated 17 miles from Baton Rouge, on the banks of the Amite River, in a beautiful grove with good fishing, hunting, &c.; in fact, with not having had a case of yellow fever there for the last three years. With daily communication from Baton Rouge, it offers inducements unsurpassed in this or any other State. The undersigned flatters himself, that from some years experience in one of the best hotels in Philadelphia, that he will give satisfaction. There will be a band of music during the season, and dancing every night. N. B.—A line of stages will run daily from Baton Rouge to the Springs and back daily. W. BADGER.

Greenwell Springs, April 28, 1856. E. C. KIBLINGER'S AMBROTYPE, Photograph and Daguerreian Gallery, JACKSON, LA.

GOOD PICTURES TAKEN IN ALL THE ABOVE Styles, or NO SALE. The double Ambrotype, on glass, shows on both sides, or really two pictures, and is a great favorite with the lovers of the beautiful. Thorough instructions carefully given to those wishing to learn the above arts. Complete Sets of Apparatus furnished at reasonable rates. All are invited to call up and examine specimens.

SHERIFF'S SALE. The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana 7th District Court, No. 2477. J. L. Sizemore vs. A. W. Dent. BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at the steam saw mill of the defendant, A. W. Dent, in said parish, on the FIRST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, to satisfy Plaintiff's demand and all costs, to-wit:

Thirty-five thousand feet of LUMBER, consisting of Weather-Boarding, Flooring, Ceiling, Scantling, Inch Plank—Rough Edge—and a lot of Joist. Terms of Sale.— A credit of twelve months. Purchaser will be required to give their twelve months bond, with approved personal security. July 12, 1856. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

DR. M. A. SIMMONS' Celebrated Liver, Medicine and Purifying PILLS, just received and for sale, on commission, by NORWOOD TILDON July 15, 1856. Sole Agent.

540 ACRES OF LAND, FOR sale, situate six miles west of Clinton, on the road leading to Jackson, known as the Davis tract. July 12 Mrs. ANN BELL.

BAGGING, Rope and Twine, for sale by J. G. D'ARMOND. M. H. DOSSON, W. D. L. MCRAE.

M. H. DOSSON & CO., Cotton Factors and General Commission MERCHANTS, NO. 38, UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

GINGER BRANDY, AN excellent stomachic and tonic, for sale by April 4 NORWOOD TILDON.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, A FRESH SUPPLY, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of NORWOOD TILDON.

COD LIVER OIL, A PURE article of Russian's Cod Liver Oil, for diseased lungs, just received and for sale by April 26 NORWOOD TILDON.

BARCLAY and Perkin's London Porter, for sale by the subscriber, WM. GURNEY. J. BROWN'S Essence Jamaica Ginger, a fresh supply just received and for sale by April 26, 1856. NORWOOD TILDON.

NEVER PASS THE CAPITOL STORE WITHOUT Making a Call. MRS. BLOOM most respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she has now on hand, and is receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold low for cash. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock on hand. Port Hudson, June 21, 1856.

LEECHES! LEECHES!! KEPT constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of NORWOOD TILDON.

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

HOTELS,—STAGE LINE.

UNION HOTEL, (Late Carman's.) EVANS WHITE, PROPRIETOR. N. E. Corner of the Public Square, CLINTON, LA.

THIS well known House is now open for the accommodation of Travelers and the Public generally. Attached thereto is a good Stable. Conveyances furnished when required. may 17

NEW ORLEANS PACKET. THE steamer BELLA DONNA, Capt. Wm. McCabe, leaves New Orleans, every Saturday evening, for Williamsport, touching at all intermediate points; returning, leaves Bayou Sara, every Wednesday, on the arrival of the Cars from Woodville, touching at Port Hudson and all intermediate places. Particular attention paid to the receiving and landing of passengers and way freight, at all hours of the day and night. dec 1

To the Public. FROM and after this date, the steamer P. F. Kimball, Capt. B. H. Orr, will leave Port Hudson every SATURDAY, after the arrival of the cars, taking Cotton at FIFTY cents per bale. Passage, \$4. oct 20

WILLIAM ELDER'S Clinton and Baton Rouge Daily Line, or MAIL STAGES. HAVING resumed the management of the Mail Stage Line, between Clinton, Baton Rouge, and Jackson, the undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public, that his Coaches will run each way, EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, excepting Sundays, leaving Clinton and Baton Rouge, at 9 o'clock, A. M. FARE.

From Clinton to From Baton Rouge, \$3 00 Clinton, \$3 00 Jackson, 1 00 Jackson, 2 50 Mt. Willing, 2 00 Mt. Willing, 2 00 Plains, 2 50 Plains, 1 50. Every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers. mar 24 WM. ELDER.

RAILROAD NOTICE. FROM and after this date, until the opening of the next season, the regular days of running the Cars, will be on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. march 8 MARSTON, Agent.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE. ALL persons receiving Freight, except responsible Merchants and Traders in town, will hereafter be required to pay on delivery, unless the same is authorized to be charged to the account of a merchant. The Rail Road Company will not be responsible for freight delivered along the road, except at stations where they have agents. Storage charged on all freight remaining at the Depot ten days. feb 2 H. MARSTON, Agent.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY. THIS Institution will open on Monday next, the 10th of December, in which will be taught a thorough course of English, Classical, and Mathematical studies. Terms, \$15, \$20, and \$25 per session of five months, payable monthly in advance. Each pupil will be required to furnish his own chair. dec 8-20 W. HILL, A. M.

Silliman Female Collegiate Institute, CLINTON, LA. THIS Institution will open for the reception of pupils on the First Monday of March, under the following Board of Instructors: Rev. HENRY McDONALD, A. M., Principal, Mrs. MARY ANN McDONALD, Vice Principal, Miss WILLIE ANN SLAUGHTER, Assistant Teachers, Miss PHILEMENA LOOMIS, Music Teacher, Mr. CHARLES SULTZ, Music Teacher. An accomplished Pianist to be supplied. Other assistant teachers will be engaged, as the number of scholars may require their services. The terms of tuition and boarding, established by the former Principal will be adopted, payable in advance. Tuition, per session of five months, 1st class, \$25 00 " " " " 2d class, 20 00 " " " " Primary, 15 00 Music, on the Piano or Guitar, 25 00 Vocal music, each scholar, per session, 2 50 Incidental expenses, 1 00 Ancient or modern languages, painting, drawing, or fancy needle work, Extra. Boarding, per session of five months, 60 00 A deduction of \$2 per month, for those boarders from the vicinity, who come Monday morning and leave Friday evening. Washing, when done in the institution, per doz. 50 Each boarder will be expected to furnish his own bed, bedding, lights, wash stand, wash bowl, and pitcher, towels, &c. The Principal having his own servants, is prepared to receive as may boarders as may desire to board at the Institute. Pupils will be received at any time during the session, and charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session,—but no deduction will be made for absence, after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness. The Institution being designed by the charter and its founders, for an exclusively Female Collegiate Institute, little boys will not be received. With the view of saving the patrons of the Institution unnecessary expense, the schoolbooks used by the former principal will be adopted, and any changes which hereafter may become necessary, will be introduced when the scholars have completed the books which they already possess. The session of Five months will terminate with the close of July, and throw the vacation into August and September. The subsequent session will commence the first Monday in October. The teachers profess to be utterly incompetent to impart education to pupils who will not apply their own minds to study, and therefore, all Agencies calculated to interfere with a strictly academic course of education, will be protested against and discouraged. The Principal earnestly solicits the co-operation of parents and guardians in promoting the intellectual improvement and highest happiness of the pupils who may be intrusted to his care. feb 22 HENRY McDONALD, Principal.

DEATH TO HIGH PRICES. THE UNDERSIGNED, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that since the dissolution of partnership between him and L. Bloom, he is commencing business in his own name, and is now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY, in the House formerly occupied by Adler & Seigle, in Port Hudson, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and that he will sell as low for cash as they can be bought for in or about this locality. Come and examine for yourselves. JOSEPH FLOINACHER. Port Hudson, May 10, 1856.