

# THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS.

TERMS.—\$3 PER YEAR.

VOL. II.

CLINTON, LA. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1856.

NO. 15.

## CARDS. PROFESSIONAL, &c.

JOHN McVEA, Clinton. CHAS. McVEA, Jackson.  
**JOHN & CHARLES McVEA,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CLINTON & JACKSON, LA.

**W. FERGUS KERNAN,**  
Attorney and 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,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
CLINTON, LA.

BUSINESS entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.  
REFERENCES.—Messrs. Oakley & Hawkins; J. B. Byrne & Co.; New Orleans. a 14

**HAYNES & ELLIS,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
CLINTON, LA.

JAS. O. FUQUA. J. G. KILBOURN.  
**FUQUA & KILBOURN,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CLINTON, LA.

PRACTICE in the courts of East and West Feliciana, and St. 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. a 14

**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,**  
CONTINUOUSLY practices 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. RANALISON.  
Clinton La., April 5, 1856.

**T. O'CALLAGHAN,**  
Tailor,  
JACKSON, LA.

april 14

**HARRIS & LEVI,**  
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,  
No. 39 CARONDELLE 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 entrusted to them. Jan 19

**OKLEY & 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. a 14

**NORWOOD TILDON,**  
SUCCESSOR TO LANGWORTHY & TILDON,  
Druggist and Apothecary,

AND DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.  
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.**

**GINGER BRANDY.**  
FOR SALE by the subscriber, the celebrated Ginger Brandy, an excellent stomachic, and for persons afflicted with the Dyspepsia, it is valuable.  
je 9 **WM. GURNEY**

**YEAST OR BAKING POWDERS.**  
JUST received, a consignment of Yeast or Baking Powders.  
**HENRY BEECHENO,**  
Jan 26 Druggist, Brick Row.

## LEGAL SALES.

### PROBATE SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana—7th District Court, No. 1786.  
In the matter of the succession of R. L. Bell, dec'd. 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:  
**T. O. M.**, 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.**

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, Seventh District Court, No. 2624.  
Eliza White, Wife, vs. Monroe Perkins, Husband. BY VIRTUE of a writ of f. 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 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 230 acres, making together 870 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 and public lands; East by the lands of A. Brotherton, 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.  
July 12, 1856. **B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.**

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court, No. 2229.  
J. M. DENMAN & Co., vs. Felix Huston and Wife. BY VIRTUE of a writ of f. 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 batture 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.  
June 28, 1856. **B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.**

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court, No. 2457.  
J. L. Sizemore vs. A. W. Dent. BY VIRTUE of a writ of f. fa. 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 Edges—and a lot of Joist.  
**Terms of Sale.**  
A credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give their twelve months bond, with approved personal security.  
July 12, 1856. **B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.**

### A CARD.

**HENRY S. BEECHENO** begs to reiterate 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 chemistry in all its branches, merely requests a trial as a test of his qualifications. An accurate analysis of mineral 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 medicinal 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 exaggerate it, and not do himself the justice he is so anxiously seeking.  
Clinton, La., Oct. 13, 1855.

### FEVER AND AGUE CURES.

**OSGOOD'S** India Cholagogue; Rowan's Tonic Mixture; Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure; on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of  
**NORWOOD TILDON,**

### 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. 38-47

### DRY MEASURES, for sale by

**D'ARNOUD.**

## FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

CLINTON, LA.  
Saturday Morning, August 2, 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 mths. 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 Lovely Woman's Kiss.

BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC YOUNG MAN.  
I've banqueted on luxuries  
Produced in every clime,  
I've feasted on rich turtle soup  
And sup'd on oysters prime;  
But nothing so delicious is  
Within a world like this,  
As soft caresses seasoned by  
A lovely woman's kiss.  
I've gloated o'er the festive board,  
And drank rich draughts of wine—  
I've listened at the opera  
To melody divine;  
But, oh! I've never, never met  
Such sweet excess of bliss,  
As thrill the heart when lips receive  
A lovely woman's kiss.  
In glittering halls of splendor rare  
I've passed to the midnight hours—  
In gardens beautiful and fair,  
I've wandered 'mid the flowers;  
But there's a dearer joy than these—  
A joy I would not miss—  
A lovely rapture which is found  
In lovely woman's kiss.  
In my last hour, when death draws near,  
In darkness and in gloom,  
May woman's smile my pathway cheer,  
And light me to the tomb,  
And when my soul shall take its flight  
To other worlds than this,  
May it be wafted to the skies  
By lovely woman's kiss.

### DETERMINED OPPOSITION OF FILLMORE TO THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA ON ACCOUNT OF ITS SLAVERY.

It is not necessary to argue the importance of this question either as a National measure, or with reference to its immediate and powerful bearing upon the destiny of the Southern States. It is a consummation which has long been sought by our wisest and purest statesmen and best administrations. As early as 1823, Mr. Jefferson declared that he looked on "Cuba as the most interesting addition which could be made to our system of States." It was a subject of urgent negotiation during the administration of Mr. Monroe, as the official correspondence between Mr. Forsyth, his Minister to Spain, and Mr. Adams, his Secretary of State, amply attest. During the administration of Mr. Polk, negotiations for the purchase of the Island were opened by Mr. Samderson, our Representative at the Court of Madrid, under instructions from the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, present Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The statistics presented by Mr. Buchanan, establish beyond question the importance of the proposed acquisition; and showed the capabilities of our system of government for expansion. In this connection it will not be out of place to commend to the attention of the reader an extract from the letter of Mr. Buchanan, which aroused the ire of Northern anti-slavery papers:  
"With suitable fortifications at the Tortugas, and in possession of the strongly fortified harbor of Havana as a naval station on the opposite coast of Cuba, we could command the outlet of the Gulf of Mexico, between the Peninsula of Florida and that Island. This would afford ample security both to the foreign and coasting trade of the Southern and Western States, which seek a market for their surplus productions through the ports of the Gulf."  
Besides these and other innumerable reasons, it is sufficient for Southern men to know that Cuba now is a slave country—that its acquisition would protect the South by preserving the equilibrium of the Union—and that unless acquired, sooner or later, through the machinations of England and France, slavery will cease to exist in the Island; sharing the fate of St. Domingo, it will become a black colony with all its malign influences at the very door of the South. It was in view of these and other scarcely less weighty considerations, that the administration of President Pierce, following the example of others which have preceded it, has labored with indefatigable zeal to obtain a transfer of the island to the United States. Its efforts have so far failed, and the question is, therefore, a vital paramount issue in the present canvass.

The proof of Fillmore's opposition to Cuba is found in the following clause in his message to Congress of December 6th, 1852:  
Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention in

virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Minister of France and England to be assured that the United States entertained no designs against Cuba; BUT THAT, ON THE CONTRARY, I SHOULD REGARD ITS INCORPORATION INTO THE UNION AT THE PRESENT TIME, AS FRAUGHT WITH SERIOUS PERIL." Declaring in his message that he was opposed to the acquisition of the Island, and voluntarily making known his views on the subject to our great European rivals, he used all his energies as President to intercept every movement tending to such a desirable result.

**THE ARREST OF GOV. QUITMAN.**—The high-handed proceedings against General Quitman while serving as Chief Magistrate of Mississippi, are too fresh in the public mind to require recital. To avoid a collision between the States and Federal authorities, and at the same time preserve untarnished the honor of the State, Quitman was forced to resign his office and appear before a federal tribunal in another State, on the mere suspicion of his cooperation with the Cuba patriots for the release of the Island from Spanish despotism. When the federal power had succeeded in impressing on the country, its opposition to the cause of Cuba, the prosecution against Gen. Quitman was dismissed for the want of a shadow of evidence against him.

**FILLMORE'S BLOODY PROCLAMATION.**—Unequaled for atrocity in language and spirit, is the celebrated proclamation of Fillmore in which he denounced as adventurer's for "robbery and plunder" the expedition of patriotic Americans who embarked in the cause of Cuban revolution, and suggested the barbarity which Spanish cruelty and cowardice practiced upon the slaughtered Citterden and his compatriots:

**THE DOCUMENT.**—Washington, April 25, 1851.—Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a Colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace, and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilt and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens especially the young and inconsiderate, into their WICKED SCHEMES, an ungrateful return for the benefit conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them. And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for PLUNDER AND ROBBERY, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our statutes, which declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with an such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct; and therefore I exhort good citizens, as they regard our national reputation—as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of our country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means to prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil and military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1851, and the 75th of the Independence of the United States.  
**MILLARD FILLMORE.**

By the President,  
**W. S. DERRICK,**  
Acting Secretary of State.  
Crittenden and his men were shot down like dogs on the Mexican plaza in the presence of the hooting menials of the Spanish crown, and the above document was the license under which the horrid, cowardly and infamous deed was done.

### In support of this grave charge, we adduce the testimony of ANDREW J. DONELSON.

When the news of the atrocious massacre reached Washington, Donelson wrote and published the following comments on the outrageous conduct of President Fillmore:

**CUBA AND THE FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION.**—Our readers will perceive that affairs on the Island of Cuba are yet in a state of uncertainty. It is useless for us to attempt to unravel the tangled skein of conflicting statements. But there is one fact about which there is no doubt. Who stands out, bold and prominent, from a bloody back-ground. Fifty of our citizens have been seized on the Gulf, carried to Havana, and shot within two hours—but little more than the time necessary to disembark them and march them to the place of execution. We have no hesitation in saying that the fifty men executed at Havana were not tried. They may have been tried in gross, and carried through a mock trial—nothing more was possible; and that was no more a trial than if they had been, each of them, shot as they walked from the Habanero to the shore. Let us ask, how could it happen that those fifty American citizens could have been tried, condemned, and executed, and yet the American people be left in doubt as to where they were taken—how they were taken—whether they were armed when taken? Again, we say the idea is preposterous; and we say so with more confidence, knowing that the National Intelligencer is too apt to err in its efforts to uphold and sustain the Spanish authority in Cuba.

All accounts agree that the American Consul at Havana did not interpose to prevent the hurried massacre in that city. It is stated that he excused himself from interfering by Mr. Fillmore's proclamation of the 25th of April last—two months and ten days before the rising in Cuba. The proclamation states that "there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States," intended for the invasion of Cuba, &c. The proclamation then asserts that "such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery." Truly, this was unnecessary. The administration believed, on the 25th of April, that a military expedition was about to be fitted out from our shores, and then went on to denounce the persons who might engage in such expedition as robbers and plunderers! WE FEEL NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT THIS PROCLAMATION EMBOLDENED THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES AS THEY WOULD HAVE BUTCHERED DUMB BEASTS, WITHOUT THIS PROCLAMATION, THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES WOULD NOT HAVE DARED TO PURSUE THE COURSE THEY HAVE PURSUED. Here we must again lament that the President should censure our citizens in advance, as robbers and plunderers, and proclaim to foreign powers that they might massacre them at pleasure. The followers of General Lopez embarked after an outbreak had taken place in Cuba, and a declaration of independence had been promulgated on that Island.

The outbreak took place, and the declaration promulgated on the 7th of July; yet on the 25th of April the President denounced all who should attempt to give effective aid to the Cuban patriots as robbers and plunderers! As soon as it was ascertained that the people of Cuba had turned on their oppressors, the Executive left Washington, leaving, at the same time, our interests in the Gulf unsecured. Why did he not issue a new proclamation suited to the new events? The organs of the Administration came to the rescue, denouncing our citizens as piratical marauders, and as enemies of the law of nations, thus urging and inciting the Spanish authorities to greater atrocities. Will the Intelligencer—will the Republic, in its official zeal—disclose to us the evidence on which they denounce our murdered citizens? Will they detail to us the evidence on which these men were brutally executed? Will they point us to the provisions or principle of the international law which calls for such barbarity? Will they undertake to answer the cogent reasoning of Mr. Webster's celebrated letter to Mr. Fox? No, indeed. Like certain professed philanthropists, their humanity is expended abroad; they have but little of the milk of human kindness for humble republicans—too much for the rotten monarchies of the Old World. Such is the fault of a diseased conservatism. It looks to the future with despair—to the present with indifference. It lives in the past only. Its soul is wedded to the things that are behind us; and whenever a despotism falls to the earth, such conservatism feels as if a dagger had been driven into its vitals.

It was in this style that Donelson bore testimony to the agency of Fillmore in the butchery of American citizens at Havana and arraigned him before the bar of public opinion.

Let us hear no more prating about Americans. The American who could thus authorize and sanction the brutal and savage murder, by Spanish hands, of fifty, noble and brave Americans, as robbers and plunderers, is unworthy of the name, much more the support of southern men. Vote for Fillmore and call yourselves Americans!