

THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS.

TERMS.—\$3 PER YEAR.

VOL. II.

CLINTON, LA. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

NO. 31.

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.

JAMES B. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CLINTON, LA.

WILL attend business in East and West Feliciana and St. Helena.

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.

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.

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.
Offices in Clinton, La. JAMES H. MUSE, a 14
D. C. HARDEE.

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: Opposite the Post Office.

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

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

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

april 14

DR. G. W. MAYERBERRY.
(LATE OF THE LOUISIANA INSANE ASYLUM.)
HAVING permanently located at the residence of Dr. LESLIE, respectfully offers his professional services to the neighborhood and surrounding country. He hopes, after an experience of twenty years in the practice of medicine and surgery to merit a liberal portion of patronage.

aug 9.

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 entrusted to them. jan 19

OAKLEY & 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 assignments 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
M. H. DOSSON. W. D. L. MCHAE.

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

J. R. DUFROcq,
Notary, Auctioneer, Collector, & General Agent,
BATON ROUGE, LA.,
Business promptly attended to. may 3

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.

LEGAL SALES.

The State of Louisiana, 7th District Court, No. 2136.

Parish of East Feliciana.

The State of Louisiana vs. C. T. Dunn, Adm'r. et al.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed in the above entitled suit by Honorable Court aforesaid, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in said parish on

The First Saturday of December, 1856,

at 11 o'clock a. m., all the rights title interest and claims of the defendant Fleming P. Duggins, in and the following described property to-wit:

A certain tract of land situated lying and being in the parish and State aforesaid on the waters of the Comite River, containing about eighty acres, bounded on the North by Dr. Duggins, South by a tract of land belonging to the Heirs of Dekey deceased, East by Mrs. Duart, and S. W. Rowley, West by Dr. Duggins and the Heirs of W. J. Boatner, it being the same tract of land acquired by said Duggins at a Probate Sale in the matter of the succession of John Bell, deceased, made by Geo. C. Comstock, Deputy Sheriff, at the Court House in said parish on the 6th day of November, 1852, together with all the improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash with the benefit of appraisement.
nov 1, 1856. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

PROBATE SALE.

The State of Louisiana, 7th District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, No. 2136.

Succession of Elizabeth Webb, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE of and by virtue of a commission directed to me from the Honorable Court aforesaid, I the undersigned auctioneer in and for said parish will expose to public sale to the last and highest bidder at the late residence of said deceased

On Thursday, the 11th day of December, 1856, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., the following described tract of land to-wit:

A certain tract of LAND situated in the parish aforesaid containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres, bounded on the North by land of Daniel Morgan, South by Alexander Courtney, West by lands of Morgan Morgan, and East by lands of Mrs. Lucy Morgan.

TERMS OF SALE.
A credit of one two and three years, the purchase price to bear eight per cent interest from the day of sale until paid. The payment to be secured by a mortgage importing a confession of judgement, the purchaser to give his note with approved personal security.
JAMES WELSH, Auctioneer.
November 8, 1856.

PROBATE SALE.

The State of Louisiana, 6th District Court, East Baton Rouge, No. 461.

In the matter of the succession of Daniel Holloway, deceased.

BY VIRTUE of an alias commission to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1856, at 12 o'clock A. M., the following property appertaining to said succession to-wit:

Six hundred and forty (640) Acres OF LAND, situated near Kellertown, in the Parish of East Feliciana, and bounded as follows: north, by lands of Judge Mc Ghee; south, by lands of Mrs. Gaudin; east, by lands of Josiah Bouton; west, by lands of H. Robinson, together with all the improvements, consisting of a dwelling house, gin house, and other buildings.

On the following terms and conditions, to-wit: One third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years with eight per cent interest from the day of sale, with mortgage and confession of judgement retained until the final payment of the purchase price, the purchaser to give notes for such sums that the whole may be divided into four equal shares among the heirs in order to close the succession.
nov 8, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The State of Louisiana, 7th District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, No. 2136.

Succession of Mrs. E. L. McAdams.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Frances T. Selden and his wife Mary L. Singletary, co-administrators of the estate of Eliza L. McAdams, deceased, have filed in this court a full and complete account of the Tutorship of Mrs. McAdams, deceased, with her four minor children in accordance with the judgment of the court, which will be homologated in thirty days unless legally opposed.

nov 8 1856 WM. PATTERSON, Clerk.

The State of Louisiana, 7th District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, No. 2136.

In the matter of the succession of Mrs. Eliza L. McAdams, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Frances T. Selden and his wife Mary L. Singletary, co-administrators of the estate of Mrs. E. L. McAdams, deceased, have filed in this court their final account of their administration of the aforesaid succession which will be homologated in thirty days from the publication of this notice unless legally opposed.

nov 8 1856 WM. PATTERSON, Clerk.

The State of Louisiana, 7th District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, No. 2750.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Bythell Haynes has filed in the Clerk's Office of the 7th District Court, his account as Liquidator of the affairs of the Clinton & Port Hudson Rail Road & Banking Company, which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice, unless legal opposition be made thereto.

oct 16, 1856 H. SKIPWITH, D'y Clerk.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE section of Land, situated in the Parish of East Feliciana, within five miles of the town of Clinton, with all the improvements necessary for comfort or convenience, and in good repair, it being the place on which the undersigned now resides.

Also a section of Land in the Parish of East Baton Rouge, near Greenwell Springs.

Both sections will be sold on reasonable terms.
sept 27 IRVINE BROWN.

SCHOOLS.

Silliman Female Collegiate Institute, CLINTON, LA.

THE next session will commence the first Monday of October, 6th inst., under the following board of instructors:

Rev. HENRY McDONALD, A. M., Principal.

Rev. HILBERT MOSLEY, A. M., Vice Principal.

Mrs. SALLIE MOSLEY, Matron.

Miss CORNELIA MOORE.

Miss ISABELLA JANE MOSLEY.

Miss WALTER ANN SLAUGHTER.

Mr. JULIUS KARALITS, Professor of Music.

Terms are the same as before.

Boarding, per session of five months, \$50 00

Washing, when done in the Institute, per doz 50

Tuition in the Primary department, 15 00

" " Academic " " 20 00

" " Collegiate " " 25 00

Music on the Piano or Guitar, 25 00

Vocal Music, each scholar per session, 2 50

Incidental expenses, 1 00

Either one of the Ancient or Modern languages, 10 00

any needle work, drawing and painting extra.

Boarders will be expected to provide their own bedding, lights, towels etc. Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the day of entrance to the end of the session. The charge for Music and other branches for which there is an extra fee, will be made from the time of commencing such extra branch to the end of the session. Deductions will not be made for discontinuance or absence except in cases of protracted sickness. Persons not entered as regular pupils can receive lessons in Music, French or any other branch, on the same terms as pupils, though only in the Institute.

HENRY McDONALD,
Clinton, La., Oct. 18, 1856.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October, 1856, in the building situated West North West corner of the public square, in the town of Clinton, La.

The course of Study will be liberal and extensive, but not voluminous, as the object is not to persevere in a multiplicity of books in the short time usually allotted to education; but to present the pupil with such authors as most thoroughly inculcate a practical education. Aware that very material injury has been done to education in the South, by many of the current school-books of the day, professing to teach so much with so little labor on the part of teacher and pupil, the Principal has used great care in the selection of his texts, knowing that what we have gained in facility, by the use of these books, we have lost in thoroughness. It requires industry and application on the part of the teacher, and unwearied application on the part of the pupil, to effect good scholarship.

The System of Teaching is the result of experience, and most studiously avoids all those novel abridgements in grammar, in which the pupil is promised a rapid, but not a thorough progress. Great care will be taken to avoid any thing like rote; also, to adapt the studies to the capacities and destination of the pupil. Each recitation will be attended with analysis and explanations; and in no case will a pupil be allowed to leave a text before evincing a thorough knowledge of its subject. No games or regular exercises will be imposed, as experience shows that pleasure loses its zest so soon as it becomes a duty; but the pupils, as the grounds are spacious, will be allowed to enjoy such amusements as comport with health, manliness and propriety.

The Government will be kind and humane, yet rigidly and impartially enforced. Punishments will be inflicted in no case where ambition can be superinduced; to effect which, a monthly report of the standing and scholarship of each pupil will be sent to parents and guardians.

The number of pupils will be limited. The tuitions will be three, four and five dollars per month, payable in advance, and no pupil can enter for a less period than a session of five months. Each pupil will be expected to furnish his own chair. It is necessary that pupils enter at the commencement of the session. Pupils who ride from the country will be allowed the privilege of stabling their horses on the premises. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood or in town at reasonable prices.

WM. A. HILL, A. M.

CLINTON MALE SCHOOL.

S. CLINTON will open a school in the town of Clinton on Monday the 6th October, at the School House formerly occupied by E. D. Craig and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

TERMS.
For teaching in the Primary and English department, \$2.00 per scholar per month. For Latin, Mathematics, \$4.00 per month per scholar.
No scholar taken for less than the expiration of the quarter, and no deduction made for time lost except in case of protracted illness.
october 4, 1856.

UNION HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale this well known establishment, situate in the town of Clinton, Parish of East Feliciana, La., formerly conducted by R. C. Garman, and now under the management of Evans White.

The Hotel is a large, spacious building, and is in a state of good repair, with all the outbuildings requisite for carrying on the business. Attached is a large and commodious stable.

The location is an excellent one, and the patronage of the House has always been good. Persons desirous of embarking in this line of business would find it to their interest to call and examine the premises. Apply at my residence, or to John McVea, Esq., at the town of Clinton, for terms of sale.

sept 13 JOHN F. McKENNELLY.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

760 ACRES, situated in Bossier parish, on Willow Church Bayou, two miles from Red River, and 12 miles above Shreveport—all cotton land of the best quality, and all arable. 200 acres in good state of cultivation, and 150 acres denuded, and easily prepared. Common dwelling, negro cabins, good well and spring. Plenty of wild lands 20 miles above on Red River, which can be had on good terms. For information apply to A. D. PALMER, Esq. an 39 W. M. DOLLES.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A LARGE supply of French, English, and American, cap, letter, record, legal cap, account, and note paper, of every style and quality, envelopes, visiting and printing cards, wafers and sealing-wax, pens and pencils, ink-stands &c. &c., also a large supply of school books of every description, and a few choice selections of poetical and standard works, bibles, hymn books &c. &c., just received and for sale at the drug store of NORWOOD TILDON.

GLASSES FOR SALE BY D'ARMOUX.

The Feliciana Democrat.

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 PRESIDENT ELECT, AND THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The following timely and ably-written article, from the New York Journal of Commerce, will be read with peculiar interest:

The President elect has the advantage of commanding the confidence of his political opponents, in his admitted possession of the various qualifications requisite for a successful administration of the government. A prominent actor in the political history of his time, Mr. Buchanan's experience of affairs has endowed him with the amplest knowledge of the policy of the government, of the circumstances connected with the origin and controlling the progress of that policy, and of those more recently developed influences which are likely to affect its prosecution. The policy of the United States government was inaugurated with the adoption of the constitution. It had its origin in the experience of national dishonor, and individual suffering and discontent, under a confederation feeble and inefficient, because loose and disjointed. It wanted the compactness requisite for strength. Powerless to execute its own decrees, it could not raise a revenue sufficient to meet its obligations, nor maintain a force adequate to the public defence and protection. A perilous experience of its incompetency impelled the "people of the United States" to adopt the constitution under which we live, "in order to form a more perfect Union. This is declared to be the object for which the constitution of the United States was ordained and established, in the preamble to that instrument. The policy then imparted to the government by the people who constituted it was a Union policy. The sagacity and patriotism of that day discerned the true remedy for the evils which oppressed the people, and applied it in constructing a government based upon the firm foundation of a compact Union. That Union comprehended within its limits a narrow territory and a sparse population compared with the growth of which it was the germ. But it was large enough to comprise great varieties of soil and climate, and a corresponding diversity of pursuits and interests. Therefore, it required great wisdom to devise a basis on which it could be formed, with the conditions requisite to secure to it durability and permanence. And when that basis had been arranged, there still remained the task of obtaining the assent to it of communities separated by distance, and still more by dissentient views. Concession and personal sacrifice were largely demanded, and self-interests is a formidable barrier for conviction to overcome. But the spirit of a disinterested patriotism prevailed, and the constitution was adopted. It operated with a magic influence to educe order out of confusion. Commerce expanded, agriculture was remunerated, manufacturing industry began to thrive, an ample revenue flowed into the public treasury, and the growing power of the country, and the advancing prosperity of the people, vindicated the wisdom and hallowed the services of the founders of the republic. It then became the policy of the government to seek to perpetuate these blessings. Emanating as they did from "a more perfect Union," that policy required a course of action directed to the task of cementing and consolidating the Union of the States. This was to be accomplished by reconciling conflicting interests, by maintaining the prompt, equal, and impartial execution of law and administration of justice, and by extending the benefit of the means provided for the common protection, so as to secure from molestation and injury, and to shield from danger, every citizen of the United States. In reviewing the legislation of the country, it becomes apparent that these are the beneficent principles upon which its government has been conducted; and the progressive development of its resources, the rapid increase of its population, the vast expansion of its territory, and the strength of its moral and material power, attest the value of the policy that has prevailed, and encourage to perseverance in its pursuit. Of this policy Mr. Buchanan is the representative. To secure its continuance he has been elected to the presidency of the United States. The danger that it might be imperilled by a preponderance of sectional influence impelled the party that have borne him into power to select for the Executive of their will a man of tested prudence, ability, and patriotic devotion. Equally in the circumstances attending his election, and in the political education and character of the man, we have assur-

ance in respect to the policy of his administration. Associated in public life by the common link of a zealous patriotism with all the great statesmen who have illustrated the country's annals during the last forty years, he possesses a perfect familiarity with their opinions; and so far as their views were impressed upon affairs, he has the light of observation and experience to guide him in selecting the means to be employed in achieving the end to which all have aimed—that of promoting their country's prosperity, greatness, and glory. Starting under such auspices as these considerations indicate, we look for four years of prudent, cautious, and conservative government, conducted with scrupulous respect for the just claims and constitutional rights of all sections of the Union, and attended with the happiest results in the prevalence of domestic tranquillity, the promotion of the general welfare, and in the tendency of such an administration to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosperity."

THE UNION AND SLAVERY.

All danger of a dissolution of the Union is over. Slavery will hereafter be, as it always should have been, the strongest bond and cement of Union. Slavery makes North and South mutually dependent; makes the one a market for the products of the other. In its absence, trade, intercourse and commerce between the two sections would cease, because the pursuits and products of each would be the same. In such event they would become rivals and competitors, and injure, instead of benefiting each other. Each section would be poor and half civilized, for it is slave products that create the wealth, the trade and manufactures, and supply half the necessities and luxuries of the North and South. We should all sink down together, to what Mexico and South America have become. The old Spaniards who settled those countries were, in all respects, the equals of any men, then in Christendom—and despite of Spanish despotism, the present Cubans, who retain negro slavery, are a very refined and civilized people. Black slavery gives character and support to all the civilization, the habits, customs and manners of Western Europe and our America. Since the unsuccessful emancipation in Jamaica, England sees and feels this. It begins to be seen and felt throughout our Union—but especially in the border States, whether slaveholding or non slaveholding. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri were almost abolition States, thirty years ago. Their zeal for slavery now rivals that of the most Southern States.

So the inhabitants of New Jersey, and of the Southern parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are better affected towards slavery than those farther North. Negro slavery is becoming popular as it becomes known. Able writers in the South have suddenly sprung up, who will make it universally known. On all hands it is admitted to be a highly conservative political element in society. It restrains within the bonds of decency and morality, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion, and makes these liberties blessings, instead of curses. It exercises a conservative influence over the action of the Federal Government, and thus will preserve the Union and benefit equally North and South. It elevates the laboring class at the North by leaving to them manufactures, commerce and the mechanic arts, and at the same time supplies them with half the comforts and luxuries of life. The capitalists of the North see in this institution the best preventative of that growing spirit of agrarianism, socialism and communism which threatens their property. The philosophy that sustains slavery will sustain their possessions; the opposite philosophy, that of abolition, already boldly and loudly proposes to sweep those possessions away.

The extension of negro slavery would cheapen the comforts and necessities of life, and advance the well being of all classes at the North. The equal division of all lands, as the abolitionists propose, would ruin every one.

Public opinion—the public opinion of all Christendom—is invoked by the South, to set the slavery question in Kansas and all other territories. The proposition is a fair one, yet the abolitionists, who boast of their respect for public opinion and free discussion, reject the proposition. Reject it, because they say if slavery gets foothold, however small, in a territory, it will never be abolished. This is true now, yet, in 1800, more than six per cent. of the population of New Jersey were slaves, but public opinion was opposed to slaveholding, and she found no difficulty in abolishing it. Now, Delaware does not own half so many slaves in proportion to population as New Jersey did then; yet Delaware clings to slavery.

We write this article thus early after the election, (which, of itself, is another striking evidence of the growing popularity of negro slavery,) to show that negro slavery and Union must stand or fall together, and that in talking of disunion, in event of Fremont's election, we were but pointing out its inevitable consequence and administering salutary warning. Thus we were advocating the cause of Union, whilst those who talked of submission were disunionists of the worst character.

To the honor of Mr. Fillmore, although living in a Northern State, he had the wisdom to