

THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS.

TERMS.—\$3 PER YEAR.

VOL. II.

CLINTON, LA. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

NO. 42.

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,**
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. 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 Nonwood Tildon. Residence, house formerly occupied by Dr. Wm. Stone, deceased, and more recently, by J. G. Kilbourne, Clinton La., December 12, 1856.

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

april 14

HARRIS & LEVI,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 39 CARONDELLET 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 consignments entrusted to their care. a 14

M. H. DOSSON. W. D. L. MCRAE.
M. H. DOSSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,
NO. 38, UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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

NORWOOD TILDON,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY AND DEALER
IN BOOKS & STATIONERY.

A WELL selected assortment of Toys, Perfumery, and Fancy Goods.
Music and musical Instruments,
Pains, Oil, Lead, and Varnish,
Brushes of all kinds,
Fine Cutlery, Razors, and Soap.
april 12 **BRICK ROW CLINTON, LA.**

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

B. LYONS, North side of the Public Square, Clinton, La., has just received a handsome assortment of
Silk millinery goods, straw goods,
Silk and fancy bonnets,
Dress, cap, and head dresses,
French flowers, feathers,
White and colored kid and silk gloves, &c., &c.
A complete stock of all the above goods constant, ly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price.

SHEET MUSIC—A new supply of sheet music to the Piano and Guitar, for sale by
march 15 **NAUMAN & STRAUSS.**

LEGAL SALES.

PROBATE SALE.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 175.
In the matter of Mary Jackson, wife, vs. Elisha Jackson, her husband.

BY VIRTUE of an order and in pursuance of a commission directed to me from the Honorable Court aforesaid I will expose to sale at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, before the Court House, in the town of Clinton, parish aforesaid, on **SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, 1857,** at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. the following described property to-wit:

The homestead tract of land containing about one thousand (1000) acres, bounded on the north by lands of Joseph M. Young, on the east by lands of S. B. Kent, south by lands of Dr. Covert and A. E. Jackson, and west by lands of J. R. and A. E. Jackson.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.
JAMES WELSH, Auctioneer.
January 24, 1857.

At the same time and place will be sold the following described negroes, to-wit:
Negro man **GEORGE**, aged fifty years,
" woman **JENNY**, aged forty-six years,
" boy **NELSON**, aged eleven years,
" woman **RACHEL**, aged 26 years,
" girl **GUSTA**, aged seventeen years,
" woman **NANCY**, aged forty years,
(house servant),
" girl **DINAH**, aged eight years.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.
JAMES WELSH, Auctioneer.
January 24, 1857.

PROBATE SALE.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 2795.

In the matter of the community between Nathaniel Cobb, deceased, and his surviving wife, Flora Cobb, in PURSUANCE of an order to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid I will sell at public auction at the residence of Mrs. Flora Cobb, in said parish, on

TUESDAY, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to-wit:

Three certain tracts of land situated in said parish of East Feliciana, one of said tracts containing (114) one hundred and fourteen acres, known as the place entered by Nathaniel Cobb, One containing (320) three hundred and twenty acres, known as the Smith tract, and the other containing (640) six hundred and forty acres, known as the Nettles place being so much of the land in community between Nathaniel Cobb, deceased, and his surviving wife, Flora Cobb, and which said surviving wife has renounced to children of the marriage.

TERMS OF SALE.
Seven eighths (7/8) of the amount on a credit of one two and three years from the first of January, A. D. 1857, in equal installments, the purchase price to bear eight per cent per annum interest after maturity until paid, the payments to be secured by approved personal security, and a mortgage impoving a confession of judgment to be retained on the property by the Recording of the Process Verbal in the mortgage Record of the parish of East Feliciana, and for the one eighth (1/8) being the portion of some minor children, the terms will be made known on the day of sale. **B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.**
January 24, 1857.

PROBATE SALE.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 1751.

In the matter of the succession of M. W. Clark, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Honorable Court aforesaid to me directed, I will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in the town of Clinton parish aforesaid, on

TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property to-wit:

Negro Boy by the name of **GEORGE**, aged about 14 years, of black color.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.
B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.
Jan. 31, 1857.

PROBATE SALE.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 1751.

In the matter of the succession of Wm. F. Gayle.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Honorable Court aforesaid to me directed I will sell at public auction at the residence of Mr. Turbeville, in this parish, on

TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1857, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property appertaining to said succession to-wit:

Negro Woman **BETSY**, aged 35 years, and her four children, viz:
Boy **WILSON**, aged 14 years,
Girl **ELVIRA**, aged 11 years,
Boy **LAWSON**, aged 4 years,
Boy **HENRY**, aged 2 years.

TERMS OF SALE.
One fourth cash, the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, with eight per cent interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by approved personal security and a special mortgage retained on the property.
B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.
Feb. 7, 1857.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
THE SUBSCRIBER having fitted up the house, next above his principal store, for the purpose of keeping an extensive assortment of
LADIES' SHOES,
takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving, Ladies' Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., from the pegged Brogue suitable for school and every day wear, to the most delicate white kid and satin slippers, which he offers at such prices as will induce an inspection.
North side of the public square.
nov 29 **B. LYONS.**

CIGARS! CIGARS!!!
JUST RECEIVED, a superior lot of Havana cigars, the best ever brought to this place. If you doubt it call and try.
B. MOSES.
jan. 24, 1857.

12 DOZ. GUM OVER SHOES, received and for sale at
B. LYONS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 433.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Irvin Brown, administrator of the estate of Redden Brown, deceased, has filed in this Court, his third account of administration, which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice unless legal objection be filed thereto.
ROBT. D. PATRICK, D'y. Clerk.
January 31, 1857.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 32.

Succession of John E. Phares.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that John McKewen, administrator of the estate of the said John E. Phares, deceased, has filed in this Court an account of his administration of the aforesaid succession, which will be homologated in thirty days from the publication of this notice unless legally opposed.
jan. 31, 1857. **WM. PATTERSON, Clerk.**

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 1674.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mrs. M. C. Bennett, administratrix of the estate of Bartholomew Bennett, deceased, has filed in this Court a second account of her administration of the same, which will be homologated in ten days after the publication of this notice unless legally opposed.
ROBERT D. PATRICK, D'y. Clerk.
January 24, 1857.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 1761.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that G. Koch has filed in this Court an account of his administration of the succession of Henry Kannis, deceased, which will be homologated in ten days from the publication of this notice unless legally opposed.
ROBERT D. PATRICK, D'y. Clerk.
January 24, 1857.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 2114.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Wm. Sandell has filed in this Court an account of his administration of the succession of Elisha Wallard, deceased, which will be homologated in thirty days from the publication of this notice unless legally opposed.
Jan. 10, 1857. **WM. PATTERSON, Clerk.**

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court,
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA, No. 354.

In the matter of the succession of William Stewart, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mary Stewart has filed in this Court a provisional account of her administration of said estate, which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice unless legally opposed.
Jan. 3, 1857. **A. COOK, D'y. Clerk.**

NOTICE.
Succession of William W. Beauchamp.
PERSONS having claims against the above estate are hereby requested to present them duly authenticated, to my attorney, John McVea, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
MARY BEAUCHAMP, Tutrix.
January 3, 1857.

NOTICE.
Succession of Stephen Pierce.
PERSONS having claims against said succession are hereby requested to present them duly authenticated to me and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
T. M. SMITH, Adm'r.
Jan. 10, 1857.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of A. A. Cornelius, are hereby requested to present them immediately to the undersigned.
JOHN McVEA
Attorney for the heirs of Diana Cornelius.
Jan. 10, 1857.

INTERESTING NOTICE

TAX PAYERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have received the State and Parish Tax Roll of the Parish of East Feliciana for the year 1856, and also the blank licenses for trades and professions, both of which I shall proceed to collect, strictly in conformity with the law. I feel satisfied that the tax-payers of the Parish will feel as much pleasure in calling upon me at my office and forking over the amount of their tax, as I do in giving public notice to this notice; as I am willing to suppose that they will do all they can to save me trouble, and for the honor of the Parish.
Sheriff's office, Clinton, Jan. 24th, 1857.
B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

PROPERTY SALES.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
760 ACRES, situated in Bossier parish, on W. 1/2 low Chute 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. aug 30 **W. M. DOLES.**

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE well-ripened offers for sale a tract of land, four miles north of the town of Jackson, containing about five hundred and fifty acres. About one hundred acres of the tract is cleared and under fence, it is well timbered and has a fine spring of cold water upon it.
TERMS.
Two thousand dollars, payable as follows: \$400 cash, 400 in one year, 400 in two years, 400 in three years, and 400 in four years, all bearing eight per cent interest from day of sale until paid, and a mortgage retained upon the land until final payment of purchase price.
For further particulars, apply to my agent, D. C. Hardee. [not 18] **JOHN LOMBARD.**

TOMB STONES, Mausoleums, Monuments, Tombs, HEAD AND FOOT STONES.
G. B. & E. ENOCHS, would call the attention of those in want of any of the above articles; that they have arrived at Bayou Sara, with a large variety of manufacturers in Philadelphia, of Italian and American marble.
All orders left with W. W. Chapman, at Clinton, will meet with prompt attention. nov 29

STONE WARE—Jugs, cans, and pans, just received by
D'ARMOUD.

The Feliciana Democrat.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

The following are the concluding remarks of Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, delivered in the House of Representatives, Thursday, January 15, 1857.

I approach now, Mr. Chairman, the second branch of my argument, viz: the ability of the South to establish and maintain a separate and independent government. Stigmatized by Northern legislation and disparaged by Northern purists, it is well to examine the resources of the South and her self-sustaining capacity. It is well, too, that the South should examine them for her own sake, for she is driving down the darkling tide of events to the moment when she will have to take her own safety into her own hands. This Hall yet rings with insolent and unfraternal homilies against her honor, character, and morality; and the statute book is crowded with acts of oppressive legislation against her. What single blessing has this Government bestowed upon the South? Has it covered her with wealth? Has it embalmed her in honor? Has it guarded her peace? Has it shielded her from the incendiary? No, it has done none of these; but through oppressive legislation it has confiscated the property of her citizens; and through the hands of the fanatic, it has applied the torch to their dwellings. Threatened, then, with a belt of fire, and exposed to the ravages of abolitionism, the South may and should look to her own resources.

What, then, make up the power of a nation? Population, territory, commercial facilities, and the value of her material productions. What is the number of the population of the South? There are within her limits more than eleven millions of inhabitants, four times as many as inhabited the original Thirteen Colonies, when they won their independence from the mother country. With more than seven millions of whites, and four millions of African slaves to till her soil, even amid the exigencies of war can she not defend her territory from invasion, and protect her flag from insult against all comers? Is there danger of insurrection? Did the slaves of the South rise against their masters in the war of the Revolution, when her soil was scourged with civil strife, when master was arrayed against master, and when British armies, encamped upon her plains, offered them their flag, and urged them to rebellion? No. Wives and daughters were guarded by their brawny arms and unflinching loyalty, while husbands and fathers, far away in the tangled swamp, and on the rocky mountain top, were fighting the enemy. In the Revolution, British emissaries failed to excite the Southern slaves to insurrection, and the emissaries of Yankee philanthropy will fail as signally now; for it is a historical fact, that more slaves have been stolen from us since the organization of the Government, in one month, by our Northern brethren, than were soiced away by the British during the whole revolutionary war.

Does the South, then, lack physical power to establish and maintain an independent Government? If the United Colonies in '76 could establish and maintain an independent Government against the mightiest Power, with less than three millions of people, cannot the South do it now with more than eleven millions?

Is the South (I mean the slave States) weak in territory? She now embraces nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-four square miles, exclusive of Kansas, while there was but eight hundred and five thousand four hundred and forty-two square miles within the limits of the original Thirteen Colonies. Then, four-fifths of her soil was untraded by the whites, and savage foes lurked in every wilderness. Now, industry and her arts are scattered all through her limits, and her whole surface is breeding wealth, while no foes ferment within her midst. Her geographical area is greater than that of the mightiest nations which have ruled the world since the dawn of civilization; and around her are falling Governments whose fragments are within her grasp.

What, then, does she want of territorial power to establish and maintain an independent Government? Does the South lack facilities for commercial intercourse? Look at the following table, and tell me what more she wants:

Table showing the shore line of States on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico.

States.	Shore line of coast washed by sea.	Shore lines of coast washed by bays, sounds, &c.	Shore line of rivers to the head of tide.	Total sea coast, and shore of bays, sounds, &c.	Total sea coast, and shores of bays, sounds, &c., and of rivers to head of tide.
Maine.	427	1,598	427	2,025	2,453
New Hampshire.	13	37	24	50	74
Massachusetts.	209	865	832	1,074	1,996
Rhode Island.	55	153	232	208	440
Connecticut.	14	239	1,074	553	1,327
New York.	114	886	1,037	1,900	2,937
New Jersey.	118	792	151	820	971
Pennsylvania.	—	—	156	—	156
Delaware.	29	136	566	165	671
Maryland.	44	1,098	3,491	1,052	4,453

Virginia.	148	735	1,090	893	2,573
North Carolina.	209	1,549	932	1,848	2,780
South Carolina.	192	356	708	548	1,356
Georgia.	76	410	468	486	954
Florida.	1,020	3,005	860	4,025	4,885
Alabama.	33	284	313	217	630
Mississippi.	42	206	137	248	285
Louisiana.	616	1,595	936	2,211	3,147
Texas.	353	1,284	432	1,637	2,969

Total. 14,286 18,851 33,137
Total Northern, 2,334 miles.
Total Southern, 23,803 "
33,137

Number of harbors in the different States on the coast, and the principal ones on rivers to the head of tide. [Incomplete.]

States.	Number of harbors, (not including all upon rivers.)
Maine.	52
New Hampshire.	3
Massachusetts.	51
Rhode Island.	7
Connecticut.	32
New York.	27
New Jersey.	14
Pennsylvania.	3
Delaware.	3
Maryland.	11
Virginia.	22
North Carolina.	52
South Carolina.	21
Georgia.	15
Florida.	66
Alabama.	4
Mississippi.	10
Louisiana.	33
Texas.	12

Total. 428
The table of harbors is incomplete, but the full table will only increase the number of those of the South, and show her still greater relative superiority. A line of sea coast skirts her, harbors indent her coast, and magnificent rivers give access to every portion of her territory. The ocean highway is at her feet, and ample rivers bear the products of her soil and industry to that maritime highway where fleets of merchantmen congregate. With railroads and rivers traversing every portion of her territory—with safe and ample harbors indenting her coasts, and with her shores washed by the ocean, what does the South lack of more facilities for transportation? Nothing—literally nothing. If, then, she established an independent and separate Government, would she be shut out from intercourse with the world by reason of her geographical position? Her thousands of miles of sea-coast and rivers give the answer. She is throughout her whole extent by the act of God, in contact with the commercial world. All through her runs a great commercial nerve.

The South, then, does not want people, or territory, or commercial facilities to establish an independent Government, does she lack material resources?

Let us turn to the statistics of exportation, and see which section furnishes them. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report, sets down the exportation of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, at \$266,438,051. Of this amount, cotton, which is exclusively from the South, furnishes \$128,382,351; tobacco gives \$12,221,843, and rice yields \$2,390,233—both of which, also, are exclusively southern; bread-stuffs and provisions are estimated at \$77,686,455; products of the forest, at \$10,694,184; of manufactures, at \$30,970,992; of the sea, at \$3,356,797. Now take \$128,382,351 for the value of cotton, and \$12,221,843 for tobacco, and \$2,390,233 for rice, which are exclusively southern staples, and we have the sum of \$142,994,427, which the South contributes to the exportation of the country in three staple products, which, in the Union, are only raised within her limits. But her contribution does not stop here. Of the \$77,686,455 furnished by breadstuffs and provisions, she contributed, at least, \$25,000,000; of the products of the forest, in the shape of lumber, &c., she contributed about \$5,000,000, or one-half of the exportation. These \$30,000,000 added to the \$142,994,427, which we have already shown was furnished by cotton, tobacco, and rice, make up \$172,994,427, out of the \$266,438,051, to which the whole domestic exportation amounts. This would leave \$93,443,624, for the domestic exportation from all the free States. But this is more than they are entitled to. Of the \$30,970,992 contributed by domestic manufactures, at least \$10,000,000 is the value of the raw material now grown at the South. This leaves only \$83,443,624 as the contribution of the free States, against \$172,994,427 as the contribution of the southern or slave States to the domestic exportation of the country.

It will thus be seen that the South furnishes more than two thirds of the exportation of the Union, and this in spite of the oppressive action of the Federal Government. Although for years she has been fighting for her life, she has brought into being and sustained that commerce which now whitens every ocean and carries our flag over every water. What has been the financial action of the Government towards her? Heavy duties have been laid upon those articles which she consumed, while those which entered into the manufactures of the North have been mostly upon the free list. By an invidious discrimination Northern prosperity has been built up at the expense of the South. To protect Northern industry oppressive duties have been laid upon articles necessary to the South; while, through these