

THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS.

TERMS.—\$3 PER YEAR.

VOL. I.

CLINTON, LA. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

NO. 43.

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,
Notary Public and Auctioneer,
CLINTON, LA.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Office: Opposite the Post Office.

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.

HENRY HAWFORD,
Justice of the Peace & Notary Public,
CLINTON, LA.
Office on the North side of the Public Square

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.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
JOSEPH KOHN, M. D., of the Medical College of Vienna, has located himself in CLINTON, LA., and respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery to the public. He is prepared with all surgical instruments necessary for the country.
For the present he may be found at the office of Dr. DeLony. Jan 31 1857. 6m

T. O'CALLAGHAN,
Tailor,
JACKSON, LA.
April 11

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 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. DUFROCQ,
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,
Paints, Oil, Lead, and Varnish,
Brushes of all kinds,
Fine Cutlery, Razors, and Soap.
April 12 BRICK ROW CLINTON, LA.

D. KERNAGHAN & Co.,
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

LEGAL SALES.

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 3d day of March,
A. D. 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property to said succession viz:
Negro Boy by the name of **GEORGE,** aged about 14 years, of black color.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash.
Jan. 31, 1857. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

PROBATE SALE.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court.
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. No. 2824.
In the matter of the succession of Wm. F. Gayle, deceased.

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.
Feb. 7, 1857. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

PROBATE SALE.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court.
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. No. 2515.
In the matter of the succession of Samuel L. Watson, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE of an order and commission to me directed in the above entitled cause, from the Honorable Court aforesaid, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the Court House in said parish, on
TUESDAY, the 17th day of March,
A. D. 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property appertaining to said succession, to-wit:
The negro woman **ELLEN,** aged about 21 years, and her child **PHEBE,** aged about 6 years.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, provided said slaves bring their appraisment, and if they do not bring their appraisment, they will be immediately resold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser will be required to give note with approved personal security, bearing eight per cent interest from the day of sale until paid, and a mortgage importing a confession of judgment to be retained until the final payment of the purchase price and interest.
Feb 14 1857. B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 7th District Court.
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. No. 633.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Irvine Brown, administrator of the estate of Rodden 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 opposition be filed thereto.
ROBT. D. PATRICK, D'y. Clerk.
January 31, 1857.

NOTICE.
Succession of Jno. A. Beckham.
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.
CALVIN SMITH, Administrator.
Feb. 7, 1857.

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 will present them duly authenticated to me, and those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
Jan. 10, 1857. T. M. SMITH, Adms.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Diana 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
TO
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 taxes, as I do in giving publicity 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.

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

PROPERTY SALES.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
760 ACRES, situated in Bossier parish, on Willow 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 deadened, 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. aug30 W. M. DOLES.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE undersigned 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. [set 18] JOHN LOIBARD.

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

F. C. KIRLINGER'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 art. Complete Sets of Apparatus furnished at reasonable rates.
All are invited to call up and examine specimens.—52

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public of the town of Clinton and surrounding country, that they continue the Daguerreian and Ambrotype Gallery lately occupied by Mr. McClure above the store of G. A. Neafus; they particularly invite the public to call and examine their new process of oil painted Ambrotypes. Those desirous, may obtain life size portraits on canvass; any number of Photographic duplicates provided either plain or colored in oil.
MOORE & COHEN.
January 17, 1857.

MR. H. M. ROGERS having arrived in town, will commence a class in vocal and instrumental music, in a few days. Those desirous of joining will please apply immediately; he can be found at the store of G. A. Neafus. He will also give private lessons on the Piano, Melodion, Violin, or in singing.
TERMS.—\$10 for a course of 20 lessons, on either of the above instruments, \$15 for a course of 20 lessons on either of the above instruments, and vocal music combined. \$5 for a course of 13 lessons in vocal music, when a class is formed.
Mr. Rogers will also repair all kinds of instruments and tune Pianos in the very best manner.
Jan 31

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 constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

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 Brogan 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.
B. LYONS,
Nov 29 North side of the public square.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has just returned from New Orleans with a full and selected stock of groceries and Provisions, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices and to suit his customers and the public generally. The stock has been selected by him self and therefore has taken great caution to buy nothing but the very best articles the market could afford. Persons would therefore do justice to themselves to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
He is also prepared to furnish Balls, Soirees, Weddings and Dinner parties on the most accommodating terms and in the best style, as he has engaged the best workmen from the city, who has had long experience in the confectionary business.
Thinking his friends and the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Parishes generally, for the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, he assures them no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.
nov 1 B. MOSES.

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

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WE are in possession of the patent right to sell these cases in the Parish of East Feliciana.
Feb 23 BUTLER & KOCH.

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

The Feliciana Democrat.

EXEMPTION OF HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS FROM SALE UNDER EXECUTION

A good bill is now in progress before our Legislature. It is that intended to exempt from seizure one slave and her offsprings, (if a female.)

The adversaries of the bill either wilfully misconstrue its effects or else are overlooking the highly moral and beneficial tendency which such a law would have in the relative position of master and slave, in a political as well as in a social point of view.

Let self-styled utilitarians deny as much as they please the necessity of bringing all a man's effects within the reach of his creditors, yet, no man, read and versed in the moral and actual history of slavery will for one moment admit that the title which a man claims over another, is to be assimilated to that he possesses in any other real or personal property.

Going back to the ages which even preceded the light of Christianity, we find that the most enlightened states of Greece, even when permitting the most cruel treatments to be inflicted on their slaves, yet never allowed them to pass from the hands of their master, except when by some sudden political revolution, the whole of his property was forfeited to the state and himself ostracized.

In Rome, where even the very body of the debtor was the common pledge of his creditors, no law can be found which assimilated slaves to personal property—they passed from the hand of their master only by his own will, or by the fiction of law called "dimittio capite," or in other words, when, by some cause or another, their master was himself losing his status—and all his civic rights transferred to some other person—but in all cases, and even in case of insolvency, when done by amount, a mere formality, or a few sacramental words were sufficient to sever the ties which bound master and servant together. In fact, the relation existing between these two classes, (for they were so termed by the censors,) was of a strictly political character, as Justinian himself informs us in his commentaries on that institution. If from the state of servitude we follow the slave into that of emancipation, we find that this emancipation did not sever the ties which mutual habit and a life often passed together, had established between the master and his slave, who respectively became "patron and client," under which title a reciprocal duty was required, and a compact of mutual assistance formed, which, if forgotten or neglected by the manumitted, at once restored over him the rights of his master. This power was like that of the father over his children, and in fact, the whole household of a Roman citizen, including his slaves and his clients, was included in one general mass, which he governed as "Pater Familias."

The object of such relation being created is obvious—slave property cannot be, under the most rigid interpretation, placed on an equal footing with such other passive property as chattels or real estate. Like Shylock's Jew, it has certain moral and physical instincts, wants and passions, which no state of society can control, and it is the boast of the Southern slave owner, that he has ministered to those wants in such a manner as to have by degrees raised the situation of the black man to a level of civilization which may, in future ages, perhaps qualify him for self-government.

What will then be the effect of the bill now proposed? Is it not to strengthen and endear the reciprocal ties which exist between the master and the slave, who, being aware that no act of the former, unless with his own free and uncontrolled will, can force him to spend the remainder of his days out of the home and family where from infancy his affections have centered?

Who has not seen, with tears, the deep agony with which the lovely child whom the faithful slave has nursed and "raised," kissing her sun-burnt cheeks, when the stern arm of the Sheriff snatches her from her master, to satisfy the debt which he improvidently contracted? And what are, in general, the feelings of those slaves when sold into strange masters, separated from their early associations? These feelings are, at best, complete indifference, discouragement, when not perhaps breaking out in open resistance. This will breed amongst us a slave-holding community, a body of happy, contented slaves, resembling in their attachment to their master, the devoted yet independent liege-man of the Scottish Chief, which should be the object of every judicious law-giver, chiefly when we perceive that the nature of our southern agriculture and of our staple productions, cotton and sugar, gives us already too great a tendency to monopolize land as well as slavery in a few hands, thereby disinteresting a great mass of our fellow-citizens in the welfare and ultimate fate of that population. Every one is aware that although the slave population of Louisiana is daily increasing, yet the number of slave-holders is decreasing in an alarming ratio.—Whenever in our country parishes, where large sugar and cotton plantations are located, a man of small means and large family dies possessed of a few slaves, the high price set upon those slaves by their wealthy neighbor, prevents the heirs from even bidding against

him, and finally, by a slow progress of agglomeration, the slave and even the landed property concentrates itself within the few instead of disseminating itself amongst the many—and we are at once struck with the glaring fact that a barefaced abolitionist is residing amongst us, preaching his perverting doctrines and his hypocritical philanthropy, without exciting more than a passing rebuke.

This should not be. Look at the Western or farming States, where, although the slave population is much inferior in number to that of the South, and where you hardly ever hear of a man possessed of more than ten or twenty slaves, the diffusion of slavery, notwithstanding the lawful and profitable competition of free white labor, has accomplished wonders, and we would venture to say that it would be safer for Giddings or Seward to announce a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, than at a tavern of some way back village of Kentucky or Missouri, because there almost every farmer possesses at least one, though seldom more than two or three, family slaves. Those slaves are raised with the children of the master, work in the same field, partake of his fortune, good or evil, and are endeared reciprocally to their master from their mutual knowledge of each other's habits and character.

Then, if (without touching the rights providently acquired) you induce the mechanic, the merchant, the father and mother, to raise from infancy a slave child, teach him a good trade in which he can help his master—or, if a female, teach her to love and be loved by those who surround her, leaving in the hands of the master the choice to sell only when pressing want, or by way of punishment, he will himself think it proper, you will strengthen the bonds of slavery, and so closely unite the slave and his master, that you will have always by your door a faithful and devoted guardian of your household. Every one, then, will strive to acquire that property, and as it raises in value, it will diffuse itself more widely, thereby including those who hold more than they can properly attend to or work profitably, to dispose of part of them, and by offering to the laborer and the patient, a way of investment both safe and beneficial, you will have encouraged the most economical, enriched the citizen, and built up a rampart which no Northern hurrahs can level.

We repeat again—this is a good bill, and its author, Genl. Munford, deserves the thanks of the people for his initiative in this matter.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—It is undoubtedly true that the President about to be elected come into office absolutely untrammelled by party dictation either North or South, and he shall be the last to infringe in any wise upon his just and clear prerogative. He has been declared to be the President of the whole country, and, doubtless, he will enter in good faith upon the discharge of the duties of his position, with a wise regard to the welfare of the whole country.

For ourselves, we should prefer that, in the selection of the heads of department, the President shall be let alone to select his own men. As he will be held responsible for the conduct of the administration, into whose hands soever the chief subordinate offices may fall, it is but just that in the choice of workmen he should be without trammel or hindrance.

Of course, we all have our preferences, and, in most cases, we dare say these preferences are based upon an accurate knowledge of the men, and proper confidence in the fact, that they will carry out the measures which the election of Mr. Buchanan was designed to secure. But it will require no extraordinary charity to believe that others too, are equally trustworthy, and equally competent with our own, and will do as much to advance the true welfare of the country, by fearlessly adhering to the wise and wholesome features of public policy, the triumph of which was secured by the recent election. And whether Mr. Buchanan shall choose his collaborators from the North or the South, from Virginia or New York, is and ought to be a matter of small concern, if he shall choose wise, worthy and faithful men. He will do this, let croakers say what they may. If no higher motive prompted it, a politic regard for the success of his administration will ensure such a course. We have no fears, then, that the chief officers will fall into the hands of unworthy men, or that we shall have any need for censure or complaint when the names of the chosen ones are announced.

We have again and again set forth in substance what we now say, and are determined, let the President do as he may in the selection of a Cabinet, to defend whatever of wisdom there shall be found in his policy at home or abroad. Were Mr. Buchanan an unknown man, there might possibly be some occasion for anxiety as to his men and measures; but with a veteran officer, so able and so distinguished, at the helm, who can doubt, that even in the present crisis he will guide us safely and surely through the perils that may encompass our course?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

It is well for the humble when they have sufficient precaution to render them callous to contempt.

Premature consolation is but the remembrance of sorrow.