

# THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS.

TERMS.—\$3 PER YEAR.

VOL. II.

CLINTON, LA. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1857.

NO. 48.

## 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.

**REVERENDS.** Messrs. Oakley & Hawkins; J. B. Byrne & Co.; New Orleans. a 14

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

**JAN. 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 Tilson. 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. Dolony. Jan 31 1857. em

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

April 14

**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

## PROCLAMATION

BY ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

To the Sheriff of the Parish of East Feliciana:

**WHEREAS**, It is provided by law, that the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Supreme Court District shall be elected by the duly qualified voters of said District, on the first Monday of April, 1857, said District being composed of that portion of the City of New Orleans which is situated above the line extending along the middle of Julia street until it strikes the New Orleans Canal, and thence down said Canal to the Lake, and the parish of Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James, Assumption, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, West Baton Rouge, and Iberville.

**And WHEREAS**, It is also provided by law that District Judges shall be elected throughout the State on said first Monday of April, 1857 (the first Judicial District excepted), as follows: to wit,

One Judge for the Second Judicial District, composed of the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines; One for the Third Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles; One for the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. James, and Assumption; One for the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne; One for the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge and Iberville; One for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of East and West Feliciana; One for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, and Livingston; One for the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Pointe Coupee and Concordia; One for the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Tensas, Madison, and Carroll; One for the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Catahoula, Franklin, and Caldwell; One for the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Ouachita, Union, Morehouse, and Jackson; One for the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles; One for the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion; One for the Fifteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Lafayette, St. Landry, and Calcasieu; One for the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine and Winn; One for the Seventeenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne, and Bienville; and one Judge for the Eighteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Caddo and DeSoto.

**Now, THEREFORE**, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, notifying the qualified voters of this State of the Election aforesaid, and commanding all Sheriffs, Commissioners of Election, and other officers therein concerned, to hold said Election for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Supreme Court District, and for District Judges, throughout the State (the First Judicial District excepted), on said first Monday of April, 1857:

Said Election to be conducted and returns thereof made in all respects according to the Constitution and Laws in such case made and provided.

**GIVEN UNDER MY HAND**, and the Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the City of Baton Rouge, on this 25th of February, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty-first.

By the Governor: **ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,**  
A. DUPLANTIER, Asst. Secy. of State.

In pursuance of the above Proclamation, public notice is hereby given to the Commissioners of Elections for the several Election precincts established by law in the parish of East Feliciana of Louisiana, to assemble at their respective precincts on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and then and there within the hours prescribed by law, hold an Election for one Judge for the Seventh Judicial District of said State, composed of the parishes of East Feliciana and West Feliciana, and make due returns thereof to me.

B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

March 7, 1857.

**INTERESTING NOTICE**  
**TO**  
**TAXPAYERS.**

**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.

**TOMB STONES,**  
**Mausoleums, Monumentals, 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 Saucier, with a large variety of manufactures in Philadelphia, of Italian and American marble.

All orders to be sent to W. W. Chapman, at Clinton, will meet with prompt attention. Nov. 29

**F. C. KIBLINGER'S**  
**AMBROTYPE**  
Photograph and Daguerreian Gallery,  
JACKSON, LA.

**GOOD PICTURES TAKEN IN ALL THE ABOVE**  
Styles, or NO SALL.

The double Ambrotype, on glass, shows on both sides, or really two pictures, and is a great favorite with the lovers of the beautiful.

Thorough instructions carefully given to those wishing to learn the above arts. Complete Sets of Apparatus furnished at reasonable rates.

All are invited to call up and examine specimens. MOORE & COHEN.

January 17, 1857.

**AT TILDONS**  
May be found the most complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, BOOKS & STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS, ever opened in the town.

## LEGAL SALES.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

The State of Louisiana, } 7th District Court,  
Parish of East Feliciana, }  
William A. Neason, }  
vs. } No. 2749,  
R. J. Taylor. }

**BY VIRTUE** OF A WRIT of fieri facias, to me directed in the above entitled suit I have seized and will offer for sale at the residence of the defendant, in said parish, on the

**FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, 1857,**  
at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property to wit:

One Pleasure Buggy.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
A credit of twelve months,  
March 14, 1857. **B. M. G. BROWN** Sheriff.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,** } 7th District Court,  
**PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA,** } No. 2821.

**Marth Hunt, wife of Thomas Miller** husband,  
**BY VIRTUE** OF A WRIT of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer at sheriff sale at the residence of the defendant, in said parish, on the

**FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1857,**  
at 11 o'clock A. M., all the right title interest and claim of the defendant, Thomas Miller, in and to the following described property to wit:

Six acres of land, situated lying and being in said Parish and State, bounded North and East by lands of Stephen Ambrose, South by lots of the town of Port Hudson, and West by lands of Mrs. Willison, with all the improvements thereon.

Also one town lot in the town of Port Hudson, said Parish, known as lot No. 3, in square No. 155.

Also seven head of Cattle more or less, and seven head of Hogs more or less.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
Cash with the benefit of appraisement,  
Feb. 28, 1857. **B. M. G. BROWN**, Sheriff.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,** } 7th District Court,  
**PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA,** } No. 2783.

**Smith and K. I. I. vs. Lucetta Daley** and husband,  
**BY VIRTUE** OF A WRIT of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid, in the above entitled case, I have seized and will offer at sheriff sale at the door of the Court House, in said parish, on the

**FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1857**  
at 11 o'clock A. M.

The undivided interest, being one half, of all that certain property situated lying and being in the town of Port Hudson, belonging to the defendants, situated in square No. 6, and known as the Tavern property formerly kept by Jacob Valentine, and now kept by Mrs. Charlotte Fuqua and husband, which seizure was made to satisfy plaintiffs demands and all costs.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
Cash with the benefit of appraisement,  
Feb. 28, 1857. **B. M. G. BROWN**, Sheriff.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,** } 7th District Court,  
**PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA,** } No. 2129.

**Succession of Argelia Dickson** deceased,  
**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that John Henderson, Tutor of the minor heirs of Argelia Dickson, deceased, has filed in this Court a partial account of his tutorship which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice unless legal opposition be made thereto.

**ROBERT D. PATRICK**, D'y. Clerk.  
February 28, 1857.

**THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,** } 7th District Court,  
**PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA,** } No. 2129.

**Succession of Argelia Dickson** deceased,  
**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that Wm. Richardson has applied to this Court for letters of administration upon the estate of Thos. R. Francon, deceased, which will be granted in ten days from the publication of this notice unless legally opposed.

Feb. 28, 1857. **Wm. PATTERSON** Clerk.

**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 at.

Feb. 7, 1857. **CALVIN SMITH,** Administrator.

**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.

January 3, 1857. **MARY BEAUCHAMP**, Tutrix.

**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.

**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 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 opposition be filed thereto.

January 31, 1857. **ROBT. D. PATRICK**, D'y. Clerk.

**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, 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.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**THE** Partnership heretofore existing between T. Worms, Meyer & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to the firm will please come forward and settle up as soon as possible.

March 1, 1857. **WORMS, MEYER & CO.**

## The Feliciana Democrat.

**HEADING OFF THE MUSIC.**

FROM "PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

"Insure me a brass band, and I'll insure your election," was the musical reply of a "wire-worker," to a question from an aspiring political candidate, as to the proper means to secure his election. And so widely during the last election, was music called in to aid oratory, that this answer serves as a good endorsement to the poet's note, that

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and attractions to—"go to the polls and vote early."

The forty horse-power of music on elections being thus settled by common consent, leads us to believe that "too much credit cannot be awarded" (style of expression sanctioned by usage!) to the Kentuckian who faced his political opponent's music as follows:

Both were candidates for the office of Governor of Kentucky, and "stamped" the State together quite harmoniously until they reached one of the counties in the "hill country." Here it was necessary to make a decided demonstration, and accordingly the two candidates fairly spread their net-ives to catch all the votes possible—searing up the American Eagle and calling down the shade of Washington; pitching out profuse promises, and pitching into each other's party politics in a manner decidedly refreshing to the hearers. On the first day's canvass victory hung suspended by the tail feathers over the rival forces, but the second day fell slap into the lap of the shortest and stoutest candidate, leaving his long and lean opponent "no kind of a show." In vain the long man pumped up the waters of eloquence and poured out a full stream, there was nobody to drink. But round the short man elbowed and crowded a mass of thirsty voters, drinking in his tones with delight. Why this attraction? Had he a barrel of old Bourbon? No; he had a fiddle! Getting the start of long man he had addressed the voters in a short speech, and then, for the first time, bringing out a fiddle, retired a short distance from the speaker's stand in order to let his opponent reply, playing, however, such lively airs that he soon drew the entire assemblage away, and left the other side of the question unattended to, unheard.

For three days in succession short man and the fiddle carried the day, in three successive meetings, in as many towns in the hill country and long man's chances for a single vote in those parts grew remarkably slim. In vain a long consultation was held by the latter with his political friends.

"Get the start of him at the next meeting and speak first," advised one.

"Raise a fiddle and play them choones!" said another.

"Yell him down," shouted a third.

The long man followed the advice of his first counsellor and got the start in voice, but the noise of the fiddle ran him neck and neck; he would have listened to his second monitor and raised a fiddle, only he knew it would fall through, as he couldn't scrape a note; and as for his third adviser, he told him that "yelling down" short man was "simply ridiculous."

Affairs grew desperate with long man, when on the third meeting, he saw, as usual, the entire crowd of voters sweeping off after short man and his fiddle, leaving only one hearer, and he a lame one, who was about hobbling off after the others.

"Can it be possible that freemen—citizens of this great and glorious country—neglecting the vital interests of their land, will run like wild men after cat-gut strings? Can it be possible, I say?" And the lame man, to whom long man was thus eloquently discoursing, answered, as he too cleared out—

"Well it can, old boss!"

Despair emanated in the long man's face as he watched short man, at a distance, playing away for dear life and the gubernatorial chair on that blasted old fiddle; but suddenly a ray of hope beamed over his "rueful visage," then another and another ray till it shone like the sun at mid-day.

"Got him now sure!" fairly shouted the long man as he threw up his arms, jumped from the stand and started for the tavern, where he at once called a meeting of his political friends, consisting of the landlord and one other, then and there unfolding a plan which was to drive his rival "no where in no time."

The fourth meeting was held. Short man addressed the crowd with warmth, eloquence and brevity, vacating the stand for his adversary, and striking up a lively air on the violin, in order to quash his proceedings; but though as usual he carried the audience away, he noticed they were as critical as numerous. One six-footer, in homespun, walnut-dyed clothes, with wild looking eyes and a coon-skin cap eyed every movement of the fiddle bow with intense disgust, finding utterance at last in—

"Why don't you fiddle with that 'tother hand o' yours?"

"'Tother hand!" shouted a chorus of voices. "Fire up with that 'tother hand!"

"Faster played the short man, but louder and louder shouted the crowd, "'Tother hand, 'tother hand!"

"Gentlemen, I assure you —"

"No more honey, old boss. We ain't bars!" shouted the man with the coon-skin cap.

"'Tother hand, 'tother hand!" yelled the crowd; while even from the distant stand where the long man was holding forth "to next to nobody" for listeners, seemed to come a faint echo, "'Tother hand, 'tother hand!"

Short man began to be elbowed, crowded, pushed; in vain he tried to draw the bow; at one time his bow-arm was sent up to the shoulder over the bridge, at another, down went the fiddle, until he shouted out—

"Gentlemen, what can I do but assure you that—"

"'Tother hand!" roared coon-skin, shouldering his way face up to the short man, "We've heard about you. You fiddle down that in that d— Bu-grass country, 'mong rich folks, with your right hand, and think when you git up in the hills 'mong poor folks, left hand fiddlin' good enuf for them; you've cussedly missed it. Left hand do'n's won't run up hear; tote out your right, stranger, or look out for squalls!"

The short man looked out for squalls, threw down the fiddle and the bow, oh! oh! jump d on his horse and put a straight horse-tail between him and his enraged "fellow-citizens."

"It's a fact," says the long man, "my opponent's being left handed rather told against him up in the hill country, and whoever circulated the story up there that he always fiddled with his right hand down in the Blue-grass country, headed off his music for that campaign."

**SUPREME COURT vs. THE ABOLITIONISTS.**

Abolitionism, from its earliest inception to the passing hour, in all its efforts and aims, has ever been based upon assumptions of an authority paramount to the Constitution, advocated with arguments teeming with treason, and enforced by means regardless of recognized rights and the laws of the land. It has, however, always clamored loudly for liberty and equality, and justice among men. Uplifting their hands in holy horror, its designing demagogues have been wont to shriek and wail, rave and storm, and impiously appeal to Heaven by turns, as they impose upon the popular mind of the North with their perverted portraits of Southern slavery, contemptible caricatures of Southern society, and harrowing calumnies upon Southern character. But with all their trickery and treason, their Tyran-tongued professions of fidelity to freedom, and their indignation and sorrow over the enormities of negro slavery, it has heretofore been the peculiar policy—at least of those of the schools more moderate than the maligners of Washington and repudiators of the Bible—to claim for the federal government the right of prescribing the boundaries of slavery, prohibiting its extension, and all other latitudinarian legislation on the subject, not in conflict with the most liberal construction of the Constitution. And, now, that the Supreme Court of the United States—the accredited interpreter of the Constitution and arbiter of disagreements between the several States—after most profound research, thorough investigation of facts and analysis of principle, after deep deliberation, impartially and without prejudice; now, that this august tribunal has declared a calm conviction, sustained with irrefragable reasoning, which not only annihilates the superstructure, but also destroys the foundation of the theory upon which their warfare has been waged against the institutions of the South, they are completely taken aback, non-plused and bewildered, confounded and confused. Even the federal government, the favorite upon which they fawned, refuses to abet them. But though they have been brought to a stand still as suddenly as the laborers on the tower of Babel, they will not long remain inactive, paralyzed by an unexpected blow in the hey day of hope, and gazing vacantly upon the wreck before them and behind them. Effectually foiled in an effort they had been making for years, defeated in the field of their own choice, driven from the ground they have so often and so defiantly disputed, their centre has been broken and the army put to rout. But they will rally again with renovated vigor and with the determination of despair; reckless of wrong or right, regardless of the laws of God or man, they will rush to the rescue, determined "to rule or ruin," to arrest the extension of slavery or to destroy the Constitution and the Union.—Obliged to abandon their principal point of operations they will re-organize on another. Sebastopol is taken but the war is not ended.

For the future, we predict, the Abolition party will not be divided into wings and factions, and schools of different measures, but with the same primary principles.

The moderate man of the North, who admits the right of the slave States to exclusive control over their own institutions, but who is opposed to the extent of slavery into the territories, and in favor of the exercise of Federal power to prevent it, will hereafter be found marching shoulder to shoulder in two ranks, with the furious, foolish fanatic, who would burn the Bible for a bonfire in honor of an emute in Virginia or South Carolina, and boast of having hung Washington in effigy because he was an owner of slaves. Every class and character, and type of abolitionism will be merged into an indistinguishable army of implacable assailants of the South. The fanatic will not be brought to sense and rea-