

alent value of this labor in the sort of operations Mr. Henry's process admits of, and it will be found that with that labor, an addition of five or six hands puts the seed cotton of this gentleman into yarns.

Now it must be remembered that for the lower classes of yarns, the price is about double that of cotton. With cotton at 11 to 12 cents, yarns from Nos. 6 to 9 bring about 22 cents. Those of a finer description, a proportionably higher price. Thus with the small investment and the few hands spoken of, and without any violent effort, a crop of 450 bales of cotton at present prices, and now worth, say \$21,000, will be worth and bring \$42,000.

This we obtain from Mr. Henry, and is what he proposes to accomplish by his improvement upon the plantation referred to, and of course what he proposes to effect on larger plantations. He has already made a number of contracts, we learn, for the use of his improvement, based upon a certain share for a given period, of the excess the yarns produced bring over the cotton, if sent to market.

ACTING UPON PRINCIPLE.—Some years ago, during a sojourn in Montgomery, it was the writer's good fortune to be numbered among the friends of Col. G. The Colonel was one of those in whose breast the milk of human kindness overflowed. It was his misfortune that he was never able to say no. And to so great an extent was this weakness carried, that it had become a notorious fact that the Colonel would lend money to any one on the first asking, rather to refuse it. But so often had his good nature been imposed upon that he established a rule for his government, which he was always careful to explain to applicants for funds, and usually did so after the following style: "Want ten, do you? Well, you can have it. But when can you pay it back? You see, I've got a good deal of money out and I like to keep it circulating, but I like to know just about the time when it is going to get around back to me; and I hate to be disappointed. A man that disappoints me once never gets any more money from me." Thus, it became notorious that Col. G. would lend money to any one on the first asking, and if they were prompt in repayment, they could "take him for his pile," at least, so it was supposed. Acting upon this supposition, one K., a notorious gambler, applied to the Colonel one day, for one hundred dollars, rather doubtful of success, however. G. was staggered; but catching his breath, and overcome by nature, he replied: "Want a hundred! certainly you can have it; but when will you pay me back? I always want to know when my money is coming in, as I may want to use it elsewhere. Fix your own day, but be prompt on the day you fix; for a man that disappoints me once never gets any more money from me." K. took the money, promised to return it on the following Wednesday; and punctual to the day and hour, he did return it, borrowing from all his friends to enable him to do so. According to general supposition, his credit was thereby opened with G. to any extent; and two weeks after, his friends pressing for re-payment, and wanting a "stake" for himself he applied boldly to G., nothing doubting his success. "Colonel, let's have a couple of hundred for a day or so, will you?" "Can't," says G. "Sorry but can't really—you disappointed me so about the last; and I told you that the man who disappointed me once, never could get any more money from me." Disappointed you," said K. "Why Colonel you mistake your man; I paid you to the hour and minute!" "Ah! exactly," said G. "that's just it. You see, I never expected to get it!"

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT TO GEN. QUITMAN.—The Natchez Free Trader publishes the following letter, and says it is but one of many Genl. Quitman has received from Army officers on the same subject:

NEW YORK, February 21, 1857. MY DEAR GENERAL.—Grateful as all Army officers are to Congress, for the late handsome addition to their compensation so much needed, the feeling is universal among us that special thanks are due the chairman of the House Military Committee, late our gallant and distinguished brother in the field, who, by those fine elements of character, honor, generous enthusiasm and talent, conciliates favor or bears down opposition.

As the senior of the class benefited, I have assumed to be the organ of their sentiments, and subscribe myself, your friend and servant, WINFIELD SCOTT, Hon. J. A. Quitman, Ex-Major General, of the Army

THE GREAT POISONING.—For ourselves we have had no doubt, for some weeks, that the sickness which has already killed several persons, and greatly injured the health of many others, originating at the National Hotel, Washington, was really a case of deliberate poisoning. We see the same view is now taken by physicians in the East. The reasons for it are obvious. 1. It was not a case of miasmata or ordinary fever. It was different in its character and occurred only at one house. 2. It did not arise from drinking water, for that was taken through pipes from a distance. 3. The Washington committee report the severage of that house was no worse than that of others. 4. The symptoms of the disease are precisely those of arsenic in small quantities; especially that of lingering on for weeks and months afterwards. This is occasioned by the inflammation and corrosion of the stomach, which though not enough to destroy life at once, yet cannot be immediately healed. In fact, there is no reason to doubt that hundreds of persons were deliberately poisoned.—*Cin. Gazette.*

At one of the customary school examinations, an urban was asked, "What is the chief use of bread?" To which he replied, with an archness which implied what a simpleton you must be to ask such a question, "to spread butter upon."

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Parish of East Feliciana.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, May 2, 1857.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance. For, 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 ones. 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.

Table with columns for CONTRACTING RATES and rows for One Square, Two Squares, Three Squares, Four Squares.

AGENTS.

The following named persons are our authorized agents to collect monies due to, and receive subscriptions to, the "DEMOCRAT."

ARTHUR McKENNA, Jackson, La. R. CHICK, Port Hudson. THOS. L. McGHEE is duly authorized to collect accounts due this office.

Announcements.

FOR RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. JACKSON, as a candidate for Recorder of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WELSH, as a candidate for the office of Recorder of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WHITE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of the Parish of East Feliciana.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce T. W. ROBINS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce B. M. G. BROWN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED HAZARD, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic nomination.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce BYTHELL HAYNES, as a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, subject to a Democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce J. WARREN TAYLOR, as a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, subject to a Democratic nomination.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, will be held in Baton Rouge, on the 18th of May next.

OUR THIRD VOLUME.

This number commences the third volume of the "Feliciana Democrat," and we look back upon the past two years, as among the most trying in the history of our Republic. When the Feliciana Democrat was first started, Know Nothingism was in its zenith, both in the State of Louisiana and in the Union. It has contributed its mite to dispel the illusion from the public mind, and restore the country from under the baneful effects, of that worst of all isms that ever reared its hydra head to destroy the peace and happiness of our people. When we commenced its publication, the Democratic party had been defeated every where at the North; defeated in the State of Louisiana, and defeated even in the Democratic parish of East Feliciana. But thanks to the virtue and intelligence of the people we have seen them, turn back from error and delusion, (as we were sure they would) and the Democratic party, and its principles are more deeply seated in their affections than at any former period. They see and feel that it is to the Democratic party, and to that party alone, and a few old line Whigs, that we are indebted for the salvation of the Union, with all its countless blessings, and that we have at the helm of State, a Statesman of great experience, who is every way equal to the responsibilities of that exalted station, a man in whom the people can repose the most entire confidence, that the best interests, the glory, and honor of the Nation will be preserved during his administration.

The course of the Feliciana Democrat, shall be as it has been, true to the principles of the Democratic party and the Constitution of the Union. It will defend the right of every citizen, native or adopted, with whatever power it may possess, or may be able to wield. We shall discard favoritism, and support no man, or set of men, except to uphold those principles and promote the success of the only national party now in existence.

Communicated.

This concert of the young Ladies and Misses of Mrs. Walland Dunbar's school on Wednesday night at the Methodist church, and the recitations and dialogue were truly interesting and received the highest applause from the large and respectable audience in attendance.

We should do injustice to our feelings if we did not award the meed of praise, both to the Teachers and Pupils for the enjoyment of the evening.

Where all did so well, it would be ignominious to discriminate between them. We congratulate both Teachers and Pupils, upon the success on this occasion, and trust it will not be the last by many to which the public will be invited.

April 30th 1857.

AN AUDITOR

CLINTON AND BATON ROUGE RAILROAD.

The following communication having been submitted to us, for perusal, we have taken the liberty to publish the same.

As requested, I herewith transmit to you my views as to the most practicable route for the connection contemplated with the Baton Rouge and New Orleans Railroad chartered at the last session of the Legislature. You will excuse me for here introducing the opinions of the Hon. James Robb, of New Orleans in a communication to his Excellency, Gov. Robert C. Wickliffe, under date of February 1st 1856, on the subject of internal improvements generally.

"The progress made in the construction of public works in the States east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with the benefits which every day experience proves will be conferred on Louisiana by their early completion renders the subject now more than ever, the one of chief importance in our public policy; if we do not shrink from a vigorous inquiry into the cause of our own inactivity amidst the general progress of the nation near from a just contemplation of our own necessities, we have gained half the victory. We need reparation not only for enterprise, but for prudent foresight practically displayed to give us solid claims to the respect, confidence and co-operation of those, whose alliance it is our interest to calculate. It is much the habit of every day life to endeavor to be satisfied with things as we find them, and propositions to perform any thing new and untried are entertained with doubt and regarded with suspicion; the discoveries that have proved most useful to society when first made known, have not in general secured their authors against neglect, poverty, envy, and persecution, and as conceptions that possess solid merit are generally distinguished by their simplicity they seldom enlist eager attention; whatever can be made so plain as to reach the common understanding lacks the charm of novelty. These reflections are suggested by the task I have undertaken and I feel that as I cannot invest my subject with novelty it may fall to interest the public as much as its importance deserves; none could pretend to deny that landed property whether rural or urban would perpetually enjoy the benefits resulting from the construction of Railroads, and Canals. The considerations that prevailed in favor of a resort to taxation on real estate to construct public works were numerous. The policy had already been in successful operation in other States and cities, and its legality had received the sanction of the Highest Courts of Appeal."

The above are the opinions of one of the most distinguished financiers on the subject.

Now for the connection of our own road with Baton Rouge. The most practicable route is that which from its wealth and population would give the largest amount of business on its completion. With this view of the subject, I should commence at a point near where the present road crosses White's Bayou, and by a line leading nearly due south and eighteen miles long a connection may be made with Baton Rouge. The first six miles of this route passes through St. John's Plains, where the clearing and grading would be merely nominal, as there is no timber, and the surface is unusually level, leaving the remaining twelve miles on which any heavy work would be required, and that only in clearing the timber from the track, as the whole route on to Baton Rouge is unusually level, and with but one small stream to bridge. That the road can be substantially built on this route and at a cost of not more than 500,000 dollars is demonstrable. With the six miles through the Plains we already have the clearing and grading of the first 21 miles from Clinton, with but the remaining 12 miles to complete the connection, the cost of constructing which would be 26,000 dollars per mile or 210,000 dollars leaving a balance of 260,000 dollars for the reconstruction and equipment of the remaining 21 miles or 12,500 dollars per mile. That contractors can be found who will undertake and complete the work on the basis of the above computation and for a less amount requires only a proper organization of the company and to be advertised for.

Now for the business of the road, on its completion. The present road carries of annually from 18 to 22,000 bales of cotton; there are hauled on teams a Port Hudson 8,000 bales; on the line from the Plains to Baton Rouge 5,000 bales would be a near estimate, making in all say 33,000 bales. Back freights on Railroads are generally double the cost, \$95,000. Passengers, say, 8,000 dollars, making an amount of 100,000 dollars, not computing a considerable amount which would be derived from mail contracts that are now given to steam boats that are often two and three days in making a distance that would then be accomplished in many hours. From your knowledge of the present business of the existing road you will on comparison readily see that the above estimates are something under rather than above the usual rates of proportion in the transportation of freights on the existing road. The parish of East Baton Rouge has recently indicated her course of enlightened progress by the vote of a large majority of her land holders of the sum of 103,000 dollars in aid of her own connection with New Orleans. And on the second day of May the town of Baton Rouge will vote for the appropriation of a similar sum towards the same enterprise. Will East Feliciana remain still inactive amidst the general progress of the nation or will she like her sister parish put her shoulder to the wheel and build her branch and save to her planters and merchants in middle and east the sum of 15,000 dollars annually by reducing freights from \$1.75 cts. per bale on cotton to \$1.00, which would be the rate at which it could be transported in the completion of the connection with New Orleans, a distance only of 123 miles.

THE WALTZ DESCRIBED.—A Western editor who curiosity led him to Washington to witness the installation of a new President, attended the inauguration ball. That his primrose modesty received a severe shock, is plainly manifested by the following amusing and very graphic description of the modern waltzes in vogue:

"The old-fashioned waltz, the morality of which even Byron called in question, is here ignored as altogether too cool and distant. The lady here lays her head on the gentleman's bosom, puts one hand in his and the other in his coat-tail pocket, then resigns herself to his embraces, and goes to sleep, all but her feet, which, when not carried by him clear off the floor, goes patting around on her toes. The gentleman thus entwined throws his head back, and his eyes up, like a lying cat; his body bent in the shape of a figure four, he whirls, backs up, swings around, swoons, to all appearances, pushes forward, and leaves the ring to the delight of all the decent people."

A country dentist advertises that "the spares no pains" to render his operations satisfactory.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Clinton, La. April 28th, 1857.

This being the day specified the meeting called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions to be held in Baton Rouge on the 18th of May, met in the Court House at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was called to order by the Honorable Bythell Haynes, who moved that Gen. A. G. Carter, be chosen to preside. The motion was carried and E. J. Delony and S. B. Haynes, were chosen as Secretaries.

The Hon. B. Haynes then offered the following resolutions:

- 1st. Resolved, That this meeting approve of the call of a State Convention to assemble in Baton Rouge on the 18th of May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and for Superintendent of Public Education. 2nd. Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint five delegates from each Ward in the Parish to attend said convention, and that said delegates also represent this Parish in the District Convention to be held at the same time and place, for nominating a candidate for Congress.

The resolutions were adopted. On motion of Mr. Haynes the President proceeded to the appointment of delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, which resulted as follows:

- Ward No. 1—Messrs. A. G. Carter, J. W. Cole, J. A. Hayburn, H. M. Hatcher and R. Check. Ward No. 2—J. A. Newbold, A. P. Brown, T. J. Hunt, R. L. Breckers and Thomas Chapman. Ward No. 3—Alfred Hazard, Charles McVea, C. W. Gallett, G. A. Scott and J. W. Taylor. Ward No. 4—S. A. Dubose, Josiah Benton, Calvin Palmer, W. A. Noland and John Henderson. Ward No. 5—Edward Delony, John McVea, A. Schaefer, G. W. Reese and James Stokes. Ward No. 6—J. P. George, Irwin Brown, J. W. Chaney, O. G. Edwards and W. A. Cole. Ward No. 7—W. B. Holcomb, S. Hatcher, S. B. Haynes, Hon. B. Haynes and E. Jackson. Ward No. 8—Wm. Jordan, J. J. Covert, J. Easley, Thos. W. Robins and David Barfield.

Mr. McVea then offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

- Resolved, That the Democracy of East Feliciana, in general meeting assembled, approve of the course of our late distinguished Representative in Congress, the Hon. Thomas Green Davidson, and recommend his re-nomination to the District Convention which is to assemble in Baton Rouge, on the 18th of May, as due to him for the faithful, able and patriotic manner in which he has discharged his duty. Resolved, That the Democracy of East Feliciana, here assembled, recommend the Hon. George W. Murray, as our first choice for State Treasurer, believing that he will fill the office with credit to himself and to the best interests of the State.

The Hon. Bythell Haynes then offered the following which were also adopted:

- Resolved, That a poll be held at the usual places of election in the different wards of this Parish on the last Saturday of June, for the purpose of selecting candidates of the Democratic party, to be supported at the next general election, to take place in November next, for the following offices to-wit: A Senator to the State Legislature. Two Representatives, ditto. A Sheriff, Recorder, Assessor and Coroner. Resolved, That this meeting appoint three persons in each ward to receive the votes on the day specified of legal Democratic voters only, to keep the polls open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and after counting the votes, send up the returns to the central Democratic committee, at Clinton, on the following Monday, together with a list of those who voted.

Resolved, That the central committee, shall ascertain the number of votes each candidate for nomination has received, and declare and publish the same over their signatures, and the person getting the highest number of votes for Senator, the two getting the highest number for Representatives, the person getting the highest number for Sheriff, the person getting the highest number for Assessor, and the person getting the highest number for Coroner, shall be the nominees of the Democratic party of this Parish for those respective offices.

In accordance with the above, the meeting proceeded to the appointing of the commissioners as specified, and the following named gentlemen, were appointed—namely:

- Ward No. 1—R. Check, W. W. Mannon and J. W. Fagan. Ward No. 2—W. D. Gayle, Sam'l. Hatcher and R. L. Breckers. Ward No. 3—C. N. Dubose, Ed. Scott and Thos. Hunt. Ward No. 4—S. A. Dubose, J. Benton and C. Palmer. Ward No. 5—M. G. Mills, L. Sturges and David Walter. Ward No. 6—O. G. Edwards, E. Brown and J. M. Chaney. Ward No. 7—W. B. Rouck, Willis Roebly and W. R. Chapman. Ward No. 8—Evans Dunn, T. J. Rogers and David Barfield.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

E. J. DELONY, G. A. CARTER, President, S. B. HAYNES, Secretaries.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

Principles should never be violated or compromised for the sake of expediency and slavery must be dealt with as it is and as the constitution has fixed it.

A vast field of discussion and conflict of opinion, as well as unnecessary and dangerous agitation, might be avoided, in reference to the admission of new States, if Congress would confine itself strictly within the clearly defined limits of its powers and the new constitutions which may be presented for its action would take care to exclude all provisions embracing questions which cannot rightfully come under the supervision of those powers.

Every body must admit that the constitution of a new State applying for admission into the Union, is null and void and without force and effect, until Congress shall vote it with all necessary authority. The question here arises; Is Congress a purely legislative body? If so, the admission of a new State is nothing more nor less than a legislative enactment conferring full authority and power on the organic law which is to constitute the new State, vesting it with co-equal sovereignty with the other states. This being the case, can Congress rightfully legislate upon and give force and authority to any provisions of the organic law of a new, or embryonic state, embracing questions upon which such legislation is expressly forbidden? We have no hesitation in expressing our decided opinion that it cannot and that such action, on the part of Congress can be viewed in no other light than that of a usurpation of undelimited power.

As regards the power of Congress in reference to

the admission of new states, we take this plain and simple ground. Congress being a legislative body whose powers are limited and specified, the mere creature of a confederation of sovereignties, cannot rightfully invest with authority and force any provision of law whatever, no matter in what manner or form it may be brought before it, if such provision of law shall require of Congress the exercise of powers clearly withheld from it; or in other words, Congress cannot, indirectly, invest with authority and force a provision of organic law, which it has not the power to give in its regular and direct course of legislation.

When, therefore, a territory applies for admission as a state with its constitution providing either for establishing or prohibiting slavery within its limits, Congress has no power to give authority or force to either of such provisions for the simplest reason that it has no constitutional right to legislate upon such questions and for the further reason that slavery exists as an inherent right wherever it may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

In order that a new state may be constitutionally admitted into the Union, we hold that its constitution or organic law, when presented, must be devoid of any or all provisions, embracing questions over which Congress has no power. It must not be forgotten that the reserved rights, or powers, of the states respectively, constitute, equally with their delegated powers, our federal nationality. That is to say, the reserved powers of the states are equally national with the delegated powers; are held equally sacred from violation in their respective spheres; as well as from encroachments of one, or more states upon another's rights. Hence Congress has no more right to exercise a power reserved by the states, than a state has to exercise any power which it has delegated to the federal government.

The right of slavery is inherent and is one of the reserved rights of the sovereign states or people. It was found in them before the formation of the constitutional compact and formed one of the fundamental basis of that compact, recognizing and constituting it a part of the basis of federal representation in the Congress of the United States and binding the federal government to protect it where it exists, either in the states or the federal territories, where the right to carry it is founded in the sovereignty and equality of all the states in the rights and benefits of said territories; and any legislation in the territories with a view to its prohibition, would be a palpable violation of the equal rights of the states in them and an assumption on their part, of the sovereignty of a state.

Therefore, whenever Congress shall assume to vest authority in the organic law of a new state establishing or prohibiting slavery, it exercises a right belonging exclusively to the sovereign powers reserved by the states; for there is no power vesting any where within the limits of this Union that can rightfully prohibit slavery, but that which resides in the sovereignty of the existing states, each for itself. It is doubtful, even, whether a state can rightfully abolish it.

The constitutional admission of new states rests, then, on the following sound basis:

- 1st. The constitution of a new state, when submitted for the action of Congress, should contain no provision that would involve a conflict with the reserved rights of the states, or lead Congress to the exercise of powers properly belonging to the states. 2d. It should contain no provision that would require of Congress to do, what it alone may have the power to do for itself, only after it shall have been clothed with the sovereignty of a state.

3d. And therefore it should contain no provision asking Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in the new state, because it cannot be established or prohibited by any other power, but that of the people of a state in its sovereign capacity; and because it may do of its own right, after it becomes a sovereign state, what Congress has no right to do for it.

Such, in our humble opinion, however poorly and imperfectly defined, is the only just and true basis for the admission of new states.

John F. Groun, left with us, during the past week a Box of the mummach order. It was of one year's growth, weighed 16 pounds, and measured 28 inches in circumference.

The Rochester Times says: "We could never understand the reason why the man who sells a yard of cloth, or a box, or an axe, or a pair of shoes, is regarded by the community as better or more respectable than he who made it—nor he who sells a barrel of flour, or ships it off to another country, than he who raised the wheat from which it was manufactured."

Recipe for dysentery which a Baltimore gentleman has never known to fail for twenty years. Take 17 grains rhubarb, 32 grains salt tartar, 48 grains prepared chalk, 4 drops oil spermaceti, 20 laudanum, 2 ounces soft water—put into a phial, and shake it well before using. Dose—for a child from one to four years old, one teaspoonful; for a grown person, one tablespoon full—to either, three or four times a day, each dose to be sweetened with loaf sugar, and kept in a cool place to prevent it from souring.

Died.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., AUGUSTUS, son of A. G. Woods, and his deceased wife FRANCES B. COONEY, aged 11 years, 3 months, and 20 days.

Married.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Smith, at the residence of Mrs. E. J. GIVENS, Mr. E. ROSS, to Miss CHARLOTTE F. DEPREST, all of this place.

How happy they! the happiest of their kind! Whom gentler stars unite, and in one fate Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend, 'Tis not the conser tie of human laws, Unnatural oft, and foreign to the mind, That binds their peace, but harmony itself, Attuning all their passions into love. Where friendship full exerts her softest power Perfect esteem enlivened by desire, Loveable, and sympathy of soul; Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will With boundless confidence; for fought but love Can answer love, and render bliss secure.