FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Parish of East Feliciana.

G. W. REESE, Editor.

OFFICE,—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, October 9, 1858.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sec. 2.—*Be it further enacted, &c.* That when there are two or more newspapers published in the parish, the defendant shall have the right of SELECTING THE NEWSPAPER in which the advertisement is to be made, if done within three days after the notice of such proceedings or the seizure made under the process. If the defendant neglect to select, then the PLAINTIFF SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO DO SO.

Removal.—Mr. F. Taenzer, Photographist and Portrait Painter has removed to the Union Hotel Ball Room. See Advertisement.

Blackwood's Magazine.—From the publishers of the American reprint of this sterling literary journal, Leonard Scott & Co., New York, we have received the September number. Contents:

Cherbourg—The Spectacle,
What will he do with it? Continued.
Rerpiration and Suffocation.
The Light on the Hearth.—Part I.
A Parochial Epic.
John Company's Farewell to John Bull.
The Commons at Cherbourg—By one of themselves.

Negro Killed.—A negro man, named Daniel, belonging to Allen Chapman, met with his death, at the plantation of Mrs. Rourk, on Wednesday night last, under the following circumstanees, as elicited in the examination before the Coroner, Col. T. L. McGhee. Mr. Peter Green, the overseer of Mrs. Rourk, was making his usual nightly examination of the negro cabins, in one of which he discovered Daniel. Knowing him to be a runaway, he sent for a rope, to secure him. As soon as the messenger left, Daniel rushed from the cabin, but was arrested by Mr. Green. A violent struggle ensued, Daniel cutting at the overseer with a knife, avowing his determination to die before he would be taken. In defending himself and with the view only of subduing Dan, Mr. Green cut him in two places in the back, of which wounds, the jury of inquest, after a post-mortem examination, arrived at the conclusion, that he came by his death.

Mr. Green was brought before H. B. Chase, Esqr., and bound in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the District Court.

☞ To the Parish Assessor, Mr. Joseph Drawdy, we are indebted for the following recapitulation of his assessment for the present year, 1858.

Parish of East Feliciana,—

Lands uncultivated,	245,310	acres,
" cultivated in cane,	1,740	"
" " cotton,	41,237	"
" " corn,	22,783	"
Total,	311,070	"
Hogsheads of Sugar,	682	
Barrells of Molasses,	1,384	
Bales Cotton,	16,470	
Bushels of Corn,	527,600	
Number of trades, professions, etc,	115	
Value of real estate,	$1,870,391	
" of slaves,	4,191,875	
" of horses, not on plentation,	44,425	
" of carriages, etc.,	64,375	
Money at interest,	136,179	
Captal invested in trade,	284,244	
Total value,	$4,591,439	
Total amount of State Tax, not including Internal Improvement, is	$20,612	29

ABSTRACT FROM CENSUS.

Number of qualified voters,	799
" White males between 18 and 45,	722
" White persons,	3,913
" Free colored,	46
" Slaves,	9,668
Total population,	13,627

THE CROPS, WEATHER &c.

What was so long and so much desired, rain, to lay the dust, if no more, has been given us during the past week. Never was so long absent a visitor more cordially greeted. And now, it has passed, the atmosphere is cool, bright, and clear, with all the indications of an early frost. If the flight of cranes be a sign, a large flock, travelling south, passed over on Thursday evening.

There is nothing more fo say about the crop. It is short, and our planters, apparently satisfied with the prices, are hurrying it to market.

The health of the town still continues good.

Burning of the Chrystal Palace.—The Chrystal Palace in New York City, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th instant. The entire loss is variously estimated; one dispatch making it $750,000, of which the loss on the building was $250,000, and the goods on exhibition, $500,050. Another places it as being over a million of dollars. The articles and goods destroyed were of the most costly description. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The whole amount of insurance on the building and its contents is only $60,000.

The Mortality in New Orleans.—The whole number of interments for the week ending Sunday, the 3d inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M., was 540. Of these 380 died of yellow fever.

The total number of deaths for the thirty hours ending Monday, the 4th inst. was 89, being twenty one more than exhibited by the report of last week, for the same period.

The deaths for the twenty four hours, ending Tuesday at noon, were reported to be 69.

We continue the table of last week.

	Yel. Fever.	Other dis.	Total.
Week ending June 27,	2	128	130
" " July 4,	8	134	142
" " July 11,	9	139	148
" " July 18,	20	117	137
" " July 23,	25	162	187
" " August 1,	70	120	190
" " August 8,	140	163	303
" " August 15,	286	171	457
" " August 22,	312	165	477
" " August 29,	402	184	586
" " Sept. 5,	449	197	646
" " Sept. 12	472	164	636
" " Sept 19	474	168	642
" " Sept. 26	444	175	619
" " Oct. 2,	380	160	540
Total,	3493	2347	5840

A POLITICAL VIEW.

If the history of our country, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, proves anything, says a democratic journal, it demonstrates clearly that none but open and honest political organizations can exist in it. There is somethiag in the very atmosphere which pervades "the free communication of thought and opinions," that is fatal to chimerical political speculations, and in every instance, recurring to our minds now, parties which had not truth and reason for their groundwork, have proved to be as short lived as the animalculæ which revel in the summer air, or find their world in a drop of water.

This is not caused entirely by that innate love of honesty which pervades the people, but is a natural consequence of that liberty, in its widest sense, which we enjoy. The masses of this country are impulsive, and prone to excitement over every novelty. They are ready to grasp everything and try anything that is brought before them; but when they have tried it, if it prove unsound and unreliable, they leave it as readily as they at first received it. We are essentially a changing, a revolutionary people, but we never retrogade. Our course is always onward.

We have been led to these reflections by the contemplation of the field of politics as it now lays before us. There can be no doubt but that, at the present time, the popular mind is undergoing one of those irregular periodical changes which have marked our national progress from the commencement of the present century. There is a grand upheaving of the masses; opinions have been unsettled, and speculation has run mad. We see this disarrangement in the church, and in the finances of the country, as well as in its politics: and while we must wait for the sober second thought to bring all things to their natural level again, we may as well draw what lessons of wisdom we can from the present.

Ministers and financiers may philo-ophize about their branches of the subject—as for us we will dwell only on politics. In the days when Jefferson and Hamilton were in the Cabinet of President Washington, if parties did exist in this country, they were certainly very differen from what they are now. There was no history to look back upon, and to draw wisdom from. The issues were, what was to be done, not what has been done. When the elder Adams assumed the Presidential office, an illiberal policy characterized the administration of public affairs. Jefferson succeeded him, and a change was made for the better, and from this era may be dated the rise of the Democratic party as it exists now.

From that period up to the present time the Democratic party has controlled the policy of this country. Every school-boy knows what our national progress has been, and the great mass of our people know, too, that this progress has been a legitimate fruit of Democratic rule. But our object is not now to eulogize that party—it needs no eulogy—we intend to glance at the fate of those organizations which have arranged themselves against it, and to prove, as we think we can, that the assertion with which we opened this article is entirely correct.

The old Whig party, which arose after the last war with Great Britain, and of which Henry Clay was the founder and the recognized leader, was for many years a sound and healthy organization. No matter how much the people might object to its principles—and that they did object to them is evidenced by the fact that that party never triumphed nationally—yet the five points of the "American system," proclaimed by the sage of Ashland, were openly avowed, and those who had faith in them knew where they were standing, and as a consequence, the Whig party was well organized and in its day was powerful. The nomination of General Scott in 1852, and the death of Clay, brought sectionalism and fanaticism into its ranks, and its decline was rapid. Know-Nothingism rose on its ruins, and in 1854 it swept everything before it; but that secret organization was based upon bigotry and fallacy, and it scarcely survived its victory.

Then came the great Republican movement of 1856 in favor of Fremont. That campaign is yet fresh in the minds of the people, and it would be a work of supererogation to dwell upon its efforts for success and its signal failure. Suffice it to say that again was fanaticism rebuked, and the heterogeneous combination which for a time was intoxicated with its own strength, melted away like the frostwork of early autumn before the rising sun

There is a lesson contained in this for the politicians of the present day. The Democratic party has truth for its foundation, and patriotism for its guiding star, and it will live down a thousand persecutions and flourish while liberty has a home upon earth. But the ephemeral organizations which spring up against it—which are based upon falsehood and are controlled by fanaticism—will sink into oblivion, and carry with them to lasting disgrace the men who prize present success more than every other consideration.

☞ The allies of the black republicans of Illinois, in this state, are pouring out their vials of wrath and billingsgate upon Douglas with the most pompous self approval. Wonder if the course of the comet has been affected thereby?

☞ Was not the Baton Rouge Advocate in favor of Gov. Walker of Kansas, up to a very short period before Mr. Buchanan's Kansas Message?

Douglas and Breckenridge.—As an evidence of the earnest desire of prominent democrats throughout the country to see Judge Douglas elected, although they saw fit to differ with him on the Lecompton question, a writer in the St. Louis Republican, learns from a gentleman just from Kentucky, that the leaders of the democracy of that state, express themselves as exceedingly anxious that he may triumph over Lincoln and Black Republicanism at the approaching election in Illinois. Among other distinguished Administration Democrats in Kentucky who sympathise with Mr. Douglas in his present contest, we would mention that Vice President Breckenridge, not only declares openly that he desires the Judge's election, but says that he is ready to go to Illinois to assist him in his canvass, if his services are needed. We predict that before the election takes place, there will not be found a prominent democrat in the Union who will not admit that the interests of the Union and the Democratic party, demand the re-election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Senate

☞ Judge Breese has written a third letter. Like the two preceding ones, it is principally made up of self laudation of his own democracy. There should be no doubt now of his refusal to be a candidate for the United States Senate. Hear him:

"Be pleased to say, my dear sir, I am not in the political field. I am no candidate for the Senate, nor for any other political station, and, what is more, I neither wish nor expect to be a candidate. * *

I have long since, as my friends well know, abandoned the whole field of active politics for more genial pursuits. Politics is the Circean cup for whose seductive contents I shall never thirst more.

☞ Hon. J. C. Jones, a Senator from Tennessee, has taken the stump for Douglas in Illinois. He arrived at Springfield on the 15th ultimo, and addressed an immense meeting. His speech is highly lauded as an able and eloquent effort, embracing the question broadly and stating the points with force. Mr. Jones was formerly an old line Whig, became an ardent advocate of the election of Mr. Buchanan, and has since acted with the Democratic party. The Union has loudly endorsed Mr. Jones zeal for Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic cause.

A Falsehood Denounced.—In his recent speech at Belleville, Illinois, Mr. Douglas, as reported by a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, denounced as follows, the charge brought against him by the Missouri Examiner:

He then proceeded to notice and denounce the charge which has been circulated, that he, during the last winter, had held consultations with the Black Republicans, and attended their caucuses at his house or elsewhere. He denounced the charge as an *unmitigated falsehood*, declared that he had never attended a Black Republican caucus in his life, at his own house, or elsewhere, nor had he ever given any assurance, directly or indirectly, to any mortal man, that in any event or contingency, he would ever abandon the principles of the Democratic party or support any other than those he had always proclaimed in the Nebraska bill, as he avowed them in the Senate of the United States and since his return home. His statements on these points were full, direct, and conclusive. He characterized this as one of the inventions of the Abolitionists and their allies, to create distrust in the Democratic party, and thus weaken it for the benefit of the Black Republicans.

And yet, in the face of this denial, a paper published in the South, claiming to be democratic, re-produces these charges of the Black Republicans, and circulates them as true. This is worse than Know Nothingism.

Stephen A. Douglas.—This bold and progressive statesman is now engaged in one of the fiercest contests ever fought between intellect and patriotism on the one side and prejudice and low ambition on the other. In all ages, and in all countries, prejudice, ignorance, and low ambition, have resisted the progress of the mind and the efforts of patriotism, and it is an unaccountable fact that God has often permitted the former to triumph. Senator Douglas will maintain himself before the people of Illinois, or he will fall a victim to the prejudices of the day, as it will please Providence to rule; but that he should be delayed in this controversy of those, whose battle he is now fighting, is wrong, yet through the slander and attacks of some newspapers, which are directed by men who stand behind the curtain, "*ce qui font danser le paillasse*," the sympathy of the people of the south has been estranged to a great extent from the man who has heretofore stood in bold defiance amidst the storm of the passions of the day, defending their rights in the Union under the federal compact, and who is now engaged in a struggle in which they alone are interested. Whether Senator Douglas was right or wrong in not supporting unqualifiedly the course of President Buchanan, on the bill providing for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has nothing to do with the position he now occupies before the people of Illinois. Our judgment as well as our feelings tells us that he is now right, and our conscience tells us that he is entitled to our sympathy. If we are honorable men we shall give it to him without hope of reward or fear of proscription on the part of those at whose command the political guillotine works. *Vermilionville In. Echo.*

☞ The New York Herald publishes the dispatches of Secretary Cass to Gen. Lamar, our minister to Nicaragua, in which he goes against the interference of foreign countries with Central America, and particularly against Messrs. Kelly's protest. Cass says that a sufficient naval force will be stationed both at San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sud, as also at Realejo, to afford protection to the persons and property of American citizens.

☞ The Nashville Union says that a novel incident occurred at the Marshall County Fair, which was not laid down in the programme. A couple presented themselves and were married in the amphitheatre in the presence of hundreds of spectators. Though no premium was offered for such an exhibition, the parties went their way looking as if each had obtained a prize above all price.

The Heir to the French Throne.—The Green Bay Advertiser says that the only son of the late Rev. E. Williams, and of course the true heir to the throne of France, is now engaged as a pilot on one of the Lake Winnebago steamers. He is a fine looking young man, bears a striking resemblance to his father, but is too modest to urge his claims.

☞ As an instance of the "brotherly love" which characterizes some of the so called "Christian Reformers," is the following: A reverend gentleman from Louisiana, was, by resolution, invited to take a seat in a Sabbath convention recently held in Cincinnati. He did so, but a few moments afterwards, a member arose and wanted to know, whether by inviting a Louisiana preacher among them they intended to endorse slavery. The Convention reconsidered the vote directly, and the Louisianian was excommunicated without delay.

☞ The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at Baltimore, has received reports of the state of the Order in the United States for the past year. The only states which report a positive prosperity are New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana, and Canada West. In Canada East, the order has died out; in New York it makes no progress, while in Virginia and Kentucky there is a perceptible falling off.

Struck Deep.—A London letter writer says there is in that city a "young lady from Baltimore, who is the most beautiful woman in the British dominions. She is the dream of the poet—the beau ideal of the painter, the unequalled, heavenly mould of the inspired sculptor. Her eyes reflect both heaven and earth and are more brilliant than either." The fellow must be in love.

☞ Hon. William Preston of Kentucky has been appointed by the President minister to Spain

Explosion of the Naval Magazine at Havana.—On the 29th ult., at half-past 4 P. M., the Naval Magazine at Havana, situated at the head of the harbor, containing over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of gunpowder, several hundred loaded shells, together with a large quantity of rockets, fire works, &c., exploded. The shock and effects as described by the residents of the city, was truly awful.

Thus far there has been found in the ruins and about the grounds, 28 dead bodies, and 105 wounded, four of which died shortly after being removed to the Hospital.

For some moments the air was filled with all descriptions of destructive missles, and stones, shells, &c., were projected a long distance from the building, and into the bay.

No damage was done to the vessels at anchor. The dead bodies of three coolies were blown through the air to the slope of Fort Atares, nearly a quarter of a mile off.

There were upwards of three hundred persons employed on the new sugar warehouse in the immediate vicinity of the disaster, mostly coolies, and among them the loss of life and limb appears to have been the greatest. Of the military guard of the magazine, consisting of a serjeant and sixteen men, only four remain. Many bodies are, no doubt, yet under the ruins, and in the waters of the harbor.

The destruction of the fine pile of sugar warehouses, some twenty building, several of which were finished and others in course of construction, is complet. Nothing now remains but a mass of stones and rubbish. The concussion was so great as to destroy the gasometer, rendering the gas works for the present entirely useless, and will require at least three months before the city can be lighted. Every resident is more or less affected by the shock. Several building sustained great damage. Among the number was the residence of Don Domingo Aldama, fronting the Military Parade Ground; the house of Don Jose Maria Bonitas and the edifice of the Royal Equinomical Society.

The Diario de la Marina of the 30th, in noticing the event, says: "The attention and relief afforded by the authorities of our city, directed by Captain General Concha in person, who was, by accident, in the immediate vicinity at the time, and the first on the ground after the explosion where he remained until 7 P. M., and engaged the whole force of marines, firemen and military corps, which were at his disposition, and by his energy and encouragment to the troops, did great service. Our naval corps, with their usual energy, also distinguished themselves on the occasion.

Meanwhile, there was no neglect to protect the public security the city being left in perfect darkness. The night-watches were posted at half past six, which is to be the case until proper lights are restored. The whole force of the police and large detachments of infantry and cavalry are on duty during the night to guard the city against robbery or disturbance of the public peace. With these precautions the city is perfectly safe.

Cuban Politics in Madrid.—Some sensation has been caused in Madrid by the Leon Espanol having published an article attacking the Governor General of Cuba, General Jose de la Concha, for having by the decree of the 27th June last, allowed the immigration of white laborers and settlers into the island. The Leon says that this decree must necessarily facilitate the immigration of North Americans, and it declares that the General must have published it without consulting the home government, inasmuch as the latter, having most reluctantly consented to the introduction of Chinese laborers in 1851, would hardly have, in 1858, allowed so dangerous a measure as the introduction of Americans. In virtue of this decree, the Leon delares that 5200 Americans have already entered the island, and it remarks that they are all Protestants, and that their religion alone, which they cannot be expected to change, will prevent them from becoming faithful subjects of her majesty. Moreover, it says these men are nearly all unmarried, can be easily acclimated, are accustomed to fatigue, and will be a constant danger to the island. They will in fact, it says, endeavor to colonize Cuba as they did Texas, and when all is ripe for a revolution they will promote one, and finish by annexing the island to the United States.

"The Anglo-American Association."—There has lately been established in London, what has long been looked for—an American association, with national objects. The Liverpool (England) Mercury says:—In the first place, American applicants for charity are relieved by the association. It has, however, other objects of interest, both to Americans and the English. For Americans, its rooms furnish a place of rendevous and intercourse, and a source of useful information and direction as to things of interest to them in England and Europe, &c. For the English, it furnishes like advantages of information as to America.

☞ The Chess game between Mr. Morphy and Mr Herwitz at Paris, is being continued. Four games had been played and each had won two. The first who wins seven games is to be considered the conqueror. The amount of the stakes is 250 francs.

Later accounts add another game for Morphy.

Russia's New Naval Station in the Mediterranean.—The fact that Russia has gained a foothold in the Mediterranean by the acquirement of a naval station, has caused considerable comment in the European journals. Russia has got the lease of Villa Franca for twenty-two years to come, at the fixed rate of four millions of francs annual payment into the Sardinian Exchequer. It comprises a capacious and well sheltered harbor, capable of accommodating thirty ships of the line, within ten miles of France, two from Nice, and in the most favorable position for becoming a small Sebastopol in the heart of the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding the jealousy of the Western powers, Russian policy seems to be marked with success at every step, and she is steadily securing advantages which will place her in a position to be consulted, when important political changes either in Europe, or Asia, are to be effected.

☞ The educational statistics of the United States show that there are four millions of youth of this country connected with the various educational institutions of the country in the different States. Their teachers number over one hundred and fifteen thousand, and the annual current expenses are estimated to be about fourteen million of dollars.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

At a meeting of the members of the Mosaic Concert, the following series of resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty to send in our midst one capable to illustrate the old saying, that "wonders will never cease," inasmuch as in the days of Balaam of old, an ass was found that could speak, but that in the author of said programme of the Mosaic Concert, an ass was found, that to the ineulty of speaking, adds that of writing. And whereas, it is well known that members of that species make themselves known by a voice both musical and harmonious, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we hail with joy the accession to our Concert of one so well skilled in the use of sounds.

Resolved, That as a token of gratitude, we vote to that being a medal of leather to be manufactured out of the hide of Thompson's colt, with the inscription, on one side the likeness of two of his brethren and him advancing to meet them, joyfully hailing at last, We three have met again.

Resolved, That the members of the Mosaic Concert serenade the author of the programme at his residence, the old clover field to the left, to the tune of "Does your mother know you're out."

A motion to treat that individual with contempt was tabled by a unanimous vote, as a penitence too good for him.

DUTCH CHEESE, President.

Sour Knout, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

Was committed to the Parish Jail, on the 1st of October, a negro woman, who says that her name is

ADELINE,

and that she belongs to Charles E. Stewart, who lives near Woodville, Miss. Said woman is of a yellow brown complexion, about 32 years of age, five feet two inches in height, and walks a little lame; she says from a white swelling.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

oct 9 JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Jailor.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a note drawn by Lewis Hunt, in favor of B. D. Dougherty, tutor of Jas. P. Young and T. I. Young, for the sum of seventy-two dollars, has been lost or mislaid. Persons are therefore forewarned from trading for said note.

oct 9 J. P. YOUNG.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Clinton, La., on the 30th September, 1858.

Adams Elvira Mrs	A.
	Anderson Hany
Brown Sallie L Miss	B.
Brown Hugh L	Brown William R
Bunting Thos	3 Brown Leonard
Brown Reddin	Bonny R F
Bell Robert	Brown W L
Briant S M	Bulloch Wm
Carter Burrel	C.
Clay N W	Collins Jno C
Chaney Henrietta P Mrs	Collins B R
Carter Janan Mrs	Charles A Englana
	Conter Harriett Mrs
Dunton H W	D.
Dawson M A Mrs	2 Dixon James M 2
Delaney Patrick	Dunn William
	Dowell T G 2
Eagan George W	E.
Edwards W H F	East John
	East Mary L
Gurney Wm	G.
Gaddden L G	Gordon S J
	Gayle L G
Henderson John	H.
Hobart H	Harris J
Haze C L	Hamilton John R
	Ingalls Walter
Lee Sarah L	L.
Lea Martha Miss	Lee M L Miss
Lee Martha Mrs	2 Lemon John R
McRae Jane N Mrs	M.
Morgan V C Miss	Muse H
Merrick E T Hon	Morrison G W
	2 Mason Mrs
Neasom V	N.
	O.
Phares M L Miss	Oaks Phelix
	P.
Richardson Geo W	Prendergrast Philip Mrs
Riddle Mary A Miss	R
Riddle W P	2 Rosenberger G L 2
Reddin George	Rist Columbus
	Richardson Emily Mrs
Stubblefield R W	S.
Smith Williams R	Smyth John 3
Turner Cyrus Esqr	T.
	Thomas Sam'l
Young J P	Y.
Way Franklin A	W.
Wilson Dan P	2 Ward Anna Miss
White Fence's	Wilson Mary
	Williams Mollie C Mrs

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

oct 9 JNO. M. BELL, P. M.

PHOTOGRAPH & OIL PAINTING.

UNION HOTEL BALL ROOM.

Having located in the Town of Clinton, for the purpose of executing all orders in the above art, the subscriber respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Portraits taken by the photographic process, or painted upon canvass, of any size or proportion, from life, or faithfully copied and enlarged from Daguerreotypes, or other pictures.

Buildings, landscapes, military or civic companies, photographed at reasonable rates.

The public generally, are invited to call at his room, at the Union Hotel Ball Room, and examine specimens of his art.

sept 41 F. TAENZER.

COLLEGIATE NOTICE.

The Silliman Female Collegiate Institute will be re-opened the First of October, under the supervision of the Rev. Thomas D. Lea, as Principal.

Mr. Lea is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and has had sixteen years experience as a Teacher. Parents may rest assured their daughters will be in proper hands when confided to his charge.

BYTHELL HAYNES,
sept 4 Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

INSTRUCTION.

The undersigned, a graduate of Yale College, and of five years experience in teaching, will open a

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

in Clinton, La., in the lower part of the building formerly occupied by the Argus Office, south west corner of the Public Square.

TERMS PER MONTH.

For common English Branches,	$3 00
" Higher do do	4 00
" Latin and Greek,	5 00
" French and German,	6 00

Having the best testimonials, as regards character, abilities, and success, both from the Faculty of Yale College, and from the places where he has been teaching, he hopes to receive the patronage of all who are interested in the education of their children.

L. DEMBINSKI.

N. B. Pupils will be prepared for any class in College. For further references, enquire of Mr. W. A. Lane, and Rev. J. B. Smith oct 2