

THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Parish of East Feliciana.

G. W. REESE, Editor.

OFFICE.—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, January 15, 1859.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

We are authorized to announce Hon. CYRUS RATLIFF, for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Third District—subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. U. B. PHILLIPS, as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for this District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN McVEA, as a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Third Judicial District of Louisiana—subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN E. KING, as an independent candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Third Judicial District. Election: the first Monday in April.

We are now in the midst of the muddy term. It prevails to an almost unfathomable extent.

MAILS MISSING.—There is something wrong, either in the Post Office, at New Orleans, or in the mail delivery from the Jackson and N. O. Rail Road cars. Two nights this week, Wednesday and Thursday, the Mail Stage has come through, but no New Orleans mail.—Will Col. Marks enquire into this matter?

That desirable family residence belonging to the estate of the late Z. S. Lyons, is offered for rent. See advertisement.

A plantation and twenty five young Creole negroes, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, are offered for sale in our advertising columns, to which refer.

Our citizens and planters have had long ere this an opportunity of judging of the superior articles furnished by Mr. E. Ross, at his Harness and Saddle Manufactory, to require any eulogy at our hands. Suffice it then to say, that he can be found at his place of business in the brick building on the north east corner of the public square, fully prepared with excellent material and competent workmen to fill all orders promptly and in a finished style and manner. His stock on hand is large and any one desirous of any article in his line would do well for themselves by calling and examining his assortment.

We have examined the stock of Messrs. Davies & Davis, whose notice of which will be found in our advertising columns. Persons who are renovating their old dwellings, or building new ones, will find it to their interest to give them a call. This firm has done a large amount of work in their line in this town and vicinity and have given very general satisfaction.

The Probate term of the District Court, Hon. Cyrus Ratliff presiding, will commence its session on Monday next.

BLACKWOOD FOR DECEMBER.—From the American re-publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., we have received the December number of this sterling English literary monthly. Contents:

A Cruise in Japanese Waters, What will he do with it? A pleasant French Book, The International Copyright Congress, The Indian Mutiny and the Land-settlement, Cousin John's Property, Sermons, Bright Absurdities.

The Montgomery Confederation learns that Mr. Conner United States District Attorney at Charleston, South Carolina, has been summoned to Washington for consultation with reference to the recent landing of slaves at Southern ports, and the alleged purpose of certain ultraists in South Carolina to revive the slave trade in defiance of the laws.

GOOD OLD AGE.—Mrs. Rebecca Outright died in Upshur county, Va., on the 5th inst., at the extraordinary age of one hundred and six years. An obituary of her says:

She was the first white woman who settled in the valley of the Backhannon river, coming to Western Virginia when quite young, and living with her husband in a hollow tree, at the mouth of Turkey run, in what is now Upshur county. The deceased retained all her faculties in vigor until the close of her long and eventful life, and on the morning of her decease was carressing one of her great grand children, when, feeling weary, she requested the child to be quiet, while granny would lay down and sleep. The venerable old lady then laid down upon her bed, and "slept the sleep that knows no waking." Her descendants number between four and five hundred.

THE DEAD OF 1858.

The necrology for 1858 is distinguished by many noted names, but upon the whole it may be remarked that death has contented himself with fewer "shining marks" than usual. Among American statesmen the most eminent deceased for the year was Thomas H. Benton. With him have departed Senator Evans, of South Carolina, Senator Henderson, of Texas, ex-Senator Bagby, of Alabama, General James Gadsden, of South Carolina, John A. Quitman, of Miss., Thos. L. Harris, of Illinois, and ex-President Anson Jones, of Texas. Among lawyers have died Benjamin F. Butler and Chief Justice Duer, of New York. Among authors William Henry Herbert, William Jay, and Madame Ida Pfeiffer. Among merchants, Anson G. Phelps and Benjamin Marshall, of New York, and James Adger, of Charleston. Among mechanics, Isaac Newton and John P. Allaire. Among scientists, Bonpland, the naturalist, and Robert Brown, the biologist. Among painters, Ary Scheffer, of La Haye, the singer, among soldiers, Field Marshal Radetzky, of the Austrian army, and Major General Persifor F. Smith, U. S. A. Among naval commanders, Admiral Lord Lyons, of the British service, and two American commodores, Matthew C. Perry and T. A. Catesby Jones. Among philosophers, Robert Owen. Among prominent characters at the European Courts, the Duchess of Orleans, Redschid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, and Baron Ward, (the Yorkshire hostler), Prime Minister of Parma. The Emperor of Japan also lately died. Among other notabilities deceased may be mentioned Soyer, the prince of cooks, Deed Scott, whose name will be a famous one in the annals of the country, and Eleazer Williams, the reputed Bourbon. The year has not yet expired, and there may yet be important additions to the list.

U. S. SENATOR.

The State Legislature meets on Monday next. One of the many important duties which devolves upon it to perform, is the election of a United States Senator. Our editorial brethren, in every part of the State, have discussed, for the past few months, with great warmth and vigor, not only the qualifications of distinguished citizens for that high office, but the right of a section of the State in having the Senator taken from its geographical limits. We have taken no part in this controversy. Through our columns we propounded a series of interrogatories, upon questions of vital and pregnant interest to the people of the State as well as of the entire South. These have not only not been fully expected, but answered. It would have been a gratification to have seen them answered, not from any vanity relative thereto, but for the opportunity of seeing, for the first time, in Louisiana, a Senatorial candidate, openly and boldly avowing his opinions, regardless of the ruling power.

But this was not to be, and all we now desire is,—that the State Legislature, will, on the Fourth Monday of this month, elect to the high and responsible position of United States Senator, one, whose whole political life has been spent in the Democratic ranks; and whose conduct therein, has shown him to be a pure, sound, and reliable State Rights' Democrat.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

This sound Democrat, honest politician, and able statesman, has been returned to the United States Senate for six years, after the expiration of his present term, by the Legislature of Illinois. The victorious result of the memorable canvass, in that State, has thus been practically illustrated. The Democracy of Illinois, have, in the majesty of their great strength, through their representatives, rebuked and condemned the interference of those corrupt politicians and Presidential aspirants, who attempted, but in vain, (they calling themselves Democrats), to seduce them from their firm adherence to Democratic principles, in the person of Stephen A. Douglas, into the support of his Black Republican opponent.

The telegraph informs us that Mr. Douglas received eight majority over his only opponent, Mr. Lincoln. Where was that distinguished National Democrat, Judge Sidney Bress, whom the Washington Union and its Echoes, in this, and other Southern States, told us would be the choice of the Democracy of Illinois. Where, oh where? ye Echoes! answer?—where was coffin handbill Bress? Are ye all too poor to do him reverence?

And what of that cabal of the Senate, who to gratify the petty animosity of the administration, displayed the great "tribune" from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories? Stand they not rebuked by the pure Democracy of Illinois and by that of every other State in which the voice of the people, not politicians, has been heard? Alas, for them! Douglas is the people's choice! Their flat has gone forth. Their honest sympathies have been extended wherever he has went. In New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, he has been received, as no statesman has been, since the days of Andrew Jackson. His hold upon their hearts is as firm as was that of the old hero in his palmist days. Like him he is opposed by aspiring politicians. But the "Little Giant" like "Old Hickory" is beyond their reach. With the people—the true Democracy of the Union—he laughs in scorn at their puny efforts. Whether a candidate for the Presidency or not, he occupies a position in their esteem, which neither envy nor detraction can displace him from. The future is before him, how to act and how to choose. And who can doubt his course or choice in that future, when he reviews his pure and consistent Democratic record of the past.

We publish to-day, in another column, a communication under the signature of a "Jeffersonian Democrat." We were not present at the meeting, on last Saturday, but the statements in the communication referred to, which was placed in our hands last Monday, come from a source that fully attests their authenticity and truth.

Next Monday, we hope the question of the selection of a candidate for Associate Justice, will be settled fairly and satisfactorily to the great mass of the party. This should be the aim and wish of all. With this spirit animating us, we would, almost invariably, secure good men for office, avoid all dissatisfaction among ourselves, and in the election of our candidates at the polls, feel that we had achieved a "Democratic" victory, instead of the triumph of particular personal interests in the Democratic family.

We call upon the Democracy of this Parish, in view of the great contest of next fall, to counsel and communicate with each other in regard to the movements to be made this coming spring for the organization of the party and the selection of candidates. Let all jealousies and animosities be forgotten—let there be mutual consultation and discussion. No man, worthy of the name of Democrat, can witness without indignant feeling, himself excluded in the steps taken to select candidates whom he is expected to support. Let us have Democratic nominations and Democratic candidates, and Democratic victories. The latter, the rank and file know how to achieve, if you will only suffer them to select their own leaders.

INFALLIBLE RULES FOR MEASURING CORN IN THE CRIB.—If measured in feet:

1st. SHUCKED CORN—Measure the length, width and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions together and their product by 8, then cut off two figures to the right; those on the left will be so many barrels, and those cut off so many hundredths of a barrel.

2d. UNSHUCKED CORN—Multiply the three dimensions in feet, as in rule 1st, and their product by 5; cut off two figures to the right, and the result will be barrels and hundredths, as in rule 1st.

If measured in inches:

3d. SHUCKED CORN—Take the dimensions in inches and multiply them together; take one half of the product and divide it by 2150, and you have the bushels of shelled corn, which divide by 5 to reduce to barrels.

4th. UNSHUCKED CORN—Multiply the dimensions as in rule 3d, and then take one third of their product, and divide it by 2150, the result will be as in rule 3d.

These rules have been put to the most critical test by the most thorough as well as the most practical mathematicians of the southwest, and the people using them may rely upon their being accurately correct.

Reader, do you owe the Printer? If you do, let not the sun go down before you pay him.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democracy of East Feliciana, held on the 8th January, 1859, in the town of Clinton, in obedience to previous advertisement:

On motion of Lee Hardesty, Esq., said meeting was called to order by the appointment of the Hon. B. Haynes, as President, and W. M. Jordan, as Secretary.

On motion of B. M. G. Brown, a committee of five was appointed to assist the chair in selecting three persons from each Ward to act as delegates to the Convention, to meet in Baton Rouge on the Third Monday in January, to nominate a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the Democratic party of this Parish. The committee being adopted, B. M. G. Brown, J. M. Young, Hon. J. W. Taylor, Thos. Pilant, and H. C. Rowley, were appointed by the chair.

The committee having retired for a consultation, returned and made the following report:

Ward No. 1.—A. G. Carter, J. F. McKneely, and Hiram Hatcher.

No. 2.—B. M. G. Brown, Giles Kent, and Samuel Hatcher.

No. 3.—A. Hazard, J. W. Taylor, and Thos. Pilant.

No. 4.—S. A. Dubose, John Henderson, and J. Benton.

No. 5.—B. Haynes, G. W. Munday, and R. Dreher.

No. 6.—John H. George, Irvine Brown, and Howell Cobb.

No. 7.—Simson Hatcher, G. C. Barry, and J. R. Jackson.

No. 8.—W. M. Jordan, T. W. Robbins, and J. M. Young.

On motion, said report was unanimously adopted. Dr. L. Covert offered the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the Parish of East Feliciana look with great interest to the action of the Convention about to meet in Baton Rouge to nominate a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for this Judicial District.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the office and the high responsibilities dependent upon it, we earnestly urge upon said convention the propriety of selecting a candidate who will be, by moral worth and legal ability eminently qualified to fill it.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend as a gentleman eminently qualified for the position of Associate Justice, the Hon. JOHN McVEA, of East Feliciana.

Which, after being read, were adopted by a vote of twenty-one in favor, to three against, and were afterwards made unanimous.

On motion of S. H. Butler, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Feliciana Democrat.

The meeting then adjourned.

BYTHELL HAYNES, Pres't.

W. M. JORDAN, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Feliciana Democrat:

Sir.—I am one of those who believe it to be essentially necessary, for a proper, fair, and equitable administration of a government like ours, to have it administered on true Democratic principles, as laid down in the Cincinnati Platform; and as long as our government is administered in strict accordance with those principles, just so long will this Great Republic of ours, with all its vast extent of territory, and its varied interests be preserved, protected and perpetuated; therefore, we should never depart from those cardinal principles for the purpose of advancing or fostering any local or sectional interest what ever. In order to maintain those great and salutary principles, the integrity of the whole Democratic party must be preserved, and to do this, party nominations become absolutely necessary; otherwise, a number of candidates for the same office would enter the canvass, and the party would be defeated by a division in its ranks. Hence it is important that these nominations should be made, on a perfectly fair and equitable basis, so as to give to the entire Democracy interested in the nomination about to be made, a full, fair, and reasonable opportunity of being heard in their primary meetings. If you defeat this essential and equitable principle, you sap the very foundation of a truly representative government, and instead of having your public servants selected and chosen by the voice of the sovereign people, who have a right to be heard, you have them chosen by a few interested office seekers, a clique, or a faction, and if persisted in, will eventually destroy the only means by which a party can be held and induced to act in harmony together.

If there was any thing Democratic in the proceedings of the meeting at Clinton, on the 8th of January, I have not been able to discover it. In the first place, the meeting was called at the request of thirteen gentlemen; the notice to the Democracy to meet at the Court House in Clinton, when there were two other respectable villages in the Parish, one about thirteen, and the other about twenty six miles from Clinton. Could it be expected that the citizens of Jackson and Port Hudson, and the remote portions of the Parish would or could attend a meeting at such a great inconvenience? Did not justice, equity, and fair dealing demand that some more equitable and convenient plan should have been adopted? But the meeting was appointed to take place at the Court House at Clinton. One would naturally suppose the meeting would be held at the Court House, not a bit of it. When the time arrived for the meeting to come off, B. M. G. Brown, Esq., I believe, rang the bell a few times, came down stairs, unlocked the Court House door and walked off. Many persons not interested in the secret of the intended movement, were standing about, waiting to see the doors of the Court House thrown open, and the crowd proceeded to the court room. Not so. The meeting, (such as it was), was held round on another street, at what is called Sturges' Hall. What caused this movement I leave to be determined by the Democracy hereafter. But, strange to tell, in the town of Clinton, with a resident population of over 1300 souls, and perhaps eighty or one hundred saddle horses hitched around and about the Court House fence, with quite a number of carriages and other vehicles in town, at the time there was a meeting convening, all told, who voted for the resolution recommending the Hon. John McVea to the favor; no consideration of the convention at Baton Rouge as a proper candidate for the office of Associate Justice, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, such a proceeding is well calculated to divide and distract the Democratic party. East Feliciana has nearly five hundred Democratic voters, many of those voters live twenty and twenty-five miles from the court house, who have an equal right to be heard in the selection of their candidates with those more centrally situated. Now, I put the question to every candid Democrat: Has the Democracy of East Feliciana been fairly dealt by in this matter, when the nominations were made for the last fall election of Parish officers in East Feliciana, that is, the Sheriff, Recorder, &c., the Democracy voted at their respective precincts, and no doubt a fair expression of the will of the majority was obtained—was there any good reason why the same course should not have been adopted in this nomination? They have appointed three delegates for each ward in the Parish; could not the Democrats of the respective Wards have as easily elected them? If they would have carried to convention the wishes and preferences of the Democrats of the Wards from which they were elected, and not the partisan views of the committee who selected them, and of the nineteen gentlemen who adopted the report of the committee at the so called Democratic Meeting.

If they had followed the plan adopted in nominating the Parish candidates at the last election, it would have been fair, just, and proper. What right have nineteen gentlemen in a Parish containing nearly five hundred Democratic votes to assume the responsibility of nominating three delegates from each Ward in the Parish, thereby usurping the rights and privileges of the Democracy of the different Wards. Are they under pupillage that they cannot speak for themselves, or must their voices be stifled to answer a particular call?

If this is Democracy, I must confess that I have my first lesson to learn in the Democratic school yet. I hope, Mr. Editor, that those twenty-four gentlemen appointed as delegates to the convention by those nineteen self constituted agents of nearly five hundred Democrats, if they accept their appointment, will take the trouble to ascertain, so far as it is possible, under the circumstances, what are the wishes of the Democracy as to their first, second, and third choice, among the several candidates, and endeavor to make a nomination that will be satisfactory to all parties, and prevent if possible, a recurrence of the scenes of the late congressional election in this district; and for the future, let us have no more dictations to the Democracy who they shall, or who they shall not nominate for office. A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

The delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention from St. Landry, are instructed to vote for Hon. Albert Voorhies for Associate Justice.

The following resolution was adopted by a Democratic meeting held in the Parish of St. Mary.

Resolved, That this Convention would hail with pleasure the nomination of the Hon. Albert Voorhies as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Supreme Judge, by the Convention to be held at Baton Rouge on the 17th inst. At the same time they pledge themselves to abide by and support the nomination made by that Convention.

Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democracy of the town of Baton Rouge.

Be it Resolved, That in determining the candidate who shall be selected by our delegates in the Convention which is to assemble in this city, January 17th, we would have them guided by an honest desire to carry out the above expressed opinions, and to represent us in what we consider of such vast importance to the interests and welfare of the people as well in the State at large as in this district, in securing from those who shall be presented, the best man, morally and morally, for the high position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

At the meeting held in Pointe Coupee to nominate delegates on the 5th inst., there were but eleven persons present. The friends of Mr. Beatty who possessed the numerical strength promptly moved an adjournment to the 13th inst.

At the meeting in Avoyelles, there were 32 persons present, mostly the friends of Judge Voorhies. The meeting was adjourned to a future day.

THE PENSION BILL.—We give in another column, this bill, as it passed the lower House of Congress, the Hon. Miles Taylor and John M. Sandridge, Democratic representatives from this State, voting against it. What effect the final passage of this bill would have, is thus depicted by the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer:

One of the most curious features in the legislation of the present Congress is the passage, by the House, of what is popularly known as the "Old Soldiers' Bill." The amount that will be required to satisfy the claims under this bill, is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty millions a year.

Viewed in connection with the existing state of our finances, and the obvious necessity of retrenchment in our national expenditures, or a resort to interminable loans to satisfy the demands of the legitimate object of public expenditures, it is positively alarming.

It is but a momentary to say that, if these claims are not just, they should be paid at once. If the government has no money, it can't pay a unless, I judge, it chooses to borrow and subject itself to the embarrassment and loss of credit, necessarily attaching to being continually in the market seeking loans. Such a course, it will at once be conceded, would be suicidal in the extreme. It seems to us, on the other hand, that granting the justice of these claims, the same patriotism, which defended the honor of the country in the past, should not seek to wound it in the present, by causing its bonds to be hawked about on the streets at a discount. But, are these claims just?

The old soldiers, I undertake to say, have been as well remunerated, and their services have been as respectfully acknowledged, as those of any other class of public employees. Few of them indeed, who are needy and whose wants are not made to disabilities acquired in the public service, and who, for that reason, are proper subject of governmental care, remain while by far the majority of claimants under the present bill are either in the enjoyment of places of high trust and emolument, or of ample competencies otherwise acquired. Are such men to be pensioned? No consideration of public justice requires it. Under these circumstances, we cannot but regard this effort on the part of the opposition (for the bill was passed by opposition votes) as designed either to create a new issue upon which, by appealing to the prejudices of the old soldiers and of their peculiar friends, they will be sustained, and can ride into power, or to necessitate a return to the protective system as the only way of carrying on the government. The former is the more likely view of the case, as some of the honorable gentlemen who voted for this measure, have confessed that they did it under the confident expectation that the Senate would refuse to sanction it. The Senate will not pass it, you may rest assured, and it is well, therefore, that the public should become acquainted with the designs of a set of corrupt politicians.

NEW TERRITORIES.—Dakota at the North and Arizona at the South, will present themselves to Congress this winter, the first by two delegates, each of whom claim to be the choice of the people, and will ask for recognition as Territories of the United States. The President has specially recommended the organization of Arizona. Some serious steps have been taken to carve new Territory, to be called Superior, out of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An application, it has been said, would be made to Congress at this session. But this statement is contradicted by the Detroit Free Press. What has really been done has been the assembling of a Convention professedly to represent the people of the proposed Territory, and the passage of resolutions favorable to the project, together with the appointment of a committee to draft an address to the legislatures of the State interested.

It does not appear that popular sentiment in Superior is unanimously in favor of the project. Besides the Territories named, there has been a talk in the newspapers of a territory to be framed out of Western Utah and part of California, a Sierra Nevada territory. The latest conceit of the territory-mongers is the proposition of a flinty genius, who appears to think that Pike's Peak will have to be organized into a territory.

Of all these, none, probably will be considered by Congress as having any weighty claims to the privileges asked for, but Arizona and Dakota. Of the latter, not a great deal is yet known, though it is believed to possess resources which will, one day, make a respectable State.

Arizona has become very prominent. Its silver mines and auriferous treasures attract unusual attention. There is no doubt of an abundance of silver ore there, and we trust the hopes will be realized, that reports of the gold washings will be realized. Copper is to be found in immense quantities, is easily extracted, and will probably pay after shipment to Guaymas. Lead and iron are equally plentiful. In short, there is, probably, no spot of earth of equal extent which is so rich in mineral resources.

WHERE THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF COTTON IS USED. The proportion used by different nations are thus stated: Great Britain..... 51,28 France..... 13,24 Northern Europe..... 6,91 Other Foreign ports..... 5,91 Consumption of U. S..... 23,58 Thus it appears that England uses most of the raw material than the rest of the world.

AN ODD BILL IN COURT.—The Way to Preferment Discovered.—A petition has been filed in the Sixth District Court (Judge Howell's) New Orleans, in which Mr. [redacted] of that city, claims of Mr.—, also of that city, \$370, exclusive of interest and cost, for services which he claims to have rendered the defendant outside of his engagement with him as book-keeper, and therefore as extra services, for which he is entitled to extra remuneration, as set forth in quite an extraordinary string of items, some of which are as follows:

To Mr.—, Dr.— For writing a "begging letter" to John Slidell, detailing your varied accomplishments; directing his attention particularly to the different "public positions you held; your peculiar qualification for, and soliciting from him your appointment to the office of "Supervising Inspector," at the time and now filled by Mr. Pittfield—\$20.

For writing (four pages of foolscap) letter, being your annual message to the New Orleans Mechanic Society, as President thereof, for which a vote of thanks was tendered you—\$35.

For writing a letter to Gov. Wickliffe, giving him various reasons why some of the "influential and distinguished mechanics" of this city should be appointed by him as "Directors in the Citizens' Bank," to represent the "interests" of the State, to facilitate the discounting of paper offered by mechanics; that such an appointment of one from among them would give universal satisfaction; the object contemplated by this letter being your own appointment to the much desired position—signing your name at your request—\$25.

For writing six pages of "foolscap" letter to John Slidell, containing matter of general information, the main point being to establish yourself in his "good graces," and to "bask in the sunshine of his favor,"—\$5.

For writing a letter to John Slidell, returning him "many thanks" for "the office," tendered you through Collector Hatch, and declined for special "private" reasons—\$25.

For writing a report for you as a "Committee of One" appointed by the Board of Directors of the University of Louisiana, referring to the disputes between Professors Dufau and Riddell, which for a length of time had disturbed the equanimity of the members of the Board, and periled the good standing of the University as a "seat of learning;" dissecting at least forty pages of the correspondence between the Professors; furnishing an opinion upon the merits of the case; signing your name at your request—\$25.

For writing a letter to John Chaikorne, Washington, thanking him for certain information, and the opportunity presented you of writing to John Slidell—\$10.

The petitioner alleges that the writing and composing of these documents required great care, study and research; that they were written at the request, and for the benefit of Mr.—, to enable him to cultivate the acquaintance of our "first citizens," acquire official positions, assume a rank in society and among politicians, to which he is no wise entitled, and to get a reputation as a man of some literary attainments; and that they are well worth the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars. The petition is drawn up by M. Hahn, Esq.

It is announced in the Cincinnati Gazette that in a discourse in the Synagogue, the Rev. Dr. Lienthal called the attention of the ladies present to the fact that the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association had paid but lately the first instalment of \$57,000 of the present one, and that the same society has still to encounter many troubles before being enabled to pay the balance of \$175,000. He then informed them that in the Deborah, a paper edited by himself, he has issued a call to all the Hebrew Ladies in the Union to raise subscriptions in aid of the funds, and requested those in his congregation to begin the subscription in Cincinnati.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION IN POINTE COUPEE, about three miles above Bayou Sara, fronting eleven arpents on the Mississippi River, and having fifty arpents in depth; with fine improvements, and the best quality of land, and

TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG CREOLE SLAVES.

The land will be sold with or without the slaves, as the purchaser may prefer. Terms: cash. Apply at the office of the Pointe Coupee Echo, j15

TO RENT.

THAT HOUSE, in the town of Clinton, belonging to the Estate of Z. S. Lyons. Possession given immediately. For particulars, apply to Jan 15 Mrs. MARY E. LYONS, Baton Rouge.

PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

WE WOULD CALL the attention of those persons who are renovating and improving their dwellings, or putting up new ones, to the large stock of Paints, Oils, and colors, we have on hand, which will enable us to fill promptly all orders in the line of our business.

We have also a variety of patterns of Plate Glass, suited for side lights, transoms, sash doors, or sky lights. Also: Papering, Window Shades, &c., which we will be pleased to show to all who may desire work of that kind, and will procure the articles selected, and place them wherever required, on the most reasonable terms.

Planters and others who have work to do in our line are requested to call at our paint shop on the south side of the Public Square. Jan 15 DAVIES & DAVIS.

E. ROSS,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

N. E. CORNER—PUBLIC SQUARE.

HAVING ON HAND, a large and well selected stock of new material is fully prepared to fill all orders promptly. Always on hand, a full and complete assortment of SADDLERY. His stock consists in part of:

All descriptions of saddles, Carriage, Buggy, and Trotting harness; Carriage whips, Buggy and riding whips; All kinds of Plantation harness; Riding bridles, girths, surcingle and webbing; Wood and metal stirrups, spurs, Bridle and carriage bits, brushes, collars, blind bridles, hames, enameled cloth and leathers of all kinds, Saddle trees and Saddlery Hardware.

TRUNKS:

Sole leather and folio Trunks; Trunk valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags.

Fly Nets and Horse Blankets.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS.

Of my own manufacture of the best material and workmanship.

A very superior article of Plantation COLLARS, BLEND BRIDLES AND HARNESS of Western make, to which he invites the special attention of Planters. He invites the public to give him a call as he will endeavor to put his prices at the lowest possible figure, and give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

O. ders and repairing promptly attended to. I have also the Agency of the J. R. Gaber Gin Band, and am able to fill all orders promptly, and lower than any other house. January, 1859. E. ROSS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

FOR CASH, and cash only, I offer for sale a superior and choice lot of the best brands of Havana cigars. Give me a call and try them. Jan 8 NORWOOD TILDON.