

Announcements.

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RICHARDSON, as a candidate for Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic nomination.

FOR SHERIFF.

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

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce Dr. ROBERT B. KENNEDY, 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 re-election as Representative to the State Legislature, subject to a Democratic nomination.

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

We are authorized to announce WM. FERGUS KERNAN, as a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, subject to a Democratic nomination.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce B. E. CHANEY, as a candidate for District Attorney, for the Seventh Judicial District, subject to the decision of a Democratic nominating convention, should the party hold one for that purpose; otherwise, subject to the decision of the people at the ballot box.

We are requested to announce CYRUS HENRY RATLIFF, of West Feliciana, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, for the Seventh Judicial District, at the November Election; subject to a Democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM S. VAUGHAN, of East Feliciana, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, for the Seventh Judicial District, at the November election; subject to a Democratic nomination.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We are authorized to announce AUGUSTIN DUPLANTIER, as a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the First District, subject to the decision of the District Convention to assemble at Donaldsonville, on the second Monday of July.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION will assemble at Baton Rouge, on the

FOURTH WEDNESDAY IN MAY,

It being the 25th day of the month.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Third District, will assemble at Vidalia, Parish of Concordia, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE,

It being the 20th day of the month.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following named delegates were elected by the Democratic people, in the respective Wards of this Parish, on Monday, April 4, to represent the same in the Democratic State and Congressional Conventions.

- WARD 1.—John F. McKneely, J. W. Cole, and Randolph Chick.
WARD 2.—Marion Chapman, J. A. Norwood, and A. P. Brown.
WARD 3.—J. W. Taylor, Thomas Piant, and Alfred Hazard.
WARD 4.—No election.
WARD 5.—G. W. Munday, A. J. Going, and Wm. F. Kernan.
WARD 6.—John F. George, Irvine Brown, and D. C. Bowman.
WARD 7.—Simeon Hatcher, R. D. Rowley, and Byshell Haynes.
WARD 8.—David Barfield, Thos. W. Robins, and W. M. Jordan.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PHYSICIANS, PLANTERS, AND OTHERS, wishing Drugs and Medicines, will find it more to their advantage in regard both to price and quality, to purchase a genuine article from regular and legitimate dealers, who are constantly receiving fresh supplies from first class houses of New York and New Orleans, than to buy an adulterated and higher priced article from others who are not judges of their quality. — 23.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY.

NO. 2, BRICK ROW.—EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERIES & SOAPS. Also dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes of every description. Mr. W. H. McQuitty, from the house of Sickles & Co., New Orleans, will attend to the sale, and dispensing of Medicines at all hours. I am now fully prepared to fill any order in my line, and the strictest attention will be paid to Physician's orders from the country. Any one wishing to purchase anything in the Medicine line will find it to their advantage to deal with one in the legitimate business, as they will be sure to get the genuine article. Respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

ALSO:

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

of every description for medicinal purposes. A large quantity of ICE, just received, and will be kept constantly on hand, during the warm season.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED are now receiving by almost every trip of the cars from the various northern markets a lot of their new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and expect the same to be larger this season and more carefully selected than any stock of merchandise ever brought to this market. They expect to have their entire stock completed by the middle of this month, and would offer the following inducements for a continuance of the very liberal patronage of the community at large, to-wit: LOW PRICES—PROPER ATTENTION—GOODS FASHIONABLE AND WARRANTABLE ARTICLES. They do not deem it necessary to enumerate any of the articles to be found in their well known establishment; merely adding, that their usually large stock is still increased in quality and variety. Call at the old stand and satisfy yourselves.

may BLOOM, KAHN & Co.

PURE CORN STARCH.

EXPRESSLY FOR CULINARY AND DOMESTIC purposes. Just received and for sale at the drug store of

NORWOOD TILDON.

ICE! ICE! ICE! NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE, and will be kept constantly throughout the season, April 23

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

25 lbs green tea, just received and for sale by T. WALKER.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Parish of East Feliciana.

G. W. REESE, Editor.

OFFICE.—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, May 7, 1859.

THE HOUAS CLAIM.—The vindication of John Sidell has been very extensively circulated in this vicinity. To enable our citizens to form a correct opinion in relation to this subject, we publish the memorial of the settlers on this claim, to the last Congress. Although received at a late day, prompt action was taken thereon, and the issuing of the patent enjoined.

The following are the delegates for this Parish, appointed by Governor Wickliffe to the Southern Convention, which meets at Vicksburg, on Monday, the 9th instant: G. W. Munday, E. Delony, and G. Wilson Reese.

At a Democratic meeting held at Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville, on the 25th ult., a resolution was adopted, recommending the Democratic voters of the Parish to assemble at their respective election precincts, on the 2d Saturday of May, then and there to elect Delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. We are pleased to see that this method of selecting delegates, which this parish first inaugurated, has been very generally adopted. It is the only mode by which the will and wishes of the masses can be truly and fairly ascertained.

We call the attention of planters and others, to the advertisement of "Fassman's Iron Hoops and Ties for Cotton Bales."

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The number for May contains a large number of original articles, from native authors, copiously illustrated. It improves in each succeeding issue.

ANTAGONISMS.—The New York Herald, anticipating the anniversary May meetings in that city, places on one side the missionary and purely religious societies, which fight gallantly against the evil one and all his works, and on the other the Bloomers, the Free Lovers, Spiritualists, Garrisonian-Abolitionists, Come Outers, Vote-Yourself-Farmers, the Women's Rights, Fourierites, Socialists, and Prudhommees, who have a war against society and the Church, which contest they have been carrying on for a number of years, without, so far, any signs of success.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

For the information of the public and as a matter of reference to the delegates of the Convention on which will shortly meet in Baton Rouge, we have taken the trouble to prepare the annexed table, showing the number of votes to which each Parish will be entitled in the Convention. The basis is one vote for every 100 Democratic voters, and one for every fraction of fifty or over. The vote is apportioned on that given for State Treasurer in 1857, and is made out from the official count.—Advocate.

Table with columns: Parishes, Hunter, No. votes in C'n'n. Lists various parishes like Plaquemine, St. Bernard, Jefferson, etc.

In the Parish of Orleans, the vote is allowed by precincts upon the same basis adopted by other Parishes. The City will have twenty three votes in the Convention, and the Right Bank of the Parish of Orleans, two votes. Thus:

- First precinct—one delegate.
Second precinct—one delegate.
Third precinct—one delegate.
Fourth precinct—two delegates.
Fifth precinct—one delegate.
Sixth precinct—one delegate.
Seventh precinct—one delegate.
Eighth precinct—one delegate.
Ninth precinct—one delegate.
Tenth precinct—one delegate.
Eleventh precinct—one delegate.
Twelfth precinct—one delegate.
Thirteenth precinct—one delegate.
Fourteenth precinct—one delegate.
Fifteenth precinct—one delegate.
Sixteenth precinct—one delegate.
Seventeenth precinct—one delegate.
Eighteenth precinct—one delegate.
Nineteenth precinct—one delegate.
Twentieth precinct—one delegate.
Twenty-first precinct—one delegate.
Twenty-second precinct—one delegate.
Twenty-third precinct—on delegate.
Right bank, Algiers—two delegates.

These parishes will have one additional vote by adopting the vote cast for Robertson.

Edward Farley, a gay deceiver, aged seventy five years, was recently tried in Dinwiddie county, Va., for breach of promise to an interesting young lady, and the jury rendered a verdict of damages in \$2500.

"DISORGANIZERS."

At a time like this, when the enemies to the institutions of the Slave States are concentrating their strength for a victory so great and so decisive, as will settle forever the whole question, in 1860, the intelligent and patriotic citizens of the South, of all opinions and classes, are giving that highest evidence of cherished regard, which is only exhibited for a cause, when it commands the heart, the mind, and the whole man's devotion; that is, they are sacrificing their prejudices growing out of political contests, and are uniting together so as to present a compact front to the enemies of their common rights.

There is nothing in the way of political union in the South, but the selfish management of corrupt politicians, who are constantly denouncing as disorganizers, those who are not disposed to assist them, in placing the direct control of the Democratic party in the hands of men, from whom, these politicians know, they would receive, federal spoils. They wish a united South, not for the sake of the South, but for the sake of themselves. If they really desire a united Democratic party, as the South's political representative, why should they, at this important time, denounce as disorganizers, those men, who do not think as they do, that "Mr. Sidell is a vastly proper man for the next Legislature to elect United States Senator." When did Mr. Sidell become so marvelously suited for that important station, that men's loyalty to the Democratic party and the South, should be questioned, merely because they think proper to support men who are not known to be his supporters? Why should Democrats in this town be denounced as "Spirituists," "anti-Davidsonites," and "disorganizers," for no other reason than their voting for delegates from this ward, whom they supposed would cast their vote in the convention for those whom they desire to see nominated?

We tell those who would be rulers in the Democratic party here, that they need have no fears for it. Its unity, thanks to the patriotism of the south, is secure, despite of the demoralizing tendency of the efforts of those who endeavor to use it as a means of accomplishing their own selfish ends—in despite of the availing eagerness of professed friends, for spoils—in despite of the frightful corruption of those whom the party has repudiated—and of the bitter denunciation of those who hold up to the public gaze these abuses and corruptions. There is virtue and intelligence enough in the masses to keep it together, and they are not to be driven into submission, division, or disorganization.

A neutral paper says: "There can be no doubt that the divisions and dissensions in the Democratic party have encouraged the opposition to renewed exertions;" until those dissensions occurred, it continues, "the period appeared near at hand when in the South every element of antagonism towards the Democratic party was about to be extinguished;" and then goes on to attribute the opposition movement in Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, to the "errors, blunders, and weakness of the administration," "infected by a corruption so frightful, that nothing save the haunting fear of contributing indirectly to a Black Republican victory has thus far operated to deter opposition to it." However true these remarks may be, as to the reason why the entire South is not in point of fact rallying to the Democratic party, the opposition, if they will weigh them well, will find them to be untenable, though no doubt it is the cause influencing many. If there be errors and abuses in the party, it is not necessary to go out, or for those already out to continue so, in order to amend them. A healthy sentiment of political morality therein, will correct those abuses, and this sentiment can be made to control it by an un-sparing exposure and denunciation of those who seem to think that the Democratic party was only established to enable them, their relatives and friends to get office, and who denounce as a "disorganizer," every individual who interposes the least objection to their controlling the action and policy of the party to their especial benefit. They are aware that the community is knowing to the fact, that they are office-seekers in principle, if not by occupation and profession. They know this, and yet, is it not strange, that a sense of delicacy does not restrain them when they attempt to influence the independent voter. As a juror would feel, should a party to a cause to be by him decided, attempt to tamper with him, so must any intelligent voter feel, when approached by a person who has a direct interest in the result of a political contest, which would decide the question as to whether patronage and spoils should continue to flow to his would be adviser and mentor.

MONUMENT TO MR. CALHOUN.—The ladies of Charleston, S. C., are getting up a grand floral fair, for the purpose of adding to the Calhoun Monument fund. They have already raised the handsome sum of \$20,000. They propose, should the proceeds of the approaching fair warrant it, to commence the work to which their patriotism has prompted them forthwith.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NORTH ON SLAVERY.—The Eastern annual Conference of the Methodist Church, at its late session in New Haven, Ct., passed a resolution almost unanimously, that slave holding is a sin, and that the word "slaveholding" should be inserted in the general rules as one of the things forbidden by them.

The rapid growth of Leavenworth city, Kansas Territory, is truly astonishing. Although only four years old, it contains a population of 10,400, with an assessed valuation of 3,871,875. It has nine churches, ten schools, four daily and four weekly papers, seven job printing offices, eighty-nine lawyers, and forty doctors.

DEATH OF REV. H. CRENSHAW.—Our community was surprised, and grieved yesterday morning by learning of the sudden and unexpected death of this estimable citizen. Mr. Crenshaw was a native of Tennessee, but has been a resident of this city for many years, where his public spirit, generous heart and kindly disposition endeared him to all. He was about forty-five years of age, we should judge, when he was summoned from the things of earth. On Saturday night he was unusually cheerful, and was confident of being able to be out to-day. During the night of early Sunday morning, his danger became apparent. He expired at about half past 8 A. M., and was interred this morning with Masonic honors. We do not recollect of ever having seen so large a concourse of citizens at a funeral in this city as that which attended the remains of our lamented friend to their final place of repose.—Baton Rouge Advocate, Monday, May 7.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM GRANT IN THE PARISHES OF ASCENSION AND BERVILLE, LA.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, having been delegated by certain settlers on the so-called Houmas Grant, in the State of Louisiana, to present your honorable bodies their memorial, already before you, setting forth a weighty grievance of which they have been made the victims by legislation on your part, beg leave to make the following representations:

In order that you may fully estimate the enormity of the wrong that has been inflicted upon the community we present, facts are only necessary to be mentioned. It is well known to many of you, that there is an extensive tract of land in Louisiana, designated as the Houmas Grant, the title to which has been in dispute more than half a century. On this disputed tract are settled some five hundred farmers, the heads of families, who have been in possession, in some instances, as long as forty years; these settlers went upon the lands in good faith, knowing the so-called "grant" to be fraudulent and void, and have remained in possession, relying upon the legal and equitable action of Congress, and the judicial tribunals, in declaring the grant a nullity, and in confirming them in their possession, as settlers upon land which has ever been rightfully a part of the public domain of the United States.

The representatives of the protestant grantees have persistently sought, for more than fifty years, to obtain from the Government a title to the lands, and until recently, have utterly failed to accomplish their ends. A patent was, however, issued to the grantees on the 23d August, 1844.

In 1846 Congress passed an act, authorizing a suit to be brought to test the validity of the patent so issued. The clear intent and meaning of this act was to restore the lands to the mass of the public domain should the courts decide the patent to be invalid. We shall presently see how Congress has been deprived of its equitable and patriotic design, by the subsequent surreptitious introduction into the body of an act ostensibly designed for another purpose, of a clause or section, entirely foreign from the objects and intent of such act.

In pursuance of the act of 1846 suit was brought in the Circuit Court, sitting at New Orleans, whereby the validity of the patent in question, was put at issue. In 1856, at the November term of said court, Mr. Justice Campbell, presiding, it was decided that the patent issued to Daniel Clark, or his legal representatives for the lands in this grant, "was issued" without authority of law, and therefore "operative and void." It was ordered that the patent be delivered up to the Clerk of the court, within thirty days after notice or the decree, to be cancelled.

It will thus be perceived that the court, acting by authority of Congress, pronounced the grant to be a fraud and a nullity.

If the representatives of the grantees had found themselves aggrieved by the decision, they had the right to seek a remedy by appeal to the Supreme Court, but no appeal was taken. The matter was therefore res judicata, and the Houmas claim stood before the country, under the sanction of Congress, and by the judgment of the court, branded as a fraud. The land embraced by it thus became vacant public land, subject to other public land to be surveyed and sold to settlers or others. It will not be denied that the settlers on the land needed the aid of Congress, or the Executive, to invest them with perfect title, nor will it be questioned, on the other hand, that Congress to legislate five hundred heads of families out of their homes on the lands, for the purpose of giving this vast extent of country to two or three individuals, would be a most flagrant act of injustice.

Such, however, has been the result of the act of 24 June, 1858, as we shall presently see. The act referred to, and which we now complain of, is entitled "An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed Private Land Claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes."

The intention of this act, as its title imports, would seem to have been, to locate certain confirmed claims in Missouri. The second section of the act, provides, however, that certain claims in the eastern district of the territory of Orleans, (now Louisiana) shall be confirmed—and this includes the Houmas Claim, which are settled five hundred honest farmers, heads of families. It is a well known fact, that John Sidell, Senator in Congress from Louisiana, owns twenty-two thousand acres within this claim, and that one or two other individuals claim the remainder of this large Grant.

There is a little history about John Sidell's ownership of his twenty-two thousand acres, which may be given for the better elucidation of the motives which may have led to the surreptitious introduction into the body of the act of this 2d section, enabling John Sidell at the price of the utter ruin of five hundred settlers.

Mr. Sidell purchased his interest of twenty-two thousand acres many years ago, from Rightor and Williams. Discovering afterwards that the Grant was invalid, he refused to pay the remainder of his purchase money to the vendors, but was sued, which suit he resisted with a pertinacity not easily forgotten in the parish of Ascension. The court felt, however, that he could not recover, inasmuch as the maxim, error caput was applicable to the case, and he, as purchaser, must take the consequences of his ill-advised adventure.

In this suit Mr. Sidell admits, on his part, that he had no right to the lands in the Houmas Grant. Instead of abandoning, however, a title he considered worthless, we find him holding on to the claim. In 1858, "A bill to provide for the location of certain Private Land Claims in the State of Missouri," was reported in the Senate by Mr. Benjamin, chairman of the committee on Private Land Claims, with the obnoxious 2d section, interlarded by Mr. Benjamin, which confirms the Houmas Claim, and secures to Mr. Sidell twenty-two thousand acres of the public domain, worth more than a million of dollars. This is Mr. Sidell's title affirmed to a body of land embraced by a claim which he is in person had denounced as a fraud when he was sued by Rightor.

both Houses were unquestionably ignorant of the obnoxious provision of which we complain. Our immediate representative was altogether taken unawares by the terrible blow aimed at the fortunes and property of such a large number of his constituents, and took action to obviate its effects as soon as it was discovered.

In view of the facts stated, and considering that the interests of the memorialists have been abandoned by our Senatorial representatives, who have made use of their positions of honor and trust to buckster for the benefit of one of their number at the expense of five hundred families, we now appeal to the general Congress for relief. We ask you to put the seal of your condemnation on this attempt of our honorable senator to acquire land by donation from the United States, valued at over a million, by depriving five hundred families, not only of the portion claimed by himself but of a vast tract of country covered by the other claimants under the original grant, which is valued at more than five millions of dollars.

Deserted as we have been for purposes of personal aggrandizement by those to whom we have delegated the trust of taking care of our interests, we now appeal, on the part of the memorialists, to the representatives of our common country; and ask that an act be passed that will arrest the issuing of the patent on the Houmas claim, and that will blot out, from the statute book that clause of the injurious enactment which only became a law because it was overlooked. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants. ROMANTA TILLOSON, FREDERICK WEBER HART, Delegates of the settlers on the Houmas Claim.

SENTIMENTAL YOUTH: "My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?" SENSIBLE AND PRACTICAL GIRL: "How many acres does your lot contain?"

Under the benign influence of Woodman's Cherry Experiment, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, Bronchial affections, and every disease of the lungs have lost their terrors. This wonderful preparation has performed the most miraculous cures, and is fast becoming the eyestone of medical men of eminence, who prescribe it to their patients, and declare it the essence of modern medical discoveries, and are no less surprised and astonished that a compound possessing such curative properties, should have remained undiscovered until this time of day. Read carefully the Pamphlet around each bottle. For sale by all respectable Druggists, at \$1 per bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FASSMANN'S IRON HOOPS & TIES FOR COTTON BALES.

Price: 6 cents per pound—25 per cent less than Rope. ANY ONE CONSIDERING THE ADVANTAGES of Iron over Rope as a material for binding cotton bales, will be surprised that it has not been adopted long since. In its security against fire there is an overwhelming reason for its adoption.

The Process in the 8 spot Cities have been the cause of its not being generally adopted; but now, that of better iron is removed generally, and the Orleans First, the largest in New Orleans, gives it preference over rope. The Fassmann Iron Hoop and Tie is the improvement of one of the proprietors, and is adopted from the fact, that it is found, after long experiment, to combine the greatest strength and facility of application of any one yet made. It is so prepared as to require no change for re-compressing, thus obviating the only remaining difficulty at the seaboard cities. The Hoops are cut of a length from eight to ten feet, and will embrace every bale, whether the Ties or Hoops shall be used. And further, that all cotton bound in them shall be received on the same terms, at the Orleans Press, as Rope bound cotton. The weight per bale is about the same as Rope, not one pound more or less.

To show the opinion Ship Masters have of it, we give the following, among numerous commendations we have:

- The undersigned, masters of vessels having had cotton compressed with Fassmann's new Iron Hoop and Ties, hereby recommend the same; the bales being well compressed, and the buttons or hoops never breaking when thrown down in the ship's hold, or when stowed.
L. E. Coody, Capt. Ship, Moses Davenport.
A. Robinson, " " " Madras.
James Thomas, " " " Henry.
A. Talbot, " " " Harrosette.
John C. Wilner, " " " Mahogany.
John Dean, " " " James' Club.
H. Koppelboldt, " " " Elia A. Clark.
L. P. Murray, " " " Park, Kimball.

The price of Ties and Hoops, at New Orleans, is 6 cents per pound, and all orders will receive prompt attention. Liberal discounts made to merchants for cash or city acceptance. F. BEELCHER, Agent, 121 Commercial Place, May 7.

NOTICE.

Estate of B. M. Collier, deceased, No. 3026. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following notes, belonging to the above named succession, given in the purchase of personal property, sold on the 11th day of December, 1858, to-wit: One note given by Mary J. Collier, and B. S. Brown for \$66 2/3; another given by B. S. Brown and B. D. Collier for \$23 75; all of said notes payable 11th December, 1859. Said notes having been lost or mislaid, all persons are forewarned from trading using said notes. Said notes were lost by the undersigned administrator about the 15th January, 1859. R. D. COLLIER, Adm'r, May 7, 1859. JOHN M. ROBERTS, Att'y.

KEIFFER & MILLER, GROCERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of GURNEY & KEIFFER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have associated together for the purpose of doing a CONFECTIONARY, BAKERY, AND FAMILY GROCERY BUSINESS, at their store in the Stages' Building, Commercial Row, in which every article usually offered for sale in such establishments, will be kept, and sold at least as low as in any other house. They respectfully call the attention of buyers to their fine assortments of CONFECTIONARIES, and will positively assure them that all orders for Baking and Confectionery, shall be executed in a superior style to any thing ever offered in this market, manufactured by Mr. Miller.

THE BREAD WAGON.

will go through the town every morning, as usual, when Bread, Cakes, Pies, and bread tickets, can be purchased of the conductor, Mr. Miller. Also, all orders for articles, such as are kept in their business, will be promptly and properly attended to and furnished. The best Havana Cigars constantly kept. May 7 1859. KEIFFER & MILLER.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Dissolved THIS DAY, by mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Gurney & Keiffer, the said Gurney paying all the debts of said firm, except two: viz. E. Bauman's and C. Bidger's; both of which it is agreed shall be paid by M. Keiffer. WM. GURNEY, Clinton, La., April 27, 1859. M. KEIFFER.

WHILE WINE VINEGAR, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of NORWOOD TILDON.

20 GALLONS PURE EAST INDIA CASTOR OIL for sale by