

# THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

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Official Journal of the Parish of East Feliciana.

OFFICE—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, August 7, 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.

We are indebted to Mr. T. J. Batchelor, for Mobile papers.

We are requested to state that a Barbaque will be given on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at Poole's Mill, to which, a general invitation is given. An address will be delivered by Gen. Wm. E. Walker.

The District Court adjourned on Thursday last, to Monday, the 16th instant.

THE "GOLDEN AGE."—This is the name of a new steamer, which will take the place of the Bella Donna, under the command of that highly popular and accommodating officer, Capt. Wm. McComb, or, as more familiarly termed by the ladies, with whom he is a great favorite, "Uncle Billy." The first trip from New Orleans, will be made on the 28th instant. See Advertisement.

BLACKWOOD FOR JULY.—Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., the American publishers of Blackwood and the four leading British Reviews, have forwarded us the July number of Blackwood, the articles in which are fully up to the average standard which characterizes the pages of hale old Maga.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—We have received the first number of this paper, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, by a company of gentlemen, seemingly well calculated to carry out such an enterprise. It is gotten up somewhat in the style of the New York Scientific American, and is devoted to the same purpose.

CROPS AND WEATHER.—The crops of Corn and Cotton in this parish, are generally fine. Most planters have saved their fodder, and are preparing for picking cotton, which is opening. The weather is now hot and dry for the plant, which has commenced shedding. It there should not soon be rain, the damage will be serious.

PUBLIC DINNER TO HON. JAMES L. ORR.—A committee of gentlemen, representing the "constituents and associates of the early youth of the Hon. James L. Orr," have tendered him an invitation to a public dinner, at Craytonville, Anderson District, S. C., on the 12th inst. Mr. Orr has accepted, and large preparations are being made to celebrate the occasion with much enthusiasm.

FLORIDA.—There are three candidates for Congress in Florida, viz: Judge Hawkins, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, Major Wm. H. Chase, who has been nominated by a Democratic meeting at Tampa, and Dr. John Westcott, of St. Augustine, who announces himself as an independent Democratic candidate, opposed to party nominations. There is a prospect of a warm contest.

TEXAS UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Tyler (Texas) Reporter, of the 21st ult., says: We have it from very good authority that Gov. Runnels has appointed Col. Matt. Ward, of Cass, as United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Henderson.

NO MORE SWAMP LANDS.—On Saturday last, says the Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 3d inst., the sale of some seven hundred acres of swamp lands closed out the balance of the one million of acres, ordered to be sold by the Legislature of 1855. The swamp lands are now all taken up—absorbed mostly by speculators, and they will reap a harvest between this time and the next session of the Legislature, when more of the same kind may be ordered in the market. This will not interfere with pre-emptors on State land, under the act of 1857. Lands which have been in market over five years, and are not liable to overflow from the Mississippi, Red or Ouachita rivers, can still be had at the graduation price of seventy-five cents per acre; but proof of the fact must be had on affidavit of two creditable persons, that they are not subject to overflow by the streams above mentioned. The act of 1857 does not allow one person to enter in his own name more than three hundred and twenty acres of this class of land.

### COL. HENRY'S PATENT IMPROVEMENT FOR SPINNING YARNS FROM THE SEED COTTON.

Messrs. Editors: Colonel Henry's patent improvement for the purpose of spinning yarns from the seed cotton, is now in full operation at my plantation, seven miles from Yazoo city. The operators are, or will be, about nineteen or twenty. Seven or eight small negroes from 9 to 12 years old, three or four old ones, and the balance good ordinary hands, intending to spin up about 450 bales of cotton.

Although the cotton is very inferior, being the last picking and full of hulls and dirt, yet a strong, substantial and excellent yarn, Nos. 5 and 6, is made, equal, it is believed, to those numbers generally made.

But, in order that all persons may judge for themselves, I invite planters and others to visit my place and examine for themselves.

I believe that Col. Henry's invention is completely successful. It has accomplished, thus far, what he said it would.

My gin house was a large and commodious one, and with but little alteration it was suitably fitted up for the machinery.

As I wish Col. Henry's invention to be generally known, all papers friendly to southern progress, I hope, will publish the above and invite their friends to go and satisfy themselves by a personal examination.

GEORGE S. YERGER.

### TRUE DEMOCRATS.

The following are the views of the New Orleans Courier, upon the present position of the democracy. "It would be useless, even if it were advisable, for us of Louisiana, and of the slave states generally, either to disguise or ignore the fact that the question of slavery is the great turning point in American politics. Imbecile politicians of a past age, surviving relics of the days when federalism and protection were the cry of respectable mediocrity, may shrink for 'the Union at any price,' and deplore the degeneracy of these times. Amiable fossils of the cockade school may cry 'peace, peace, when there is no peace.' But at last, and after all, shutting our eyes to the real dangers around us, would be the simple ostrich policy of hiding our heads in the sand, when the pursuers were close behind us.

This question of slavery is no new thing. It scarcely ever takes even a really new phase. The arguments, pro and con on the Quaker petitions presented to Congress in Philadelphia in the days of John Adams, before the nineteenth century had opened, and while the present city of Washington was a swamp, are substantially the same with those hibernally served up hot, cold, and reheated, at our federal capital. The forerunners and founders of the democratic party relied then, as we do now, on the great principles of State Rights, soon afterwards embodied in the resolutions of '98, and their adversaries then, as ours do now, insisted on the powers of the general government, and the sublimely mystic glories of a half imaginary union. Then, as now, the true democratic party fought gallantly, and after many reverses, successfully, for the right of every state to administer its own affairs, not only without the interference of the general government, but without any meddling advice from it or sister states. Then, as now, the adversaries of the Democracy enlarged on a fancy national idea of consolidated administration, and perfectly homogeneous laws at once inapplicable and absurd.

The democratic party of the present day is unfortunately divided more or less in several of the states on comparatively minor questions of organizations or policy. In all of these cases, though other local and temporary matters are the sectional causes of the difficulty, the real cause is a suspected difference on the vital question of slavery. It would be hard, and outside of our own state would be unbecoming, to trace the little alleged causes of trouble to their source;—but we feel happy to be able to say sincerely that these troubles are worse in appearance than in reality, and that all good democrats of the day may infallibly recognize their fellow democrats everywhere by the common sentiment of State Rights. The great slavery question is for the moment merged in that; perhaps permanently merged in it. The people of the northern states have now a majority in each House of Congress, and of course a majority in the Electoral college. Seward boasts that they will soon take a majority, and an anti-slavery one at that, in the Supreme Court. Our only reliance for safety in the Union is therefore a strict adherence to the doctrines of '98, and of the democratic platform. The North will soon control Congress. State Rights are our only bulwarks against federal encroachment.

The men of northern views are driven to insist on a "national" and "federal" policy, an enlargement and liberal construction of federal powers, in order to reap the full advantage from their majority at Washington. The Southern States and the great Democracy are more than ever called upon to assert and enforce the great democratic doctrine of State Rights. Wherever then, in the rather curious mélange of parties in the various states, we see one set of men standing upon State Rights, we may consider them politically and practically our friends.

This is no time for true democrats anywhere, least of all in the southern states, to be indulging in personal squabbles. The enemy is threatening us—we ought to keep a good understanding with one another, and unite to sharpen our weapons against him and him alone.

EFFECTS OF TITLES.—The New York Evening Post, in referring to the annual exercises of the literary institutions and the number of graduates thrown upon the country, gives the following illustration of the magical effect which the bestowal of titles sometimes produces:

This is the season too, for sowing the annual crop of doctorates. In the morning many persons will arise men and in the evening will go to bed Doctors of Divinity or Doctors of Civil and Canon Law. In some cases the conferring of degrees upon mediocre lawyers and preachers does some good. It puts an end to the doubts, in many minds, of an individual's capacity. The story is told of a clergyman in a New England village, who had been in the same pastorate for many years, and who found his influence at length sensibly diminishing. His people desired a change;—they wanted a smarter man. Some of his friends, however, signed a petition, carried it to a New England College, and finally the doctorate was conferred on the aged pastor. The degree worked like a charm. His remaining years were passed in peace among his people, the remainder of his days.

Was it for this, that the Faculty of Centenary College at the late commencement, conferred the title of L. L. D. upon Chief Justice Morrick.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA MAIL ROUTE, across southern Mexico from Minatitlan on the Gulf Coast to the bay of Ventosa on the Pacific, will, learns the N. O. True Delta soon be opened.—In fact inaugurated by the passage of the great mail on the 1st of October. The steamship Quaker city, it is said, has been purchased to ply between New Orleans and Minatitlan, and will soon make her appearance in these waters. The company are about to ship stock for the road—a large number of Troy coaches, and several hundred mules for purposes of transportation, until the Tehantepec rail-road is built. The coaches will start from the head of navigation on the Minatitlan river, and go through to Tehantepec on the Pacific between day and night, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, which will be accomplished over an excellent road by means of relays of fresh teams at stations eight or ten miles, or less, apart. Of course the time by this route will be eight or ten days less than that by the Isthmus, and the company have the carrying of the mails.

Gen. Wm. S. Taylor, late Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, died on the 22d ult., at his residence near Larissa, in Cherokee county, in that state.

### LIBERIA A HUMBUG.

We have long been convinced says the Savannah Georgian, that the scheme of sending negroes to Liberia was a failure, and a positive disadvantage, if not a cruelty, to that class sought to be benefited, and of late the idea is becoming very prevalent. Northern philanthropists have reaped all the credit of the foundation and management of the colonization scheme, while Southern men have had to foot the larger proportion of the bill of expenses. This fact appears upon the records of the Society; and in the published report of last year, it appeared that one gentleman of Mississippi had given more than the whole North put together.

Southern men are at length becoming aware of the way in which they have been bamboozled, even in this so-called beneficent and humane undertaking, and are beginning to doubt the policy and propriety of making further investments in the same way. Just so soon as they withdraw their countenance and support, Liberia will be given up, and the sooner they do it the sooner they will perform an act of justice to themselves and of kindness to the slave population.

In this connection, we would commend the remarks of Judge Lumpkin, (who has suffered in the cause,) delivered in the course of a decision of the Supreme Court, which we take from the Macon Telegraph:

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Lumpkin delivered an opinion on the emancipation clause in a will—in a case of this kind: A. the testator, had made a will, in which he bequeathed certain negroes for life to B. After the death of B the negroes were to be free, and carried to a free State or to Liberia. The Court decided that this clause in the will was void under emancipation acts—that the negroes were free *co instanti* the termination of the life estate in Georgia, and, as a matter of course, contrary to the spirit and policy of our laws in regard to emancipating slaves. The learned Judge took occasion, in delivering the opinion of the court to say that his views had undergone a change in regard to schemes of African Colonization—that he had been a warm advocate of the purpose of that Society—he had written and spoken in favor of it—he had given money to it in times past, but he was now convinced that the negroes were better off here—that emigration and freedom were injurious rather than beneficial to them, and that the Colonization scheme itself was not only a failure, but a snare. Right, Judge; and this is one of the decisions which the people of Georgia will not overlook.

FROM SALT LAKE.—The following is the latest intelligence received from Salt Lake City.

The Mormons have returned to the city and their homes in the different parts of the territory.

Gen. Johnson after having entered the city passed through to a point thirty miles on the other side and encamped with his forces. There are no troops in the city.

The government officers are duly installed in their various offices, and are preparing for a proper discharge of their duties.

Brigham Young is anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insists that the jury shall consist of Mormons only.

Some returned teamsters are circulating reports of the discovery of rich gold deposits in the vicinity of St. Vrain's Fort. These statements do not receive full credit in the absence of information from authentic sources.

CANADA AND FRAZER RIVER.—The Toronto Globe says, in reference to the late discoveries at Fraser River: These gold discoveries present a future to Canada of the most dazzling kind. The settlement of the Pacific coast by the British people, will inevitably lead to a demand for communication across the continent, which can be supplied through our territory much better than by that of the United States. We look to see the fertile prairies of the Saskatchewan traversed by the iron horse within a few years, and a trade passing through Canada such as no one has hitherto imagined even in a dream. The north-west country will be settled more rapidly than Iowa or Minnesota, and it ought to form a part of Canada.

HARRISON'S "OLD LOG CABIN" DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Cincinnati Gazette states, that early on the morning of the 25th, the celebrated "Old Log Cabin" at North Bend, formerly the residence of General Harrison, was burned to the ground. It was occupied by the family of Col. William H. H. Taylor, who married a daughter of General Harrison. Such was the rapid progress of the fire, and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night clothes. As nothing was saved, it is probable that many valuable papers and old relics of the General were lost.

Alexander Dimitry, of Louisiana, the accomplished scholar and philosopher, is said to be the editor of the "Cotton Plant," the able journal recently established in London, to defend and advocate African slavery. No man could be found in this country who would make a more able and effective vindication of our southern institutions in England than Alexander Dimitry.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1860.—The electoral vote of 1860 consisted of two hundred and ninety-six votes. The admission of Minnesota will increase that number to three hundred, and should Kansas and Oregon be admitted, the entire vote will be three hundred and six, requiring one hundred and fifty-four for a choice of President. Of this three hundred and six, there will be one hundred and twenty from the slave-holding States, and one hundred and eighty-six from the non-slaveholding States. In the Charleston (Democratic) Convention, under the two-thirds rule, it will require two hundred and four votes to make a nomination. It will require eighty-four northern votes even with the United South to make a nomination.

AMERICAN EXCITEMENT.—The New York Day Book thinks we are the most excitable people on the face of the globe and says: "We are always standing at half cock ready to go off at the slightest touch of the trigger, and like a bundle of Chinese crackers, the explosion of one is the signal for a general combustion." This national characteristic is not confined to those vast concentrations of combustible matter, our great commercial emporiums, but extends to second rate towns, and even rural villages comprising a meeting house, a tavern, and a blacksmith's shop, the latter being more especially potent in blowing the coals of dissension. All these seem like little volcanoes charged with fire, smoke and brimstone, and only require the application of a spark or the prick of a pin to set them vomiting forth red hot lava over a whole region of country."

A London correspondent of the Boston Traveler, who is, or professes to be, an Englishman, gives a very gloomy account of the British troops in that country. He says:

India still continues disturbed, and between drinking, fever and cholera, our army melts away. Our bravest have fallen, and still one hundred victories have gained us no sure foothold over an alien race. The Sepoy enemy nowhere presents a firm front, but harasses us by a guerrilla warfare, and by an obstinate resistance in straggling fortresses. Our own conduct is not defensible. The permitted conduct of our army would stamp us with eternal disgrace if we were dealing with any civilized power. On British troops give no quarter—every action is followed by an indiscriminate slaughter of hundreds and thousands—the route of our army is indicated by blackened corpses, the prey of the hideous vulture and jackal, and ruined villages soaked in blood. Our allies, the savage Ghorkees and Sikhs, are totally unrestrained—they spare neither age nor sex, and wield naked swords. They rush upon the plunderer with demonic cries. The sack of Lucknow, and the horrors after the assault, were too horrible even for the pen of the Times, correspondent to describe, which hesitated not at the carnage of Sebastopol. Our mode of conducting Eastern wars appears not to have improved with the advance of the 19th century. Lucknow saw two hundred thousand armed men destroy her ancient places, and hold their hideous orgies in her sacred temples. From henceforth our rule in India must be the rigid one of the sword. Already we have one hundred thousand men in arms on the continent—the bone and sinew of our population drained away, and still the India authorities cry "give, give."

But at the present time, according to this British writer, the standing menace of Great Britain is France with her stupendous war-like preparations. "The trade of the French empire is paralyzed, her exchequer exhausted, and yet her armaments are being monthly increased. She has now an army of 550,000 men and a naval force of 70,000, while her armed steamships carry more guns than our own. At the present time all France rings with martial preparation. A portion of the army has been called from Algeria—the seaports are being fortified with guns of enormous calibre—artisans are working day and night in the dock yards in constructing mortar vessels and bomb-proof floating batteries—the naval conscription has been called out, and at Cherbourg wharves have just been completed, from which 80,000 men, with all the munitions of war, can be embarked in one day. These armaments are well known in England, but their existence has been contradicted by the Monitor, a falsehood which has done nothing to allay public apprehension. It seems pretty certain that, although the bursting of the storm may be delayed, these preparations can be directed only against the one great maritime power of Europe."

THE ABOLITION EXPERIMENT IN JAMAICA.—The subject of colored emigration, says the N. Y. Herald, from the United States to Jamaica again the subject of agitation in that island, and we have a report of the proceedings at a public meeting held in Kingston on the subject.

The state of affairs shown to exist, and the admission made by the speaker at this meeting, in relation to the free negro communities generally, are of an extraordinary character. Jamaica itself is acknowledged to continue its recession towards barbarism; Liberia is pronounced to be a humbug, both as a country and as a social community; the free negroes of the North are rejected as vicious and worthless, and those of the South are pronounced to be the only ones fitted to become colonists. In this admission a strong but indirect compliment is paid to the effect of Southern legislation and education upon the negro nature, and it is not the less significant that it comes from the colored humanitarians themselves.

But the most extraordinary fact developed at this meeting is one stated by the Hon. Robert Osborn. He informs us that the last census showed that the average of the females to the males in Jamaica was three to one. What the cause of this immense disproportion of sexes he does not tell us; and he probably does not tell it, because if told, it would militate seriously against the object of the meeting, which is to induce free colored emigration to the island from this country. We know the cause, for it has formed one of the prominent facts that have struck us in our studies of the social phenomena of the West Indies and the Spanish Main. It is because the Jamaica negro will abandon his Jamaican paradise and go to any country where he can obtain employment under a white man. The building of the Panama Railroad carried thousands of negroes from Jamaica to Aspinwall, to take service under American contractors there, men who have not been noted as being the mildest of temperaments in the world. And they still prefer to remain on that Isthmus—and particularly in Aspinwall, rather than Panama—because they can there come in contact with, and in some degree partake of the superior welfare of a white community.

This is not flattering to the prospect of free negro emigration from the South; for if there is any place in the world where a pure negro community is held in contempt it is among the negroes, slave and free, of our Southern States. Neither does it contribute to the belief that Jamaica is ever to be built up again by the social elements now within it. The fields turned to wilderness, the stately mansions crumbling to decay, and the general dilapidation confessed to by the Jamaica speakers themselves, hold forth no promise for the future. In the view of the fact that its own male population is running away from the curse of emancipation, we cannot but think that the fallacious idea of filling it with population till it shall be crowded into the energy of starvation must fall to the ground.

READY AND WILLING.—A lady not long since commenced a suit in the Common Pleas Court, at Ravenna, Ohio, for \$5000 damages for a breach of marriage contract. The defendant answered that he had agreed to marry; that he never refused, and was willing to comply with her contract. He got a license and a justice of the peace; he went to the girl's residence and tendered himself. The lady wanted time to think the matter over, and finally concluded to dismiss the case and pay all costs.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE NEW CALEDONIA GOLD FIELDS. The President has appointed a special agent to proceed to the newly discovered gold regions in British America, for the purpose of preventing any collision between our citizens and the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and also for the purpose of ascertaining accurately to what extent, and under what restrictions, our citizens have a right to take gold from the Fraser River and other mines.

GREAT NORTHERN MAIL ROUTE.—Travelers can now go from New Orleans to Memphis, and to the northern and eastern cities in two days less time than was heretofore occupied. The Jackson and Mississippi Central Rail Roads will take them to Goodman, where a triple line of four horse stages runs punctually to Water Valley, there again promptly connecting with the Mississippi Central to Grand Junction, which is reached in thirty-eight hours from New Orleans, and then on via Huntsville, Knoxville, Lynchburg, and Richmond to Washington.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY recently met at Hartford. The society for improving the quality of preachers has not been organized.

ANOTHER CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—The French physicians are at present much interested in a new treatment for consumption, introduced by Dr. J. F. Churchill, an American Physician in Paris. Dr. Churchill's theory of consumption is that it is owing to an undue waste or an insufficient supply of phosphorus.

To supply this want he administers the hypophosphates of lime and soda, in doses of from five to twenty grains daily in a small quantity of sweetened water. In a paper read by him before the Academy of Medicine at Paris, he gave an account of forty-one cases treated in this way with success. He insists that the cure of consumption in the second and third stages (at a period consequently when there can be no uncertainty as to the nature of the disease) can be obtained in all cases by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death. He also says that these substances have not only a curative effect, but will, if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease prevent its development, and thus act as a preservative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox.

### Married.

On Wednesday, August 4th, at the residence of Mrs. J. ANN FLEMING, by the Rev. Wm. B. Lacey, Hon. F. V. D. HAGAMAN, of West Feliciana, to Mrs. ANNA R. PEEBLES, of this Parish.

"But happy they: the happiest of their kind, Whom gentler stars unite, and in one fate, Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."



At a Stated Meeting, on the 4th instant, of CLINTON ROYAL CHAPTER, No. 4, Clinton, La., the following was adopted:

Whereas, the Grand High Priest of the Universe, has in his mysterious providence taken from our Chapter, in the midst of life and usefulness, our beloved Companion, Dr. JOSEPH NETTLES.

Resolved, Therefore, That in the death of Companion Nettles, this Chapter has lost one of its brightest ornaments and society one of her most useful members.

That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives and friends of our deceased Companion, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

That we tender our sincere thanks to the Masonic Fraternity of Philadelphia for their kind attention to our deceased companion.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Companion Joseph D. Nettles and S. W. Newport.

Resolved, Further, That these resolutions be published in one of the newspapers published in the town of Clinton.

J. B. SMITH, J. C. KETCHUM, JOHN R. MONROV, Committee.

Clinton, La., August 7, 1858.

### Died.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. THOMAS BASKET HARRIS, aged 25 years.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, A. J. SAUNDERS, aged 30 years.

At the residence of Rev. L. A. SIMS, of brain fever, BENJAMIN E. eldest son of ANDREW and REBECCA WHITE, after a long illness.

Death has been in our midst, and with its relentless power has severed the slender ties that bound a lovely and affectionate child to earth, and borne on its tireless pinions, a soul that was never designed by Heaven to remain tethered to the fleeting shores of mortality, to the gilded halls of the new Jerusalem, where a halo of glory awaits to mantle and encircle his radiant spirit, existing as eternity. 'Tis sad to know his mortal garb reposes deep under the sod in the dreariness, the silent and songless sepulchre; but 'tis joy to know that his spirit has arisen from the tomb, and is now an angel, basking in Paradise with his saluted mother, in the full enjoyment of that unalloyed bliss which Heaven alone can afford. Though hard to relinquish the claims to so lovely an object it would be cruel to wish him back from the celestial home of seraph and cherubim, now the eternal resting place of the spirit of "Benny."

M.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NEW ORLEANS PACKET.

THE SLEND STEAMER, GOLDEN AGE, W. McComb, Master, (in the place of the Bella Donna) will commence her regular business for the season, making the first trip on Saturday, the 28th of August, 1858, and every succeeding Saturday evening, will leave New Orleans for Donaldsonville, Bayou Goula, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, Pointe Coupee, Morganza, Tunica, Williamsport, Red River Landing, Port Adams, and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Bayou Sara, every Wednesday, on the arrival of the Cars from Woodville, touching at Port Hudson and all intermediate places.

Particular attention paid to the receiving and landing of passengers and way freight, at all hours of the day and night. aug 7

#### SALE OF AN ESTRAY.

IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the fifth section of the Police Code in relation to estrays, I will offer for sale, on

MONDAY, August 23, 1858,

at my office, (being my residence) a Stray Mule. The said Mule having been taken up and estrayed by J. A. Norwood, and remaining in his possession during the time prescribed by law, will now be sold at the above time and place, unless the owner comes forward, proves property, and pays all expenses of posting, etc. GILES W. KENT, aug 7 J. P. 2d Ward.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

NORWOOD TILDON