



"These men (foreigners) have no attachment to the country, further than interest binds them.—Geo. Washington to Richard Henry Lee.

CLINTON, LOUISIANA:

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

Our planters are suffering much for the want of rain. Will we never get a shower?

We are indebted to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, New York, for their last issue of Blackwood's Edinburgh Review.

We are indebted to Messrs. Nauman & Strauss for a beautifully bound volume of the "Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."

Hon. John E. King, of St. Landry, is to deliver the Oration at New Orleans, on the occasion of the 38th Anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows—on the 26th inst.

Any one requiring the services of an excellent painter can have his wants supplied by applying to Mr. Archibald. See his advertisement in another column.

On Saturday the 14th, the great contest between Lexington and Lecompte came off over the Metairie Course, and resulted in favor of the superiority of the former horse.

SMALL POX.—Col. Preston Pond has lost one or two of his negroes by small-pox, and he now has several cases under medical treatment on his plantation.

The maldy does not seem to spread with any considerable rapidity, even on the premises of Col. Pond, and none of the adjacent plantations have yet been visited by it.

Many of our country friends have expressed apprehensions in reference to our town being visited by this dreaded disease. We think there is no occasion of alarm on the subject, as there has not been a case of it in the place, nor can we picture to ourselves any probability of there being one.

Our excellent and public spirited fellow-citizen H. MARSTON, Esq., has been actively engaged during the last few days in soliciting subscriptions for a fund to be appropriated to the purchase of a fire-engine, hose, etc. Mr. Marston deserves the thanks of all those who feel an interest in the property of the town, for his activity and perseverance in this enterprise, and we earnestly hope that every property-holder will readily respond to the call, so that a sufficient amount can be raised at once for the purpose of procuring the necessary machinery, and also the means of obtaining a sufficient supply of water to offer some security against the visitations of the devouring element of fire.

THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT is the title of a paper which made its appearance in our town on Saturday last.

The Democrat is to be printed and published by G. W. REESE, Esq., a gentleman who has long done business among the types; it is to be edited by a special Democratic Committee.

We wish Mr. Reese every success that application and industry on his part may entitle him to—that is to say, we wish to see his paper have a list of cash paying subscribers as long as politician's desire for spoils, plenty of good fat jobs, and a host of advertisers who are unwilling to have the printer do their publishing and puffing for "glory" alone.

So far as cause in which the Democrat is enlisted, and the special committee arrangement for the editing of the paper, we are of course permitted to draw our own inferences.

The Thespian corps played last Tuesday night before a very large and polite audience. The array of beauty in attendance on the occasion was truly dazzling to look upon. All around were seen those blooming monuments of nature's handy-work, their bright eyes producing quite a thrilling sensation to such bachelor hearts as our own. Two plays were acted, "The tragedy of Robert McCar," and the comedy of "Box and Cox," the former recites the adventures and daring exploits of the accomplished and adroit Scottish highwayman, by that name. The comedy of "Box and Cox," we think, is rather a common play. The performance did not seem to give such satisfaction to the audience as the previous ones have done. This was owing to the fact that several of the actors were sick or unavoidably absent, and their places had to be supplied immediately by new hands, who had not sufficient time to prepare their parts. Besides the audience have been taught to expect so much that it will not be satisfied with any common playing. The same plays will be acted on Tuesday night next, and we may expect a much better performance. We would suggest to the corps to have their hall better ventilated if possible. The weather is becoming quite warm, and so many persons crowded into one room makes it quite oppressive, and unhealthy.

It has been proposed, and we think the suggestion a good one, that the company be invited to prepare themselves in rehearsal for the representation of that magnificent tragedy: "Othello, or the Moor of Venice," for the benefit of the infant "fire department," and that seats for that occasion be sold at auction. Who second the proposition?

The desperate struggles the Old Foggies are making to break down the Native American party, to extricate themselves from the toils into which their own cupidity and political extravagance have involved them, are really amusing. Like a wild horse newly caught by the hunter, rearing and kicking, plunging in this direction and in that, they work themselves into the most beautiful rage, and cut up all sorts of fantastic didos, while the Native American stands by laughing at their ingenious tricks to get loose. The various subterfuges to which they have resorted to, to turn the tide of popular favor setting dead against them and their doctrines, have effected nothing, and as soon as they find one ruse has failed, they abandon it and try another. Conscious that inevitable and overwhelming defeat is staring them full in the face, to avert the threatened destruction which awaits them is the grand purpose of all their labors and maneuvers. Their schemes to effect this end can well be likened to the gymnastic gambols of a monkey, calculated only to amuse children. They have misconstrued the purposes sought to be accomplished by the Native American party; they have appealed in vain to the prejudices of those independent Democrats who, shuffling off the old shackles of their party gear, have taken a stand for their country in the ranks of the new order, and they have left no slander untold to bring the Native American party into disrepute. All this has been done to convince the people that they themselves are the great conservators of the public welfare, and that the "Know-Nothings" are traitors, cut-throats and villains of the deepest dye. We hold that no man of sound intelligence, when left free to think for himself, can object to the doctrines of the Native American faith. The coevils which the Old Foggies have raised to them is to the end that they themselves may possess the exclusive privilege of sopping the flesh pots of office. It is our purpose to notice for the amusement of the reader, some of the fallacious objections which have urged against Native Americanism, none of which require an answer, and all of which have or will explode of their own accord.

When the new order first began to attract attention by its unparalleled growth and popularity, it was called the old Whig party, in disguise. This was done to array the hosts of the old Democratic party against it, and to prove this assertion—founded only on the bare conjecture of some Old Foggy—a few isolated elections, in which men whose antecedents had been Whig, were elevated to office by the Native American party, were pompously pointed at, and with much presumption it is asked, is this not conclusive evidence that the old Whigs have had a hand in this matter? The members of the new order recognize no old party distinction in their ranks; there is no Whig and no Democrat known among them; they are all Native Americans. The issues between the old parties having been settled, and the parties themselves having past away, our policy is now to bury the past, to think only of that which is to come, and ever to elevate the best and purest men to office. When the Old Foggy is called upon to point out what Whig principle has found a place in the platform of the new party, he contents himself with a flaming harragane upon the outrage about to be perpetrated by the "Know-Nothings" upon the Constitution of the United States, upon the stars and stripes, and the American eagle.

The next trick of the Old Foggies was, with the longest imaginable faces, to tell the people and to make them believe it, by the most vociferous protestation, that the new party were seeking to destroy the Constitution of the United States.

The Native American knows well what his position is in regard to this matter. His first and highest duty is to support the Constitution through every emergency, and to repel every attack made on that instrument, let the attack come from what quarter it may. We doubt not that when the policy of the Native American party shall become manifest on this point, it will stand forth beautiful and bright, and will meet with the most hearty approval of every true lover of his country. The thing which has been urged with most vehemence by the Old Foggies against our order, is an exception to its secrecy. We know not how to dignify this objection with the name argument, unless it is on the principle that little negro babies are sometimes called General Napoleon Bonaparte, or General George Washington. To call the things which are said against the secrecy of the Native American party argument, would be as ludicrous as to dub a little blackamoor baby with some such high sounding name as one of those mentioned above. This point will be reserved for some future article, and we pass it by for the present, with the promise to the reader that it will be discussed at some other time.

The last trick and the greatest humbug of the season is, that the Native American party is one and the same with the Abolition party. This certainly must have been hatched on the first day of April. But the originator certainly does not deserve much credit for ingenuity, for it does not bear that plausibility and would not gain that credibility which would constitute a good April-fool trick. If our order is the Abolition party, the Abolitionists have the majority in East Feliciana, and in Louisiana, the strongest slave-holding State in the Union.

The Old Foggies complain that the principles, the designs and the movements of the new party are all shrouded in darkness, and yet they presume to instruct the members of this party in the doctrines of their own faith, telling them that they are Abolitionists, and are cutting their own throats. Such presumption can spring only from their despair—they are like drowning men catching at straws. How can they teach that about which they know nothing?

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The "natives" are speaking of several prominent gentlemen in connection with the next Congressional election. Among them are to be found the names of Gen. Felix Huston, Gov. Hebert, Col. Preston Pond, and G. N. B. Wailles, of Concordia. The two first their antecedents are known to be Democratic, while the two latter were formerly identified with the old Whig party.

Which one of these gentlemen—known as each is, as possessing every qualification for the high position to which they are looking—is to be the honored one, we cannot venture to risk a prediction. We have but little choice between them, and will most cheerfully support any one of them that the Convention shall nominate.

The "Feliciana Democrat"—rediculous. In its re-appearance it is to be hoped that a better spirit will prevail over its government than can be said of it in times past. We are not in the habit of being very particular in fault-finding; but, when we look back, and remember the weekly course of past events, we are constrained to declare, that while there was little to admire, there was much to condemn. In this respect we may be permitted to speak the more freely, as political association, as well as personal, necessarily growing out of it, made us in some degree, responsible for its sayings and doings, and often required of us to turn the defensive shield against its antagonists.

For causes which it is not necessary here to state or enumerate, it went by the board, fell into alien hands—and perished. Looking to the separate and aggregate interest connected in its control, no other result could well have been anticipated. In this remark we design offence to no one. We speak in good faith, as well as good earnest; and, if our meaning be comprehended, design it as advisory of its future government, of those, who have, or may have the control of it. For this we may not be thanked. Let it pass. Old things have passed away. With the new we desire to be on good terms—continuously. The fault shall not be ours to change these relations. Yet, circumstances may arise which may induce both attack and defence. In either attitude we shall be—there—right there.

Asking no favors in argument, we shall not descend to that character of denunciation which has too often soiled the pages of its predecessors and comers.

The publisher, Mr. Reese, is the same gentleman who formerly conducted, in whole or in part, the defunct Democrat. May he have better success than of yore, as we hope he has called around him better counsels. On this point the "editorial committee" may, or may not be so regarded. Time alone will disclose its wisdom and efficiency. Whether there be one, or more, the deponent doth not say. We shall be on the look-out for what may come, whether they pounce upon us en masse, or hand about.

We again say in conclusion, success to the "Feliciana Democrat" rediculous. The world owes us all a living, and it is folly to quarrel and fight on the way in the pursuit of it. As Uncle Toby said when he let go the fly—so say we.

A SEMI-COMEDIAL SCENE AND DOUBLE CORRECTION.—The other day when one of our learned counsellors was "laying his work off" before the jury, and "dove-tailing" it in his usual good style, one of the pieces happened to "slip"—at least, so our friend "Tom" thought. Tom was "about"—was leaning over the railing sidelong to the speaker, seeming "well in for it," and asleep. (By the way, where does "Tom" get any "juice," now that nobody sells or gives?) But, Tom was "wide awake," as the sequel shows, and he took his antagonist by surprise completely. And he says he never fails, when in "condition" to have the "work corrected." In his younger days he must have had acquaintance with our old friend "Murray."

Well, on this occasion, "Tom" was about—(he is thought to be a connexion of our "Sam"). The counsellor said—"these," Tom said, "those, those, those, sir, those." "These here, those there."

A stoppage and panic. Judge—"Being here before the Court, Mr. T., what reason, sir, for this disturbance?" Tom—"I—I—I thought Mr. — used wrong language. I—I only corrected him. No—no offence; I—"

Judge—"Mr. Clerk, enter of record, that Mr. T. be imprisoned two —"

Tom—"Beg pardon; only corrected, Mr.— he used—the word—'these,' twice, after I told him 'those.' Meant no harm—beg—"

As many of the journals in this State have expressed preferences for many favorites for the several offices of State, we think, like a cotemporary that we should be heard on this subject. Therefore will arrange our ticket thus:

- FOR GOVERNOR, SAM.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SAM.
SECRETARY OF STATE, SAM.
TREASURER, SAM.
AUDITOR, SAM.
ATTORNEY GENERAL, SAM.
SUPERINTENDENT, SAM.
CONGRESS, SAM.

And we would bet higher on SAM'S being elected as above than we would on Lexington.

Assorted Sizes. We find the following machine tickets in the Iberville Gazette. The Old Foggies will certainly not lack for candidates:

- For Governor, L. J. SIGUR—New Orleans.
Lieutenant-Governor, J. N. BROWN—Iberville.
Secretary of State, E. W. ROBERTSON—do.
Attorney General, C. RATLIFF—West Feliciana.
State Treasurer, SAM. LOCK—New Orleans.
Auditor, DAVE MARTIN—Alexandria.
Superintendent Public Education, J. N. CARRIGAN—Baton Rouge.
For Governor, ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, Of West Feliciana.
Lieutenant-Governor, F. H. HATCH—St. Helena.
Secretary of State, C. A. BULLARD—Natchitoches.
Treasurer, G. W. MUNDAY—East Feliciana.
Auditor, R. BENGEBEL—St. Landry.
Superintendent Public Education, BARD—Carroll.

The Vis-a-Vis, published in the parish of West Baton Rouge, frames the following American ticket for the fall elections; but the same paper adds, that if any body else can suggest a better one, they will yield for the good of the public:

- For Governor, CHARLES DERBIGNY.
Lieutenant-Governor, MARK BOATNER.
Secretary of State, R. G. BEALE.
Treasurer, J. V. DURALDE.
Auditor, FRANK HARDESTY.
Attorney General, J. M. ELAM.
Superintendent of Public Education, P. WINFREE, JR.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to call the attention of the readers of your paper in this place, to the following short article—"Fires in the three months."

It will be seen that three southern towns, within that short period of time, have been nearly destroyed. When will the people of this beautiful village awake to a sense of their own danger? During the present extremely dry state of the weather, unprecedented within the recollection of that venerable personage, "the oldest inhabitant" in our parish, it behooves them not only to be on the alert in keeping a watchful eye over their premises, but to be providing themselves with the means that will afford protection, in case this devouring element should again threaten destruction to their property. The timely and suitable expenditure of one thousand dollars, may save the loss of one hundred times that amount. A SUBSCRIBER.

FIRES FOR THREE MONTHS.—Confagurations continue to sweep away property from this country at a rate exceeding one million dollars per month. The record for March shows no diminution from this sum, the total for the month, according to a table prepared for the Journal of Commerce, being one million six hundred and eight thousand dollars, and for the three months of 1855 three million eight hundred and eighty-two thousand. In addition, very destructive fires have raged in the forests of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, inflicting losses which cannot be estimated. Three southern towns have been nearly destroyed during the quarter, viz: Grenada, in Mississippi, Gainesville, in Alabama, and Sandersville, in Georgia.

SPANISH INTOLERANCE.—The American Organ says: The printing of the Protestant Bible, which had been commenced at Madrid, has just been prohibited by the authorities, while demonstrations are made in the northern provinces of the country against that part of the constitution which sanctions liberty of worship.

This is the way they manage things in Spain, that ancient seat of Roman Catholicism. There they not only prohibit the printing of the Protestant Bible, but are even opposed to men worshipping their Creator after their own belief. Who doubts that if the Roman Catholic Church should ever become as powerful in this country as it is in Spain, that here also the printing of the Protestant Bible would be prohibited, and the liberty of Divine worship restrained. To prevent the possibility of such a state of things, is one of the main objects of the American party.

On the 5th instant, the brig Duncan, Capt. Porter, from Philadelphia, for Bath, Me., went down with all on board, fifty miles north-west of Cape May, during a violent gale.

The Elements of a Party Necessary to Success and Perpetuity.

To be successful, and for a long time, a party, institution, or man, must have certain elements. These are strength, unity, purpose, principle, coherence. Success may be obtained without them, but cannot be kept. It will be transitory.

What of the American party? Has it the elements for success and perpetuity? We think it has.

- First—It has great principles:
Second—Great numbers:
Third—Patriotism:
Fourth—Energy:
Fifth—Distinct and not too many issues:
Sixth—The espousment and affection of the people.
Seventh—Coherence:
Eighth—Purpose.

Indirectly it has not a few other elements. We think these are its leading and operative ones. They are sufficient to bear a party on to the highest achievements and the noblest ends. Such are the party striving for. Its ranks are from the people; and who ever knew the people to engage in a cause against themselves and the public good.

Up to the present time, since its revival, when it became vitalized with the true elements of growth and power, its course has been one continued success and triumph. No party has been able to stand before it. Its growth has been rapid without precedent, but at the same time sound and healthy. It has been true to the principles as its basis; and so long as this is presumed it will continue to maintain its ascendancy and power. Fidelity and energy, the muscles of the gods, has given it Governors of State and members of Congress; it will give it a President at the next election. Truth and fidelity, energy and courage never beg for compensation.

Our principles are great; our numbers invincible; our patriotism, we say it, is genuine and unquestionable; our energy notable; our issues defined, distinct and sufficient; the people, the source of power and its force, are with us; we have coherence, unity, and stick together; and through the whole there is a mightiness of purpose that dares and does all. These are our "elements" of success, and it is these which have made us what we are; what we will be. The future has for the American party, if true to itself, a great destiny; a destiny not before achieved by the other political organizations of the country.

Let these elements always be kept in view, and acted upon.—Know Nothing.

OPEN ORGANIZATION MEETING.—On the 29th ult., a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Lancaster, Pa., by the friends of Open American Organization. The meeting was organized by appointing Jno. Wise, Esq., President, M. Rockaford, Vice President, and J. W. Jack, Secretary. The audience, which was the largest assembled in mass meeting in that city for some years, was ably and eloquently addressed by Gen. P. Sken Smith, of Philadelphia. He spoke for a full hour and a half. His speech throughout was received with the most rapturous applause. The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as American Freemen of Lancaster, assembled in Mass Meeting, we thus publicly fling our banner to the breeze with the distinct and over issue, of "An American Party against a Foreign Party," until the American born shall rule America without foreign let or hindrance.

Resolved, That favoring an Open American Organization, both State and National, this county will send delegates to the Open American State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the first Monday in May, called to nominate openly a Canal Commissioner, and to elect delegates to represent Pennsylvania, in the next open National American Convention.

Resolved, That we are not committed as Stockton men, nor as Law men, nor Clayton men, nor Brown men, nor Fillmore men, nor Pollock nor Houston men, nor are we any man's men; but it is our aim and desire to support for the Presidency in 1856, a man of the people—the man who representing open American principles shall be the unbiased choice of an Open National American Convention, freely and fairly made.

SECTIONALIZING.—To all measures tending to sectionalize the American party we are emphatically opposed. Upon its unity—a unity extending clear over the Union—depends its strength, size and power. In fact, unless it is a party of the country, instead of particular sections; unless it is long and broad embrace the North and South, the East and West; unless it looks to a great Nationalization, its destiny will not come up to what its patriotic projectors anticipated, nor will accomplish its true mission.

We oppose all sectionalism. We don't wish to ask a man who joins us whether he lives in Massachusetts or Alabama—North Carolina or Massachusetts—but simply if he be a true American; if he has American principles; if he is in favor of a party which is National, and nothing but National. No party ever was: no party ever can be built up on sectional grounds. It carries within it the element of self-destruction, which sooner or later are certain to end in extinction.—Know Nothing.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES.—The President has ratified and confirmed a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the Argentine Confederation, concluded at San Jose on the 27th of July, 1853; and a treaty for the free navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, between the same powers, concluded at San Jose de Flores on the 10th of July, 1853.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, JR.—A letter from Paris dated March 22d, announces the death of Martin Van Buren, Jr. His body was placed in a provisional vault, where it will remain until the return of Mr. Van Buren to the United States.

Intelligence has been received at Washington of the death of Mrs. Schroeder, the wife of our minister at Stockholm, and daughter of Col. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer. She was a remarkably talented and estimable lady, and a warm friend of Frederika Bremer.

On the 9th instant, a resolution was passed in the Massachusetts Senate, with one dissenting vote, that no foreigner shall henceforth be eligible to office.

The "Constitutional" says: All the officers of the Austrian army, as a body, have sent to Vienna a deputation, charged with presenting a magnificent shield of silver to Col. Count O'Donnel, who saved the life of the Emperor on the 18th February, 1853. The gift of honor was presented on the 18th of February last to Col. O'Donnel by the deputation of the corps of officers of the Austrian army headed by the premier aid-de-camp General von Grunne.

TURKEY.—In a telegraphic account of the Baltic news to the Richmond Whig, we find the following:

Constantinople advices state that the Porte has determined to maintain undiminished sovereignty over the Dardanelles, and protest against the christians of his empire being placed under foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the Conference.

All Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned to Vienna.

In Philadelphia a few days ago, two Bostonians, one alive and the other dead, were found in the cellar of the old Customhouse in Second street. The live one was about six feet in length. It was immediately killed. How these terrible reptiles came to such a place was a mystery.

In the island of Capri, in the bay of Naples, resides a son of Mrs. Norton. He fell in love with a Neapolitan peasant girl, turned catholic, and married her. This grandson of the great Sheridan now lives in a very humble syle of his island home.

The Moniteur de la Flotte states that from the commencement of the siege of Sevastopol, up to the 17th ultimo, upwards of 100 days, the number of French soldiers killed while employed in the siege was only 454.

At the municipal election in Hartford, Conn. on the 9th inst., a fusion of Whigs and Democrats succeeded in defeating the Know Nothing ticket, electing four of the six Aldermen and thirteen of the twenty-four Councilmen.

Two young men named Wm. G. Gano and Henry Moore, are charged with robbing letters in the Cincinnati Postoffice. Moore gave bail but Gano, in default of \$2000, was committed. Both of the young men are very respectably connected.

The recent election in Hagerstown, Md., resulted in a complete American triumph.

Two shrewd Yankee boys, by shutting themselves up in a room, on a rainy day, made five dollars each by swapping jackets.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

There are now in jail in New York two persons charged with murder, among the number being a foreigner named Henri Carre who, four years ago, deliberately murdered an old man and his two sons with the same dagger.

It is reported (says the Boston Transcript) that the late Miss Elizabeth Pratt, of Boston who died a few days since, has bequeathed twenty thousand dollars to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Lewis L. Taylor, a clerk in the First Auditor's office at Washington, is reported to have forged the name of the Secretary of War to notes amounting to \$10,000 or \$20,000.

Jacob A. T. Wendall has been appointed collector of customs for the district of Michigan, Michigan, vice Alexander Toll, removed.

SHOT THROUGH THE BRAIN, AND YET LIVED SEVERAL HOURS.—A post-mortem examination made on the body of Count Ziegenhorn, who committed suicide in Albany, New York, on last Thursday, on account of unrequited love, disclosed the fact that the ball which he discharged at his head entered the right side, passed entirely through the brain, and struck against the skull on the left side, when, in force being spent, it sank down two or three inches. Still, life was not extinct for eighteen hours afterwards.

THE EXPRESSION OF HANDS.—Lavater told Goethe that on a certain occasion when he held the velvet bag in church, as collector of the offerings, he tried to obscure one of the hands; and he satisfied himself that in every individual the shape of the hand and of the fingers, the action and sentiment in dropping the gift in the bag, were distinctly different and individually characteristic. There are hands of various characters, the hand to catch, and the hand to hold; the hand to clasp, and the hand to grasp; the hand that worked or could work, and the hand that has never done anything, but holds itself to be kissed, like that of Joanna of Arragon, in Raphael's picture.

In New York the libel against the steamer Massachusetts, suspected of being concerned in a filibustering expedition, was dismissed by Judge Hall, the court granting the usual certificate of there being a reliable cause for the libel.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19. COTTON—Low Middling, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; Middling, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Good Middling, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; SUGAR Fair, 4 1/2 to 5c; MOLASSES—Inferior, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; 24 to 26 1/2 for Prime; FLOUR—\$10 to \$10 50; CORN—95c to \$1. OATS—64 to 65c; HAY—Eastern, \$21 50 to \$22.50; POKE—Mess, \$16 25 to \$17 50; BACON—7 to 7 1/2c for Shoulders and 9 to 9 1/2c for Sides; LARD—9 to 9 1/2c; WHISKEY, 34 to 36c; COFFEE—prime Rio, 10 to 10 1/2c.