

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Edited by a special Democratic Committee.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, April 14, 1855.

After some vexatious delays, we have been enabled to issue the first number of the "FELICIANA DEMOCRAT." In doing this, we deem it unnecessary to enter into any lengthy exposition of the principles it will advocate, as its title fully and sufficiently expresses them in a single word.

Our next issue will be on Saturday, the 21st instant, after which we shall commence our semi-weekly publications.

CLINTON LODGE, No. 27, I. O. O. F. will celebrate the 36th Anniversary of the Order in America, on Thursday, the 26th inst. An oration will be delivered at the Methodist Church, by J. O. FROGA, Esqr., to which the public, generally, are invited.—See notice.

THE THESSALIANS will give another performance on Tuesday evening, on which occasion will be presented the melo-drama, of ROBERT MACLAURE, and the farce of Box & Cox.

Our thanks are due Wm. H. O. REILLY, and J. C. JACKSON, Esqr. for late city papers.

Papers receiving this number of the DEMOCRAT, will please place us on their exchange lists. There are many exchanges sent to the LA. FLORIDIAN and the STATE PAPER. These papers are no longer in existence.

THE VERANDA, N. O.—This old and popular hotel is too well known to the citizens of our Parish to need any comment from us. But an additional word will not be taken amiss. Situated in a central position and within close proximity to the business portion of the city, it is a quiet and comfortable place of abode. The table is bountifully spread; how could it be otherwise when that prince of caterers, JOHN GALPIN, is the provider; and the culinary preparation thereof is not to be excelled. The office is attended by a gentleman who for many years acted in that capacity under Mudge and Waters. If kind attention, good fare and pleasant rooms, are the requisites to make a pleasant and agreeable house, then the Veranda is the most desirable hotel in the city of New Orleans.

EXTRAORDINARY RACING TIME.—The best race of three miles ever run, come off over the Metairie Course, on Tuesday last. The two principal contesting nags were Brown Dick and Arrow. The former won in two straight heats in the unprecedented time of 5 30 1/2, 5 28.—This is faster time than was made by Lexington the first three miles in his running against time.

The celebrated racer Leconte, has been ill, but the Picayune of Tuesday states, that he has recovered and took his regular exercise the day previous. It will be a source of unfeigned gratification to his numerous admirers to know that there is so good a chance of his meeting his rival Lexington, on Saturday next, the 14th inst. The race has caused much excitement, and will probably cause a greater change of money from hand to hand than any ever run in New Orleans.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—The new warrants for 120, 80, and 40 acres, it has been stated by Commissioner Waldo, will not be issued before the 3d of June.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Wise's prospects in this State are bright and brightening. There has been a stampede among the Know-Nothing Lodges, and withdrawn members are becoming more and more numerous.

S. D. McNeil, a distinguished physician of New Orleans, died suddenly of apoplexy, in that city on the 7th inst. The circumstances of his disease were peculiarly striking and distressing.

He was at the opera with his niece, and occupied one of the front loges in the dress circle. Just previously to the commencement of the last act of the "Prophete," and while engaged in conversation with the lady he was accompanying, he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and was borne senseless from the theatre. He lingered only about eight hours.

ELECTION IN OPELOUSAS.—Know Nothingism has been defeated in Opelousas by the Democratic ticket by a majority of ten out of 112 votes. The election was for Town Council and a Constable, to serve for the next twelve months, which resulted in the choice of six anti-Know Nothing Councilmen and the Constable.

CONNECTICUT.—The election in this State came off on the 2d inst. for state officers, members of Congress, and Legislature. The returns as far as received show a Democratic gain.—In New Haven two Democrats are elected to the Legislature, and in Hartford one Democrat and one Whig; altogether, up to the present information, the Democrats have gained sixteen members, as compared with last year. Samuel Ingham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, runs ahead of Wm. T. Miner, Know Nothing, while the vote for Henry Dutton, Whig, is quite small—not exceeding it is believed, six thousand in the entire state.

Business in the District Court is rapidly progressing.

Late European News.

The principle items of news by the Baltic, are contained in the following telegraphic despatch dated New York, April 9:

THE CZAR'S POLICY.—The address issued by the New Czar, Alexandria II., to his diplomatic representatives and the councils of the Empire are mild, but those to the army are quite warlike in their tone.

There is strong evidence that Alexander aided his father, the late Emperor, in all his warlike plans.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The latest dispatches from the Vienna Conference show that it is progressing favorably. The second point had been settled, or nearly so, and very strong hopes of peace were entertained. The question, however rests on the third of the four points, under which the Allies formerly agreed to peace.

The veteran, Count Nesselrode, will go to Vienna on the part of the Russian Emperor, when negotiations become critical, and it is expected will take a prominent part in the proceedings.

It was currently rumored that the new basis on which peace is hoped to be obtained, is an arrangement including the freedom of the Black Sea to ships of all nations, the opening of the navigation of the Danube, and the erection of Turkish forts in Asia.

Turkey, it is stated, is determined to maintain in an undiminished form her sovereignty of the Dardanelles, and protests earnestly against the Christians in her Empire, being placed under the protection of any foreign powers. She also desires that Prussia shall participate in the proceedings of the Conference.

SEVASTOPOL.—The Russian General, Osten Sacken, telegraphs to St. Petersburg that on the night of the 10th of March, new redoubts were erected three hundred yards in front of the Kameloff bastion.

The health of the Allied troops is reported to have been very satisfactory at last accounts from the Crimea.

The English position was exceedingly well fortified.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements.

A council of war had been held by the Allied commanders, at which it was resolved to immediately commence active operations against Sevastopol.

The fire of the English batteries had caused two Russian Steamers in the harbor to leave their moorings.

The Turkish troops in the Crimea, under Omar Pasha, reached 35,000 and were rapidly increasing.

It was reported that Prince Menschikoff had died of fever at Sevastopol, but the rumor is from questionable authority.

The Russians had sunk three more ships of war in the harbor of Sevastopol.

It was reported that Gen. Gortschakoff had been ordered to take Eupatoria, now occupied by the Turks, at any price, and it is added that he is preparing to do so.

An Anglo French Squadron of twenty-five steamers was on its way to Genoa, for the purpose of conveying Sardinian troops to the Crimea.

The French government had chartered the new Liverpool and screw steamship City of Baltimore for six months, to transport troops to the seat of war.

The French Hospital at Constantinople had been burnt, and one hundred persons perished in the flames.

CUBAN OUTRAGES.—A telegraphic dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune dated New York April 10, says:

The President has determined to make provisions for the resentment of any further insults that may be offered to any of our vessels by those of Spain in the waters of the Gulf. Com. McCauley the commander of the Gulf squadron, has been ordered forthwith to pour a broadside into any Spanish vessel which may henceforth attempt to molest our steamers. Every available vessel is being despatched to the Cuban coast.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Spanish cortes on the 5th ult, that the government entertained a serious thought of putting an end, as soon as possible, to slavery in Cuba, as all the conspirators lately arrested there were the ardent partisans of the maintenance of slavery. The announcement is represented to have been received with loud approbation.

The minister further stated that he entertained hopes that the differences between Spain and the United States would be satisfactorily arranged. M. Rances, in reply, said that what the country wanted was to see them honorably settled.

FOR GOVERNOR.—The Alexandria Democrat nominates Gen. John M. Sandidge, of Bossier, for Governor, subject to the decision of a Democratic State Convention.

The Constitution.

The Democracy of Philadelphia and several other northern cities, celebrated in a proper and becoming manner, upon its anniversary, the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The epoch was peculiarly suitable and propitious. This instrument has been guarded with jealous vigilance by the Democrats; all attempts to sap it by secret contrivances, or to overthrow it by open force, have been opposed and frustrated by them, acting as a party. To preserve it in its purity has been the object of their unceasing care; attachment to and determination to uphold it at all hazards and sacrifices, is the principal article of the Democrat's political creed, because, connected with the Constitution, and indissolubly involved in it, are the prosperity, happiness, freedom, the very existence of the country.

The Constitution is assailed with rabid violence by designing and ambitious men, who not only recommend its speedy overthrow, and are striving to effect their purpose with the blind zeal of stupid fanaticism. It was a good thing then, to repeat to the people, in mass meeting, the very words of the Constitution, as far as they concern the duties of citizens, and the duties of individual states and the Federal Government towards one another. This is the surest, perhaps the best mode of refuting the untenable doctrines and wild theories of fanatics of every hue and kind, and of exploding them into thin air.

This memorable event, the adoption of the Federal Constitution, took place on the 17th of September, 1787, in the twelfth year of the Independence of the Nation. After sixty-seven years experience of the blessings that the Constitution sheds over all classes of our citizens, the humble, as well as the exalted, the poor and the wealthy,—the Northern artisan, the Western yeoman, and the Southern planter,—the attempt is now made to overthrow that instrument by means of a sworn, secret order, the members of which are bound by oaths to establish a religious test in this country, and disfranchise all those who were not born upon the soil. Though a large number of those great and good men who aided in forming the Constitution were adopted citizens, and some of them believers in that religion which is now made the especial object of Know Nothing vengeance, still their descendants are to feel the sting of this intolerant order, and be debarred from enjoying the fruits of that tree which was planted by the assistance of their fathers. The Constitution of the United States is founded upon the broad basis of Christian equality, of human brotherhood. It recognizes the inalienable right of all men to a full participation in the affairs of that government under which they live. It repudiates the old British doctrine of taxation without representation, which produced the war of the American Revolution, and asserts the American doctrine, that "all men are born equal," and that all just governments receive their powers from the consent of the governed. In a word, the Constitution of the United States places each man, as an individual, on a par with all other men, so far as his political rights are concerned, and forbids the introduction of any other tests of citizenship than those recognized by that instrument.

Such is the instrument which has raised this nation to its present proud position—such the basis upon which the civil and religious rights of its citizens have been erected. Such, also, is the platform, the Democratic party of the Union has at all times acted upon. Whenever the Constitution has been menaced or attacked, the Democratic party has rallied to its support. With them there is no North, no South, no East, no West, no clime, no religion. The only test is obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the country, and then the door of political equality is thrown open to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands. This is the true interpretation of the Constitution, and it is to defend this that the Democratic party are now called upon. When, therefore, secret associations are organized whose members are bound by oath to oppose the cardinal principles of the Constitution, it becomes the duty, as it is the glory of the Democracy, to nail their old time honored flag to the mast head, and bare their arms for the fight.

The Know Nothings have openly proclaimed a war of eternal ostracism against all citizens who are not born in this country, as well as all those who belong to a particular religion whether born in this country or not. The contest then, is for the vital principle of our government. If men are to be made aliens by the dictum of a secret order, in opposition to the express terms of the Constitution, it is time the truth should be told in plain language, so that there may be no mistake in the path to be pursued by the true lovers of the free institutions of this country, no matter to what party they may have belonged, or acted with, in the past.

Abolition and Know Nothingism.

The Savannah Georgian in an able article clearly shows, by an array of facts, the amalgamation of these two evils in the elections that have taken place at the North and West. We have added thereto, some additional items, and would ask therefor an attentive perusal by every friend of the South.

After exposing the designs and machinations of Seward and Sumner, the Georgian proceeds: "How stands the 'invisible and mysterious order' in its relation to Abolitionism? We hesitate not to assert that Abolitionists and Anti-Nebraska men alike, between whom, indeed, a distinction is made without a difference, have generally, in the campaigns throughout the North, been found in alliance with the Know Nothings; on the other hand, that the mysterious order has contributed more largely than any thing else to the power and progress of Abolitionism. A single glance at the State elections and accessions to Congress, is sufficient to substantiate the assertion. We present but facts, and ask for them a careful and candid examination.

In Maine, the veteran Parris, a consistent National Democrat, was defeated by the candidate of the Know Nothings and Abolitionists, John M. Wood.

In Massachusetts, we need not say that every successful candidate was the avowed champion of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism. A notorious Abolitionist, General Wilson, has been elected to the United States Senate from the same state, by a Know Nothing legislature.

In Ohio, the intrepid Dr. Olds was overborne by the notorious Abolitionist and Know Nothing, Galloway.

In New Jersey, Dr. Lilly and General John S. Darcy, both standing upon the principles of the Constitution, were defeated by the Know Nothings and Abolitionists.

In Pennsylvania, Hendrick B. Wright, C. Shaller, W. Montgomery, and other avowed advocates of national doctrines, were defeated by the candidates of the Know Nothings and Abolitionists. It is not certain, indeed, but this hot-bed of Know Nothingism will consummate its treason to the Constitution and brotherhood of mankind, by the election of David Wilmot to the senate of the United States. If not him, the Know Nothings will support for that office some no less decided enemy of the south.

In Indiana, Messrs. Dunham, John G. Davis, Hendricks, Eddy and others, all devoted friends of state rights, have been succeeded by Abolitionists, elected by the Know Nothing vote.

In Michigan, the fearless and out spoken advocate of nationality, Hon. David Stuart, has been defeated by Howard an unequivocal Abolitionist and Know Nothing.

In Illinois, Abolition and Know Nothingism combined, as in a common cause, to prevent the re-election of the gallant General Shields, to the United States Senate.

In Iowa, that sound and fearless National Democrat, Senator Dodge, has been defeated by the same unholy combination.

In New York, the members elected to the state legislature, by the aid of the Know Nothings, have shown themselves the warm friends of that arch Abolitionist Seward, by sending him back to the United States senate.

In New Hampshire, a similar combination has defeated the National Democracy, over which the Abolitionists are now rejoicing.

The above facts, hastily condensed from a general summary before us, is sufficient for the object we have in view. The list might be extended to any length, even to the satisfaction of the blindest understanding. But what boots it? Why argue a self evident and admitted proposition? Even while we write, comes the intelligence that John P. Hale, fit to stand side by side with Seward and Sumner, is admitted to all the honors, privileges and emoluments of the Know-Nothing conclave. It is believed, indeed, that he will become the favorite candidate of the much lauded "invisible and mysterious" order for a seat in the United States Senate, from the State of New Hampshire. What further could the most bitter and inveterate enemy of the South and the whole Union desire?

It would be insulting the intelligence of our readers to argue this subject further. It is everywhere an admitted fact, that with few exceptions, the Know-Nothing party throughout the North and the remnants of the old Whig party wherever its organization still exists, are in league with the active enemies of the South. Nor is this at all strange. The Whig party, Abolitionists and Know-Nothings alike, are planted upon the same false and nefarious platform—proscription. Let then the true friends of the Union beware how they come in contact with either. Above all let them while it is not yet too late, withdraw from the evil company to which it is inclined. It is like the gravitating power by which the rebel angels were borne down, without the possibility of effectual resistance, to bottomless and hopeless perdition.

A NEW STATE.—Mr. Hunt introduced into the Assembly of California a bill to erect a new State out of the territories of California to be called the State of Columbia. The provisions of the bill are substantially these: The new State is to be called "The State of Columbia," and is to embrace all that part of the State south and inclusive of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Tuolumne and Calaveras. A portion of the present State debt is to be assumed by the new State, on an equitable basis. The bill was ordered to be printed.

GREAT MILITARY EXPEDITION TO THE PLAINS. It is announced in the St. Louis Republican that orders have been received from Washington for the early march of four thousand troops under Gen. Larney, to the Western Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians who have, for years past been engaged in depredations upon the property, and the murder of American citizens. It is understood that 1,200 of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie, 800 at Fort Kearney, 600 at Fort Riley, and 500 on the Upper Missouri.—They are to take out a year's supply of provisions.

The "fourpoints" as understood by the representatives of the Allies at Vienna, are now said to be:

- 1. The abolition of the exclusive Russian protectorate of the principalities.
2. The free navigation of the Danube.
3. The opening of the Black Sea to the flags of all nations.
4. The reaction of Sevastopol and limitation of the Russian naval forces in that direction in order that they may no longer perpetually threaten Constantinople.

Obituary.

DIED, on Saturday night, April 7, 1855, WILLIAM, infant child of Wm. and Sarah Harrison Sadler.—His death was caused by an accident, from the effect of which he survived about twelve hours.

Sorrow has various ways of visiting us on earth. Often when we feel most happy within ourselves, and for the moment think that we are truly blessed, the scene is changed, as if by magic, and all is sorrow. The heart that but only a few minutes before, beat only to gladness, is chilled, and the feeling that some calamity has occurred, that some tie dear to us is broken, shies to our mind, and we are changed beings. So it was with the fond, doting mother of dear little Wm. With all the glee of merry childhood, his infant laughter ringing forth, she gazed upon him, thinking no doubt many years were probably allotted to him; and then, perhaps, her imagination ran into the future; a sigh escaped her as she saw him in mood, perplexed with the trials of life. But what dream was over, the fall, the weeping, told her mother, that that hope was gone. Oh, who can plot her feelings, as she gazed on her crushed darling who was to revive as if from death, to give her a dusky hope, only to make the final parting more yering.

And that father, as he parted with his dear one, thinking to meet him soon again, joyous and full of life; then the summons came to him, how unexpected a blow; his heart throbed coldly with the thought meeting his loved one only in death. But when he arrived, life appeared restored, and Hope whispered it might live, and he too clung to that faint thrill, too soon to be broken.

But there is Hope, a bright eternal Hope for all. Father, moth, weep not for your child, but guide your course ward to that bright, eternal future, where your treasure will be found. C. R.

Commercial.

From the New Orleans Prices Current, April 11. Cotton.—With regard to prices we note a general improvement, even greater than the advance reported from day to day, and modify our quotations accordingly.

NEW ORLEANS QUOTATION. ASSAYING TO THAT OF LIVERPOOL. Inferior... 6 1/2, Ordinary... 7 1/2, Good Ordinary... 7 3/4, Low Milling... 8 1/2, Middling... 8 3/4, Good Middling... 9 1/2, Middling Fair... 10 1/2, Fair... 11, Good Fair... nominal, Good and Fair... nominal. Flour, 3 bbl.—Ohio, &c. superfine, \$10 25. Illinois an Missouri, do. 10 25 @ 10 37.—St. Louis 10 25 @ 10 50. Form.—ess 3 bbl. \$16 00; M. O. 15 50. Bacon.—Hams, 7 lb 8 @ 10. Do. canned, 10 11, sides, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; shoulders, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4.

I. O. O. F.

CLINTON LODGE, No. 27, will celebrate the 36th Anniversary of the Order in America, THURSDAY, the 26th inst.

The procession will form at the Hall, at 11 o'clock, AM, and after marching through the principal streets, will proceed to the Methodist Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Bro. J. O. VAUGHAN.

After the services at the Church have been completed the procession will again form and march to the House of Mrs. MANSKER, and partake of a dinner prepared for the occasion.

Members of the Order are invited to join the Lodge for the celebration. The Public, generally, are respectfully invited to attend the Church.

There will be a Ball at night at the Court House. Order of the N. G. D. C. MORGAN, Secretary.