

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT. SEMI-WEEKLY.

Edited by a special Democratic Committee.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, May 5, 1855.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers, will please leave word at the office, east side of the Public Square.

We have received from the Hon. JOHN S. PERKINS his speech on granting alternate sections of land for the building of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.

The Hon. JOHN SLIDELL has furnished us with a copy of Senator DOUGLASS' speech upon the bill introduced by him for protection in the administration of the laws of the United States.

To Wm. H. O'REILLY, of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, we are indebted for late city papers.

The THESPIAN SOCIETY will repeat the melodrama of ROBY MACAIRE, on Tuesday evening next.

THE WEATHER.—There has been some slight showers to the east and west of us during the past week but not a sufficiency to do much good. The mornings and nights continue cool.

The Mails.

We doubt very much if there is any portion of this Union, having the same facilities, where the mail service is so shamefully neglected, as between Clinton and New Orleans, by those whose duty it is to forward the same. There is a daily mail by steam to Baton Rouge from New Orleans, and a daily stage, six days in the week from Baton Rouge to Clinton. By this arrangement we should receive the daily papers of New Orleans, six times a week, the day after their publication. But what is the fact? There is, but one day in the week, with an occasional exception, when this occurs, and that is on Monday.

The mail either remains in the Post Office of New Orleans or is mislaid. Our conferees of New Orleans should take some interest in this matter, for many a daily subscriber is lost to them in consequence of this irregularity.

A CONTRAST.—City papers of the morning are received here at evening by way of the Amite line of stages connecting with the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad.

Monthly Periodicals.

GODEY FOR MAY.—The number for this month, like its predecessors is punctual to the time. It is replete with useful, and miscellaneous reading. To the ladies this number furnishes a more than usual amount of fashion plates and fancy pattern work.

HARPER FOR MAY.—This best of the monthlies, has been received. It contains as usual, a full amount of varied, interesting, and instructive reading matter, embellished with rich and artistic illustrations, which merit for it the high reputation which it enjoys. Each number seems to be an improvement upon the one that preceded it. No one should be without it, as the price, compared with its sterling value, is a mere trifle.

This number closes the fifth volume, and the publishers "feel warranted in assuring their friends and subscribers, that the forthcoming numbers will exceed in beauty and interest any heretofore issued."

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.—This monthly periodical, published in the city of New York, is one of the most valuable serials that is issued. The number before us contains upwards of 500 dollars worth of original illustrations, engraved expressly for it. The second volume commences in May, and it is furnished at the extreme low price of \$1 a year.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The May number of this valuable southern agricultural journal is before us. Its contents embrace all the current agricultural topics of the day, together with valuable original communications from the most practical and intelligent planters of the South. Published at Augusta, Ga. at \$1 per year.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, FOR MAY.—This monthly is designed, as its name implies, especially for Home reading. The well-known celebrity of its editor, T. S. Arthur, is a guarantee for its containing no article that would not be readily received and read in every family circle. It is published in Philadelphia at \$2 per year.

WHAT ARE THEY DESIGNED FOR?—The Boston Bee says: "An extensive ship builder at Medford, Mass. has received orders to build, at the earliest moment, five vessels of about five hundred tons each, upon the most improved clipper model. When completed for sea, they are to carry eight guns, four on a side, and are to be fitted expressly for privateering, or similar service. What and who are they for?"

The New York Courier des Etats Unis, says: "That nothing is further from the intention of France than to mix herself up in the affairs of the new world, where governments undertake legitimate enterprises. What would Napoleon consider legitimate?"

STRAMBOAT BURN.—The steamer Afton, having on board, 2,200 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. The disaster occurred on the Yazoo river. This is the second boat with a large cargo, which has been destroyed by fire within the last three weeks on the same river.

A contemporary remarks that the new postage laws puts an effectual damper on anonymous letters, those who send them are now compelled to pay out three cents, which, to such mean souls, imparts a much greater pang than their effusions can possibly inflict on any one else.

ENCLOSE A STAMP.—That is a good hint we find in an exchange. Now that letters, not prepaid, will not be forwarded, those who write to others on their own business requiring an answer, should enclose a stamp.

Foreign Influence.

The Know Nothings affect to believe that our free institutions are in danger from the emigration of foreigners, and their naturalization, as citizens of our country, under the liberal provisions of our laws. There is a danger from foreign influence,—but it is of a different kind of foreign influence. It is that foreign influence that dreads the effects of the success of man's capacity for self government, and has ever been on the watch to find a way by which our example may be destroyed. The monarchists of Europe dread the effect it may have on the people on the other side of the ocean; hence their continued efforts to set the people of this country against themselves. Hence the Abolition missionaries sent to meddle in the domestic affairs of the country, to array section against section, and race against race. A foreign influence that has its grand councils in England, holding annual sessions at Exeter Hall in London, where it concocts schemes of conspiracy and plans of ruin against the peace and prosperity of this mighty republic,—directing secret abolition societies to be established throughout the slave holding states, and raising large sums of money to employ agents and buy up the public press of the country in furtherance of their designs. This is a foreign influence truly to be feared, and the kind of influence the beloved Washington warned his countrymen to beware. The poor emigrant who seeks this country for protection and a home, and who has always shown himself ready and willing to defend it with his life, if necessary, will be among the last to lay sacrilegious hands upon this temple of liberty, which is his last refuge from tyranny and oppression. This cry of foreign influence, kept up against the poor foreigner, who comes to this country from love of liberty and hatred of oppression, is no doubt in part, to blind the eyes of the people of this country to the real designs of those foreign enemies who are planning our destruction. Look to this, people of the South. This is no fancied picture, but a stern reality, and Know Nothingism is believed to be an offspring of this same foreign influence by many of the wisest and best in the land.

Secrecy in Politics.

Who that remembers the past history of the Whig and Democratic parties, the open, manly, and candid way in which the devotees of each proclaimed the principles and measures they professed to sustain, and contrast it with the hidden, secret, and sneaking policy of the Know Nothing, but feels that he is humiliated by the contrast. That any man or set of men, should be so lost as to what is due themselves, and our character as a nation of freemen, to associate together in a secret, oath-bound society, to proscriber another portion of their fellow citizens, on account of their birth or religion, from the equal rights and privileges which the constitution and laws of the Union secure to every one, is too monstrous to believe. Yet it is too true. They ought to be secret about it, for the shame and opprobrium that will yet attach to this worst of all political associations, in our country, will make all those who have lent them aid and countenance, wish they had not done so. Why are they secret? There can be but one answer. They know there is something "rotten in Denmark." They love darkness better than light, because "they know their deeds are evil."

Secrecy in politics, is opposed to the spirit of our institutions, behind the age in which we live, and contrary to the feelings and good sense of the people of this country. It will never prosper.

Persecution.

The hue and cry gotten up against Catholics by the leaders of the Know Nothing organization, all for political effect, and to aid them in promoting, for the time being, their own selfish purposes, is becoming so unpopular, that many of those who first bit the bait, are now seeing their folly, and begin to show signs of returning reason. Those protestant christians, who were so ungenerous, as to allow their prejudices to lead them into this proscriptive organization, are at last beginning to see their error.—They now see, that so far from the wholesale proscription of the Catholics, on account of their religion, putting an end to Catholicism in this country, it is but building them up. This persecution has raised up thousands of good and true men all over the country, in their defence. Public sympathy is every where shown in their behalf. Many of the false notions and prejudices heretofore existing in the minds of many against Catholics, by false representations, have been removed by the searching investigations that have been made, both through the public press, and in the halls of Congress. Information has gone out from these sources, that are now producing their proper effect upon the people. The "sober second thought" has come at last. Reaction is going on everywhere in favor of the largest liberty to the Catholics, as well as to every other religious denomination. Freedom to worship God is our birthright; every one must defend that right to its fullest extent in others, if he would enjoy it himself.

The Hon. PIERRE SOULE, in reply to a committee, appointed by his fellow citizens of New Orleans, to request him to make known at what time it would be convenient for him to meet them, in order that they might evince, in a more appropriate manner, the sentiments of friendship which they entertained for him as a man, and respect for the principles which has guided his public conduct, assured them, while he was proud of the glowing manifestation of interest and sympathy with which they welcomed him home, they would pardon him, for declining to be made the object of any further demonstration. "It is enough," he says, "that I was made to know how faithfully they had stood by me during the trying scenes which so signally marked my late diplomatic career, and with what generous indulgence they now look on the manner in which I discharged the arduous trust which had been confided to me."

THE WORLD'S PROTESTANT CONVOCAION.—Upon the occasion of the Grand Exhibition at Paris which was to open on the 1st of May, there will be in that city a religious union of all the Protestant confessions. Protestant churches from all quarters of the world are to be represented, and discourses will be delivered by many of the most prominent members.

State Rights our only Safeguard.

We would especially commend, to every true and patriotic southerner, an attentive perusal and consideration of the following article, taken from the Savannah Georgian.

Most of the Northern Anti-Nebraska, and a portion of the Southern opposition press, have recently indulged in triumphant speculations on the constitution of the next Congress. To the former it is naturally a subject of exultation, and we know not but it is to the latter. It is certain that the one has been the faithful copyist of the other, and no sooner has an article appeared on the subject in a Northern paper than it finds its way directly into the Whig Know Nothing prints of the South. One of them, originating with the New York Courier and Enquirer, the very embodiment of Anti-Nebraska, Know Nothing and Foreign Influence, recently attracted our attention. It is as follows:

"The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island complete the entire list of members for Congress from the Free States. In the last Congress these States sent ninety administration members and fifty-one opposition. In the next Congress, the entire number of administration members from the Free States is, we believe we do not err—TWENTY-THREE, the entire number of opposition members is ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN. * * * * * It would be very difficult to classify the opposition with reference to particular party distinctions. Many were elected as Whigs, many as Free Soilers, many as Fusion men and many as Know Nothings."

We have not before us the full election reports on which the above estimate is based, though we have no reason to doubt that it is correct or nearly so. The subject has indeed been absolutely distasteful to us, at times producing a deep despondency, and from the beginning our mind has hesitated to consider it. It was the instinctive shrinking natural to every lover of the Union, in view of events which bode but a dark and gloomy future. We knew that a general understanding and secret arrangement had been entered into at the North, among the enemies of the South, and that war to the uttermost was proclaimed against her institutions, her interests and her rights. It was not that bold and manly warfare which could be met boldly on an equal battle field; it was a cowardly and insidious conspiracy, which sought to circumvent by foul means, what it could not effect by fair.

For years, the fanatics of the New England States, under the lead of a bigoted clergy, New York under Wm. H. Seward, and a portion of the great North-West, under emissaries out from both, had struggled with fierce energy and intense hatred to accomplish their great object, the curtailment of the influence of the South, or her estrangement and separation from the Union. They had signally failed in their attempt. Calm, dignified, and prosperous, the objects of their hatred had gathered strength under reiterated attack, and day by day, grew in the confidence and regard of all right minded people. For evidence of this we need but refer to events that have transpired during the short period of the present administration. Numerous principles, for which the south had long contended, have been recognized, and measures important to her general interests and welfare, have triumphed, and become part of the settled policy of the country.

Tactics then must be changed. Open warfare, except in a few instances of foolish fanaticism, which no influence could check or decency restrain, was eschewed. A secret arrangement, well understood at the North, a conspiracy in fact, was entered into, whose ramifications extended from the Atlantic borders of Massachusetts to the most distant boundaries of the newly organized territories. Wm. H. Seward is the head and front, the very soul and life of this conspiracy. Its ultimate and declared object is the predominance of northern influence in the national councils, else a separate Northern confederacy with the great arch agitator at its head.—As to the means, none were too low, none too mean, none too cowardly, so they were successful. Every possible influence was brought to bear upon the all absorbing question, every prejudice pampered, every party courted. As the Courier and Enquirer well says: "some were elected as Whigs, many as Free Soilers, many as Fusion men, and many as Know Nothings."

The well known course of threatening events which we have thus briefly recounted, discloses the rock of our danger, and suggests the proper—our only safeguard. Having failed in all previous, individual efforts, the whole strength of the North is now to be thrown, as it were banded and conspired together, into the national councils. Nullifying the laws and authority of the Federal Government at home, as we have lately seen in Illinois and Massachusetts the enemies of the South think to make the next Congress, for whose mastery they have so fiercely, so unscrupulously, and we may add, so far as majorities go, triumphantly striven, the means of further aggression.

In many of the southern states, the elections are yet to be held—there is time to consider the danger which threatens; and as we are unmistakably forewarned, let us be forearmed. In each Congressional District, let good and true men be chosen, true men to the South, true to the Constitution, true to the Union as long as it lasts, (which Heaven grant may be forever,) and above all, true to the States and their natural and undelegated rights. It is unswerving fidelity to this last, that we would most earnestly insist upon here. In threatening times of the past, it has proved the safety of the South; we foresee it to be her palladium again. God grant that in the coming struggle, there may be found men, who meeting at the threshold every form of aggression, will resist so long as life and strength shall last.

On Saturday, the 21st ult., a serious riot occurred at Chicago, between the Germans and the police. So say the telegraphic dispatches from Chicago to the New York papers. Know-Nothingism is said to be at the bottom of it.

A NOVEL CASE.—The Louisville Democrat says a female named Madeline Fambaug has been held to bail to that city, to answer a charge of seduction preferred by Benedict Brook!

MORTUARY.—The total number of interments in New Orleans for the last week was 142.

Senator Wilson.

Many of the southern Know Nothings profess to be satisfied with the course this notorious abolitionist laid out for himself to pursue, in a letter which he wrote a short time after his election. To show the insincerity of these protestations, or more properly speaking, their true meaning, we annex, by way of context, the following extract from a lecture lately delivered by him to the young men of Boston. The sentiments are as violent as any that ever fell from the lips of Giddings.

"If there is one here," said the lecturer, with emphasis, "who believes that I am capable of modifying my sentiments and opinions, cherished by me for twenty years—either at home or abroad, either in public or private, before friends or in the face of enemies, I commission him here and now to proclaim it. Send it abroad on the wings of the wind that I am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery, wherever it exists under the Constitution of the United States."

The Ohio Statesman, speaking of the persecution of the foreigners, and the protection afforded fugitive slaves, by the Know Nothings of that State, says:

"The times are truly out of joint somewhere. While the most cruel, unmanly, and anti-American spirit is pervading the country from one end to the other, towards the emigrants from foreign lands, there is also a spirit abroad, as little to be encouraged, striving to engender strife and animosity amongst citizens of our own country North and South. The whole spectacle is one that every true lover of his country must regret to see. Whatever sympathy we may have for the fugitive slave from the South, why should we make him of more consequence than the white emigrant that flees here from the despotic government of Europe? The people of the South are natives,—yet it appears no longer safe for them to travel through our State,—fearlessly, quietly."

The perfume of flowers may be gathered, according to the Scientific American, in a very simple manner and without apparatus. Gather the flowers with as little stalk as possible, and place them in a jar three parts full of almond or olive oil. After being in the oil twenty-four hours, put them into a coarse cloth and squeeze the oil from them. This process, with fresh flowers, is to be repeated, according to the strength of the perfume desired. The oil being thus thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers, is to be mixed with an equal quantity of pure refined spirit, and shaken every day for a fortnight, when it may be poured off ready for use. As the season for sweet scented blossoms is just approaching, this method may be practically tested, and without any great trouble or expense. It would add additional interest to the cultivation of flowers.

HON. CHARLES F. D'ARNOY.—The Courier announcing the death of this gentleman, formerly a Senator from New Orleans, says:

We grieve to announce to our readers the sudden demise of the gifted creole, whose name heads these lines. After a short illness of only a few hours; in the midst of a family which he fondly loved and who were far from imagining that his days were already counted; in the anticipation of all those hopes which make life sweet, and in the possession of those gifts and qualities which open to man the path to glory, honor and success, Charles Daunoy suddenly expired. The unexpected loss of such a public-spirited gentleman will be deeply felt by all our citizens. We sincerely condole and sympathize with the afflicted family upon this sore bereavement, and hope that the hand of time may assuage the keen feelings of sorrow which they experience.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.—The people of Kansas have issued a proclamation, declaring the present Governor incompetent for the office, and ordering the election of a successor.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—The Pittsburg Union announces that two hundred members of a Baptist Church at Masontown, have seceded, because their pastor had joined the Know Nothings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Thomas J. Worsham, and James M. Dixon, in the Hotel business in Clinton, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th April. Thomas J. Worsham will continue the business on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the public. THOMAS J. WORSHAM, JAMES M. DIXON.

THE UNION HOTEL FOR SALE.

THOSE fine buildings which have been recently repaired and put in complete order, are now offered for sale.

The buildings are spacious and well fitted for the Hotel business, being central in their location, and also provided with every necessary convenience for carrying on the business successfully.

A large and commodious stable, good well, and all requisite appurtenances are on the premises.

For terms, apply at the Hotel, or to May 5 JAMES M. DIXON.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! ICE!!!!

THE subscriber is now receiving a regular supply of this necessary and indispensable article, and is prepared to furnish the same to families, and all others wanting the same.

ICE CREAM AND ICE LEMONADE, to be had at his store. M. HEYMANN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. SCHLANKER'S CONFECTIONARY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

THE subscriber still continues the above business at the old stand on Commercial Row. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received from the citizens of Clinton, and the public generally, he will spare no efforts to deserve a continuance of the same.

He has lately made large additions to his former extensive stock which enables him to furnish every thing in his line of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be paid to the furnishing Balls, Dinners, Weddings, &c., with cakes, candies, sweetmeats, fruits, wines, cordials, and such other articles as may be wanted for such occasions.

Among other articles now in store, he has the following: Candies, assorted.

Rock candy, Cakes and pastry, assorted, Confectionaries, Preserves,

Raisins, best brand, Cinnamon and spices, Almonds and Pecans,

Cloves, nutmegs, and currants, Cordials assorted, superior and common, Strawberry, raspberry, orange, cordials, Jellies; currant, quince, orange, guava,

Sugar cured hams of the best quality, Mess beef, by barrel, or retail, Cheese; Swiss, German, and western, Coffee, tea, chocolate, butter,

Mackerel, salmon, dried apples, Pickles, ketchups, Soap, candles, star and spermaceti,

Wines; Port, Madeira, Claret, Champagne, Muscat,

Brandy, superior and common, Whiskey, Gin, Rum, Porter; London and American, Ale; Scotch and American,

Sweet Oils, Sauces, prepared Mustard. In short, every article in the line of confectionary and family groceries.

BREAD! BREAD!! Fresh Bread will be furnished every morning, delivered at the residences of those who may desire it. All orders left at the Store, will be punctually attended to.

may 5 A. SCHLANKER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. BAINSFATHER & Co., are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to collect the same. may 5 W.M. SADLER.

ESTRAY.

BROUGHT before the undersigned, Justice of the Peace, by George W. Richardson, living near Thompson's Creek, about eight miles from Port Hudson, and strayed this day, a bay mare Mule, about twelve hands high, with considerable collar marks; no other mark perceivable. Appraised by sworn appraisers to be worth in cash, eighteen dollars. East Feliciana, April 30, 1855. JAMES P. JACKSON, J. P. 5th Ward.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up and brought before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace, by Wallace Badger, living near the plains, about seven miles from Port Hudson, and strayed this day, a sorrel pony, about twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, no other mark or brand perceivable; appraised by Thomas T. Dils and Geo. Cox, sworn appraisers, to be worth in cash, twenty five dollars. East Feliciana, April 26, 1855. JAMES C. JACKSON, J. P. 1st Ward.

Carriages & Buggys made and repaired, BY CHARLES P. JARRETT.

HAVING superior facilities for the prompt and faithful execution of a strictly Carriage and Buggy making and repairing Business, I invite public attention to my establishment. None but finished workmen are in my employ, and no inferior or old fashioned work will be found on hand.

Arrangements have been made for receiving the best material now in use, for completing every style of running gear, body, painting and trimming, which taste or wealth can desire.

Designs for Carriages, Buggys, Sulky, &c. on the latest and most fashionable plans can be seen at my shop. Call and see them. An assortment of Northern made Buggys, always on hand.

All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice to insure neatness and durability. All work warranted, with proper usage. My terms are cash, or approved city acceptance.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

I have procured the special and exclusive right of sale, for FISK'S PATENT METALLIC COFFINS, for the Parish of East Feliciana. Any infringement upon my right in the sale of these cases will subject the violator to prosecution. Samuel Decker, is my authorized agent, in Jackson, for the sale of the same.

Wooden Coffins made to order, and every attention given on funeral occasions. A fine Hearses always in readiness.

C. P. JARRETT.

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, & SHOES.

THE LATEST styles of finest material and best finish, on hand and for sale by MILLS, CLEVELAND, & Co. B. DUTH HALL, just received and for sale by LANGWORTHY & TILDON.