

Napoleon in London.

We are not apt to become much alarmed by speeches delivered by foreign politicians any more than we are at the threats of domestic traitors, nor to regard with greater apprehension an anti-slavery demonstration in Exeter Hall, London, than in Faneuil Hall, Boston. We have also become too much accustomed to the business character of such things to believe there is anything dangerous about them, or any more serious feeling mixed up with them than is to be found in the calculating money-getting spirit of the principal getters-up and talkers at such exhibitions. Nevertheless there are at times indications slight it is true, but still serious enough to demand attention, that the institutions of the South are not entirely safe from the designs of foreign governments and the machinations of a formidable combination of our citizens.

The recent demonstrations of the powerful secret association of "Know Nothings" in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, irrespective of old party lines, as regardless of constitutional duties, admonish the South of the necessity of immediate preparation to resist the most dangerous and formidable combination against its integrity, prosperity and independence that has ever been organized at home or derived encouragement from the enemies of republican government in other countries. Were the people of the United States, therefore, united as one man in support of the constitution and the laws, and for the maintenance of the sovereignty of the individual states, as it is their duty to be, the menace, the insolent, audacious and disgraceful menace, contained in the speech of Bonaparte in reply to the congratulatory address of the corporation of London, on his recent visit to the British metropolis, might be treated with the contempt entertained for its author and the ridicule a free and great people can afford to indulge at the expense of those whose ignorance is the only palliation of their impotent malignity. The following is the portion of the hypocritical harrangue to which we are alluding:

Indeed England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world.—From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black sea—from the desire to abolish slavery, to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the moral, as in the political world, for our two nations, but one course and one end. It is then, only, by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union could be discovered. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future.

According to this dictum of the accidental tyrant who now rules over France, "England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world."—"From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe," Bonaparte assures the easy, comfortable, and respectable citizens of London that England and France are naturally united, and the Times, at present the thunderer against privilege and aristocracy, approves Napoleon and patronizes "Know Nothingism."

There is something significant in all this, there are coincidences which it is well for the South to remember in connection with all these events, for we cannot forget if we would, that in the elections already had in the free States, men entertaining the same detestation of Southern institutions, "the same desire to abolish slavery" therein, as expressed by Napoleon and the Times, have been almost invariably selected to serve in the next Congress that will meet in Washington in December next.

We do not assume in this great emergency any right of suggesting to the people what it may behoove them to do: it is not for us to lead, but to follow—to give expression to the public wishes, not to arrogate to ourselves the interpretation of their intentions. We are not unmindful of the fact that many of our citizens—many perhaps of our personal friends, are members of the secret political association, which, for three important States of the confederacy, has already declared and pledged itself to eternal hostility to the South; and in doing so, have openly repudiated both the Constitution and the Union. But we are sure these treasonable proceedings will find no countenance or support among such friends of ours, nor yet among any considerable number of those whose fortunes, like our own, are cast, for weal or for woe, in Louisiana. There is no simulated cry of wolf in this warning which we give; the proofs of its necessity come on every breeze from the East—are borne to every portion of the land. It remains to be seen whether we shall go to sleep over the mine placed for our destruction, or awake to the danger which threatens us, and adopt the necessary measures to turn it against our enemies.—True Delta.

The Farmville Enquirer states that unless rain falls soon no boats will be able to go up higher than the mouth of the Arbonne.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT. SEMI-WEEKLY.

Edited by a special Democratic Committee. CLINTON, LA. Saturday Morning, May 19, 1855.

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

THE TREPANS.—The play of DON CÉSAR DE BAZAN, will be performed on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst.

FIRE.—The residence of Mrs. Dunn, situated about ten miles north of this place, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. together with all the out buildings. The fire originated in the kitchen, we learn, through the carelessness of a servant, and was not discovered until after the family had retired to rest. The loss is estimated at about \$6,000.

There will be a Democratic Meeting, at Clinton, on Saturday, the 9th proximo, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, which meet at Baton Rouge on the 3d Monday in June.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW.—We have received the May number of this Review. The leading articles are: The New Crusade; American Leaders—Thomas Jefferson; &c. It is embellished with a life like portrait of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War. See Prospectus.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, FOR MAY.—Published at New York, at one dollar per annum. This periodical contains a number of sanitary articles, written in plain and forcible language, suited to the comprehension of all classes of society.

THE WEATHER.—Heckeyed as is the topic, we must add our mite to the general complaint. If old adages were ever verified, one at least has been this season, that all signs fail in dry weather. The oldest inhabitant, the most knowing weather seer and the oldest lady, have prognosticated in vain. Rain has not visited us, and from appearances at this writing, is far removed. Many of our planters have thus far, got along well without it, but every day now, adds to a speedy want of it. Without it comes soon, and that plentifully, the chance for a crop present a most gloomy appearance.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—This print under its foreign editorship is the most rabid and violent Know Nothing organ in New Orleans, leaving the Creole and Exponent far in the rear. It has taken upon itself to explain and justify the acts and doings of Northern Know Nothingism in its friendly union with Abolitionism, and although it was compelled to speak out against the removal of Loring, by the Massachusetts Legislature, yet the single grain of right and justice exhibited by Gardiner in the veto of this bill is made the bushel of atonement for all past misdeeds.

Mr. EMILE LA SERE having disposed of his interest in the N. O. Courier, has withdrawn therefrom. The present proprietors are Messrs. Claiborne, Du Pont, and Bleton.

There is said to be in Illinois at least twenty per cent. more acres in wheat now than in any previous year.

A slight shower fell at Vicksburg on Saturday last. It was an event of considerable importance.

W. C. Kendall, late post-master of New Orleans has been committed by Commissioner Lusher for trial before the U. S. District Court. His bail was fixed at \$10,000.

RETURN OF THE GRAPESHOT.—The clipper Grapeshot arrived at New York on the 15th inst. having on board Baker, one of the parties accused of the killing of Poole.

The Grapeshot reached Cape Palmas in seventeen days. She arrived off the port on the 17th of April, and there awaited the arrival of the Isabella Jewett. On this vessel reaching the place, she was found to have the fugitive on board, and he was, of course and very much to his surprise, seized. In a few hours he was being hurried away homeward.

The controversy between Archbishop Hughes and Senator Brooks grows fiercer the longer it is continued. The prelate asks a suspension of public opinion for a few days, until he can prepare a final answer. He was called out of town to see a sick friend, and now Senator Brooks is ill, though ready to battle in defence of his speech and assertions.—The discussion is very able, brilliant, and readable, on both sides, but will neither benefit the Church, the State, public morals, or themselves. It is to be deplored, view it in any light.

NEAT CATTLE AND HOGS.—An act was passed at the late session of the State Legislature, prohibiting neat cattle and hogs being brought within the limits of the State "for the purpose of grazing or herding the same, unless said cattle or hogs are owned by some person, or persons, who are citizens of this state, or who are the owners or cultivators of a plantation or farm within the State."

The second section provides, that any neat cattle or hogs, not thus owned, shall be forfeited to the parish in which they may be kept, unless the same be removed from the State, or sold to some persons who are citizens of the state, or who are the owners and cultivators of a plantation or farm within the state, within six months from the promulgation of the act.

The Chicago Tribune has good authority for stating, that Gen. Shields will be appointed Governor of Minnesota Territory, in place of Willis A. Gorman. The General is now in Minnesota, and it is said that his acceptance of what is offered him, will depend upon his impressions concerning the country which it is proposed he shall govern. Mr. Gorman, it is said, will be appointed to a Colony in one of the new territories.

Religion and Politics.

The injury done the cause of religion by protestant christians and ministers joining the know nothings, in order to put down the power and influence of the Catholics in this country, will be seen and felt by them when it will be too late to correct their mistake. They have heretofore taught the people to believe, that truth and reason alone, were sufficient to establish christianity. That toleration to all was their great safeguard against error. That pure religion needed only to be seen and known to men, in order to be embraced. That it commended itself to the hearts and consciences of all, by the matchless purity of its precepts, and the holy and immaculate character of the Savior. But what have they done by uniting themselves to the secret, intolerant, and proscriptive party, to which they have sworn submission, but practically disapproved their own teachings? They now call in the aid of a political association—secret, oath-bound, at that, to put a stop to the spread of catholicism in this country.

They forget that Martin Luther combated the Romish Church, when at the acme of its power, with the Bible, truth, and reason, and by the aid of these alone, produced the great reformation, that succeeded in placing protestantism, in the high position it now occupies in this and other countries. When the ministers of the protestant faith, show their own want of confidence in what they profess, by conduct like this, how can they expect their teachings will be received in good and honest hearts, without distrust and fear. No wonder that infidelity prevails. Look at the ministers of the protestant faith at the north, leaving its sacred desk for the stump, and openly preaching politics instead of religion. Three thousand signing one memorial, to overawe the action of Congress, and from fifty to sixty elected to one legislature as know nothings. Look at the acts of this same legislature, passing laws to prevent Catholics from holding office in that state, and appointing an inquisitorial committee to hunt up nuns, who violated all the proprieties and courtesies of life by invading the private sanctuary and even the sick room of unprotected females.

A beautiful example for the followers of him, who never taught his disciples to use any means to accomplish the object of his mission, but moral truth, and keeping themselves unspotted from the world.—No wonder that infidelity is abroad in the land. No wonder if the ministers of the gospel should be regarded with less reverential respect and confidence, than in days gone by. They have brought the evil upon themselves. They must show more faith in the saving power and efficacy of what they preach, and live up to their calling, or otherwise their preaching will be in vain.

Persecution of Foreigners.

History informs us, that the Federal party, during the administration of the elder Adams, passed the Alien and Sedition Laws, and extended the time for the naturalization of foreigners, from five to fourteen years. The object of these measures was to prevent naturalized citizens from taking sides in politics, to discourage foreign emigration to this country, and otherwise harass and annoy them, by fines, imprisonment, and, in some instances, banishment from the nation. On the authority of the Hon. Richard Rush, one of the most eminent citizens in the land, we are informed, that this persecution was occasioned by the discovery of the Federalists, that our naturalized citizens of that day, generally voted for Mr. Jefferson, the Republican candidate for President, in opposition to Mr. Adams, the Federal candidate. These laws became so odious, that they were all repealed by the Democratic Republican party, that came into power simultaneously with Mr. Jefferson, as President of the United States.

The father of the Hon. G. M. Dallas, a naturalized citizen, was especially singled out and persecuted for writing and publishing his sentiments, condemning the policy and principles upon which Mr. Adams administered the government. James Calendar, another citizen of foreign birth, was likewise made the object of Federal persecution for doing the same. He was condemned and thrown into prison, where he was found when Mr. Jefferson was inaugurated President. One of the first acts of his official duty was to have him released and set at liberty. Matthew Lyons of Vermont, another, was prosecuted, and one thousand dollars, and his property sold to pay it.—Gen. Jackson brought the subject to the consideration of Congress, during his administration, when the money so taken from him, was restored to his heirs with interest. Lyons himself having been dead long before.

This opposition to foreigners and naturalized citizens, became so unpopular, that no more was heard of it, until the Native American party was organized during the latter part of the administration of Gen. Jackson, which lasted a few years, but finally sunk into the Whig party; not, however, until it had disgraced itself by church burnings, and other acts, that were equally atrocious, which covered the actors with shame and contempt.

The same party, after vainly trying to deceive the naturalized citizens and Catholics in support of Gen. Scott for President, in 1852, in opposition to Mr. Pierce, and having failed in their object, once more renew the cry of foreign influence and Popish plots, upon their tongues, and hatred of the poor emigrant in their hearts, organize a new secret association, bound under solemn oaths to proscribe both, really for no other object, than to defeat the only true national party now known to the country. Unless the present re-action, now going on throughout the Union, be checked, the same fate awaits this new order, that befel its predecessors. The sober second thought of the people never fail to detect the animal by its ear marks, which are sure to stand out in bold relief, somewhere.

Every time Federalism has changed its name, some Democrats have been caught in the trap. But their loss has generally been supplied by recruits from the ranks of the opposition. Many noble Whigs refuse longer to act with a party that can descend to such expedients to gain power and place.

RESIGNATIONS.—Chief Justice SHELLE and Justice OGDEN, have resigned their seats on the Supreme Bench of this State, to go into effect on the 1st day of July next.

VERMILIONVILLE.—The Democrats have elected their entire municipal ticket.

The President and Cuba.

Many persons find fault with President Pierce, because he did not take Cuba, when the Black Warrior and other outrages upon our vessels were committed. Those who make such remarks are perhaps not aware, that the President has no power under the Constitution to do so, because that would be an act of war. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, he could repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, but he has no power to make war. That power belongs to Congress exclusively. While some at the South are crying out against the President for not taking Cuba, others at the North are blaming him for aiming so to do, thereby endangering the peace of the country. The truth is, the President acted with great firmness and promptitude in resenting Spanish insults, by bringing the matter before Congress, but he was not sustained by the adoption of any measure by that body, even conditional, that would enable him to do more than he has done.

Those persons now most clamorous about taking Cuba, know very well that the President would subject himself to impeachment, were he to make any such attempt. He must first have the sanction of Congress, before he can make any demonstration of the sort. He asked for power twice, in the Black Warrior case, but it was not given. He has sent a naval force to the gulf, under command of Commodore McCauley, with instructions to resist any attempt to visit, search, or examine, any vessel, rightfully bearing the American flag, upon the high seas, upon any pretext or claim whatever. What can he do more?

The Philadelphia Election.

The Know Nothing prints, with their usual disregard for truth, claim a victory in the late election in Philadelphia. If these are the elections they rejoice over, we are satisfied. The Exponent says, "we should like to have such an one every day." From present appearances, you will be gratified:

The Know Nothing majority less than one year ago was over NINE THOUSAND. The official returns of the May Election, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Morton, Know Nothing (22,458); Hagert, Reform (22,036); Hill, Know Nothing (22,365); Sherry, Democrat (22,229).

In the Select Council there was an election for twelve members, the Council being composed of twenty-four; twelve holding over. The result was: Democrats, 6; Reform and Whig, 2; K. N., 4.

In the Common Council: Democrats, 36; Whig, 6; Know Nothing, 36.

False and Fatal Logic.

We have been not a little interested at the hardihood with which the Louisville Journal enforces know nothing doctrines upon the South. A late number of that paper contains an article from which we make a few extracts, as choice specimens of truth and candor:

"But since that time, (the 23d of February) the American party of the north has been making the most sincere and earnest efforts to nationalize itself by sinking the slavery agitation; it has resolved in its national councils that the Union and the requisitions of the constitution shall be adhered to by its members in every emergency; and it has so far succeeded in ridding itself of sectionalism in sentiment and action as to have drawn upon its head, from the whole free-soil press and all the free-soil leaders, the most ferocious denunciations, as being the foe of free-soilism and the ally of the South."

And yet, within a few weeks past the know nothings and abolitionists of the New York legislature have passed the most violent and fanatical abolition resolutions!

Of Senator Wilson's speech, the Journal says: "Mr. Wilson, in his speech in the Senate on the 23d of February, uttered very objectionable sentiments. He spoke, however, for himself, and not for the American party of Massachusetts."

A know nothing leader in the legislature of Massachusetts—the friend and organ of Senator Wilson, as his whole speech shows—said, in a late debate in that body:

"But the American party, generally, throughout the country—what of that? What has it done? I will speak solely of what I know, and that is of the party in the northern section of the Union. Does the gentleman know that the American party was a material force in nearly all the fusion movements of the different states the past fall and present spring?—that in the great Northwest, and elsewhere, it was in a great measure a component part in the 'republican' organization? If he does not, he will allow me to tell him he is uninformed of the facts as he certainly has been of the philosophy of the American movement. Why, in Maine it gives us Gov. Morrill; in Pennsylvania Governor Pollock; in Iowa, Senator Harlan, in place of one Augustus Caesar Dodge; in Illinois, Senator Trumbull, descendant of Trumbull of Connecticut, of revolutionary memory; in Wisconsin, the congressional delegation, save one; in Michigan, again the congressional delegation save one; in Ohio, the entire congressional delegation, with no exception; in New York, William H. Seward, even, for United States senator, through the votes of the anti-slavery members of the organization; in New Hampshire everything, sir!—a victory which is to result, I fondly anticipate, in returning to the United States Senate, by almost unanimous consent, John P. Hale for another term of six years!"

This extract also shows how contemptible is the allegation that the abolitionists are against the know nothings. Two questions may be asked in this connection of the Louisville Journal:

Why do the know nothings elect abolitionists only to Congress if the latter are opposed to them? Or, Why, if they are so orthodox and sound, do they not elect one known national man either as a governor, a senator or a representative?—Union.

The MASONIC FRATERNITY of the District of Columbia have been invited by their brethren in Paris, to send a delegate to a Congress of the Masons of the world, to assemble in the French capitol, on the 1st proximo; to take into consideration, the condition of Masonry over the Globe, and to adopt, for the benefit of the Order, whatever may be appropriate and lawful. The Grand Lodge of the District purpose deputizing some worthy American Mason, who may be in attendance at the Paris Exhibition, to represent them in the proposed Congress.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.—At the municipal election which came off on the 10th inst., the Democrats elected their whole ticket by a large majority.

ARTHUR S. NEVITT, Esq., the newly appointed Postmaster for New Orleans, has been sworn in, and entered upon the duties of his office.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Thomas S. McCay, Esq. of New Orleans, present State Senator, has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in place of E. Warren Moise, Esq., resigned.

EMIGRATION TO MINNESOTA.—Within the first ten days of navigation to the port of St. Paul, this season, the number of emigrants to Minnesota Territory for permanent residence, exceeded eight thousand.

Jonas White, Esq., Editor of the Thibodeaux Minerva, has been elected Mayor of Thibodeaux, together with the whole K. N. ticket for councilmen. There was no opposition.

UNLOOKED FOR.—The Governor of Massachusetts has vetoed the bill for the removal of Judge Loring, which passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The U. S. sloop of war, St. Louis, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., from the Mediterranean. She is commanded by the gallant Captain Duncan W. Ingraham, who now, for the first time, returns home since the Kosza affair, which has rendered his name famous throughout the country.

Since his arrival, a public dinner has been tendered to him, by the citizens of Philadelphia, which he declined.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts delivered at the Metropolitan theatre, New York, May 9th, before the New York Anti-Slavery Society, a lecture, entitled "Anti-Slavery in 1835 and 1855 contrasted."—He took decided abolition views; said that slavery must be abolished in the District of Columbia and the territories; that Kansas must not be admitted as a slave state; and that at the next presidential election there must be no compromise with slavery.

KNOW NOTHINGISM AND ABOLITIONISM.—The anti-slavery tendencies of the know nothings of Massachusetts were very strongly exhibited in the state council held at the Temple, in Boston. Governor Gardner and Senator Wilson are among the delegates chosen to attend the national council at Philadelphia, in June next. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were passed unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Kilgore, a Methodist minister and Principal of the Academy at Adamsville, Florida, while hunting on Saturday week, accidentally shot himself through with a load of buck-shot.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—Colonel Kinney was arrested at Philadelphia, on the 16th inst. and has been held to bail in the sum of \$4,000. It is stated that he had a vessel ready to sail for Central America, with arms, ammunition and three hundred men on board.

ANOTHER MAIL OFFICER ARRESTED.—The Vicksburg Whig learns that G. W. Holt, head clerk in the post-office at Napoleon, Ark., has been arrested, at the instance of one of the Department agents, on a charge of robbing the mails. It is said that suspicion has rested on him for some time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic party of the Parish of East Feliciana, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at Clinton, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, to be held in Baton Rouge, on the 3d Monday in June. Come one and all. Clinton, La. May 18, 1855.

EDWARD DELONY, BYTHELL HAYNES, W. F. KERNAN, L. STURGES, Special Committee.

PIANO-FORTES, REED ORGANS, MELODEONS, double and single action Harps, can be had, on application at the Silliman Female Collegiate Institute. For particulars, see the hand bills. [may 19] SERENO TAYLOR.

ESTRAY MULES.

STRAYED before me, the undersigned authority, on the 18th of May, by Lewis Austin, residing about four miles east of the town of Jackson, the following described mules, to wit:

A BAY MARE MULE, about 13 hands high, about seven years old, branded on the left thigh with the letter B, considerably marked with the harness; appraised to be worth \$80. Also:

A BROWN MARE MULE, about twelve and a half hands high, about seven years old, branded on the left thigh with the letter B, and marked with the harness; appraised to be worth \$60.

G. W. CATLETT, J. P., 3d Ward.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The Anniversary of St. JOHN, THE BAPTIST, will be celebrated at CLINTON, La., on MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1855, by St. Albans, No. 28, Olive, No. 52, Mt. Moriah, No. 77, and Kellertown, No. 124, Masonic Lodges. Brethren in good standing, members of a lodge, are invited to participate. J. C. MILLER, W. M., St. Albans, No. 28, G. W. MUNDAY, W. M., Olive, No. 52, A. G. CARTER, W. M., Mt. Moriah, No. 77, A. J. NORWOOD, W. M., Kellertown, No. 124 BYTHELL HAYNES, PEREZ RIPLEY, G. W. REESE, may 12 Committee of Invitation.