

# THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

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## TERMS.

THE "FELICIANA DEMOCRAT" will be published every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at THREE Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be furnished for FIVE DOLLARS. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at One Dollar per square (TWELVE lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one. The Fee for announcing a candidate for office will be TEN Dollars, payable in advance.

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THE undersigned, having entered into partnership in the practice of their profession, will attend to all business entrusted to them in the parish of East Feliciana.  
And, to any business, entrusted to either, in the adjacent Parishes, they will attend separately.  
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Justice of the Peace & Notary Public,  
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Notary Public and Auctioneer.  
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OFFICE: North East corner of the Public Square.

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CONTINUES the practice of his profession, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Clinton and vicinity. a 14

DR. C. H. PORTER,  
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Clinton, and its vicinity.  
He can always be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Wm. Sadler, on Brick Row. a 14

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Auctioneer.—Clinton, La.  
PROMPT attention will be given to the sale of Real Estate and Personal Property within the Parish of East Feliciana. Office, in Clinton. a 14

T. O'CALLAGHAN,  
Tailor,  
april 14 JACKSON, LA.

OAKLEY & HAWKINS,  
Factors and General Commission Merchants,  
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ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES, &c.  
Ladies and Gentlemen's fine Breast Pins, Ear rings, Finger rings, Studs, Watch keys, Snaps, Gold and silver Pencils, with or without pens, Gold Lockets, Thimbles, German silver Spectacles, Together with a variety of other fine goods, warranted to be the articles for which they are sold.

The above stock was selected in New York and New Orleans by the subscriber, and is the largest and most superior ever offered in this market.

CALL AND EXAMINE.  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY, repaired and warranted.

His store is on Brick Row, one door north of W. W. Chapman & Co. a 14  
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CONTINUES to carry on the WHEELWRIGHT business in all of its various branches.

He has on hand a large assortment of superior well seasoned material, and all orders for work will be executed with promptness, and in a workmanlike manner.

Repairing of all kinds done immediately. His shop is immediately opposite the stables of the Union Hotel. a 14

### S. LOOMIS,

Saddle, Bridle, and Harness Maker, I SOLICIT public attention to my large stock of ready made work, and the fine assortment of Leathers, Saddle, Bridle, and Harness Hardware and Findings.

With such material on hand, and good and faithful workmen, I feel assured of being able to make and sell at lower rates than has ever been done in Clinton. All I desire is to attract the attention of customers. I can suit them.

Call at my shop and examine—let us get acquainted, and I am certain that I can make it your interest to address your orders to me. No humbug about my shop.

NORTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE is the best manufactory of the kind in the State. a 14

### R. BOWMAN,

#### COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

I STILL continue to build all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, on the most approved plan, at the old stand, on the main street, running east from the Public Square.

Thankful for the patronage and public confidence extended. I desire to retain and increase the same, by industry, promptness, fair prices, and good work, which will be guaranteed to stand.

I am fully prepared to furnish at short notice, METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and WOODEN COFFINS, on such terms as will insure me against any charge of extortion, from the unfortunate.

Personal attention given on all Burial occasions. a 28  
**R. BOWMAN.**

### 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 Hearse always in readiness. a 5  
**C. P. JARRETT.**

RUTH HALL, just received and for sale by LANGWORTHY & TILDON. a 21

## BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

WM. KERNAGHAN,  
Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery,  
GUNS, PISTOLS, & FANCY GOODS,  
NO. 65 CANAL STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. a 14

O. P. LANGWORTHY. [1855.] NORWOOD TILDON.  
LANGWORTHY & TILDON,  
Druggists and Apothecaries,  
AND DEALERS IN  
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A WELL selected assortment of Perfumery, Toys, and Fancy Goods. Music and Musical Instruments. Paints, Oil, Lead, and Varnish. Brushes of all kinds, Fine Cutlery, Razors, and Soap. See Advertisement on fourth page. a 14  
**BRICK ROW—CLINTON, LA.**

### WORMS, MEYER & Co.

HAVE recently removed from their old stand, to the store formerly occupied by M. Bloom, where they keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c. They are now well situated to offer every facility in their line of business and accommodate those who may favor them with a call. a 28  
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### HARRIS & DE ARMOND,

#### PROVISION & GROCERY Merchants,

CLINTON, LA.

HAVE constantly on hand, a general assortment of goods usually kept in their line. Possessing superior facilities, offer inducements to purchasers for CASH.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of Cotton, to our MICAJAH HARRIS, New Orleans. a 28

### MILLS, CLEVELAND, & Co.

#### Provision and Grocery Store,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trading public, that they have on hand a large and complete stock of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, together with a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, and in fact every article in demand, for Family or Plantation use.

They are prepared to make advances on Cotton consigned to OAKLEY & HAWKINS, and to afford all the facilities usual in their line of business. a 14

### JOHN G. ARCHIBALD,

#### Painter & Grainer.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Clinton and surrounding country. He will give particular attention to Zinc Painting, in either the flat or polished white, or any other that may be desired.

Any persons wishing his services will apply at the Drug Store of Messrs. Langworthy & Tildon, in Clinton. a 21

### 1855.] I. N. LEMON. [1855.]

#### WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals.

DYE-WOODS AND DYE-STUFFS, Oils, Paints, and Painters articles; Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Glassware, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Hair, tooth, nail, hat, paint, and clothes' Brushes,

Surgical and dental Instruments, Trusses and supporters, all kinds, Patent and proprietary Medicines; all sorts, Letter, cap, and fancy Paper; Inks, Pure Medicinal Wines and Brandies, Field and garden Seeds; fresh, Toys, Shoe brushes and blacking, Razors, fine socket Knives, Table Cutlery, School Books by various authors.

I offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section, all warranted to be FRESH AND GENUINE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY filled, and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS will receive my personal attention at all hours of the day and night. a 14

### JOHN R. DUFROCO,

#### GENERAL AGENT & AUCTIONEER,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

WILL attend to posting books, drawing and collecting accounts, writing leases, deeds, &c. Also any business to be transacted with the State Government, redeeming Lands forfeited for Taxes, &c. Orders left with J. B. Sans, J. P., will be promptly attended to. a 21

### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

EMMANUEL ROGILLO became a partner in our business in Clinton, on the 13th instant. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of MILLS, CLEVELAND & Co. a 21

### MILLS & CLEVELAND.

## The Feliciana Democrat.

Saturday Morning, June 2, 1855.

### Northern Know Nothing-ism.

The American Patriot, of this place, devotes an article of more than two columns in length to the defence of the Know Nothing party, against the charge of Abolitionism at the North; considers it "the latest humbug of the season." Can't divine from what source this "astounding intelligence has been derived;"—that "it owes its birth to the imagination of some old fogey who is trying to frighten the natives of the South," with many other epithets of the kind, which the writer evidently substitutes for argument. How it is possible for any one who is not blinded by party prejudices, to look the facts in the face, that have transpired at the north within the last twelve months, and come to the conclusion, that the Know Nothing party at the north is not more liable to the charge of abolitionism than the democratic party is truly refreshing. The editor of the Patriot may contradict the charge until his head grows grey, and still the facts are against him. If he choose to go blind, we can but regret the folly of his course.—Does he want more than a reference made to the facts that have taken place in the northern states, and to which every reading man must be familiar. Where are all the anti-slavery resolutions, passed by the Know Nothing Conventions, and legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Iowa, Connecticut, Michigan, and indeed nearly all the northern states? Who have the Know nothings sent to the Senate and House of Representatives from these same states? Is there a sound national man among them? On the contrary, are they not Free-Soilers and abolitionists, every one? If we are to judge the tree by its fruits, how can any rational mind come to any other conclusion than that Abolitionism, Free-Soilism, and Know Nothingism at the north are one and the same thing.

The editor of the Patriot comes to the sage conclusion that because a charge made against Gen. Harrison in 1840 and another against Van Buren were false, that this charge against the Know Nothings, must be also. This mode of reasoning will not do. A thousand stories told against Gen. Harrison, and Mr. Van Buren, may have proven to be false, yet this one story against the Know Nothings may be true.—Every tub must stand on its own bottom. The facts stated are either true or false, and if true, as we contend they are, a stronger case could not be made out. What do the Know Nothing papers say? Do they not proclaim anti-slavery as their watch word? Here is a specimen from the Worcester Journal, published in Massachusetts.

### From the Worcester Evening Journal. AMERICANS AND SLAVERY.

One of the most interesting questions that are connected with the American movement is the inquiry as to what policy the party will pursue in regard to an institution that has completely disorganized and ruled the two old political parties, and which it is strongly believed and predicted will yet scatter to the winds what to-day is a mighty and irresistible political organization. We have already noticed that in the Senate, Adams, of Miss., has introduced a bill of the same character as that desired by the new party; while in the House, Barry, of the same state, has violently and bitterly attacked the whole party; and Henry A. Wise, the most insistent advocate of slavery that the South possesses, is also opposed to the whole movement. Another fact in this connexion should not be lost sight of,—and that is, that the most popular man in the party, talked of as a candidate for the presidency, is an anti-Nebraska, heart and soul. But if we lacked positive proof of the feelings of the masses of the party in regard to slavery, the late elections in this and other states of the Union show the liberal tendencies of the whole party. In New York the American party polled 122,000 votes, but they aided the anti-Nebraska party in that state in returning to the next Congress twenty-nine men opposed to the admission of slavery into Kansas. In Pennsylvania we saw a like result; while in Illinois, by the aid of this movement, the Douglasites were completely routed; and so in Michigan, where the whole State was carried for freedom by the council fires of the American party.

Since last April, the American party have elected nine anti-Nebraska governors in as many States, seven of which last year had democratic executives. In our own state the party has sent to Congress six out-and-out free-soilers, while the whole state government is thoroughly anti-slavery. New Jersey furnishes also another strong proof of the tendency of the party, the Americans in that State returning four members to Congress in favor of freedom in Kansas and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The party has defeated every northern man that voted for the Nebraska bill, and it has completely revolutionized the House of Representatives; but for three years two-thirds of the Senate will be beyond its reach. Thus far the party has professed nothing, but silently, powerfully, and successfully it has acted and given to freedom trophies that she may boast of so long as the republic shall last. The question here returns, Will this, so far, general avowal of the American party in behalf of freedom be carried out in a national campaign? We answer it will, and to prove the assertion we submit the following facts: first, the movement has thus far, and will prevail in all States possessing a foreign population; secondly, such States as the northern and western ones, and lately these states now in the

hands of the party, possess a majority of the electoral votes. The following states, we know can be carried by the American party, and we attach to each the number of electoral votes they are entitled to: Pennsylvania 27, Massachusetts 18, Maine 8, Delaware 3, New Jersey 7, Illinois 11, Indiana 13, Rhode Island 3, New York 35, Ohio 23, Connecticut 8, New Hampshire 6, Vermont 5—making in all 160 electoral votes, being eleven more than are required for the choice of President. These figures show that, as a party, we are independent of any southern support whatever, and therefore the temptation or the necessity of bidding for southern votes does not exist, for the two great States of the Union are now secured to the American party. Virginia and Maryland are sure to go for the American ticket, but without the aid of a single vote from these almost northern states, we shall elect in 1856 an American President. The slavery question cannot affect the American party, for its whole power and all its hopes are north of Mason and Dixon's line. Its aspirations are for freedom, and when the party is accused of being pro-slavery, let its defenders point the men who utter the base lie to every election that has occurred since the party sprung into existence. We know it defeated Benton because he pondered to the vile appetites and taste of the foreign vote of St. Louis; but in the north it has sent to the hall of Congress as able defenders of human liberty as he is—in fact more so, for he is not in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. As to Clayton's views, we know of no journal that is American that ever endorsed them. The party never has, and we hope never will, formulate anti-slavery resolves for the purpose of humbugging the masses, but it will do right, move right, and act right, and in every free state in the Union will give new protection to every citizen within its borders. Its first national aim is to procure an alteration of the naturalization laws, and upon that point they will know no sectional division; but upon the great question of freedom and slavery, every northern American freeman will raise his voice for liberty; and Banks, De Witt, and Trafton will utter upon the floor of Congress the sentiments of this new party. That foreign element that has given the pro-slavery democratic party the control of this country, will soon lose the means of augmenting its numbers; and when that is effected freedom in this republic is secure. The prize we are battling for is "liberty to all;" and when Americans rule America we shall obtain it, and not till then.

Read their speeches and resolutions and judge them by their acts. Here is a sample from one who is elected to Congress, from Boston, Massachusetts, the Hon. Edward Burlingame.

He commenced by saying that in speaking for freedom he should not be choicer in the selection of terms by which to characterize slavery. Slavery had betrayed us, and the time had come for an outraged people to express their sentiments in language not to be misunderstood.

Mr. B. ascribed the origin of slavery to Pope Martin V, who issued a Bull sanctioning African slavery. It was also sanctioned by several of his successors. It was brought in this country under the cross and in the garb of humanity, but it was never sanctioned here by passive law.

He then asked what is slavery? In the language of Wesley he would answer, "The sum of all villainies." The fitness of this description was then shown by a reference to facts.—Our fathers hated it and hoped it would soon die away. But cotton gave it a pecuniary power and the slave representation a political power, which has controlled the whole country. The idea of force being used by the South to extend slavery was ridiculed. The power of the South is a political one, and with that she has smitten our commerce, our manufactures, and every interest of freedom.

The means by which slavery has secured the control of the general government were then spoken of. The men of the South are men of one idea. They make politics their study, while at the North the reverse is true. He could not agree with Wendell Phillips in his plan of dissolving the Union, nor with Ralph Waldo Emerson in his proposition to purchase the slaves, as a remedy for slavery.

If asked to state specifically what he would do he would answer—1st, repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d, repeal the fugitive slave law; 3d, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th, abolish the inter-State slave trade; next he would declare that slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; he would then put the Government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom—by which he meant that a bright-eyed boy in Massachusetts should have as good a chance for promotion in the Navy as a boy of one of the first families in Virginia. He would have judges who believed in a higher law, and in an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and anti-slavery God!

Having thus denationalized slavery he would not menace it in the State where it exists, but would say to the States, it is your local institution; hug it to your bosoms until it destroys you. But he would say you must let our freedom alone. (Applause.) If you but touch the hem of the garment of freedom we will trample you to the earth. (Loud applause.) This is the only position of repose and it must come to this.

He was encouraged by the recent election in the