

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, June 30, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

OF West Feliciana.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. H. MOUTON.

OF Lafourche.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

ANDREW S. HERRON.

OF East Baton Rouge.

FOR AUDITOR.

SAMUEL F. MARX.

OF West Feliciana.

FOR TREASURER.

C. E. GRENEAUX.

OF Natchitoches.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

E. W. MOISE.

OF Plaquemine.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC EDUCATION.

SAMUEL BARD.

OF Carroll.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.

THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON.

OF East Baton Rouge.

THE STATE VS. WILLIAM G. NETTLES.—The examination of the defendant, before Justice R. C. Carman, on the charge of killing Wesley Rourk on the 26th last, after two days investigation, was terminated yesterday, and resulted in his commitment to jail to await his trial before the next Jury term of the District Court. He will come before Judge Merwick on a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of being bailed. From the evidence it appears the deceased and accused had quarreled during the day, that they were at the Billiard Saloon of Mr. C. A. Crane, and again had some words; that the accused was ejected from the house by Mr. Crane; that a little after Rourk came down into the street where Nettles was, that angry words passed between them, and that the deceased struck the accused with a cane he had in his hand; that thereupon a conflict ensued, in which Rourk received four cuts from a knife in the hands of the accused, from the effect of which he almost instantly died. The deceased leaves a family and many warm friends to mourn his unfortunate and untimely death.

THE THEATRIANS.—A very large audience attended the performance of the Theatrians, for the benefit of the Fire Department, on Tuesday evening last. An impartial criticism of the same will appear in our next issue.

On Wednesday, they repeat the play of EVADNY, with other entertainments. We hope to see a general attendance.

The Election.

The following returns of the Election for Chief Justice, were the latest that had been received up to the time of our going to press. Sufficient is gleaned therefrom, to show that the nominees of the Know Nothing convention have been defeated. This is but the prelude to the fate that awaits that party in November.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.—For Chief Justice: J. K. Elgee, 3415; E. T. Merrick, 2237; T. J. Lewis, 103; J. H. Elam, 9. Majority for Elgee over Merrick, 1178.

West Baton Rouge: For Chief Justice: Merrick, 119; Elam, 7; Elgee 55; Lewis, 1. For Associate, Cooley, 87; Labauve, 82; Lea, 13.

Ascension:—As far as heard from, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, the vote in the parish of Ascension, was: for Elgee, 156; Merrick, 39; Lewis, 1; Lea, 149; Cooley, 31; Elam, 9; Labauve, 54. The Sixth and Seventh Districts had not been heard from.

Livingston.—A correspondent at Springfield gives the result as far as known—Merrick, 80; Elgee, 41; Elam, 12, three wards to hear from.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The official vote of this Parish for Chief Justice, is as follows:—Elam, 225; Elgee, 127; Merrick, 48.

EAST FELICIANA.—Official vote for Chief Justice: Merrick, 279; Elgee, 236; Elam, 3; Lewis, 1.

A highly respectable and intelligent whig known in this parish, recently in private conversation, said that the democrats, once in eight years, could be humbugged or enough of them at least to carry the Presidential election in favor of the whigs. That the Whig had done so in the election of General Taylor, and admitted that he was totally unfit for the office of President, and said it was fortunate for the whig party and the country that he died, just at the time he did, so that Mr. Fillmore, a man of some pretensions to statesmanship, succeeded him in the administration of the government. That General Taylor's administration was as flat as a pancake, and a greater humbug was never palmed off on the credulity of any people. That the democrats are sure to expose these tricks so completely that once in a while only the whigs can succeed. Now we have no doubt of the honesty of this confession on the part of the gentleman, and would take no notice of it, but that those few democrats in this parish, who have joined this new secret order may know how they are appreciated by their new allies. How unenviable is the position of these democrats, in their present unnatural associations? How degraded they must feel when they realize the fact, that they are looked upon, by their new brethren in no higher light than dupes, of whig management gotten up by them for no other purpose. Will democrats never learn wisdom from the past. This confession is in perfect keeping with the doctrines of the Federalists of Allen, and sedition law, memory, with the doctrine of Machiavel, "that the end justifies the means," and with the writings of John Adams, "that government should take care of the rich and well-born, and they would take care of the poor." This looks like falling back, instead of progressing, as should be the destiny of the American people.

Masonic Celebration.

The Masonic Fraternity celebrated the anniversary of St. John's day, on Monday the 25th inst. At half past eleven the procession was formed at the lodge room, and accompanied with a fine band of music, marched round the public square to the Methodist Church where a large assembly of ladies, were already in attendance, there being no room for gentlemen, outside of the order.

The services commenced with music from the band who played, in the best style, of artistic execution. Prayer was offered up to the throne of grace, by Bro. Adams, and a very appropriate, chaste, and elegant discourse was delivered by Bro. James B. Smith, after which, the band again played, with the most delightful effect. Then followed the benediction, and the procession was again formed, and marched round the public square, giving the ladies who were invited to the dinner, time to repair to the lodge room, and take refreshments, in the way of ice lemonade, and cool water, preparatory to being escorted to the dinner table, at Mr. White's hotel, where a sumptuous repast was waiting their arrival. The ladies were formed in procession, preceded by the fraternity, and were seated at tables prepared for their especial benefit and the invited guests, from other lodges. Committees of young gentlemen from the fraternity, had been detailed to wait on the company, which was performed so well that none went away dissatisfied, but all were pleased, with the dinner, and their brethren for having spent a day of social pleasure, and intellectual enjoyment.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. White and his excellent lady for the excellent manner they carried out the wishes of the committee of arrangement, in preparing a dinner so ample, and so appropriate for the occasion.

Every thing passed off, quietly, and not an incident occurred to mar the beauty and harmony of the occasion.

The Ball.

The Masonic Ball at the Court House, on Monday evening, was a most pleasant, brilliant, and agreeable assembly. The aged, the young, the gay, and the beautiful, all united in rendering it lively and joyous. Woman, shone forth in her loveliest mood, and by her pleasant smile, her joyous laugh, her winning grace, made men forget the day for night, the world awhile for beauty's radiant charms.

Thus in sweet converse, the mazy dance, and the enlivening notes of sweet music, the hours passed gaily and swiftly on. Many a bright eye, inflicted wounds, that time alone can heal, and the wounded swain, must seek from his fair warrior, the only balm for an injured heart.

Hon. A. S. Herron.

This gentleman being present, on Tuesday last, when Judge Perkins concluded his address, a very general call was made upon him for a speech. He did not immediately respond, as it was time for dinner, but consented to speak at three o'clock in the evening.

Seldom have we listened to a more animated, clear, and conclusive argument against know nothingism. Kind, courteous, and even generous to the members of the know nothing party, yet with the principles and practice of the order he had no sympathy. His speech throughout, was manly, argumentative and convincing, and left the impress upon all who heard him that he was one of Louisiana's most gifted sons, on whom, in future, she could rely for counsel and support, to guide the ship of state, when none but the wise and prudent will be chosen to man the helm. The democracy of East Feliciana are proud of their candidate for Secretary of State, and will give him their undivided support at the election.

Maj. S. F. Marks, was present, being called on made a few happy remarks, but declined making a speech, as he humorously said, "The Maj. had stolen his thunder, left him nothing to say."

When did the Democratic party ever make nominations to suit the whig ally who wailing party? Some one is always badly treated, and the best choice is never made? Great wrong has been done to the defeated candidates, and whig, and know nothing sympathy is always gratuitously extended to the injured party, and their very disinterested advice is generously given. How very kind to take it upon themselves to look after the interest of the party to which they are opposed?

One would think, in looking over the "American Patriot," that some great calamity had happened the country, by the recent nominations of the Democratic State Convention, for state officers, and the District convention for Congress. We cannot help suspecting the motives which actuate our opponents in this seeming interest, they take in the welfare of the democratic party. Democrats seldom look to their political enemies for advice and assistance, when about to make their nominations. They feel perfectly competent to discharge this duty without any extraneous aid or influence. It is well for the opposition to know, that our State and Congressional tickets, are such as to command the confidence and support of the party, and will be triumphantly elected. Your efforts to fan any flame of disappointment, created by the defeat of particular individuals for nomination, will be unavailing. The veil is too thin to hide your motives. Try again.

Fire Committee's Statement.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The undersigned members of the committee for the sale of tickets respectfully request of you the publication of the annexed statement of the net receipts realized for aiding the purchase of a FIRE ENGINE, from the proceeds of the benefit given on Tuesday evening last by the enterprising members of the THEATRIAN SOCIETY of the village, and for which they have richly earned the thanks, and future patronage of the community.

The recent destruction by fire of an immense amount of property in our neighboring town of BAYOU SARA, cannot but serve as another warning to the citizens of this place, of the great importance of providing a Fire Engine as one of the means of protecting themselves against a similar catastrophe.

Henry Marston, D. C. Hardee, M. G. Mills, J. M. Stokes, G. A. Neafus, A. Levi.

STATEMENT.

By receipts for the sale of 77 tickets, \$115 50
Paid G. W. Reese for printing, \$20
" Green & Dunn, do 10
Rent of theatre, lights, music, 14 90 44 90
Balance, \$70 60,

Judge Perkins's Speech.

By previous appointment, the Hon. John Perkins, our late distinguished Representative in Congress, addressed the people in the Court House, on Tuesday the 26th inst. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, and listened with profound attention, during the entire delivery of the speech, which occupied about two hours.

Judge Perkins commenced by defining the relation that exists between the representative and his constituents, and what he considered the duty of the one, and the rights of the other. That it was the duty of the representative to render an account of his stewardship, and the right of the people to know what he had done during the time he had represented for this district in Congress. He had come here for that purpose.

The speaker gave a lucid description of the various measures, that he had introduced and advocated in Congress, and the mode in which business is transacted. How particular matters are referred to particular committees, and how his mind had been drawn to the subject of our foreign affairs, by being placed on the committee of Foreign Relations. It was his desire to be placed on the committee of public lands, inasmuch as his constituents were more deeply and immediately interested in them at the time, than any other question before Congress, but the speaker had placed him differently.

Judge Perkins said that the administration of Mr. Pierce had been called a weak administration, and the last Congress, the "do nothing Congress." He defended both against the charge, and showed most triumphantly, by reference to what had been done, that the accusation was untrue.

He first took a glance into each of the executive departments at Washington, and exhibited in a clear and forcible manner, the business assigned to each, the condition they were in when taken possession of by Gen. Pierce and the reforms that had been made under his administration. He spoke of the character of the heads of the department and paid a compliment to each for the industry and fidelity with which they discharged their respective duties.

He proved clearly, to every unbiased mind, that the last Congress, had accomplished more in two years, than any previous Congress, when it was considered, that nearly the whole of the long session was taken up in discussing the Kansas Nebraska bill, and a large portion of the members were new, and many of them unacquainted with the business of legislation. He took up the navy and showed its condition two years ago, and what had been done for it. Five millions of dollars had been appropriated to the building of six first class war steamers, and the repairs of others in the docks. He showed most conclusively, that that arm of our national defence was never in better condition than now. He showed how the navy had been benefited, and strengthened by the passage of a law, making a retired list for the worn out, and disabled officers, and seamen, upon half pay, and the increase of the pay of those who remain in the service, and holding out greater inducements, for others to enter.

In like manner, he referred to the army, and drew a picture of its condition, before Gen. Pierce entered upon the duties of President and showed what had been done to strengthen and increase it. How that Congress had made provision for a retired list in the army as well as the navy, and spoke in great commendation of the reforms that had been made by Secretary Davis, in regard to the officers of the army, many of whom had almost become civilians instead of officers, and lived in splendor in places remote from their stations. This had been corrected and the officers now had to be at their posts.

Judge Perkins spoke of the preemption law, and the graduation law, that had been passed, and the great benefits they conferred upon the people, and especially the poorer classes, and the hardy pioneers who most needed such relief and protection. He spoke of the court of claims of peculiar advantage to those having claims to settle against the government, and the perfecting of land titles. The President, had shown great wisdom in selecting three of the most distinguished jurists in the country, one from the north, one from the west, and one from the South to constitute the Court under the provisions of the law.

He adverted to the acquisition of the Mealls Valley, and the great advantage to the country, by which we got rid of the very onerous obligation of defending Mexico, against the Indians, stipulated in the treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo, and had obtained the only real practicable route for a rail road to the Pacific Ocean.

He spoke of the stand Gen. Pierce had taken, in having the doctrine, "that free ships, make free goods," acknowledged and proclaimed as the settled policy of this government, and securing, for it the approbation of Russia, France, and other European Governments, and the consent even of England, that she would for the present so consider it. This, and the high national stand, taken by Gen. Pierce, that the Baltic Sea should not be closed against our vessels, by paying tribute for entering it, to a government who had no right to demand it, deserved the highest commendation at the hands of the American people.

Judge Perkins adverted to the reform made by the administration of Gen. Pierce, of allowing none but American citizens to hold office under the government. Under former administrations, a great number of foreigners held office, but this practice is now done away with. Most of our consuls in other countries were foreigners at the time Mr. Pierce became President. One of the first acts of his administration was, through the State Department to issue a circular, discontinuing the practice. None but citizens, native or adopted, should hold office under the government.

He noticed the fact that the administration had been vigilant in preventing the introduction of paupers and criminals from European nations to this country. That this should not be the Botany Bay for other countries. But it was right and proper that the honest emigrant should come, whether rich or poor. He added to the wealth, happiness, and prosperity of the nation.

The difficulties of our northern brethren, with regard to the fisheries, were almost on the eve of throwing this nation into a war with Great Britain, but owing to the wisdom, firmness and moderation of the President and his cabinet, the question had been

settled most advantageously to this country. Our vessels could now traverse the St. Lawrence from one end to the other, which had never been done before, and our fishermen could fish, and dry their nets upon British ground, without fear or danger.

He gave a glowing description of the prosperity of the country under the management of democratic rule and the influence of democratic principles. He spoke of the new organization of know nothings, in their overwrought patriotism, to proscribe foreigners from office, as doing far greater evil than good. He examined the subject at considerable length, showed how its machinery had been taken possession of by the abolitionists of the north, and wielded to their own advantage, almost to the exclusion of every national man from that quarter. He referred to Massachusetts and to all the northern states, and particularized the many acts of hostility committed by the order, towards the people of the south. In this connexion, he spoke of his visit to the tomb of Jefferson and commented most eloquently upon the inscription upon it: "Thomas Jefferson, the author of the act for religious freedom, and founder of the Virginia University." He showed how completely the principles of the order were at war with the teachings and practice of that great democratic statesman.

He spoke of Cuba and the sincere desire of the President to acquire it. The great embarrassment in the way of its easy acquisition, and the failure on the part of Congress to second the views of Mr. Pierce when the proper time had arrived.

The vetoes of the President were spoken of in terms of high commendation, and especially his veto of the river and harbor bill. They had saved the country a vast deal of treasure, intended to be wasted to benefit speculators, and parties interested in gaining political ascendancy in certain localities.

Judge Perkins concluded his powerful and very interesting address, by passing a high and well deserved encomium upon the wisdom, firmness, patriotism, honesty, and sterling virtues of President Pierce. He called on the people of the South to stand by the man that had fearlessly stood by the constitution and the rights of the parties under it—the man who dared to be honest, and with unswerving purpose had discharged his duty to the whole country, and particularly to the south when assailed by the combined elements of northern cupidity, faction, and fanaticism.

How it Works! The Methodist Church Threatened!

As we confidently predicted some time since, the intolerant and proscriptive spirit of Know nothingism has not stopped with the Catholic church. Under the plea of correcting the abuses and curtailing the power of a church, whose priesthood, above all others in this country, have most studiously kept aloof from the arena of party politics, the order has made its most violent assaults upon Catholicism.—Arguments, which had been answered more than a half century ago, and charges which the ablest divines in the Protestant churches had long since repudiated, have been again brought to light, and paraded before the public, with all the zest of novelty. Catholics and Catholicism must be put down. So relentless and unsparring is this proscription, it has been already boldly announced that no compromise can be made upon the subject. All other elements may be tolerated—abolitionism, free-soilism, higher lawism—all other isms could find a seat and a voice and a vote in the deliberations of the grand council of the order, lately held in Philadelphia, but the Catholic delegates from the state of Louisiana, men born upon the soil and fully accredited by a respectable portion of the people of the state, must be thrust out as unclean, or admitted merely as silent spectators of the strange scenes to be enacted before them! We must confess, we were not prepared for this. Desperate as the new order has become, and driven to great extremities as it is, we still had hoped when its leaders should meet in solemn council, they should abate some little in their intolerance and proscription of a large body of men, who, it is freely admitted, held in their creed, the great essentials of christianity. But it was not so determined, and the Catholic delegates from the state of Louisiana, with their credentials in their hands, were ruled out of the Convention—and men that were professing one form of religion, have been thus publicly ostracised. What have other denominations a right to expect! Is it to be supposed that those who profess no faith in any form of christianity, and others united in this unholy crusade, should they succeed in trampling under their feet whatever is sacred in Catholicism, will not assail with equal violence, every other form of christianity, when they find it their interest to do so? Will it be pretended that it is the object of this new order to reform the abuses of the Catholic church! This object has been avowed before, when for nearly two centuries, England refused permission to any Catholic, to hold a place in her universities of learning, or to plead in her courts of justice, or to represent their fellows in the parliament of the nation. It was because they were supposed to be dangerous to the state, and under the pretext of correcting their abuses. When during the reign of the virgin Queen, Catholic parents had their children ruthlessly torn from them, and placed under the instruction of Protestant teachers, and taught to abuse the faith of their fathers, it was under the pretext of correcting their abuses. When during the intolerant and arbitrary government of a later period, Catholic priests were hunted like wild beasts, through the moors and hills of Ireland, and it was declared a felony for any one to give them food or shelter, it was under the pretext of correcting their abuses. When the Infidel Philosophers of France, just before the first revolution, made their most violent assaults upon the Catholic church, it was under the pretext of correcting her abuses.—And there has never yet occurred in the world's history, a single act of intolerance and proscription towards this body of christians, that was not justified by the pretext of correcting their abuses? And what has been the result of all this? In not a few instances, those who began by assailing the Catholic church, soon found an equal necessity for assailing every other form of religion. And that such will be the course of the new order in this country, if pushed to its legitimate consequences, we entertain but little doubt. Men, who to accomplish a political

purpose, will make open war upon one church, will not hesitate long about the distinction of another should it be found in the way of their object. It is Catholicism to-day, it may be Methodism to-morrow; and indeed, from the following, taken from the True American, of New Jersey, it would seem the latter movement is already in contemplation. Is the Methodist church prepared for the issue?

"The very organization of the Methodist Episcopal church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people, supposing a crisis to arise in a political action in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested.—From the dependence of all parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the suffrages of most of the members may be controlled by the Bishops. Let the Bishops suggest to the Presiding Elders that the interest of their ecclesiastical despotism will be subverted by the election of a certain set of men to office;—the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, and thus the balance of power in a political contest may rest in the hands of seven Methodist Bishops. There is as much danger of this as there is of Romanism accomplishing a similar result; provided the occasion requires it."

I have thus briefly shown that Episcopal Methodism is Anti-American in its spirit and tendency, and it is a dangerous foe for Republicanism. I have shown that it had its origin in usurpation—thats its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power, and this power may be expressly exercised without restriction. I have shown that Methodist Episcopacy contains in itself the very elements of an absolute despotism, and therefore must ultimately, unless checked, subvert and destroy our republican institutions."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUNAWAY OR STOLEN, ON MONDAY, June 25, 1855, from the residence of the late Mr. Abbott, where I now reside, a negro boy named ALBERT, said boy is about four feet, one inch in height, and about 22 years of age, chunky form, is slow spoken in his speech, took with him two Mackinaw blankets. The said boy is mortgaged to the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Co. A liberal Reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or placed in any jail where I can procure him. je 30 H. GRAY.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

NEW FIRM. THE UNDERSIGNED, begs to inform his friends, and the inhabitants of East Feliciana, generally, that he has disposed of his stock of Drugs and Chemicals, Proprietary, and Medicines, to MESSRS. BEECHENO & BARTON, and from Mr. Beecheno's qualifications and references, as an Apothecary, feels great pleasure to recommend him to the notice of his late supporters. WM. SADLER. Clinton, June 16, 1855.

The undersigned take the opportunity of informing the planters and inhabitants of East Feliciana, generally, that the

DRUG BUSINESS,

heretofore carried on by Mr. Wm. Sadler, has been purchased by them, and will now be conducted under the style of HENRY J. BEECHENO & Co.

The stock of Drugs and Chemicals will be entirely overhauled and replenished, every article sent from the store labelled and well wrapped, and guaranteed to be of the purest and best quality.

The store will not be left night or day, and especial attention and care will be paid to Physician's prescriptions, in the dispensing of which Mr. Beecheno has had a great deal of experience for many years.

Every article usually kept by Druggists, will be sold here, an enumeration or list of which is unnecessary, because should any thing be asked for, not in our stock, it can be procured at a few days notice, as H. B. & Co., will be receiving packages from New Orleans and the North all the time, j23 HENRY S. BEECHENO & Co.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. } Court. No. 1111.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Edwin A. Scott has filed in this Court his final account as administrator of the succession of Alexander Scott, deceased, which will be homologated in ten days after the publication of this notice, unless legal opposites be made thereto. je 23 H. SKIPWITH, Clerk.

PROBATE SALE.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Seventh District
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. } Court. No. 222.
In the matter of the succession of Parthenia C. Wheeler, deceased,

PURSUANT to an order to me directed from the Seventh District Court, I will offer for sale at public auction in the town of Jackson, on

THURSDAY, JULY 26th 1855.

at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., the following named property, appertaining to said succession to wit:

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

known as the last residence of the deceased. Also: at the same time and place, a lot of Household and Kitchen furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

The real estate, one third of the purchase price, cash; the balance on a credit of two months from day of sale with eight per cent interest from said date, to be secured by two good and solvent sureties, and a special mortgage to be retained on the property.

The personal property for all sums of two dollars and less, cash—for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of twelve months, with eight per cent interest from day of sale, and to be secured by two good and solvent sureties.

G. W. CATLETT, Auctioneer. j23