

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT. CLINTON, LA. Saturday Morning, July 7, 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. MARKS. 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.

We are indebted to the Hon. John Perkins, Jr., for valuable public documents.

We are indebted to the Captain of the steamer Music, for late city papers.

From the N. O. Christian Advocate we are gratified to learn, the Hon. Pierre Soule will address the Literary societies of Centenary College, at Jackson on Tuesday, the 24th of July.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN WATERS, AND STEAMBOAT REIGNERS.—On our third page will be found the prospectus of a work shortly to be issued under the above title. From the nature of the proposed contents, this work will be one of great value for general reference.

We have received the following monthly periodicals for July, notices of which we are unavoidably compelled, this week, to defer.

Harper's Monthly Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Godley's Lady's Book, U. S. Review, Arthur's Magazine, Littell's Living Age, The Water Cure Journal, Wells & Fowler's Phrenological Journal, The Southern Cultivator.

We place the name of Wm. Patterson in our columns to-day for the office of Clerk of the District Court for this Parish; and in doing so, we have only complied with the often expressed wishes of troops of friends of this gentleman in every part of the Parish. It is unnecessary for us now to speak of the qualifications of Wm. Patterson for this office. He is known to all, esteemed and loved by all, and his name is as familiar as a household word, to our people. That he is a gentleman of the highest integrity, of good business habits, and prompt in the discharge of every duty, has been well known for years to the people of this parish, and we entertain no doubt, they will take pleasure in putting their old favorite in a position, where he can be useful to them. Pass round the name, for it carries success with it.

The Thespians.

The performance on Wednesday evening was but thinly attended. This, to us, was somewhat a matter of surprise, for we had thought, that after the company had come forward so generously, in aid of a public benefit, that when they asked on their part aid to assist them in renovating their wardrobe, improving their hall, and procuring new additions to their library, they would have met with corresponding liberality. Sorry are we to say, this was not the case. There are several reasons, assigned for this want of patronage. One, the most current, if true, can cast nought but deserved odium on the narrow-minded individuals, who were engaged in it. Those however, who witnessed the performance enjoyed a rich treat. The various members excelled themselves, and there were many points made, and several scenes, enacted, which would have received high encomium, had the boards they were presented on, been in one of our large cities. We had intended making an extended critique, but must defer it to a future day. While we therefore pass over the gentlemen of the company, we must not, we cannot, slight the Ladies.

Mrs. NICHOLES, is an actress of rare merit, great versatility of talent, and most decided character. Her conceptions are good, her impersonations, chaste, and her readings, excellent. When we consider the little time she can devote to the study of her representations, it adds an additional claim to our approval. Many have we seen, who were starting it as a regular line of business, possessing far less ability, than this, our modest and retiring heroine. The young lady who represented Olivia, is new, and as yet unused to the stage. Time, industry, patient study and observation will much improve her in every way. We wish her great success and the highest honors.

The Thespian Society has received a flattering public invitation to visit, and perform in Baton Rouge, which they have accepted. We are proud to say they will do honor to Clinton and the cause.

THE ELECTION.—I. N. Lea, has been elected Associate, and E. T. Merrick, Chief Justice.

CHILDREN'S BARBECUE.—The children attached to the several Sunday Schools of the town, are to have a barbecue to-day. There will be some exercises at the Church, after which they will proceed to the barbecue ground, where there will be any quantity of good things for them to partake of.

The Bayou Sara Ledger comes to us in a new dress, and under the title of the "PHOENIX LEDGER." The proprietor, Mr. Marks, deserves great credit for the energy and industry which he has shown, in bringing out his paper in so short a period, after the destruction of his press, by the calamitous fire, in that place.

Slavery Agitation.

Before the meeting of the "Know Nothing" national convention at Philadelphia, southern know nothing politicians, and presses, assured every one that it was one of the great objects of the know nothing organization to put down the slavery agitation, and whenever they met in convention, a national platform would be made, that would have that effect.

If we are to judge from the act of the northern portion of the members withdrawing, and publishing a platform of their own and the tone of the know nothing press, north, so far from putting down agitation, it will be greatly increased. The very men over whose election, southern know nothings rejoiced, are the leaders and counsellors in this sectional strife. They are open and avowed abolitionists, and nothing that southern men can do, will satisfy them, short of the ruin and degradation of the slave holding states. They now declare their determination to act separately and carry all the non-slaveholding states, and boast that they can do so. Will southern know nothings aid them by keeping up their organization, when the effect will be, to distract the only party that can make head against them. Southern know-nothings can expect no good to result to the country, from success, when their success would still be a minority, as can be clearly demonstrated by the electoral vote of the seceders, compared with that of those who remained, and made the southern platform. Twelve states seceded, and these twelve states have a majority of the electoral vote. In those northern states, every one must see, at all posted in political affairs, that the democratic party, is the only party in opposition to the schemes of the Abolitionists. There is no whig party there, and as the know nothing party north, has avowed its abolition platform, from what party, but the democratic party, can southern men expect any hope of success? Unless the south will unite, and encourage those noble democrats, who are standing up for our constitutional rights, these abolition Know nothings of the north will effect their own object. Will not southern men pause, and reflect, before it is too late!

Immigration.

The cry of danger to our American institutions, from the emigration of foreigners, to this country, is so very absurd, that it scarcely needs a refutation. The whole history of the settlement and progress of this country, abounds with the most ample proof of its utter fallacy. The tide of emigration has been pouring in, and settling up this country, and developing its national resources, from the day the pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock, up to the present moment, and yet no detriment, but real good, resulted from it. We were but three millions when we gained our independence. We are over twenty-five millions now. Our progress, in every thing else bears a like proportion. In arts, in arms,—in every thing that makes a nation, great or respectable among the powers of the earth, we have out-stripped every other, and now stand forth, unsurpassed, as a great and free people, and an ever-living example, that man is capable of self-government.

What would have been our present condition, had the blind policy of proscription, and intolerance, of the self-styled American party, been adopted when the Constitution was first promulgated? By simple arithmetic we can demonstrate, that our population would not be one third of what it now is. Our revenues, would be less than enough to defray the current expenses of the government, and our national debt contracted during the revolutionary war, would still be hanging over us; parts of our country would be unsettled, and the many great and truly national improvements which exist in our land, and afford so much convenience and pleasure to our people would not now be known.

Immigration has been the greatest source of our national prosperity and development, of any other. Any man who, study the facts and come to any other conclusion, must, to our mind, be blind indeed. In Louisiana, the bright names that adorn the history of its pages, were emigrants. A large portion of its present population, are the immediate descendants of immigrants, and every interest in the State is in some way directly connected with, or has grown out of emigration. Our agricultural, commercial, and mechanical prosperity owe much to the same source. How many persons of gigantic intellect now in this state, of foreign birth, are we proud to number among those, who stand forth, as champions of every thing that is right and proper in society, and just and honorable among men. Where is Roselius, Soule, Benjamin, Rost, and others? What names have most adorned the Supreme bench of our state in its past history. Does not the mind revert at once to the names of Workman, Martin, Porter, and Matthews. Are their decisions less American, or less wise, because they were foreigners by birth? Judge Martin was a native of France, and the other three of Ireland. Judge Workman, made, and left a fine estate, to the poor of New Orleans, and his library to the state of Louisiana, an example worthy to be followed by the best native American that lives.

Those who oppose emigration, and seek to abridge the rights of our foreign born citizens, by invidious distinctions, are warping the best interests of the country, and one of the greatest sources of its past prosperity.

SODA WATER.—Those fond of a glass of pure lead Soda Water, flavored with such syrup, as their taste may dictate, can procure it at the Drug Store of Henry S. Beecheno & Co., (late Sadler's)

We give below the returns of the election for Mayor, lately held in the town of Jackson. It will be seen, that Thomas Piliant, a sterling democrat, has been elected Mayor, over Hughes; and that all the small priests of know nothingism; and that all the Democratic Aldermen have been elected by a handsome majority. We consider it the very best ticket that has been elected for many years, and have no doubt, the town of Jackson will now be redeemed from the disgrace into which it was falling, while under the government of the faction which has been so signally defeated.

FOR MAYOR.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes T. Piliant (41), Hughes (37), T. F. Noone (41), Elbert (33), Julian Rogillie (41), Decker (37), L. T. Heath (41), Dupree (37), C. N. Gibbons (41), L. Nicholls (36), A. Hazard (41), Dr. Pond (36).

Misrepresentations.

Notwithstanding Judge Perkins' repeated assertion, that he was not a candidate for re-nomination, notwithstanding his declaration before the state convention, that he was a candidate for no station; and notwithstanding his letter read to the district convention, in which he declared he would only accept the nomination in the event that it was found necessary to the harmony and success of the democratic party, yet the editors of the American Patriot persist in asserting that he was anxious for a re-nomination, and in reality a candidate, and "defeated in a pitched battle between opposing forces." When the editors assume, that it is a want of confidence in Judge Perkins, and regarded as a triumph over him by Col. Davidson and his friends, they only express the wish, which is father to the thought. They want it to be so, and hence their assertion, based upon inadequate grounds. They need not flatter themselves that the 19 votes cast for Judge Perkins in the convention will come up blanks in November. Those delegates had a first choice, but will cheerfully vote for the nominee, maugre the assertions of the Patriot to the contrary, and will moreover elect him in the bargain.

The opinion of the editors, that Judge Perkins in his late speech was embarrassed, "both as to the subject discussed, and the mode of discussing them," and that he did not seem to feel that he was standing on proper ground, is rather a poor compliment, and to our understanding evinces, a disordered state of the mind, on the part of the editors. A few sentences further on, they set this opinion completely aside, by stating that "understanding his subject well, he approaches with confidence and imparts to his hearers the same which he himself possesses."

The Editors of the American Patriot, think that the remarks of Judge Perkins relative "to aliens and their appointment to office, must have been rather galling to many of his audience, who had no doubt not many minutes before violated them by their own personal acts." Do the editors suppose we are so green, as not to know the difference between aliens or foreigners, and naturalized citizens. One would think so from the tenor of their remarks.

In voting for Mr. Elger, we voted for a naturalized citizen, and not an alien. Who does not oppose the appointment of foreigners not naturalized to office. It was in relation to these and these alone, Judge Perkins spoke, and we are sure his sentiments on that subject, as indeed on every other, met the entire approbation and hearty approval of every democrat that heard him.

The editors are very much gratified, that Judge Perkins did not abuse the know nothings, and so are we. There was no need of that. To expose their principles, and the danger growing out of their secret order, and their proscription of such men as Gen. Shields, of Illinois, and others equally worthy, and the abolition nature of it at the north, was enough. He showed himself decidedly opposed to it, and warned his fellow citizens against it. We endorse Judge Perkins and his speech, and shall always be gratified to have him visit Clinton, without any "avowal before hand of his line of argument."—Are the editors of the Patriot satisfied?

Know Nothing Platform.

The Editors of the "American Patriot" have published with quite a flourish, the platform, which a fragment of the Know Nothing Convention, recently assembled at Philadelphia, adopted and sent forth to the country, as the principles of the Party.

There are many things in that platform not objectionable, and are the principles held in common with every party, which has any claims to the respect or confidence of the people. But there is an attempt to mix up religion and politics, church and state, running through the whole series.

Proscription of Catholics and naturalized citizens from an equal participation, in the privileges, and emoluments which the Constitution and laws confer, are among the principal features in the platform.

While we have our senses, we can never subscribe to any political creed that makes a distinction between the equality of our citizens under the government. All must stand alike, native or adopted, Jew or gentile, christian or infidel, in respect to the rights of citizenship and the privileges it confers. Where the Constitution has made no distinction we should make none. If we are to believe the Northern papers, the platform is nothing but a cheat, and binds no one.

The New York Express, one of the most conservative of the Northern Know Nothing Journals, says, "Every man is left free to resist the admission of Kansas, into the Union; that there is nothing in the platform which compels a northern man to endorse the repeal of the Missouri Compromise! There is no reason why every northern man should not go on with his organization just as ever." The New York Herald, the leading Know Nothing paper of the Union, declares, that "the bulk of the Northern States having repudiated the platform, the party of the north are free in each state to conduct the business upon the practical and local issues of the day."

The New York Mirror speaking of the platform says, "There is no ground for hoping that the north will deliberately ratify the outrage." The New York Courier and Enquirer, says, "Our worst fears have been realized, the Convention has split upon the rock of slavery. The rent is complete and the whole concern as a national organization has gone to the bottom. To all human appearance it renders it certain that the next Presidential Campaign will be purely a sectional struggle, the very consummation most to be deprecated by every man having an American feeling."

"That the Northern States will not assent to the outrage involved in the deliberate violation of good faith. A thousand times less will they solemnly ratify it by taking such pledges as are now thrust upon them by the southern members of the Convention." Every Know Nothing paper in New Jersey is out against the platform, and some of the Pennsylvania papers declare that Western Pennsylvania will spit upon and repudiate it and refuse to sustain the nominees who may stand upon it.

For the especial benefit of the Editors of the American Patriot, we will let one of their own organs, the New York Herald, characterize the platform, which they have pledged themselves through life to sustain. "One half of the platform is mere balderdash and stuff. If it is necessary to use such twad-

dle to work on the feelings of the people of the country, a double set of documents should be adopted, one for the intelligent readers, the other for those who are not, and care should be taken to keep the latter out of the city papers. Neither are the other points of the platform worth much. Abstractions do not tell with the masses, and are seldom worth contending for."

This platform of the Southern portion of the Philadelphia Convention, claims power for the supreme rights as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky court, which is repugnant to the doctrine of state resolutions of '98 and '99, and Mr. Madison's celebrated reports thereon. It charges the Whig and Democratic parties of violating pledges solemnly made, by passing the Kansas-Nebraska act, and repealing the Missouri Compromise, thus placing the South in a false position, and censuring those noble whigs and democrats in the last Congress, that stood by the rights of the south, and carried out in good faith the Compromise of 1850. Such a platform can never have our support.

The Piety Platform.

Never before in the history of our government have the people been so amazed; as by the recent know nothing platform adopted at Philadelphia!—Never before has any party inserted as a principle of its political creed, its belief in the existence of a supreme being. The know nothings have the honor, if honor it be, of this, and it is the first and great principle of their party. By inserting it in their platform, the presumption is, that it is their desire to make up an issue thereupon, and with it, to enter the canvass! If this is not an attempt to unite religion with politics, we do not know what is. Having taken up the subject of religion, the inference is, that they have decided the whole question, and have published their whole creed, and are now ready to support it. Unfortunate party! how did it happen that you failed to acknowledge the divinity of Christ? Were you afraid to make up that issue, lest you should exclude the deists, of whom it is alleged you have many in your ranks? By your own words you lead us to believe that you do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ. Was this because he happened to be born in Galilee? If we misconstrue your language, set us right; and since you have begun, give us the whole of your religious belief, if you have not already done so.

Now American citizens! whether of native or foreign birth, are you ready to jeopardize the welfare and prosperity of our happy country, by giving your countenance and aid to this attempt of the new party to mingle religion with politics, and thereby throw into our political elections all the fiery zeal, prejudice, animosities, and fanaticisms which agitate, divide, and embitter the different religious denominations throughout the land. Are you ready to disregard, the sacred teachings of the early American patriots; nay more, are you ready to disregard and reject the principle of religious freedom incorporated in the Constitution of the United States; and enter heart and hand into contests, which must result disastrously to the country, and may perchance drench American soil with fraternal blood? If you are, give your aid and countenance to this unfortunate and imprudent attempt of the know nothing party to drag religion, and religious opinions into the political arena, and if you are not, come with us, come to the standard of the democracy which still waves, and under whose broad folds are gathered brave, generous, and true hearts, ready to battle for the constitution, and for civil and religious liberty. Join with us in resisting this impolitic and unconstitutional movement, and success will crown our efforts.

The planter's (St. Mary's) Banner of the 28th, has the following:

We are sorry to hear that carbon is committing sad ravages in many portions of our parish. Mr. J. M. Huger, we understand has lost on his plantation forty-five horses and mules and about sixty head of cattle. At Bayou Sale, on the plantation of the late Thomas Hord, we learn that nearly, if not quite, all of the stock has been killed; on Mr. Benjamin Hudson's plantation, in that neighborhood, the loss is reported as very great. On the prairies and in the marshes this disease is sweeping off the cattle at a wholesale rate.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows, under date of the 6th ult.

"News has reached me just in time for the steamer's mail of to-day, that the Spanish Government had agreed to dismiss the Governor of Sagua la Grande from his office, and to punish the officer in command of the Ferrolana if he has exceeded his orders in the affair of the El Dorado, which orders, it seems, were explicit not to stop vessels, or make any search, until after they had entered the waters under the jurisdiction of Cuba.

"I have noticed a report from Cuba that the Governor of Sagua la Grande has been already dismissed from his post. If so, then the action of the Captain General has anticipated this resolution on the part of the Government of Madrid.

A company of eighteen men recently left Fort Smith for the reported gold mines on the Red Fort of the Arkansas, about 400 miles above that place, in search of the precious metal. The company went fully prepared to make a thorough examination of the whole country, with a view of ascertaining if gold really exists in such quantities as has been reported.

Edmund Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American Independence, has been spending a few days in Delaware with the DuPonts, who were the early friends of the General.—The Wilmington Journal says:— In company with a few friends, he has

visited all the places of interest in the vicinity; one of his earliest visits being to the scene of the battle at Chadd's Ford, in which his ancestor first shed his first blood in our cause. The very spot upon which the General was standing when he was wounded was pointed out by some of the old residents.

Mr. Lafayette is about 28 years of age, of fine countenance and engaging manners. He bears some resemblance to his grandfather, though a much handsomer man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH SODA WATER.

HAVING procured the necessary fixtures, and made arrangements for receiving regularly, fountains of fresh Soda Water, the same, with such Syrups as may be desired, can be procured of H. S. BEECHENO, & CO. jy 7

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of HARRIS & DEARMOND, is dissolved by mutual consent, M. Harris withdrawing from the firm.

Those indebted, will please come forward and settle, as the outstanding business must be closed without delay.

The business will be conducted at the same store by J. G. DEARMOND, who will carry out business arrangements made with H. & D. PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES, will constantly be kept on hand, at the lowest Clinton prices. The purchasing arrangements being the same, enables the advertiser to offer great inducements to cash dealers, who are respectfully invited to price and examine articles before purchasing elsewhere.

Cash advances will be made on Cotton consigned to Micaiah Harris, 58 Gravier street, New Orleans. jy 7

J. G. DEARMOND.

Successor to HARRIS & DEARMOND.

HAS on hand, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Hams, do. sugar cured, Corn Beef, Molasses, Mess Pork, Soap, Cutlery, Salt, Tobacco, Woodware, Axes, Cigars, Crockery, do handles, Gunpowder, Glassware, Cow peas, Shot, Tinware, Oils, Pickles, Brooms, Yeast powders, Spices, Hoed, Spades, shovels, Coffee, Starch, Trace chains, Teas, Sal soda, Porter, London Sugar, brown Nails, Vingar, do crushed Well rope, Wines, ass'd Rice, do buckets, Fruits, pres'd. Candles, Wash boards, Castings, Lime & cement, Domestic, calicoes, blankets, linseys, hay and corn.

BAGGING, ROPE, AND TWINE.

Liquors, assorted; and many other articles.—In fact, a general assortment of such articles, as are usually found in such houses, to which attention is particularly invited.

Terms being strictly cash, prices will be proportionately low. Additional fresh supplies will be received weekly. jy 7

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Clinton, La., June 30, 1855.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Adler, So; Burton, John; Butler, John; Carter, Gen. A. G.; Duffel, Judge Albert; East, Mrs. Margaret; Fisk, C.; Graham, B. C.; Herbert, Rev. R. H.; Jones, Mr.; Knox, E. D.; Lemon, Enoch A.; Mitchell Antoine; Newsom, J. W.; O'Sullivan, Barney; Palmer, A.; Reddin Virginia Miss; Sparkman, N. R.; Turner, Caroline Mrs.; Waller Robert; White Amelia Mrs.; Williams, Eliza S.; White, H. H.; Williams, Mevina Miss.