

of the government the at present and in times past.

Before I take my seat, gentlemen, permit me to say a word touching a secret political association having existence in this and other States of the Union known to the public as Know Nothing. The precise nature of this organization, being secret and known to only the initiated, cannot, of course, be stated with positive accuracy; but quite enough is known to establish the fact that it is altogether unworthy the Republic and totally subversive of the principles upon which it is anchored. Originating with the enemies of Southern Institutions, and giving vitality and vigor to abolition fanaticism, it is strange, indeed, that it should be found upon Southern soil, or be tolerated among a people who have a character for liberality of sentiment and scrupulous regard for open, bold and manly discussion upon every question of a political character. In the canvass of this district which I am about to undertake, I will attempt to convince my fellow citizens that this midnight organization is opposed to every principle that should have influence with an American citizen; that its object, so far as it has been proclaimed by the Order itself, is anti-Republican and demoralizing; and that the result of this triumph would be the down fall of the great Democratic Party which is founded upon equal rights and privileges, and the substitution of a Despotism of the most degrading and revolting character to a freeman. I will endeavor to be clear, frank and uncompromising, seeking rather to convince by admitted facts and positive truths, than by violent and vindictive appeals, which are out of place in the councils of the Democratic family, and can be productive of no good. This heresy must be eradicated and pointedly condemned as it has been in Old Virginia—God bless her!—and if the Democracy of this District make an united effort it will be dead and partially forgotten before the return of the flowers of Spring.—Let us meet it as becomes our ancient discipline, boldly and openly, and the announcements of our victory in November be the close of its short and unwritten history.

From the Baton Rouge Advocate, July 6.

**THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.**—The returns as they come in make it probable that Merrick is elected by a considerable majority. This notwithstanding the premature announcement by many papers in and out of the State, of the election of Elgee, would by no means be surprising. We thought it advised the late efforts made by some on the very eve of the election, to identify Mr. Elgee with the Democratic party—a gentleman who, for years was distinguished by a bitter opposition to Democratic measures and men, and who, as far as we could learn had never renounced one title of the principles and opinions which formerly placed him in such hostility. But one fact is evident—that whenever, as in New Orleans and most of the lower parts of the State, there was any effort made to concentrate even informally, and without premeditation, upon Mr. Elgee in opposition to the K. N. nominee, the result shows that the timely nomination of a suitable candidate by the Democratic party would have ensured his election by a large majority. In the melee of independent and irregular candidates the signs seem to be that the K. N. organization has succeeded, as might have been expected. Nothing but thorough organization, regular nominations, and the utmost unanimity, can cope with a party whose strength is not in numbers or intelligence, but in its secret machinery. In the northern and western portions of the States particularly, where, it is probable, the names of the other judicial candidates were hardly known, it is evident that the K. N. organization was complete and that they concentrated to a man upon Judge Merrick, the K. N. nominee. If he is elected we shall regret it—not as a Democratic failure, for the Democrats had no nominee in the field—but because it will impose the necessity of nominating judicial candidates, and making that election a political struggle; and because (with all deference to Judge Merrick) we would not have the reputation of the Louisiana Supreme bench, established and illustrated by such men as Porter, Martin, Eustis, &c., to pass into the keeping of a lawyer of so measured ability and such local fame as Mr. M., merely because he was fortunate enough to be the nominee of the K. N.s, and by secret channels and mysterious modes, had his name circulated through the interior and remote parts of the States in advance of men who would do infinitely more credit to the position and would be far more acceptable to the bar and to their clients.

We are pained to learn, says the N. O. Courier, that Mr. Charles A. Tallarie, of this city, died at Atalanta, Georgia, on the 9th instant, after a tedious and protracted illness, in the fortieth year of his age, leaving a young widow and a large circle of friends to lament his untimely death. His remains will be brought to New Orleans for burial in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

Maj. Polk, is an anti-know nothing candidate for the Tennessee Legislature.

## FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, July 14, 1855.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.



FOR GOVERNOR.  
**ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.**  
Of West Feliciana.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.  
**CHARLES 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. WARREN MOISE.**  
Of Plaquemine.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC EDUCATION.  
**SAMUEL BARD.**  
Of Carroll.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.  
**THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON.**  
Of East Baton Rouge.

FOR JUDGE—SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

**CYRUS RATLIFF.**

**THE UNITED STATES REVIEW.**—The July number of this valuable periodical has been received. It contains a portrait of the Hon. C. H. PEASE, the leading articles are The National Defence; The Writings of Thomas Jefferson; State Sovereignty, and Federal Usurpation; Faction; Puritanism and Abolitionism.

The Review is published at Washington and New York, at \$5 per annum. See Prospectus.

**THE TRUE SOUTHERNER.**—J. Jones having purchased the interest of his partner in the American Sentinel, has turned it into a democratic Journal, and from the specimen before us, it bids fair to rank high among the democratic papers of our state. We welcome the True Southerner, among our list of exchanges, as a valuable co-worker in promoting the interests of the south, the advancement of sound democratic principles, and in battling against the intolerant, proscriptive, and dangerous doctrines of Know Nothingism. Success to the undertaking.

**SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS.**—We received, the other day a well wrapped package from an unknown source, which proved upon opening it, to be a very fruitful subject for discussion. The materials were of the richest flavor, and had been nicely compounded by an able hand. The donor has our most cordial and heartfelt thanks. But who it is, is a secret.

**SCHOOL EXAMINATION.**—The annual examination of the scholars of the Academy of Mrs. Wall and Dunbar, took place on the 11th and 12th inst. They showed the progress they had made, in a manner that reflected much credit on their instructors. The musical performances were excellent, and the recitations delivered with good taste and judgment.

#### CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The Annual Examination of the College Classes will take place on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. The Annual Sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 22nd, by Rev. J. B. WALKER, of New Orleans.—The Exhibition of the Literary Societies on Tuesday, 24th, addressed by the Hon. PIERRE SOULS, Wednesday, 25th, Commencement Day.

#### SILLIMAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Annual Examination, at this institution, will take place on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. Trustees, proprietors, and the friends of education, are invited by the Principal, the Rev. SERENO TAYLOR, to attend. The Examination will embrace the entire course of study, with Music, vocal and instrumental.

#### The Sunday School Celebration.

The children and teachers of the Sunday Schools in Clinton celebrated the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, on Saturday the 7th inst., the 4th having past by. There were about one hundred and seventy girls and boys in the procession. They were escorted by their teachers and marshals, to the Methodist Church, preceded by a band of music. The declaration of Independence was read in a clear, manly voice by Master William Pinckney, and an address was delivered by D. C. Morgan. Music from the band, and music from the church choir, was delightfully interspersed amongst the exercises of the occasion, and added much to the pleasure and entertainment of the audience, who had assembled to witness and encourage the efforts of all engaged in the noble work of doing good.—After the ceremonies were over at the church, the procession was again formed, and marched to dinner, which had been prepared, and waiting their arrival in a grove in another part of the town. One hundred and sixty-six children were served at the first table, where they were waited on, and had everything that heart could wish in the way of eatables and plenty of ice lemonade, and ice water for drink. When the children had finished, the parents and friends, were served to their heart's content, and still there was plenty left. Many baskets full of fragments, could have been gathered up, particularly if the baskets were not large. Most of the children repaired to Mr. White's spacious dining room, and had a beautiful juvenile party, for an hour or so in the afternoon, when all separated for their homes, delighted with themselves, and the pleasure they had enjoyed on that happy occasion. We have seldom witnessed a scene more pleasing, or one calculated to have a better effect on the public mind.

The native American party is the only truly national party in our country—all honor to those who have shown most clearly, that they have thrown aside all sectional jealousies, and have built their positions on the impregnable rock of the Constitution.—*American Patriot.*

What unblushing effrontery? "The only truly national party" indeed? Where is the evidence?—When did that party acquire the right to be considered a national party at all. So far as we can trace its history, it certainly has but little right to any such claim. A party that does not embrace the whole country in its creed, and every section in its platform of principles,—a creed that all its members may avow, and principles upon which the entire brotherhood can stand, is not fairly entitled to the appellation of a national party. The know nothings assembled in Convention at Philadelphia, tried to make themselves a national party, but signally failed by the withdrawal of the members of twelve of the northern states, who have published a platform of their own. Thus we have a platform from the know nothings south, and another from the know nothings north. Most persons, would conclude, that so far from being national, the know nothing party, is truly a sectional party. The democratic party on the contrary, embraces the whole Union in its organization, its creed, and its principles. We have no north, no south, no east, and no west. All stand upon common ground, the Baltimore platform of 1852. Our party organization is nearly as old as the government itself and at the last Presidential election, carried almost every state in the Union for its nominees for President and Vice President. In its organization for that year, if we are not mistaken, it numbered among its advocates one of the editors of the Patriot, perhaps the very man who penned the above extract. It is hardly reasonable that such a great national party, should all at once be broken up, and give place to a party of mushroom-growth, which can scarcely boast of a year's existence. No, gentlemen, bare assertion will not avail you anything unsupported by facts, and that recent events so clearly discredit. The people have memory, and will not fail to compare your assertions with the history of the country, as developed in the political contest between the whig and democratic party in 1852, and for many years past. Because the whig party have died out and gone into know nothingism, do not flatter yourselves with the hope that the democratic party will do the same.

Who are the northern statesmen to whom the Patriot refers as entitled to such honor? It is not Gardner, nor Wilson, and the fifty-one others, that bolted and set up for themselves, at the late Philadelphia Convention! It is not Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, who connived at the murder of a citizen of Maryland, who sought to reclaim his fugitive slave under the constitution and laws of the nation.—There is not a man in the whole crowd of the late know nothing convention at Philadelphia, of real national reputation. Not one of the great lights, of both the whig and democratic parties, are to be found among their number. This speaks a voice not to be misunderstood. They everywhere condemn know nothingism as wrong in principle, and dangerous in practice.

#### The Judicial Election.

The result of the election for Chief Justice, need surprise no one, as under the circumstances scarcely any other, could have been reasonably expected. Judge Merrick had the advantage of the nomination of the Grand Council of Know Nothings in New Orleans, which was sufficient to ensure him the support of the organization throughout the state. The democrats that supported John K. Elgee, did so believing he was the only man that stood any chance of election in opposition to the know nothing candidate and the best qualified to fill the station. A much more unpopular man in his own section of the state, could not have been started. Upon the recommendation of a large proportion of the New Orleans bar, he ran best where he was not known. The result clearly proves, that if the democrats had run a man of their own, he would have been elected.—Sam's strength is not so great after all their boastings, and it will become small by degrees, and beautifully less, until our election in November, when we shall roll up a majority for the democratic nominees, that will perfectly astonish the "natives".

In future the democratic party will have to make nominations for judicial offices, as well as political, in self-defence. The know nothing party has set the example, although many who now compose it, were once loudest in opposition to making judicial station dependent upon party attachment.

#### DE BOW'S REVIEW FOR JULY.

This number is issued in new type, and with a greatly improved appearance. It is the opening of the nineteenth semi-annual volume, and of volume two of a new series. It is an appropriate time to subscribe, and back numbers of any volume or series can be supplied at the New Orleans, or Washington offices. Among the articles for July are—Texas and her resources; Development of southern Industry. Failure of Free Society; South and the Union; Wisconsin; Physical Geography of the Sea; with the usual variety of articles and Statistics upon Commerce, Manufactures and Internal Improvements, &c.

#### THE K. N. CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The N. O. Courier is of opinion that Mr. Derbigny, the gubernatorial candidate of the model aborigines of this State, is himself a foreigner, and born in France; or at all events, that it cannot be established that he was born either a Louisianian or an American. The Courier asks: "How can Mr. Derbigny cry down foreign born citizens as unworthy of holding office or even of voting, when his own father held several offices under the Territorial and State Governments of Louisiana; when the same father was elected Governor of the State to the great joy of his son, who had promoted the paternal elevation with his vote and his influence? Or did Mr. Charles Derbigny oppose his father's election to the office of Governor on the ground of his being a Frenchman, born in a foreign country, under a foreign flag? The Roman Brutus put his own son to death for treason against the Republic. Did the Louisiana Brutus oppose his father's elevation for being born a Frenchman?"

#### Correspondence.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, La, March 29, 1855.

Hon. John Perkins, Jr.

DEAR SIR: With great pleasure we communicate to you the joint action of the Franklin Institute and Union Literary Society of Centenary College, in selecting you to address them on the 25th of July next, the day prior to the Annual Commencement by the College, it being their anniversary. With the hope that your acceptance will be received in due time, we remain, yours, most respectfully,

Edward G. Delony, T. W. Ellis,  
M. J. Bowman, C. W. Carter,  
Committee.

SOMERSET, May 8th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your polite note, informing me of my election to address the members of the "Union Literary Society," and "Franklin Institute," and expressing the hope that it may be convenient for me to accept and deliver the address on their anniversary, the 24th day of July next.

Please express to those you represent my sense of the compliment conveyed in their invitation and the deep regret I feel at being obliged to disappoint them. My plans for the summer have been so made as I fear to preclude the possibility of my even being present at your commencement; were this otherwise, however, my time between this and the date you mention will be so entirely engrossed with matters of a private character, requiring attention after an absence of nearly two years from the state, that it will not be possible for me to make that preparation, without which I would not appear before your societies. I trust that on some other occasion it may be in my power to visit your college and form the acquaintance of your members. I feel a deep interest in the prosperity of Centenary College, as well as in that of every other institution of learning in the state, and I would it were in my power to impress upon the young gentlemen connected with them, the pride they should feel in contributing by good conduct, and scholarship to their renown. The character of an institution depends more upon the spirit and bearing of its pupils than upon the learning of its professors. Rich endowments, large libraries, and splendid cabinets, no more than eloquent instructions, can make thorough and accomplished scholars, in the absence of a noble emulation to excel, on the part of students. It does seem to me that if there was a time when a young Louisianian would be roused to exert himself to reflect credit upon a college in his own state, it would be now when a false and perverted public sentiment is making almost impossible to him the prosecuting of his studies in those institutions of the north, which, like Harvard and Yale, from having been the lights of the country and looked to for half a century as the conservators of all that was good and true, have become the centres of an influence upon the mind and literature of the country, deeply to be regretted.—Instead of resisting, they have stimulated the wild public sentiment around them; their professors rushing into anti-Nebraska political and religious meetings, and talking of exchanging their professional robes for those of the soldier to do battle in the cause of freedom! Strange language indeed in the connection uttered—coming from Yale, one of whose best and purest Presidents, (Dr. Stiles) was at one period of his life a slaveholder and so far an encourager of the slave trade as to have sent to Africa for a negro, Harvard University in its selection of such noted higher law Abolitionists as the Hon. Amasa Walker, and the Hon. Anson Burlingame as examiners of the classes of political economy, and in its more recent deposition of Judge Loring from lecturer in its law school, because of his honest, and manly discharge of duty under the fugitive slave bill—has made a step even beyond Yale College in the effort to keep pace with what is called the moral sentiment—(frenzy)—of the day. It is with no pleasure I speak in this way of these institutions, for I graduated at Yale, and studied law at Cambridge, and for their Presidents I entertain a respect approaching to reverence. Presidents Woolsey of Yale, and Walker of Harvard, are good and learned men, and of far too much wisdom, I am persuaded, to sympathize in the displays of some of their adjuncts.

I do not desire to prejudice you against the institutions of the northern states of the Union, nor by an allusion to objectionable influences unfortunately prevailing in them to diminish respect for what of scholarship and philosophy is truly admirable in them—but to awaken a feeling of pride in the fact of your membership of an institution within our borders, which it is a duty to cherish as the light and ornament of the State—while I would not go to the extent of one of the Morris' of Revolutionary memory and provide by will against the education under any circumstance of a son in a New England state I feel that I may very properly congratulate you upon being connected with an institution like Centenary College—located in a pleasant and healthy portion of the state—blessed with good and able professors, and annually contributing to the educated mind of the country in an alumni, many of whom are honorably distinguished in all the walks and professions of life.

Wishing you gentlemen a happy and successful prosecution of your studies, and lives of usefulness. I remain yours very truly,  
JOHN PERKINS, JR.  
To Messrs. E. J. Delony, T. W. Ellis, C. W. Carter, M. J. Bowman, Committee of invitation.

Baton Rouge Advocate and other papers please copy.  
A. P. Brown, T. J. Millsap, W. W. Wall, W. F. Norsworthy, Publishing Committee.

We republish the following article, in a corrected form, from our last number.

#### 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. Prescription 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 quality 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 reject 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 split 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 twaddle 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 court, which is repugnant to the doctrine of state rights as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, and Mr. Madison's celebrated report thereon. It charges the Whig and Democratic parties of violating pledges solemnly made, by passing the Kansas-Nebraska act, and repeating 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.

#### Obituary.

DEPARTED this life on the 6th inst., at the residence of her husband, GEORGE KELLER, in East Feliciana Parish, La., in the 64th year of her age, MRS. ELIZABETH KELLER.

The maiden name of Mrs. KELLER, was NORWOOD, a member of a large and highly respectable family originally from South Carolina. Of that family, four brothers and one sister had preceded her to that bourne from whence no traveller returns, leaving only one brother, laden with years, but in good health and spirits, to follow her.

Mrs. Keller was married in 1810, and has lived in happy union with her husband 45 years. They were among the oldest settlers of the parish now living, and had by industry and economy accumulated a large fortune. She was a lady of a remarkably strong mind and great energy of character and was highly esteemed and beloved by her family, relations, and numerous friends. She united with the Baptist Church in 1836 of which she continued a worthy, beloved, and efficient member to the time of her death. She was a fond and confiding wife, and filled that station with all the interesting and endearing qualities of head and heart that are implied in the term, *wife*. As a mother she was kind and affectionate. She lived for her children, though she had seen all but two of them laid in the grave; those two, with her afflicted husband, entwined about her heart in her last moments, and were the last of earthly things that gave her any anxiety. She left them in the hands of a merciful God, and it is fondly hoped that a mother's mantle may fall on them. As a member of the church, she was universally esteemed; a beloved mother in Israel, her death has caused a painful vacancy which will be long felt by the congregation, and especially by the pastor who was aided by her presence and prayers in his labors of love.

The community at large has lost a kind friend, an efficient and worthy member, but none can tell the bitter anguish of her surviving husband, the flower of whose early days, and whose maturity and declining years have been cheered and strengthened by her whom he loved, and who when the cares of life and its adversities pressed heavily upon him, always found consolation and courage in the sympathy and advice of her as the guardian angel of his life. The surviving mourn, but that sorrow is softened, by the happy assurance, that her sun has set behind a cloudless horizon.—She cannot return to them, but they, by a life of piety and devotion, may go to her.

PURE WINES AND BRANDY,  
GIN and Rum, kept constantly on hand and for sale for medicinal purposes, by I. N. LEMON.

24 DOZ. metallic and glass Syringes, of all sizes, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

6 DOZ. Shoulder Braces, new and superior style, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

24 DOZ. Trusses, of all sizes and sorts, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

24 DOZ. Jordan's superior Lemon syrup, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

6 DOZ. Lime Juice, best quality, for sale by I. N. LEMON.