

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.

Announcements.

For the November Election.

FOR JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. SMITH, as a candidate for the Judgeship of the 7th Judicial District. jy 14

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce W. FERGUS KERNAN, as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for the Seventh Judicial District. jz 15

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. ROBERTS, as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for the Seventh Judicial District. jz 30

FOR CLERK.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM PATTERSON, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court, for the Parish of East Feliciana. jy 17

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE C. COMSTOCK, as a candidate for Sheriff, for the Parish of East Feliciana. jz 23

We are authorized to announce WILLIS W. MOORE, as a candidate for Sheriff for the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic Nomination. jz 29

From the Phenix Ledger.

HON. CYRUS RATLIFF.

The Hon. E. T. Merrick having been elected to the supreme Bench of Louisiana, creates a vacancy in this, the Seventh Judicial District, to be filled by the election of a proper person to preside on the Bench as Judge. We hear, in both East and West Feliciana, the name of but one person, positively mentioned in connection with that high and responsible office—that name is Cyrus Ratliff, Esq., a lawyer of the highest legal qualifications. Many will bear witness that at the bar he has no equal. The people have more than once shown their love and respect by honoring him with their suffrages.

In this Judicial District it is useless to speak of one so well known and appreciated by hosts of friends. Cyrus Ratliff by close application and great industry has raised himself to an enviable position in the legal profession and forcibly illustrates what natural ability by effort, can accomplish under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The example of such a man should inspire the poor and obscure with hope and emulation.

Besides his great legal ability, his candor, impartiality, unflinching integrity, sound judgment, independence and firmness eminently fit him for the discharge of the duties of a Judge.

To the support of such a man, come independent of party ties and party appeals.—The mention of such a name is a tower of strength. That he will be our next District Judge is conceded by all who speak their opinions candidly and independently. And it is but sheer Justice to reward the care worn lawyer with honors so nobly won in an arduous and difficult profession.

To members of the venerable and time-honored fraternity of Free-Masons the Know-Nothing oath must be utterly repugnant. No man, who has taken the Masonic oath, can bind himself by another oath, to abide by the political doctrines and participate in the measures prescribed by the Know Nothing ritual, without being guilty of the rankest perjury. We have heard this remark from several old Masons, and we observed with what astonishment, mingled with indignation, they read in the newspapers the names of Masons known as officers of Lodges in this city, in the list of persons who figure as conspicuous members of the Know Nothing order.—N. O. Courier.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The only news from the seat of war, is the announcement of the death of Lord Raglan. There had been no fighting of importance. Gen Simpson succeeds him in the command of his army.

FRANCE.—The French Legislature was opened July 2d. The Emperor Napoleon made a speech, in which he stated that important questions, both at home and abroad prevented his going to the Crimea at present.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, July 21, 1855.

FOR JUDGE—SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

CYRUS RATLIFF.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON. SAMUEL BARD, democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools, will address the citizens of the Parish, at the Court House on Saturday, July 21st.

Clinton Branch Rail Road.

Our readers will see by referring to another portion of our paper, a call, numerously and respectfully signed for a Rail-road meeting at this place on Saturday the 11th day of August. When this work was first proposed, its advocates were met by opposition in many directions, and to that cause may be attributed the procrastination, which has attended an organization of the movement. They felt that to have a chance for success, the utmost harmony and unanimity was required. Time and pregnant signs, have combined with the efforts of the friends of the road to produce an almost universal abandonment of this position on the part of its opponents; and we hail it as an omen of success, that when the project is now again submitted, after the lapse of so many precious months, it should be received with high favor in almost every quarter.

The road is needed. It is beyond all question, the most important improvement which can come up for discussion among the people of this Parish and St. Helena. Its importance to all classes of the people absolutely demands for it, that it should receive a consideration paramount to all other questions now agitating our communities; and we feel sanguine that when the work comes to be weighed and analyzed in all its dimensions, that the people of these Parishes will take it in hand in the right spirit, and that they will gather here on the 11th proximo prepared to make a concentrated effort to carry it to its completion.

Coming Out.

The sound young democracy who had been misled and enticed into the Dark lantern conceals under special pretences and many by-promises, which were never intended to be fulfilled, are beginning to see their mistake and are rapidly withdrawing from a faction, whose character and pretensions are so utterly repugnant to all just principles of government and devoid of every attribute which constitutes a republican freeman.

We are happy to be authorized in stating to the public, that our young friend, COL. A. W. BALLARD, of this parish, has withdrawn himself from this midnight order. As a democrat who cannot and will not repudiate the just and long tried principles of his party, he can no longer conscientiously remain or act with an association which he finds, not to be, what it was pretended to be, and he desires it to be publicly known that he has withdrawn himself from all further connection with it, and will henceforth give whatever efforts he can, to the promotion of the good old glorious cause of Democracy.

Another.

To the officers and members of the secret political order, called Know Nothings. This will give you due notice that I am no longer a member of said association, believing that its object and intent, conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, that it is unequal and oppressive in its operations, and that my oath or obligation connected therewith, if adhered to, deprives me of the free exercise of opinions, founded in reason and the dictates of my own conscience, as right and just; I therefore and hereby withdraw myself from all further connection with said order and absolve myself from all obligations connecting me with it. (Signed) A. E. JACKSON.

That's the way to talk it. Come out boys from among this secret oath bound clan. It is not the place or the company for you. You cannot support and maintain any better, or truer American principles, than those of the good old democracy; they, and they alone have made our government and our country great and glorious as it is. Come out then from the dark and oath bound clan, and give your young and vigorous energies to the support of the good old democratic principles and when you grow old and prosperous, as we hope you will, with a clear conscience and an approving spirit, you will enjoy the wholesome and substantial fruits of your young and vigorous efforts, in maintaining the right.

COME OUT BOYS AND BE FREE MEN IN A FREE COUNTRY.

ELECTION IN THE SECOND WARD.—At an election in ward No. 2, for a Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Hawsey Esq., GILES W. KENT, Democrat, was elected by a majority of nineteen, over his competitor, Samuel Dunbar, K. N. The vote stood—KENT, Dem. 38. DUNBAR, K. N. 19. All honor to the democracy of the second ward.

The Verandah Hotel, New Orleans, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th instant.

KNOW NOTHING PROSCRIPTION.—At an organization of the Fire Company on Wednesday, several foreign born citizens who have contributed to the purchase of the Fire Engine, were debarred the privilege of membership. This outrage however, met with such universal condemnation, that a re-consideration has taken place, and the actors in this little piece of political malice, have been compelled to withdraw their opposition.

The following shows the character of the class whom these Know Nothings would exclude:

VICTIMS OF THE BAYOU SARA FIRE.—The Bayou Sara Ledger, of the 14th, makes honorable mention of the names of James Butler and Frank Donnelly, who lost their lives in attempting to save property during the late terrible fire at Bayou Sara. Both were natives of Ireland—the former 37, the latter 26 years of age. The Ledger suggests that the citizens of Bayou Sara place over their graves a suitable inscription in testimony of their noble exertions.

The Know Nothing Platform.

We invite all candid know nothings to a serious consideration of their platform, as published by their state convention, not in a spirit of fault finding, but for the purpose of candidly discussing the principles there announced as the creed of their organization, and with the hope of determining whether they are consistent with themselves, and whether the policy they advocate is calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of our common country. If in our consideration of these principles, it be shown that they are inconsistent with each other, then they cannot be true, because truth is always consistent. In that event, the know nothing party will find itself occupying the unfortunate position of advocating a policy founded upon false doctrines. We conceive that a policy thus based can no more promote the happiness and prosperity of a country, than the propagation of falsehood can advance the cause of morality and christianity.

If then we succeed in showing that the principles in the know nothing platform are inconsistent, it follows they are not true, and that it is impossible a policy based thereupon can advance the welfare of the nation. It therefore becomes the duty of every honest and patriotic citizen in the organization, either so to change the principles of the platform as to harmonize them, or to immediately withdraw from the order. With us, thus far, all candid know nothings will agree.

Now let us turn to the know nothing platform and consider the consistency of the principles there announced. In the third section of their platform they say:

"We oppose any interference in the vested rights of all persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth."

We believe it to be the duty of every good citizen to maintain the vested rights of all persons; that those who attempt, directly or indirectly to violate them are endeavoring to perpetrate a wrong; and that they should be resisted by every patriot. We cheerfully yield our assent and approval to the doctrine of their third section.

Now what are the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and especially what are the vested rights of the naturalized citizen? Under our constitution and laws, and a solemn judgment of our courts, he is fully vested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a native American citizen, with the single exception of being President of the United States. No law of the land excludes him from any other office in the gift of the American people, but the road to honor and political preferment is thrown open to him as well as to the native born, the only test required of him, being honesty and capacity. The history of the American republic, as well as that of our own state, exhibits many bright examples of naturalized citizens, whose genius, intelligence, and worth, have shown not less brilliantly in our legislative halls, than their patriotism and heroism, on the battle fields of our country. Here then we see that one of the vested rights of the naturalized citizen, is the right to hold office, which right has been frequently enjoyed by them, with credit to themselves and honor to the government of their adoption.

But in the sixth section of their platform they declare as another of their principles, that "We believe that America should be governed by Americans," by which we understand, they will oppose the election of any foreign born citizen to any office.

Now we respectfully ask the members of the know nothing organization, how they can make these two avowals harmonize with each other? How can you maintain the vested rights of the naturalized citizen, one of which is, the right to hold office, and at the same time, oppose his election or appointment to office, because he is a naturalized citizen? If you maintain his vested rights, you must admit him to office; but this is contrary to the principle in the sixth section of your platform. If you oppose his appointment or election to office, you make war upon his vested rights; and this is contrary to your third section. We ask you to avoid the conclusion.

Here then in your platform, we have two principles clearly inconsistent with each other. They cannot both be true. You must adopt the one and reject the other, or you place yourselves as the advocates of falsities, and of a policy based upon inconsistencies, and this cannot promote the welfare of our common country.

"There is danger that the present opposition to foreign Catholic influence will ere long degenerate into a war upon the Catholic church, and its members in this country."—Capt. Albert Pike.

Why then captain, are you found aiding and assisting a cause, fraught with so much danger? Why do you go on, when your fears are so great that you do not disguise them? The know nothing movement from the first, was a war upon Catholics and foreigners, and upon these two elements, it mainly rests for any show of success. In Louisiana the party may pretend to oppose its application to American Catholics, yet it is only a pretense to catch votes. The veil is too thin to hide the deception. Has not a foreign born Catholic, who has become a citizen of this country, as much right to be protected by its laws, and to enjoy its benefits, as those who have been born in the country. If he be honest, intelligent, and conscientious, being born out of the country, should make no difference, whatever, and does not with any but those who are making it a pretext, to promote party ends. Place of birth is a very poor standard of merit in a citizen, as proscription of Catholics on account of their religion, whether native or foreign is a very bad element to be introduced into any creed. Contrast the course of the know nothings, with the sentiments of the Father of his country—the immortal Washington. He says:

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations, and all religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges."

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—The bigoted faction in Kentucky are abusing Mr. B. L. Clarke, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State because his first wife was a Roman Catholic. It turns out that not only the first, but the second wife of Mr. Moorehead, the Know-nothing candidate for the same office, were Roman Catholics, and sisters.

See third page.

The Naturalization Laws.

"That the present term of probation in the foreigner is too short. That it should be extended, is the position maintained by our party, and it is one which we think cannot be successfully combated by the opposition."—American Patriot.

There may be amendments necessary to our naturalization laws, but to extend the time of probation is not one of them. Five years was the time fixed upon by Congress at first. This was considered too long, and it was altered to two years. Under the administration of the elder Adams, there was much excitement gotten up against foreigners, and the Federal party being in power, extended the time to fourteen years. This was so manifestly wrong in itself, and so detrimental to the growth and prosperity of the country, that it was repealed under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, when the democrats came into power.

This great statesman, in his first annual message made the following impressive allusion to the subject.

"I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary subject of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?"

Prior to the formation of the constitution, each state regulated the laws for the naturalization of foreigners to suit itself. Great irregularity was the consequence, and hence the necessity of that clause in the constitution providing for a uniform system of naturalization. We have had nearly seventy years experience, under the government, of admitting foreigners to become naturalized citizens and not a single instance of injury to the country has resulted, but great and permanent good, as every one must see, who has the power to trace the effect to its cause.

In some instances, no doubt the naturalization laws have been abused, and foreigners have voted before they were naturalized. This we all know to be wrong, but will extending the time from five to fifteen years remedy the evil? On the contrary will it not be the cause of greater temptations to disregard the laws, when the privilege is so long withheld. Certainly if they disregard them now, they would disregard them, when the time was extended to greater length. The foreigner who votes before he is entitled, under the law, is not so much to blame as those Native Americans, who, to promote their own selfish purposes, seek to induce him to do so.—It is the abuse of the naturalization laws, and not the provisions of the laws themselves, or their spirit, of which any have a right to complain.—Genl. Winfield Scott says there was but one single alteration that he would make, and that would be, "to make every foreigner a citizen, at once, who had served one year, in the land, or naval service in time of war."

According to the last census, the number of foreign born inhabitants in this country, was about two millions, two hundred and ten thousand, against nearly eighteen millions of native born. This two millions of foreign born, are made up of all ages, from the hoary headed father and mother down to the suckling infant, dispersed over the entire union. There may be two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand votes among them. Is it possible that this number of votes scattered over the different states, can so act as to endanger our liberties, or destroy our institutions even if they had the will, which I am sure they have not, and never will have?

Our forefathers in making provision for foreigners to become citizens, acted wisely, generously, and justly, and adopted a policy to which we owe much of our present greatness, prosperity, and power as a nation. In giving them the rights of other citizens, allowing them, to vote, acquire property, and hold public office, was the surest way to make them friends, and feel an interest in the government, under which they had chosen to cast their lot. They feel at once, that American liberty, was their cause, and hence, subsequent events, have most signally demonstrated, that in the hour of danger and need, they have been among the foremost, to uphold the flag of our country, on every occasion when duty and patriotism, demanded the sacrifice. They have freely and bravely fought side by side, with our native born sons, on every battle field, and mingled their blood with ours, in every contest, from Lexington to Chippewa. They have never stood back when duty called them to arms.

The framers of the constitution adopted no temporizing policy, to be thrown aside at will, but looking to the present and future, established a plan for the naturalization of foreigners, commensurate with its national importance. The congress that perfected that plan, by enacting laws, whose provisions are based upon justice, liberality, and a wise forecast, and comprehending the past, present, and future of our great country, was constituted of the wisest and best men of the nation, and many of them had been members of the Convention, and assisted in framing the constitution itself.

Shall a plan thus wisely gotten up, for a nation's benefit, be thrust aside to appease the ire of a few disappointed politicians, who trace all their misfortunes to the foreign vote in our elections? Shall a hue and cry raised for party ends, and kept up for party purposes, have the effect to destroy and overthrow a system of laws that has succeeded so well, in strengthening this nation, and developing its resources? If it were not for party, we should have nothing of all this threatened danger to our institutions, from foreigners becoming naturalized. There would be no attempt to lengthen the time of probation, from what it now is. Judge Longstreet has wisely and truly remarked, "it is all to get out the inn, and get in the out."

The change sought by the know nothing party, is neither called for by present necessity, or future prudential precaution. Experience does not justify, reason condemns, and generosity forbids it.

The Democratic Convention in the Second District of Mississippi, nominated Judge Henley S. Bennett for Congress.

At Cagliari, Italy, a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt on the 11th of June.

"The self-styled democratic party."

Wonderful discovery! Great disclosure! The democratic party will not be able to survive it, we fear. The public will be greatly indebted to the editors of the American Patriot, for this astounding exposure.

But jesting aside, we would have the editors of the American Patriot to know that the democratic party derive their name from the principles they profess, and moreover, have never changed their name or principles to suit the self-interest or caprice of any of its members. Some of those who call themselves democrats, occasionally go off to other associations, fight against their former friends, and still claim to be as good democrats, as any-body else.—All we have to say to such is, that their conduct in manner, so far from showing them to be democrats, prove them to be anything else. A true democrat from principle is always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in him. His creed is "equal and exact justice to all men; of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority,—economy in public expense; that labor may be lightly burdened; the diffusion of information and the arrangement of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of habeas corpus; and trial by jury impartially selected. The support of the state government in all their rights; the preservation of its general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad, and a jealous care of the right of election by the people." To these add, "The people, the only source of legitimate power."

"The absolute and lasting severance of church and state."

"No proscription of opinion, nor of public discussion."

"No unnecessary interference with individual conduct, property, or speech." "No favored classes and no monopolies."

"No public money expended except by warrant of specific appropriation," and "No systems in the government, inaccessible to the public eye." "The Union a confederacy, a compact, neither a consolidation nor a centralization. The constitution of the Union, a special written grant of power, limited and definite." "The representative to obey the instructions of his constituents."

These are land marks, that no democrat need ever mistake. Upon these, and others of a like character, have the democracy of the Union ever stood. Since the days of John Adams, two parties have always existed in this country, the Federal party headed by him, and the democratic party headed by Thomas Jefferson. From that memorable period down to the present, the democratic party have stood upon the same principles, and owned and honored the same name. Can the "know nothing" also Whig, alias American party" say as much?

Could we not with much more propriety, return the compliment of the editors of the Patriot, by twitting them with the cognomen of "self-styled, American party." "Those who live in glass houses should never cast stones."

A CANDID ADMISSION.—We happened to be in company, a few days ago, with some gentlemen, when the conversation turned upon the subject of politics and the boasted strength and pretensions of know nothings. One gentleman, a good whig know nothing, exultingly observed, that they were doing better than Democrats as "they wanted too many offices."

This fact, we suppose, has caused a good deal of annoyance to the Whig portion of the Order. Office seems to be the talisman of their faith and the sum total of their patriotism; this would seem to be the case, from the stir which they are making about these marks and last Wednesday was a day specially marked for a general gathering of the class—all for office office!!

According to the above declaration, we presume that no more democrats will hereafter be allowed admittance, especially if he be suspected to be the sent of office; are doubt however, as may seem only for simple voters, are such however, very acceptable and receivable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION, INVINCIBLE!

YOU are requested to appear on parade, on Saturday, the FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the town of Clinton, equipped according to law. By order of Capt. HOOKEMSNEEVE. BUNG EYED JOE, O. S. jy 21

DR. G. H. SCHOFIELD,

LATE OF BAYOU SARA.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. Office at Beecheno & Co (late Sadler's) Drug Store. Residence in the house formerly occupied by M. Bloom, north of the Methodist Church, Clinton, La. jy 11

The undersigned, citizens of West Feliciana certify that we have known Dr. GILBERT A. SCHOFIELD for many years, while practicing as a Physician and Surgeon in said Parish, and recommend him to the citizens of East Feliciana, (where we understand he has located,) as such, believing him well qualified. Bayou Sara, July 6th, 1855.

- John H. Stannard, John H. Packie, G. E. Hosen, Saml. J. Powell, J. B. Wederstrahl, Jackson Motley, Edwin Leet, Louis E. Turst, David Castle, Cad. Brodenax, R. C. Wederstrahl, J. B. Marks, L. D. Brewer, John H. Henshaw, D. W. C. Jones, James V. Robinson, Charles Stoer, John Whitman, A. Lartigue, Wm. Enders, James P. Harper, David Anstin, Evan Turner.

PICKLES!!! THE best kind of pure white wine Vinegar, to be procured of BEECHENO & Co. jy 14 (Late Sadler's,) Brick Row.

50 LBS. E. T. Rhuubarb, and 20 Turkey do, for received and for sale by I. N. LEMON.

300 LBS. Epsom Salts of the best quality, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

550 LBS. Sulphur and Brimstone, just received and for sale by I. N. LEMON.

25 LBS. Turkey Opium, first quality, just received and for sale by I. N. LEMON.