

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, July 28, 1855.

FOR JUDGE—SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

CYRUS RATLIFF.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. [Sitting of July 4th, 1855.] The following officers were unanimously elected to serve during the term of this committee:

EMILE LA SERE, President. T. J. SEMMES, Corresponding Secretary. JOHN HOLMES, Treasurer. J. L. McCULLY, Recording Secretary.

Remember, and attend the Rail Road meeting, on Saturday, August 11.

GODEY FOR AUGUST.—This gem for the ladies is in advance of the other monthlies. It still maintains its high character and is filled with valuable stores of pleasant and instructive reading. No family should be without Godey.

BLACKWOOD FOR JUNE.—The reprint of this, the best of the British periodicals has been received.—The articles are: The Rev. Charles Kingsley; Aland; the Battle in 1854; Zaidex; Once upon a time; Notes on Canada and the North-West States of America; Spanish Intolerance and Insolence; The Palmerston administration; The Story of the Campaign written in a Tent in the Crimea.

The present is an excellent time to subscribe, as the New Volumes of the four great British Reviews, namely, Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and London Quarters, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

SCRIPTION.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Black-wood and one Review—or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. Four copies to one address, \$30.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUES.

On Thursday, the 2d of August, there is to be a mass meeting of the Democracy, and a great barbecue, in the parish of Calcasieu, at the store of J. B. Hatch & Co., to which all citizens, without distinction of party, are invited to attend.

And on Saturday, August 4th, there will be a Mammoth barbecue, at the town of Alexandria, parish of Rapides, to which a like invitation is extended.

At both places will be present, R. C. Wickliffe, Esq., C. H. Mouton, Esq., E. W. Moise, Esq., the Hon. John M. Sandidge, Dr. Bard, Col. Levi, and others. FREE DISCUSSION will be the order of the day, and the nominees of the know nothing organization for State officers are particularly invited to attend, and participate.

At a barbecue given in Rapides, on the 14th inst. free discussion being the great attraction, the know nothing speakers were routed in debate by the gallant democratic orators. Rapides has set the ball in motion, with a spirit well worthy of her ancient renown. In November next she will roll up one of those old-fashioned majorities, that she was wont to do in days of old.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

We have received the first number of this new paper, established at Baton Rouge by Mr. Winfree, Jr. This gentleman was one of the founders of Know Nothingism in that Parish, and was, originally, a Whig. He now supports the Democratic State Ticket. In his declaration of principles, he says:

"While the True American will be an advocate of American Principles, maintaining as a truism, that 'Americans shall rule America,' it will oppose prescription of every kind, whether it be on account of birth or the choice of religious faith.

"Believing that the secret political organization commonly called Know Nothings is not what its founders in this State intended it should be, and that its present working is subversive of civil and religious liberty, and opposed to the spirit of our free government, the True American will oppose that organization as it now exists.

"The True American will support the platform and ticket put forth by the Democratic State Convention, as being more in accordance with the American sentiment, than the platform and ticket of the self-styled American party.

"With no other promise than a rigid adherence to the principles set forth in this prospectus, and a determination to spare no effort to render the True American a paper interesting and useful to the general reader, and worthy the support of every friend of civil and religious liberty, it asks only the favor which its merits may deserve."

AN OLD FOGY.

Mr. Derbigay, know nothing candidate for Governor declared himself at the ratification meeting in New Orleans, to be an old Fogy, out and out, "opposed to progress, determined not to say one thing and practice another and said his party would all go to the devil if they persisted in cutting up the Constitution." He stated further "that the party had acted unwisely in selecting him, and if they wish to succeed, they had better not have him as their leader."

This is a pretty honest confession, and may bring down, the ire of some of the more sanguine members of the order. We are disposed to think, silence will be enjoined upon him in future, as old Fogys are peculiarly distasteful to the know nothings hereabouts.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN CONCORDIA PARISH.—The Concordia Intelligencer, of Friday last, says:

The corn crop is now considered fully made and carried beyond the fear of failure on all our river lands in this vicinity. The late dashing showers have been injurious to the curing of the corn fodder, which has been stripped from the fields.

Cotton bolls were seen to have been opened in this vicinity as early as the 10th inst. An eminent planter of Tenes parish informs us that he shall commence picking the lower and trashy bolls as early as next week.

The number of interments in all the cemeteries of New Orleans for the week ending the 22d inst., amounted to 228, of which 119 were from yellow fever and 8 from cholera.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.

The annual commencement exercises of Centenary College, at Jackson, La. came off on Wednesday last the 25th inst. If we are to judge from the chaste, elegant and mostly well delivered speeches of the Graduating Class, and the report of the examining committee, we should most unhesitatingly say, we have cause to be proud of such an institution in our midst.

We have attended many times before, but this was decidedly the best we have yet witnessed, both in the number of graduates, and the scholastic attainments exhibited in their speeches. Most of these would have done honor to much older heads.

The interest taken in the success of Centenary College, is every year greatly increased, as is evidenced by the immense number of people, who come from a distance to witness commencement. This year the crowd was greater than ever. The number of ladies alone was sufficient to fill the Chapel.

There is a growing disposition on the part of the people of the South to educate their children at home. This is as it should be. As long as we fail to foster, and support southern colleges, by sending our children to the north we cannot expect to have them prosper and take that high grade among the institutions of learning, which is accorded to those which have been longer in existence; this is being felt by the southern people, and now that they see nearly the entire faculty of that old favorite, Yale College, openly avowing themselves abolitionists, and taking an active part in stirring up opposition to southern interests, the feeling will become general throughout the south, and in self-defence, the people will patronize southern colleges.

Centenary College, now prosperous and enjoying the confidence of the public, will come in for a large increase of southern patronage, if conducted as it should be, and as it has been heretofore, with an eye single to the advancement of the student, and the moral and literary character of the Institution.

Its location is one of the most healthy and delightful, that could be selected. Its present faculty are generally educated, industrious, painstaking men; President Miller in particular never tires and we feel confident, no exertions will be wanting on his part, to make the college what its most sanguine friends desire it to be. Success to his efforts, and a long reign of prosperity to the institution.

JACKSON LA., July 23, 1855.

Editor of the Feliciana Democrat.—As the time approaches, when we should know, who are to be the Democratic candidates for the legislature, permit me to suggest the name of your worthy townsman Bythell Haynes, Esq., as one of the candidates of the Democratic party at the ensuing election for the legislature. We all know Mr. Haynes to be a sound and true democrat, such as the times and circumstances demand. We want a man that knows and appreciates the true interest of the people, and dares defend them in the teeth of the double faced know nothing prescriptionists of the day. Many of us in this part of the parish, consider Mr. Haynes the man and feel confident of his election if nominated by the democracy. We hope you will give this a place in the Democrat, and oblige many of the untried.—JACKSON.

A HAPPY RETORT.—At St. Francisville, while Dr. Bard was giving his estimate of what he considered would be the democratic majority in November next, a know nothing cried out: "In a horn!" "In the big end of the horn," replied the speaker, "Horns have two ends my friend."

It is unnecessary to add there was an uproar of applause and laughter.

SECRECY NOT REMOVED IN LOUISIANA.

Although the Know Nothing Convention in Philadelphia resolved that the time had arrived, for that party to remove the veil of secrecy in which their former proceedings had been held, and that in the future they were to act openly and above board, yet the know nothing convention of Louisiana, it is said, refused to adopt a proposition to that effect, urged upon it during its late session in New Orleans. The charm of mystery and the dread of public scrutiny, and the love of political dictation, prevent the rulers of the order in Louisiana from adopting any open, manly, or truly American policy as heretofore practised by all parties in this hitherto happy land.

How often have we been told by members of the order, "that all secrecy and mystery would be thrown aside as soon as circumstances would admit. That the party was too young to encounter open opposition at first. That the child must crawl before it could walk, &c. But this would not long be the case." Still their meetings are held in secret, and in the night time. Why is this? Is the child still too young to walk? Are their principles still undeveloped? Has not their machinery been sufficiently lopped and pruned to meet the public gaze? Do they still require their members to keep every thing in the dark? Are they still bound to submit to the dictation of the order, or not to exercise the rights which freemen, in a free country, possess? Is not the conclusion a legitimate one, "that they love darkness better than light, because their deeds are evil."

Good men, all over the country, of every party, are alarmed at the danger which threatens the peace and quiet of this great nation from these secret political associations, and in noble appeals of reason and argument, are warning the people against them. The well known history of the Jacobin Clubs of France, are too fresh upon their minds, not to awake fearful forebodings from a like cause in this country. Like causes produce like effects everywhere.

RENOUNCING KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The Port Gibson Reveller, of the 19th instant, has several columns of notices of withdrawals from the K. No., all declaring that they were wheedled into the order by false representations, and some saying that they will have nothing more to do with the unholy thing on earth or elsewhere. The Jackson Mississippi says:

Our interior exchanges are crowded with the names of withdrawals from the K. N. lodges. We will transfer them to our columns as time and occasion permit. The current against know nothingism is carrying everything before it. We have never before witnessed such a revulsion in popular sentiment. "Sam" is the dearest koon that ever died.

SPEECH OF THE HON. SAMUEL BARD.

The Hon. Samuel Bard, Democratic nominee for State Superintendent of Public Schools, addressed a small audience, convened on short notice, in the Court house on Saturday last.

Mr. Bard commenced by stating his position as the democratic nominee, and declaring himself a democrat from his youth to the present time, and that he expected to die in the same political faith.

The speaker elaborated at some length upon southern education; expressed himself in favor of southern schools, and southern teachers. He had no objections to educated northern men who came among us to make the south their permanent home, and who by their acts, showed themselves such. He wanted to see them buy property, marry, and settle in the country. But there was a class of northern men, who came among us, simply to make money and leave, and who were imbued with abolition tendencies, that he was opposed to. He spoke of Centenary College in very commendable terms, said it was an honor to the state, and was taking a high rank among the institutions of learning in the south, and vying with much older institutions in other parts of the country. He was in favor of keeping our young men at home, and giving them a southern education, and condemned in strong terms, sending them to the north, where abolition sentiments were instilled into their young minds, by northern men, and northern school books. Southern men were doing themselves great injustice by such a course, and acting prejudicial to the interests of the slaveholding states. Referred to Mr. Calhoun, as high authority in support of his views, who says: "Young men that intended to live in the south should be educated in the south." His sentiments on southern education were sound, and we doubt not met a hearty response from all who heard him.

Mr. Bard then gave his reason why he was a democrat, ever had been, and ever would be. Its nationality, and its sound political doctrine, commended themselves to the support of all who duly appreciated and properly understood their influence. From the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, to the present time, the government had been in the hands of democratic men, and administered upon democratic principles, except about ten years of that time. That our present greatness and prosperity was owing to that fact, and to that party now alone could we look for salvation from a dissolution of the Union, so strongly threatened by the powerful efforts of Abolitionism, free-soilism, and know nothingism north, to carry out their aggressive policy against the institution of slavery. After giving his reasons for being a democrat, he then took up the subject of know nothingism, and gave his reasons why he could not be a "know nothing."

He presented his objections with great force and power, at the same time, that he was respectful to the individual members of the party. He discussed the subject upon principle, and proved clearly and cogently, that it was wrong in principle, in violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and would lead to dangerous results if not put down.—He commented with great severity upon the many platforms of the order, "that their name was legion," showed the way that in all the northern states, know nothingism was synonymous with abolitionism and proved by reference to facts, that all the elections that had taken place in those states, know nothingism, had elevated abolitionists into office.—He judged the tree by its fruits, and was forced to conclude it to be of abolition origin and tendency, north of Mason and Dixon's line. He spoke of it south, had no doubt many good whigs and democrats, had been induced to join the know nothings, thinking they were doing right. Such he wanted to come out and act with the democrats, as their only chance of doing their country service. Those renegade whigs and democrats, that had joined the order with the hope of getting office, he wanted to stay in, as we could do better without, than with them.

His remarks relative to the Louisiana platform were amusing, especially when he referred to that one, that says the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. He acknowledged that he was seeking the office, and had sought the nomination for the purpose of addressing his fellow citizens on the great issue, now agitating the country from one extreme to the other. He compared the third and sixth article of the platform, and showed they were antipodal to each other. What was good in the platform, had been taken from the Georgia, and Louisiana democratic platform and was democratic thunder.

He spoke of the recent election for Chief Justice, and mentioned Judge Merrick's name in flattering terms. Had no doubt from what his friends said of him, he would fill the station with honor. But declared at the same time, the result was not a test of the strength of the democracy in this state. That the democrats had no candidate in the field, and that many democrats had voted for Judge Merrick in preference to Mr. Elgee, who had been known to be an uncompromising whig, and had said more hard things against the democrats, than any man in the state. He gave it as his opinion, the democracy would carry their ticket in the fall, by at least five thousand majority. He said he had been told that on account of his sound southern views on education, he would be elected if the rest of the ticket were defeated. He wanted no such a result in his favor. If the rest of the ticket were defeated, he wanted to be defeated with them. Like the continental Congress, he wanted, "live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish," all to go together.

His remarks were interspersed with some very amusing anecdotes, and upon the whole were received with strong marks of approbation throughout by his small, but attentive audience. Many know nothings were present, and took no exception to anything he said, respecting their doctrines, platforms and men. It is his intention to visit our Parish again before the canvass is over. The democracy of the state have cause to be proud of such a champion in the good cause. If there is a thorough effort made throughout the state, as I am sure there will be, great and powerful reaction will take place by the day of election, and we shall triumphantly elect our whole ticket.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton was received at New Orleans, on the 24th inst. It was from DeWitt county, Texas.

NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Bells have been rung, bon fires lighted, cannons fired, and immense mass meetings held, full of enthusiasm all over the country, in honor of the adoption of the "National" platform by the know nothing convention, recently assembled at Philadelphia.—Loud boasts were made of the glorious "National principles" of that very patriotic assembly, and the old foggy democrats were jeered for having prophesied that the great National know nothing party, like its illustrious predecessor, the whig party, would split upon the slavery question, and with triumph they were cited to the truly American document, as a complete proof of democratic gasconade. But upon examination of the truly national know nothing platform, we were no less surprised at the very wonderful achievement of the new party in being able to make a "National Platform" with fifteen states, than we were mortified at seeing an unholy and un-American attempt to drag the pure principles of religion into the unhallowed arena of political conflict. If this be a national platform made by fifteen states, what we ask, would they call one made by thirty one. Perhaps a "highly intense American" one.

We had hoped that the fifteen state national platform, in which Messrs. Hardy and Bunce represented Louisiana, would have been sufficient, at least for this portion of the great "National" know nothing organization, but we have been sadly disappointed and are now experiencing feelings of disgust, so profound, as to be even unsurpassed by that of the new party itself for the wild hunt after office, at the very impolite but novel amusement of splitting on the platform, already vigorously commenced by the great seceders from the Philadelphia Convention, with our own state pleasantly approving their agreeable pastime by smilingly stepping half way off the unfortunate piece of national mechanism.—We wish them a pleasant time of it.

Our country, the geography informs us, is a great country, and the American party, the know nothing papers tell us, is a great party. It is a great party; it is entirely too big for the country; too big for any platform; they cannot all get on one structure; so the great party has had to make two platforms one for the north, and another for the south, and even Louisiana has had to set up on her own hook and make one for her little feet to dance a political cotillon with the "American" Catholics, into office, and naively coquetting him of foreign birth. And as we look around, we are filled with wonder at the number of "American Parties" now in America!—When we cast our eyes beyond Mason & Dixon's line, there we see Senator Wilson with his American party, and here at home we have counsellor Pike, and his American party. But that which makes it little short of a miracle is, that they are all "National" parties, and all "American," with not a foreign or sectional one among all the assortment.

Now freemen of America, yet who love your whole country; ye, who love the union, when you see these things threatening, as threaten they must, in their bickerings and clashings, the best interests of our republican government, will you lend your aid to a party, whose tendencies are so clearly towards sectional interests, and so adverse to the nobler and higher interests of the republic at large.—In view of these things, [stop and consider, whether the aim and object of the know nothing party is the advancement of sectional or national interests. If sectional, it is your duty to oppose it.

TWO FOR ONE.

In the State Convention of 1852, for remodeling our State Constitution, there was only one Democrat elected from the city of New Orleans, Mr. George Eastis, Jr. He is now figuring as one of the know nothing orators, and is no longer one of us. But to counterbalance his apostasy, we have Mr. St. Paul, and Mr. Proust, two of the most eloquent members of the whig party, elected as such from the Parish and city of New Orleans, to the same convention. There being no longer a whig party, those gentlemen have nobly taken sides with the democracy, and we were pleased to see their names among the Vice Presidents of the great democratic ratification meeting held in the city on the 19th inst.—The ranks of the democracy, are being filled up all over the Union, by the wisest and the best of the old line whigs. Many of them have taken the stump, and are handling "Sam" without mercy. The Hon. James B. Clay, son of the Sage of Ashland, made a powerful speech in Lexington, Kentucky, against know nothingism, and declared his determination to act with the national democracy in future. The Hon. Jas. C. Jones, of Tennessee, Stephens and Toombs of Georgia, Preston of Kentucky, Gholson of Virginia, Kerr of North Carolina, Evans of Maine, and Root of Louisiana, have boldly taken an open part in opposition to the dangerous and unconstitutional doctrines of the exclusive "self-styled American party." These are noble recruits. We receive all such with open arms, and welcome them as co-laborers in the great cause of American liberty, and defenders of the constitution of their country. "Hang out our banner on the outward wall for the cry is still they come." One hundred and forty, in the Parish of Lafourche, have signed a call for a meeting to oppose and render effectual opposition to know nothingism. All whigs but five or six. By November, we predict the greatest re-action that ever took place in any state. Know nothingism has reached its culminating point in Louisiana.

The Governor has issued his proclamation, appointing Monday the 13th of August next, as the day on which an election for Judge of the Second District shall be held, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lea.

Why is it that no election has been ordered for this judicial District.

KNOW NOTHING DECEIT.—A gang of Know Nothing rascals, at the great Democratic meeting in New Orleans, interrupted the speakers, especially Mr. Moise, by all manner of disgraceful noises. But they gained nothing by this, for Mr. M. soon hushed them, by giving them, "as thorough and effective a castigation as a gang of blackguards ever smarted under." The New Orleans press generally, rebuke the actors therein, with the exception of the Crescent. But what else could be expected from that journal?

the ballot box, it is equally just to do it in the business relation, in the social circle, in a Mason's Lodge, and everywhere else. I feel a just pride in my connection with a mystic brotherhood, whose time honored teachings proclaim "temperance, prudence, fortitude and justice," freedom of conscience and brotherhood to all who believe in God, and revering, as I do its beautiful and holy teachings, I shall hesitate by my ballot, to receive into the Temple, "workmen" who I suspect are incapable of illustrating in their lives and character, the beautiful and sublime precepts and truths which the great "master builders" have enjoined upon the "craft" from the days of King Solomon to the present time.

A ROYAL ARCH MASON.

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. B. 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. Je 14

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce W. FERGUS KERNAN, as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for the Seventh Judicial District. Je 16

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. ROBERTS, as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for the Seventh Judicial District. Je 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. Je 17

FOR SHERIFF.

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

We are authorized to announce WILLES W. MOORE, as a candidate for SHERIFF for the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic Nomination. Je 20

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH T. DRAWDY, as a candidate for Assessor of the Parish of East Feliciana. Je 28

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON AND THE URSULINE NUNS.

The Orleansian of the 20th, publishes the following letter written by Mr. Jefferson, in reply to that of the Sisters of St. Ursula, in New Orleans, in relation to the temporalities of that order under the new government which followed the cession of Louisiana. The letter is brief, but does not fail to express the liberal and constitutional views of religious freedom, which are entirely consonant with the profound mind and universal charity of that distinguished statesman. We publish the letter, and would ask attention to the contrast between the unbounded tolerance and charity of Jefferson, and the political sages of this day, who by legislative appointment pay ruffianly and vulgar visits to nunneries, and who, even in Louisiana, the late N. O. platform to the contrary, advocate a similar invasion of those unprotected institutions, by the civil authorities;

"The president of the United States to the Sister Therese de St. Xavier Farjon, Superior, and the Nuns of the Order of St. Ursula at New Orleans.

"I have received, holy sisters, the letter you have written me, wherein you express anxiety for the property vested in your institution by the former government of Louisiana. The principles of the constitution and government of the United States are a sure guarantee to you, that it will be preserved to you sacred and inviolate, and that your institution will be permitted to govern itself according to its own voluntary rules, without interference from the civil authority. Whatever diversity of shade may appear in the religious opinions of our fellow-citizens, the charitable objects of your institution cannot be indifferent to any, and its furtherance of the whole-some purposes of society, by training up the younger members in the way they should go, cannot fail to insure it the patronage of the government it is under. Be assured it will meet all the protection my office will give it.

I salute you, holy sisters, with friendship and respect, (Signed) THOS. JEFFERSON.