

# THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

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## TERMS.

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He can always be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Wm. Sadler, on Brick Row. a 14

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PROMPT attention will be given to the sale of Real Estate and Personal Property within the Parish of East Feliciana. Office, in Clinton. a 14

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april 14

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### FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

**ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES, &c.**  
Ladies and Gentlemen's fine Breast Pins, Ear rings, Finger rings, Studs, Watch keys, Snaps, Gold and silver Pencils, with or without caps, Gold Lockets, Thimbles, German silver Spectacles, Together with a variety of other fine goods, warranted to be the articles for which they are sold.  
The above stock was selected in New York and New Orleans by the subscriber, and is the largest and most superior ever offered in this market.

**CALL AND EXAMINE.**  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY, repaired and warranted.  
His store is on Brick Row, one door north of W. W. Chapman & Co.  
a 14 **WILLIAM SADLER.**

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**R. RIGBY,**  
CONTINUES to carry on the WHEELWRIGHT business in all of its various branches.  
He has on hand a large assortment of superior well seasoned material, and all orders for work will be executed with promptness, and in a workmanlike manner.  
Repairing of all kinds done immediately.  
His shop is immediately opposite the stables of the Union Hotel. a 14

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
I HAVE engaged a competent workman, and will personally see that all wood work done by me is properly ironed. All orders for Blacksmith work will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.  
Buggies, on hand and for sale.  
je 9 **RICHARD RIGBY.**

### R. BOWMAN, COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CLINTON, LA.  
I STILL continue to build all kinds of Pleasure Carriages, on the most approved plan, at the old stand, on the main street, running east from the Public Square.

Thankful for the patronage and public confidence extended, I desire to retain and increase the same, by industry, promptness, fair prices, and good work, which will be guaranteed to stand.

I am fully prepared to furnish at short notice, METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and WOODEN COFFINS, on such terms as will insure me against any charge of extortion, from the unfortunate.  
Personal attention given on all Burial occasions.  
a 28 **R. BOWMAN.**

### Carriages & Buggies made and repaired, BY CHARLES P. JARRETT,

HAVING superior facilities for the prompt and faithful execution of a strictly Carriage and Buggy making and repairing Business, I invite public attention to my establishment. None but finished workmen are in my employ, and no inferior or old fashioned work will be found on hand.  
Arrangements have been made for receiving the best material now in use, for completing every style of running gear, body, painting and trimming, which taste or wealth can desire.  
Designs for Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c. on the latest and most fashionable plans can be seen at my shop. Call and see them.  
An assortment of Northern made Buggies, always on hand.  
All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice to insure neatness and durability. All work warranted, with proper usage.  
My terms are cash, or approved city acceptance.

### FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

I have procured the special and exclusive right of sale, for FISK'S PATENT METALLIC COFFINS, for the Parish of East Feliciana. Any infringement upon my right in the sale of these cases will subject the violator to prosecution. Samuel Decker, is my authorized agent, in Jackson, for the sale of the same.  
Wooden Coffins made to order, and every attention given on Funeral occasions. A fine Hearse always in readiness.  
may 5 **C. P. JARRETT.**

### W. W. CHAPMAN & Co. Importers and Dealers in Hardware,

CUTLERY, IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Trunks, and Plantation SUPPLIES.—CLINTON, LA.  
EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.—CLINTON, LA.  
HAVE a full and complete assortment of every thing in their line. Their old customers and the public in general are requested to call.  
april 8  
SILVER SPOONS, tea and table, just received by je 9 **NAUMAN & STRAUSS.**

## The Feliciana Democrat.

**JAMES B. CLAY, AND "ASHLAND."**—James B. Clay, Esq., son of the late Henry Clay, having been charged by Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, with being the "young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his immortal father, instead of leaving it to be resorted to and gazed on with emotions of reverential awe by the men of future generations," and with having "sold the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling-house, to be converted into walking-sticks," &c., has published a reply, in which he says that instead of being a young man, he is now forty years of age, and that the mansion at Ashland was purchased by him after his father's death, in accordance with a desire he (the father) expressed while living. We quote from his reply, the following in relation to his father and "Ashland":

Knowing that the house would have to be rebuilt, he often said when speaking of it, "it will last my life time." When I left Kentucky to reside near St. Louis, he abandoned the hope of my purchasing it with much regret, expressed in a letter now in my possession. Hearing of his last illness and probably approaching death, I wrote to him—knowing that it would give him more happiness than almost any earthly thing—that I would give up all my prospects in Missouri, and that he might be satisfied that, if I could help it, Ashland should not, in my lifetime at least, pass into the hands of strangers. After my father's death, my mother caused me to be informed that she would have the place sold, with the view to my becoming the purchaser; that the whole place was in a ruinous condition, but that it would make her happy in her lifetime to know that it was not to go out of the family. I returned to Kentucky and purchased it. Finding the dwelling, like most others built fifty odd years ago, in a dilapidated condition, I called on a competent architect to ascertain whether it was a safer residence for my family; it was pronounced to be unsafe, and moreover, that it would tumble down of itself in a very few years. Under these circumstances I determined to rebuild it in a style suitable to my own taste, and not unworthy of my father.

In reference to the charge that he had been selling the beams, &c., he says:

I consider the last charge made in the Journal's editorial as by far the most grave, and if it were true in the sense intended I should feel myself unworthy to possess my father's house, unworthy to be a Kentuckian, and should be willing to fly to some remote corner of the earth to hide my vile and dishonored head. I should, however, in that case as I do now, protest against that license which is not the liberty but the vile and unmanly abuse of the liberty of the press, which can allow an editor or editors to prostitute the columns of a public journal to comments upon the conduct of private men with respect to their private property.

The charge, that I have sold one inch of the old lumber of my father's house, with a view to my private profit, is utterly and unqualifiedly false. I have refused to sell it when informed it was to be used for profit. Much of it has been stolen, and I have been greatly annoyed by persons coming to my place and carrying away whatever they fancied, either from the old house or plants and growing shrubs, without asking the permission of any one. At last it occurred to me that I might put up some of the old lumber, which was useless to me, to a good and worthy use; I determined to have some little articles made, as souvenirs of Ashland, from the old roof tree; that I would cause them to be placed with a friend in Lexington, to be sold, with the understanding with him that the proceeds, after paying the cost of construction, should be devoted to some public charity. I accordingly employed a cabinet maker, himself, as he said, in these hard times, almost an object of charity, to make some boxes; about 140 have been made, and 100 canes, of which some six or eight boxes only have hitherto been sold; I have good hope, however, that the residue will be, and at a profit which may next winter gladden the hearts of some few poor widows and orphans. Except what have been sold of these boxes and canes deposited with Mr. Jno. Wilson for sale, and for the purpose stated, the man who says I have sold one particle of the old timber of my father's house is a liar and a villain, and I, before God, pronounce him to be so.

The Marksville Villager speaking of the Democratic nominations made in that parish says: Our ticket is a strong one, and will receive the support of all true Democrats.

An engine on the Vermont Railroad exploded on the 20th inst, by which accident a number were killed, including the engineer.

## "THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE."

The weekly newspaper, with this title, is published in New Orleans, at two dollars per annum, by a committee of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

We have been in the habit, for some time past, of perusing this able and popular periodical. The editor, the Rev. M. McTycire, is a native of South Carolina, and a graduate of the University of Virginia, established at Charlottesville. He is well versed in classical learning, and in the sciences usually taught at the University. His talents as a writer are developed in the periodical of which he is the editor, and we are happy to learn that of this publication no less than ten thousand copies are circulated every week—a very large number, one would suppose, but not at all surprising to those who are aware of the ability with which it is conducted, and of the interesting and edifying nature of its contents.

One would naturally expect that a paper conducted in such a style and under such auspices, would be superior to the narrow prejudices and un-Christian antipathies which disgrace many of the political and (so called) religious journals of the country; and the Advocate does repudiate Know-Nothingism in pointed terms, as follows:

"The proceedings of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia, were watched by us with interest. Ecclesiastical matters were early introduced. An attempt was made, principally by Southern men, to throw them out. But the 'Catholic test' was affirmed, and finally reaffirmed. 'The Roman Catholic Church' is named distinctly. 'Resistance' to it is propounded among the things credenda and the things agenda. If we read correctly, every Catholic is proscribed. He may be an American—native, good and patriotic; he may stoutly and practically deny the power of the Pope in civil matters as an interference from the ecclesiastical. Yet, for his religion's sake, he is barred 'advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic.' This is a test to which our religious principles and republican instincts, the spirit of our institutions and liberty of conscience, as interpreted by the age, are all opposed. No party holding it, however excellent be other principles held in combination, may expect to pass before the conservative people of the United States, especially of the South.—It cannot budge a step—it cannot stand, with this milestone about its neck."

We derive great satisfaction from the fact that the "Southern Standard," a periodical lately established in this city in the interests of the Roman Catholics, responds to the article of the Christian Advocate in a mild and brotherly tone, expressing a proper appreciation of the manly spirit of toleration and forbearance which actuates the editor of the last named paper. The concord and good feeling here disclosed prevailing in the organs of the professors of two modes of faith hitherto deemed hostile to one another, should put to shame the contrivers of the systematic prosecution which a certain political party are waging against a numerous class of religionists.—Alluding to the Christian Advocate, the Standard says: "This is a paper published by a committee of Methodist ministers, and devoted to the interests of that denomination. We have seen several numbers, and as yet read none of that abuse of Popery, in its columns," &c., &c.

We hail with pleasure this interchange of friendship and kindness between Christians who, whatever differences may exist in their respective creeds, are still and should be brothers in affection and good will.—N. O. Courier.

**HENRY CLAY AGAINST KNOW-NOTHINGISM.**—How do the following liberal and truly American sentiments, delivered by Mr. Clay before the Senate of the United States, correspond with the present prohibitive and intolerant action of the mass of those who were so lately holding him up before the world as a model American Statesman?

"The honest, patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills capacious barns, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But of all the foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the native of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally

part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open heartedness, the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been some times called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt that if the current of emigration were reversed, and from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

## OUR GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS.

The last number of the Onondaga Democrat (German paper) contains another chapter on know nothingism, from which we make a few extracts. Replying to the objections against the Germans for forming exclusive military companies, the editor remarks:

"If the Know Nothings will look back to the days of Washington, they will see that then already existed in Pennsylvania two full regiments composed of Germans by birth, who even had the words of command spoken in German. Were they therefore less liked by the great Washington? On several occasions he spoke in high terms of admiration of their conduct and gallantry, and whenever he met them, he spoke some words in German to them, in order to show how he loved these 'foreigners.'—Conrad Bush, who died in Pompey not long since, aged 102 years, was one of these foreigners, who left the Hessian army and joined the Americans and fought well with them for liberty. He was personally acquainted with Washington and esteemed by him; but when he died, the American papers gave only a meagre notice of the death of this revolutionary foreigner.

"Do the know nothings not know that at the beginning of the revolutionary war Rev. Mr. Muehlenberg, who preached to a Lutheran congregation in Virginia, collected the young men of his flock in a military company, was elected their captain, and marched with them on a Sabbath to the church? Here he ascended the pulpit in full military uniform, took leave of his flock in German, and told them the time had come that every good citizen should fight for his country with the sword and not with the Bible? Did Rev. Captain Muehlenberg with his German company ever dishonor the American flag? Has any German company ever dishonored the flag of their adopted country? The know nothings boast of their forefathers who fought in the revolutionary war; we have also our forefathers whom we can boast of. We have our Steuben, De Kalb, Muehlenberg, and others, but we have no Benedict Arnold. Have the German military companies in any war shown themselves unworthy of the confidence bestowed upon them? Of course they did not burn blue lights in 1812; they did not pray, like Corwin, that the Americans in Mexico might find bloody graves; but they fought well and did not turn traitors. If it had not been for the German and Irish companies the Mexican war would have ended in a little different style. And yet the know nothings want to have such gallant men excluded from the army and navy and the right of citizenship. They set up a fierce howl when President Pierce appointed Thomas Gray a second lieutenant, because this man, who had fought all the battles in Mexico and distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, was by birth an Irishman. Who made the revolutionary troops a military body? Was it not a German officer by the name of Steuben, who left his country and his good salary and joined an almost penniless army only for the sake of liberty. It was by his foreign influence that the army was saved from ruin.

"How contemptible these sneers and assumptions of the Hindoos are! They boast of the merits and virtues of their forefathers, because they cannot show some of their own. They are like the bird which ornamented itself with the feathers of other birds that its own ugliness should not be seen."

**PROMINENT WHIGS OF GEORGIA OPPOSED TO KNOW-NOTHINGISM.**—The following prominent Whigs of this State are understood to be strongly opposed to Know-Nothingism: Hon. Robert Toombs, Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. C. J. Jenkins, Hon. Wm. Cumming, Hon. Linton Stephens, Hon. J. Thomas, Major I. L. Harris, Rev. Wm. Mosely, Dr. T. Jones. We have no doubt there are others, whose position is not known. We can add, every prominent man in Georgia is opposed to the K. N.'s.