

who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it ostracises all those born in a foreign land, draws into its coils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them at the bidding of their masters to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oath of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State opposed to this organization, are hereby requested to publish the foregoing.

B. P. BILL, President.

DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.

CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.

(In addition, there are the names of sixty seven signers.)

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 THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce J. SMYLLIE MONTGOMERY, as a candidate for the State Legislature, subject to a Democratic nomination.

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. Jy 16

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. ROBERTS, as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for the Seventh Judicial District. Jy 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 7

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN SCOTT, as a candidate for SHERIFF of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a Democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE C. COMSTOCK, as a candidate for SHERIFF, for the Parish of East Feliciana. Jy 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. Jy 20

FOR ASSESSOR.

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

FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS L. MCGHEE, as a candidate for the office of CORONER, of the Parish of East Feliciana.

FOR CONSTABLE.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES SEAMAN, as a candidate for Constable, in the Fifth Ward. Jy 11

Mr. Editor.—At the request of his many friends, Mr. J. WARREN TAYLOR, has consented to become a candidate to represent East Feliciana in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic nomination.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—We are informed that Democratic nominations will be held on the third of Sept. next for the purpose of selecting Parish officers. Several names having been mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the legislature, among the most prominent, we notice that of George H. Jones. In our opinion, no one is more worthy, or could more completely concentrate the democratic strength of the parish. Mr. Jones has always been known as a warm and able advocate of democratic principles, and in the present contest between prescription and true republicanism, he has taken more than ordinary interest. We are assured that if nominated, he will use every honorable means to secure the success of the Democratic ticket.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, August 18, 1855.

FOR JUDGE—SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CYRUS RATLIFF.

ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central committee for the Parish of East Feliciana; Resolved, That the 3d day of September next was fixed upon as the day to make nominations of candidates, by the democratic party for the Legislature and parish officers, as follows—MONDAY the 3d of September next, being the day for the election of judge. The democrats, voting at the different precincts on that day, are requested to deposit their ballots for their choice of candidates for Legislature, Sheriff, Clerk, Assessor, and Coroner, with a Committee of three democrats who are appointed to attend each precinct to receive their votes and to make a true return of the same, with the list of voters, to the Central Committee on Tuesday, the following day, at Clinton.

The following committees are appointed for each precinct who are earnestly requested to attend the same for the discharge of the duties above named—(viz.) Ward No. 1. Dr. J. W. Jones, W. W. Munson, J. A. Harbour.

- 2. B. M. G. Brown, Henry Clark, W. G. Kent. 3. J. W. Taylor, C. McVea, C. N. Gibbons. 4. Saml. Dubose, Josiah Benton, Dr. Romane. 5. Wm. H. O'Reilly, Geo. H. Packwood, Rich'd Drehr. 6. Irwin Brown, O. G. Edwards, Wm. Offat. 7. J. B. Jackson, W. Rourke, Willis Rowley. 8. W. M. Jourdan, Evans Dunn, Tim. Rogers.

On motion, the above committees were also appointed to act as vigilant committees for their respective Wards.

EDWD. DELONY, Chairman.

I. N. LEMON, Secretary.

Democratic Club Meeting.

To convene this evening at early candle light, at their Club Room, (Harris' Ware House.) Democrats attend.

For late northern papers, we are indebted to A. Levi, now at the north, purchasing fall and winter supplies of staple goods, &c.

The Feliciana Springs.

The water of these springs has lately been examined by Dr. J. S. Taylor, of this place, who pronounced one to be chalybeate, the other highly impregnated with sulphur. Their medicinal qualities are undoubted. A number of ladies and gentlemen are now testing their beneficial effects, and speak in high terms of the advantage they have derived from the use of the water. Mr. Elsinhine Jackson, to whom they belong, has fitted them up very neatly, and has prepared his house for the accommodation of boarders. He has a fine two story brick residence with large, spacious bed rooms. His fare is the best the country can afford. His charges very moderate. The distance from Clinton about six miles, and a fine carriage road all the way. Those who are seeking health would do well to visit these springs and give the water a trial. Success to the proprietor.

The Elections.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The democrats have elected five, and the know nothings three members to Congress. The popular vote, shows a democratic majority of nearly nine thousand.

TEXAS.—The returns as far as received, show large and increased democratic majorities.

KENTUCKY.—Returns from ninety-three counties, give Morehead a majority of 7,039.—There are thirteen counties to be heard from, which will reduce this majority.

TENNESSEE.—Johnson's majority for Governor, is over two thousand. Six know nothings and four democrats have been elected to Congress.

ALABAMA.—The democratic candidate for Governor has been elected by upwards of 10,000 majority.

Fred. Douglas.

This notorious personage may call himself a democrat. The New Orleans Bee may effect to believe it, and the editors of the American Patriot may wonder at the revelation, yet it would be difficult to make any one in their senses really to believe it. There are many persons hereabouts that claim to be democrats, whose conduct proves them to be most active opponents to the democratic party. In this sense Fred. Douglas may call himself a democrat. We judge people by their acts, not by their profession.

We publish today the proceedings of three know nothing councils in New Orleans, and one in the Parish of Bienville, repudiating the action of the late state convention, which published a platform dissenting from the 8th article of the Philadelphia platform with regard to its "application to American Catholics."—Thus we see the know nothings are not united as a party even in the state of Louisiana, much less in the whole Union. If the preservation of the Union depended upon the know nothings as a national party, it would not survive the next Presidential election.

A Word in Reply.

L, in the Patriot of the 4th inst., attempts an answer to certain charges, or objections, which he says have been preferred against the "American Party," or know nothing organization. He is sorely annoyed at the hard names, by which know nothingism is spoken of all over the country by democrats, and especially does he take to heart the terms used in the democratic resolutions of this parish.—L. should remember before making such a complaint, that the democrats have used no worse language, when speaking of the order or its principles, than have been used by distinguished whigs, all over the country, and by know nothings themselves who have become disgusted and have withdrawn their connection from the party. A whole council in the state of Connecticut, numbering 81 persons, came out at one time, and published an address to the people of that state, in which they speak in the severest terms of the order. Great numbers, from Maine to Texas, have done the same thing, and all agree in what they say respecting its unconstitutionality, its conspiracy against the rights of our naturalized, and Catholic citizens, and the despotic manner in which the proceedings of the order, is conducted in taking away the right of independent private judgment in political matters. L. thinks that because many good men are in the order, it should shield it from such charges. This fact should convince every one that there is no danger to the country, or to its institutions from know nothingism. We do not deny that many good and patriotic men have joined, some from mistaken views, of the spirit and principles of our government, and some from interested ones. It does not follow that know nothingism is right, because good men belong to it. Love of power and place, has seduced many a worthy man from the path of duty in by-gone days, and we presume human nature is still the same now. Man is still liable to err, from judgment, as well as from self interest. It is natural that our late whig brethren should side with any party, that promised to overthrow the democratic party. As a general rule, they would as naturally glide into know nothingism, as water would be, to seek its own level. The reason is obvious. Opposition to the democratic party has ever characterized the whig party, and its members naturally fall in, and fill up the ranks of any other party, that may be started with any fair hope of success. But not so, generally, with democrats who have joined. They do so, either from mistaken notions of duty, or because they expect their interests to be promoted in some way by it. Some have joined from the novelty and mystery of the thing,—curiosity has led them into it, many no doubt believed that it was a great reform party, that would do great good, by having no one, but the pure and upright to hold office, and in many other ways, prevent and lop off the evils, which exist in society, and are found sometimes in high places in the government. It is time all such should begin to see their mistake. L. was once a democrat, and charges some hard things upon the party now, which if true, he should have left it for then, and not to have waited for a new party, that promised to be very popular to spring up before he could do so. His motives may be questioned now, which could not have been done, under different circumstances. L. no doubt, remembers the fact, that most of those, who have heretofore left the democratic party, boldly asserted that it was because the democratic party that had changed. That they themselves stood, where they always stood. This may be the case with our friend L. Men change often, but principles are externally the same. The history of the democratic party is not hid under a bushel, but a lighted candle set on a hill; it is written and seen broad cast through the land, so that all may see it. There is no mistaking what its principles are. They were clearly embodied in Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural address, and every year since, they have undergone a thorough investigation through the public prints. Every national and state democratic convention, embodies them in their platforms, and if our friend L. will take the trouble to examine into the matter, he will find, that among the cardinal doctrines always maintained by the democratic party, was the right of foreigners to come to this country and become citizens, and the right of every one to worship God, according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to be under no political disability therefor. These things L. must have known when he acted with the democratic party, and we trust he will pardon us for reminding him of the past.

The deaths from Yellow Fever in New Orleans, for the week ending August 23th, were 293.

We have showers almost daily, planters are busy picking "the staple" monarch of the money market, and the gin is preparing to issue this great southern currency.

Natives and Foreigners for Office.

The doctrine of the Native American party is, that our political institutions are safest in the hands of those who are born on the soil—that natives of the land and natives only shall be called to administer the functions of our Government.—American Patriot.

This is one of the specious sophisms, proclaimed as an established truth by the know nothings, as one of the fundamental principles of their order, and one which they suppose cannot be gainsaid.

Let us complete the syllogism:

Our political institutions are safest in the hands of those who are born on the soil.

Negro slaves and Indians are born upon the soil.

Therefore, our political institutions are safest in the hands of negro slaves and Indians, and therefore negro slaves and Indians only shall be called to administer the functions of our government.

To this doctrine we cannot give our consent. Birth place gives no superior guarantee for fitness, honesty, capacity, or intelligence; if it did, slaves and indians should stand upon the same basis with the white citizen.

Why, we ask, have the know nothings assumed that our political institutions are "safest" in the hands of "themselves?" It must be that they suppose that the naturalized citizen is either incompetent or if competent, that he is dishonest. Because it is the only the one or the other of these, that ought to exclude him.—But is the naturalized citizen incompetent or dishonest, let the characters of Roselius, Rost, Soule and Benjamin, furnish the reply. Have our "political institutions" been rendered less safe because these distinguished men have been chosen to office? Such cannot for a moment be pretended. When no distinction is made between the native and naturalized citizen, but each in common has been placed in office, qualified by his talents, fitness and capacity, will it be contended that our political institutions are "less safe" than if wholly in the hands of know nothings? When naturalized citizens held places in our judiciary, in our legislature, and in our constitutional conventions, we emphatically deny that our "political institutions" were then less safe, than they would have been in the hands of native born Americans.

But this doctrine of the know nothings is not only inexpedient, illiberal, selfish, and unjust, but is also anti-republican in its nature.—What is the foundation principle of our republican government? Why, that all citizens are free and equal. Now the doctrine of the know nothings destroys the equality of citizens, creating two classes, a patrician and a plebeian class, one that can, and the other that cannot hold office. It makes no difference when the principle is enforced, whether at the ballot box by the voter, or in the statute book by the legislature, it is equal in opposition to the fundamental principle of our republic, that all citizens are free and equal.

Some weeks since, we published a communication over the signature of a "Member of the Jury," exposing the conduct of the know nothing members of that body. Last week's Patriot, contains, not a reply to that article, but a diatribe of more than a column, personally directed against ourselves.

It requires but few words from us in answer. If we did receive any extra compensation for Parish printing, in 1848, we have no recollection of it, and as we have no access to the record, and the files of the papers for that year, have been taken from the Clerk's office, we cannot at this time speak positively on this point.

When we made application for remuneration for publishing the proceedings of 1848-9, it was at the suggestion of a prominent member of the Jury. But, mark, the contrast. That Jury, composed of a majority of democrats, refused to make any allowance therefor.

We never offered to do the printing of the Police Jury gratuitously, nor were we present when the subject was discussed. At the first meeting, one of the members made the proposition for the purpose of ascertaining to what depths know-nothingism could descend. After the publishing had been awarded to us, we declined, for reasons already given to the public by "a member." Had we published the proceedings, we would have been amply remunerated from private sources. Of the action of the second meeting of the Police Jury, we had no knowledge, until after the adjournment thereof. Spectator's personal attack upon us is but a sorry apology for the doings of his know nothing employers.

Intimidation.

Attempts are already being made to intimidate young men who have withdrawn from the know nothing clans, and those about withdrawing, with the view, doubtless of securing their votes, by impressing them with the belief that they are not yet freemen, and still bound by illegal oaths to vote as they are commanded, or

to be denounced as perjured, throughout the clans. Let the honest and independent freeman pay no heed to these threats, but have them given to the public and exposed, as they deserve to be, and they will not be apt to be troubled by such threats any more.

Avoyelles,—“All right.”

A letter from Avoyelles, dated Markaville, Aug. 10th, says—"We are stronger than we have been for seven years; we will give a democratic majority in this parish of one hundred and fifty; some believe that we will give over 300. This I think is hardly probable; the truth is, we are in a prosperous condition; we have the true principles on our side; they can boast of no principles whatever, but prescription, and civil and religious intolerance; our party is the same with the same principles in every state of the Union. They have combined, in their various platforms, every incongruous ism from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grand and from the jarring materials of which they are composed, they blow up and have to refit about every month. But enough, all is right here."

CLINTON BRANCH RAIL ROAD MEETING.

According to previous notice the friends of the contemplated Branch Railroad to be constructed from Clinton to some convenient point on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, convened at the Court House, in the town of Clinton, on Saturday, Aug. 11th 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The meeting was quite large for the occasion, and was represented by citizens from all parts of this parish, St. Helena, and adjoining counties of Mississippi.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Skipwith, whereupon Hon. F. H. HATCH, of St. Helena, was called to the chair, and ISAAC N. LEMON, appointed Secretary. Upon taking the chair Mr. Hatch made some very appropriate remarks, stating the deep interest manifested by the citizens of his parish in this great movement.

Mr. Wright then read the proceedings of a railroad meeting held in Greensburg, on the 8th inst. viz:

At a meeting of the citizens of the parish of St. Helena, held in the Court House in the town of Greensburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of August, 1855, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet and confer with the citizens of the parish of East Feliciana, in the town of Clinton, on Saturday, the 11th inst., relative to the construction of a railroad from said town of Clinton to the most convenient point on the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad. Cade D. Strickland, Jr., was appointed President, and John H. Pipes and John Bickham, Secretaries.

When F. H. Hatch, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That inasmuch as it is the first duty and the first necessity of civilization to open roads and increase the facilities of intercommunication, and experience having proved that railroads wherever they have been established, are the safest, speediest and cheapest mode of conveyance, and that they invariably enhance the value of property, and give healthful impetus to the industrial pursuits and refinements of civilized life; that it is the interest of every community to lend all possible aid and encouragement for the construction of such works of internal improvement.

Resolved, That the citizens of St. Helena view with profound interest the efforts now being made to construct a Branch Railroad from Clinton by the most eligible route to some point on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, in the parish of St. Helena.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be and he hereby authorized to appoint thirty delegates to attend the meeting of our fellow citizens of the parish of East Feliciana, at Clinton, on Saturday the 11th inst., with instructions to co-operate with them for the purpose of carrying out the object proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Whereupon the President appointed the following delegates, to-wit:

- F. H. Hatch, J. H. Wright, Ashford Addison, J. T. Spencer, P. H. Kemp, Wm. Wheat, Wilford Williams, Sam'l Harrel, Wm. Dennis, Jr., Sam'l Davis, Jas. A. Williams, John Burton, G. W. Womac, Simpson Hutchinson, M. M. Collins, Elisha Speller, John Coker, S. A. Brady, W. W. Carter, Abraham Womack, Jr., Peter G. Quinn, Sam'l S. Nettles, B. Pipkin, W. A. Carter, Thos. Spiller, Mr. B. F. Taylor, N. Amacker.

On motion of J. H. Wright, it was Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Clinton papers for publication. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

CADE D. STRICKLAND, Jr., President.

JOHN BICKHAM, Secretary.

Mr. Wright then made some appropriate remarks on the subject.

James O. Fuqua, Esq., then addressed the meeting in a very able and substantial manner, which was received with general approbation.

Mr. Hardesty offered the following—

Resolved, That the President appoint a joint committee of four from each parish to examine the project of a charter proposed for submission to this meeting and that they report at 3 o'clock p. m.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution the President appointed—

- Hon. F. Hardesty, H. Skipwith, Thos. H. W. Baynard, and Irwin Brown—East Feliciana—Wilford Williams, Isaac H. Wright, Samuel Davis and James T. Williams—St. Helena—Committee to report Charter.

On motion the President and Secretary of the meeting were added to the above committee.

The meeting then adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

At 3 o'clock, p. m. the meeting reorganized; when Mr. Hardesty presented the (Charter) report of the committee which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Skipwith then moved that the President appoint a committee on publication, recording, &c. In conformity with the motion the President appointed—

- Isaac N. Lemon, Thos. H. W. Baynard,