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.

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. Ronane.
5. Wm. H. O'Reiley, Geo. H. Packwood, Rich'd Drehr.
6. Irwin Brown, O. G. Edwards, Wm. Offut.
7. J. R. Jackson, W. Rourk,, 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.*

Announcements.

For the November Election.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

☞We are authorized to announce J. SMYLIE 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. je 16

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN M. ROBERTS, as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for he 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. jy7

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. je 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. je 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 authorised to announce CHARLES SEAMAN, as a candidate for Constable, in the Fifth Ward. aug 11

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce BYTHELL HAYNES, Esqr. as a candidate for the State Legislature, subject to the Democratic nomination. MANY FRIENDS.

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 proscription 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.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, September 1, 1855.

FOR JUDGE—SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CYRUS RATLIFF.

ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1855.

Religious Notice.

In consequence of the fears entertained of a visitation of the yellow fever, it will be impossible to hold the quarterly meeting for this station on the first Sunday in September, as previously announced. It has therefore been thought best and decided to hold it at Olive Branch at the same time.

Liberty and Holmesville papers please copy.

a23 J. J. WHEAT,

HEALTH OF CLINTON.—Up to the hour of going to press, the town remains healthy. No case of yellow fever, and scarcely any other sicknesses.

NEW ORLEANS.—The deaths from Yellow fever for the week ending the 26th ult. were 357. This shows a decrease of 47 from the week previous.

BATON ROUGE.—There is a slight improvement in the health of the town.

PORT HUDSON.—The Fever is raging with some violence at this place. There have been several deaths, and we learn from private sources, that there are a number of new cases.

Yellow Fever.

Between the 20th and last of September, 1853, the yellow fever made its appearance here, and by the first of October, was in full blast.

Now is the time to guard against it. There are two points in connection with this place, where the disease is at this time prevailing with severity, perhaps as much so as in '53. Although it is not so bad in New Orleans as then, yet it has spread out in different parts of the country along the river.

That the atmosphere in Clinton, is not so favorable to the disease now, as in '53, is no good reason why the strictest regulations should not be observed. Cases of disease brought to this place, or cases occurring in town, of persons who had contracted it in other places, will re-act upon or add increased infection to whatever atmospherical pre-disposition there may already exist, and cause the disease to spread among us.

The quarantine regulations, therefore, should be most strictly enforced, and persons, who may be relied upon, should be appointed to carry them out, in a wise and judicious manner. Instead of turning up the mud and filth of the town, and letting out upon the atmosphere, at this particular time, the confined and putrid gases which have been generated there, during the last summer, the better plan will be, to scatter lime freely over such places, and let them rest for the present. Let all back yards be also well covered with the same article.

Condemned.

That emphatic and decisive word, CONDEMNATION, stands in broad and glaring letters on the front of know nothingism in the south. It was a bold and daring stratagem of the northern abolitionists, to divide and break down the united democracy of the south, which stood as a rampart against them, in sending this organized ISM of vile oaths and tests, by means of secret emissaries, amidst the people of the south, to mislead and divert the unsuspecting, by exciting their prejudices and passions against catholics and foreigners. while they were to profit by the real design in uniting their northern know nothing clans in solid phalanx against the rights and dearest interests of that south, which they were to overrun and break down by this dark and treacherous ISM. But the true *natives of the south*, were too wide awake for the *natives of the north*, and utter condemnation is the just and righteous fate of this attempted imposition and outrage upon southern honesty, feeling, and intelligence.

In old Virginia, the land of Washington, and Jefferson, it was overwhelmed, scoffed and hooted from the sacred soil, In old North Carolina, the birth place, and honored home of Nathaniel Macon, and where the first Declaration of Independence was originated, it has been hurled back with contempt, and spurned from her borders by TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY; in Tennessee, where still lives the spirit of the noble old Hero, it can find no abiding place; in glorious Alabama, THE LAND OF REST, where lie the ashes of Wm. R. King, and William Smith, TWELVE THOUSAND MAJORITY, of *true* Americans declare that it shall not desecrate her noble soil; in Texas, the brave lone star state, won to liberty by southern blood, annexed to our glorious constellation by southern rights, and democratic policy, it has not dared to make its appearance in day light, and its foot prints are as scarce as those of its native predecessors, the Camanches.

In Kentucky alone, where a Prentice is now the ruling spirit, and a Cassius M. Clay, with his clan of Abolition preachers, are permitted and encouraged in making abolition speeches throughout the country, it has barely found a temporary resting place. There it has held on by a frail tenure, and thinks itself safe because it has Abolition know nothing Ohio at its back. But the spirit of her illustrious dead, will rise against it, ere the ides of '56, and drive it with its bloody train from her hospitable and honored soil.

Thus stands the count so far. Georgia is soon to speak, but already is its condemnation sealed in the Empire state of the south, by 12,000 majority. Mark it. Maryland will put it under her foot; Mississippi will sweep it from her borders as with a hurricane. In our Louisiana there is not sugar enough to make it palatable to her people. It is dregged with too much of New England bitterness, abolition and treason, ever to be sweetened, or made a political beverage, at all palatable to the tastes of the true sons of Louisiana; *five thousand* majority of her freemen will drive it from the noble state which was acquired by the illustrious Jefferson, and thereby pay a glorious respect and honor to his memory.

Thus is this foul NORTHERN ISM, indignantly repudiated and condemned by the true men of the south and driven back to its putrid dens in New England, and the north, where Abolitionism alone constitutes its life and being, and where abolitionists only pay it honor and reverence. There let it live and die, and there let it be buried in its native and befitting resting place.

The Know Nothing Speeches delivered at the Barbacue, on the 25th ult.

We attended the know nothing barbecue on Saturday last, near Esq. J. L. Delee's, and listened with respectful attention to the speakers. The dinner was excellent, and every one present, both ladies and gentlemen, enjoyed it to their heart's content.

The first speaker was Col. W. J. A. Roberts. His speech was a re-hash of the one he delivered in the Court house, about three weeks ago. He was peculiarly savage upon the Feliciana Democrat, and four or five democrats, who conduct that paper, and who, he was pleased to style, demagogues, that ruled and governed the democratic party of East Feliciana. If endeavoring to enlighten the public mind, by fair reasoning, and argument on the various isms that are now undergoing investigation throughout the length and breadth of our country, then do we plead guilty. It is our aim to discuss know nothingism in all its phases, and to expose it in all its bearings, in fair, open, and respectful language. This may make us demagogues in the eyes of Col. W. J. A. Roberts. Be it so. We glory in it. The speaker paid but a very poor compliment to the intelligence, and firmness of the democracy of this parish, when he asserts that they are under the rule of any one, much less a set of demagogues. If Col. Roberts was as clear of the charge of being a demagogue, as the gentlemen to whom he referred, it would probably have some effect. But he is known too well in East Feliciana. His speech as a mental effort, was very fair, but his arguments and facts, we demur to throughout. As the other speakers made the same points, we shall pass on to them.

Col. Beale, K. N. nominee for Secretary of State was next introduced to the audience.—He gave a history of his own conduct in relation to the past, and his present connection with the know nothing party, which, doubtless was satisfactory to him, but was not so to many, if not most of his hearers. He, and Col. Roberts, both charged the old whig and democratic parties, with being so corrupt, that the country was fast sinking into the worst kind of a despotism, and that this new American party had been established by the good, the honest, and sound thinking men of both the old parties. All this corruption grew out of pandering to the foreign influence, since the questions of national interest that once divided these parties had been settled. Col. Beale forgot to tell the audience that these questions had all been settled in favor of the democratic party, and he and Col. Roberts, both forgot to tell them that they labored in 1852, to convince the people that the democratic party was right, and the only true national party then in the country. They were then no doubt as honest, and earnest then as now. But both said, for the last twenty-five or thirty years, those things had been so. Then why did they act with a party they knew to be corrupt.—Strange things will happen, and so it is with these two gentlemen. Being renegades from the democratic party, in order to justify their own conduct, they seek to defame, and denounce the party to which they formerly belonged.—This has ever been the case in days that are past, it will be so to the end of time. Those that forsake the democratic party, lay all the blame at the door of the party. They never err themselves. They are too pure for that.

The last and ablest speaker was Col. Christy of New Orleans. He spoke after dinner. We thought it bad policy on the part of the managers to put their best speaker off to the last, when every body was tired, and the day likely to be rainy. But of this, we have no right to complain, yet, as a matter of courtesy, strangers should have been first served. Such is our judgment.

The Col. told the audience that he had not come there to convince those who were already on his side, but he came to instruct and persuade those who were upon the fence. He said he had been a native American for the last forty years. That he was an old soldier in the cause, and could speak from the book. He was President of the first native American organization that had ever been formed in the United States. He seemed to speak as by one having authority.

After the exordium, he branched out against the nominees of the democratic party. He spoke respectfully of Gen. Wickliffe, but pitched into Mr. Moise like a thousand of brick.—He denounced his speech as a lie, and him as a contemptible little Jew. This we think in very bad taste, and should never have fallen from one so old, and experienced, as he is known to be. No one should know better than Col. Christy, that Mr. Moise is a man of high-toned, chivalrous bearing, and has won his way to distinction, by the force of his intellect, his habits of industry his bland manners, and dignified deportment, in all the walks of life. He has held high and responsible stations, both under the state and general government, and presided for several years, with great success, over the house of Representatives of Louisiana. Is such a man, likely to be amenable to the charge of lying, or of being contemptible? We think Col. Christy did himself more harm than he did Mr. Moise, by such uncalled-for accusations. Mr. Moise we hope to have the pleasure of seeing in East Feliciana before the election, and of hearing him speak to the good people of this parish in his own behalf, and in behalf of the democratic party of Louisiana, Unless we are much deceived, he will convince the people that he is neither contemptible, or guilty of asserting a falsehood upon the know nothings, but on the contrary, that he is capable of telling what know nothingism is, in as clear, truthful and unmistakable terms as any man they ever heard. He makes his impression wherever he goes. Should Col. Christy ever meet him in debate, he will consider him no mean adversary, we are perfectly sure. He may treat him with contempt behind his back, but he will never do so to his face. He next spoke of Mr. Signr, as one of the big guns of the party, attempted to answer what he stated to be one of his arguments, said he should be at Bayou Tunica on Monday next, when he should have a fair opportunity of meeting him face to face. He will a meet a man, "that is every worthy of his steel."

Like the two gentlemen that had preceded him, he accused both the old parties with being full of corruption, and carrying the government to a despotism, and the country to ruin, as fast as time could move, until this new American party sprung up to stay its progress, &c., &c. When we see a gentleman like Col Christy, grown grey in the cause of whiggery, all at once turn round and accuse that party with corruption, it does appear to our mind that all was not right with him in his former course.—If the whig party was so corrupt, why did he support it? How did many of the old whig fathers feel under such a charge as this? Did they think they were supporting a bad cause, or corrupt party, when they were using all their energies to carry the day for the whig party in days gone by? We have too much respect for them to believe for a moment, they would lend their aid to such unholy ends.—Two years ago, they believed the whigs, were both honest and right in their efforts, and sound and correct in their principles. They acted with them from conviction of duty, that they were serving their country, and best promoting its interests, by opposing the democratic party whose principles and measures, were different from the whigs. Both the whigs and democrats, thought each other in error, but they believed it was an honest difference of opinion, and could well tolerate it, as long as they were left free to combat it, with truth. Reason, argument, and a free press, free speech, and an open field for debate, was all they desired.—Was there any corruption in all this? We confess we are unable to see it; but, on the contrary, it was the very life, and health of the body politic. It was a healthful exercise of the public mind, and led to investigation and study. It kept up vigilance and informed the people. It was a wholesome check upon extravagance, and a great stimulus to correct conduct on the part of the party in power.—To be watched and exposed by the opposite party, was a great security against corruption. It was right to have two parties—when both were national.

Col Christy spoke of himself, and his own political history, very often as he proceeded. He was generally the *hero* of his own stories. He told several amusing ones, respecting himself and the Irish. He said he was attacked by *one hundred and fifty* at one time at an election, on Galveston Island when he was unarmed, but scared them all by making them believe he was armed, and would kill the first man that should molest him. At another time, in Cincinnati, during the canvass of 1840, he was attacked by about five thousand Irish at once, but put them to flight, by a similar process.—We do not wish to question Col. Christy's veracity in the least, for we have a high respect for his character as a gentleman, but we must be permitted to say that we think his excited imagination, at the time, must have deceived him to some extent. His fears conjured up "ghosts, gobbins, and chimeras dire," when perhaps no harm was intended him. If so large a number had really intended him any bodily harm, they would hardly have desisted, when opposed by such a small show of resistance, unless we attribute it to their generous appreciation of his bravery. The Irish are known to be both brave and generous, and will fight an enemy as soon as they are ready to forgive a foe, who shows himself to be a true man. We are sure, if we were attacked by such fearful odds, that like the Texian, "we should not run, but we should be found doing some very *tall walking*."

There was apparently, a pre-determined effort on the part of all the speakers, to make out that the democratic party accused the know nothings south of being abolitionists. It is an easy matter for public speakers, to misrepresent their opponents, in order that they may have cause of complaint, and have a loop upon which to hang an argument. That such was the case on this instance we are fully persuaded. The know nothings of the south have never been accused of being abolitionists, and the speaker knew better. The democrats have accused the know nothings north of being abolitionists, and certainly very correctly, as the disruption of the K. N. Philadelphia convention, most conclusively proves, and as was admitted by them upon the stand to prove their own freedom from the charge, which no body but themselves had made.

Col. Christy said the know nothing party had nothing to do with any question at present but the repeal of the naturalization laws.—This done, when our delegation got to Congress they could fall back upon the issues, and into their old lines, &c. Strange doctrine, this, coming from a southern man. He calls the question of slavery and every other subject, that may come before Congress, in which our dearest rights may be involved, and the very existence of the union itself threatened, side issues, not to be taken into the account. Every thing else is to be lost sight of, but this one question of repeal. All our woes, and our troubles arise from the emigration of foreigners to this country, and it must be stopped. Foreign influence is the dread, and foreign votes the evil, that must be put down. This is the theme of all! Put down foreign influence! let "Americans rule America." If it were not, that that issue is made by men of talents, and seeming earnestness, we should almost believe them jesting. We have been more than three quarters of a century living under our present constitution and laws, and foreigners have been coming all the time, and our country has been growing in prosperity, in intelligence, and national importance, with greater strides than any government or nation ever did before, and not a single injury has resulted from it. So far from injury, great good has resulted. It was the policy adopted by Washington, Jefferson, and the fathers of the republic. Adopted, not for the present, but for all future time, it was a great principle, and will be as correct, a thousand years hence, as when it was first adopted and proclaimed in the declaration of our independence. Principle and policy both combined, in the establishment and promulgation of our naturalization laws. Nearly eighty years experience, has proven they were both necessary and proper, when first enacted, and reason and justice, demonstrate their wisdom, past, present, and future. For any violation of these laws, by foreigners not entitled to vote, those engaged in getting them to do so, were more to blame, than they. Col. Beale must think the people very green indeed if he thinks they can be made to credit his assertion, that "foreigners have been marched by hundreds as soon as they were landed from emigrant ships, to the polls, to vote." The thing is preposterous and absurd, as the opposite party would prevent it, should it ever be attempted. We do not believe a word of it, and think the Col. himself would receive such a story with a good many allowances, for error, prejudice, and misrepresentation. So much for the know nothing barbecue, and the speeches of the three Col's.

We have attempted to present their arguments fairly and hope we have not misrepresented them. We always aim to be respectful to our opponents, as nothing is ever gained by abuse or misrepresentation. H.

The Ball Rolling. Truth and Right will Prevail.

All over the State, the secret organization is falling to pieces, from its own inherent corruptions; men, in all sections, who had been deceived and misled into its secret and midnight conclaves, are openly denouncing and repudiating it, and withdrawing from its corrupt and tyrannical influence. They have tried it, and they all speak in the same language about it.

At the anti-Know Nothing barbecue, held in Thibodaux, Mr. Bush, addressing the members of the secret association, said in substance:

"I have been one of yours; I am, therefore, bound by an oath and precluded from discussing any thing but the documents and facts which you have been pleased to make public. But you know there is something else which I cannot mention; and if, as you assert, all your secrets are commendable and can challenge public scrutiny, then release me from my obligation and let me speak out. I defy you to grant me that privilege."

Such is the *secret tyranny* which characterizes the proceedings and conduct of this organization, which if exposed to day light, would meet the frowns and indignation of every just, and enlightened citizen; Mr. Bush is a distinguished gentleman, and belonged to the whig party, that was.

In all the upper part of the state, the democrats and many whigs who had been enticed