

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 PARISH TICKET.

STATE LEGISLATURE. BYTHELL HAYNES, GEO. H. JONES. CLERK. WM. PATTERSON. SHERIFF. W. W. MOORE. ASSESSOR. JOSEPH SRAWDY. CORONER. THOS. L. MCGHEE.

Announcements.

For the November Election. FOR MAGISTRATES—FIFTH WARD. The undersigned is a candidate for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, for the Fifth Ward. G. W. REESE. We are authorized to announce HENRY HAWFORD, as a candidate for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, for the Fifth Ward. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY. We are authorized to announce W. FERGUS KERNAN, as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY for the Seventh Judicial District. FOR CONSTABLE. We are authorized to announce CHARLES SEAMAN, as a candidate for Constable, in the Fifth Ward.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB. THIS CLUB meets every SATURDAY EVENING, at their Club Room, on the West side of the Public Square, at early candle lighting. On which occasions, democratic addresses will be delivered. G. W. MUNDAY, President. ISAAC N. LEMON, Secretary.

NOTICE. THE house of the undersigned will be closed on Thursday, 13th; Friday, 14th; and Saturday, 22d instant, on account of these being holidays. A. LEVI, BLOOM & Co.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, Seventh District PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. Court, No. 2358. In the matter of the succession of Josephine Rogillo, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Julian Rogillo has applied to this Court for letters of administration on the aforesaid succession, which will be granted in ten days after the publication of this notice, unless legal objection be made thereto. S. E. HUNTER, D'y Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, Seventh District PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. Court, No. 526. In the matter of the succession of John Hogwood, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John S. Whitehead has applied to this Court for letters of administration on the aforesaid succession, which will be granted in ten days after the publication unless legal objection be made thereto. S. E. HUNTER, D'y Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, Seventh District PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. Court, No. 1786. In the matter of the succession of R. L. Bell, dec'd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Jane E. Bell has filed an account of her administration of the aforesaid succession which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice unless legal objection be filed thereto. S. E. HUNTER, D'y Clerk.

NOTICE. WHILE the yellow fever exists in Clinton, if my country customers prefer leaving their orders for any thing in my line of business, at the residence of Dr. Wm. C. Tait, Bythell Haynes, D. S. Beauchamp, B. M. G. Brown, or Josiah Knighton, I will attend to them and leave the articles at those places as soon as I can. If the fever should continue in Clinton, small lots of staple articles will be left at each of the above mentioned places, for the immediate use and convenience of my friends. ISAAC N. LEMON.

GINGER BRANDY. FOR SALE, by the subscription, the celebrated Ginger Brandy, an excellent stomachic, and for persons afflicted with the Dyspepsia, it is valuable. WM. GURNEY.

FRESH supply of pure Liquors, for medicinal uses, just received and for sale by LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

25 LBS. Calomel, warranted, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

SHERMAN'S PATENT TRUSSES, and rupture remedy, shoulder braces, lace and elastic abdominal supporters, body braces, &c., for sale by LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

HAVANA CIGARS. A LOT of Havana Cigars, received last night, by H. S. BEECHENO & Co. (Late Sadler's).

70 LBS. Blue Mass, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

HYMN BOOKS, Methodist, select, &c., just received and for sale by LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

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

50 GALS. best cold pressed Castor Oil, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE. CLINTON, LA. Saturday Morning, September, 15, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB. W. J. Lacey, Esq. will address the Club on Saturday evening, Sept. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

The democracy of the eastern end of the parish are requested to meet at Hepzibah, on Monday morning next, for the purpose of making the necessary preparation for giving a Democratic Barbecue.

THE ARMY WORM.—We learn from Mr. Job Rowly, who resides six miles east of this, that the Army Worm has made its appearance among his cotton. He has been noticing it for some days past, and is assured that they are the real worm.

CLINTON.—Our town still remains healthy. Many of our absentees have returned, rather prematurely we think. It would have been more prudent, on their part, had they postponed their return a few weeks later.

JACKSON.—There have been several cases of yellow fever at this place, some of which have terminated fatally. There are so many conflicting statements, in relation to the present sanitary condition of the town, that it is utterly impossible to arrive at the truth. There has been a general leaving of the citizens, and it is to be hoped, that the disease will not spread.

PORT HUDSON.—There were no cases of fever at our last hearing, although it was supposed that there was one a short distance out of town.

WEST FELICIANA RETURNS.—The error in the returns from this parish, was in the Barker's settlement precinct. The vote stood, Raliff, 3; Smith, 10.

A review of Col. Pond's speech in our next issue.

The Hon. Thos. Green Davidson, passed through our town on Thursday last, on his way to the mouth of Red River, where a public discussion, comes off to-day. He was in fine health, and good spirits, and gave us cheering accounts of the prospects of the democracy, in the various parishes he has visited. He regretted much that he was not aware of the meeting here on Wednesday, as he would have been in attendance.

The Monthlies.

HARPER, for the present month, is before us. It is well stored with interesting reading matter. In fact, it is one of the best illustrated magazines of the day, either home or abroad. The present number contains a very interesting article on Russia, illustrating the progress of Printing, the Newcomen, &c.

GOODY.—This beautiful and interesting monthly is at hand, in all its brightness. The character of this book is so well established for its excellence in the various branches of art, its beautiful fashion plates, refined reading, &c., that it is scarcely necessary to say more, than it is fresh from the press. It is a common household want, and none should be without it. Years of labor have accomplished its standing as one of the first. It is to all welcome as a friend.

GRAHAM.—The number, for this month, has not come to hand. We miss it much.

THE PNEUMOLOGICAL JOURNAL; THE WATER CURE JOURNAL. Both of these valuable periodicals have been received.

BLACKWOOD FOR AUGUST.—The History of the Campaign, now publishing in this monthly, is alone worth the subscription price.

Col. Christy and the Foreign Vote.

Col. Christy, being one of the big guns of the present know nothing party, and long a prominent leader of the old whig party in this state, anything coming from him is entitled to more consideration than if it should fall from a man of less note as a public man. While upon the stand at the late know nothing barbecue, in this parish, the Col. charged the most wholesale corruption upon the two old political parties in pandering for the foreign vote in Presidential elections, &c. That the foreigners generally voted with the democrats, but that the whigs had succeeded in buying them up, a time or two, but had got tired of it. Now we consider this is making a confession of corruption on the part of the old whig party, that we are bound to believe that the honest portion of that old and respectable party will not subscribe to. We do not believe they knew any thing about it, and if they had, we will do them the justice, to say, that it would have received their decided condemnation. We will not allow ourselves to admit, that the highminded, honorable citizens of our parish and state, who belonged to the whig party, ever knowingly acted in concert with those who were guilty of violating the laws of their country by buying up the votes of the poor foreigners at the polls, as Col. Christy charges. That there was corruption in some of the leaders of that party we shall not deny, because Col. Christy, being witness, and one of the leaders himself, admits it. The question very naturally forces itself upon our mind, who was most to blame in this corruption, the men, who with thousands at their command, offered to buy, or the poor needy foreigner, whose poverty tempted him to accept the base bribe? Col. Christy may answer.

So far as the charge is made against the democratic party, we repeat it and pronounce it untrue. That naturalized citizens should vote with the democratic party is just as natural as that water should seek its level. The principles of the democratic party have ever been liberal and just towards the foreigners, while those of other parties have been most restrictive. This accounts for the naturalized citizen generally voting with the democratic party, without ascribing it to corruption. Col. Christy may charge corruption upon the democratic party until doomsday, and if he have no better evidence of the fact than this, he will fail of making the people believe it. One or two more such speeches in our parish, like that of Col. Christy's, and we shall have but little to do ourselves.

The Past, Present, and Future.

The great principle, that the majority shall rule, lies at the very basis of all our political institutions. To have a fair, free, and independent political opinion upon all questions of a public character, and to have that opinion expressed at the ballot box in accordance with the constitution and laws regulating the elective franchise, is what was intended by our forefathers, when they instituted our present admirable system of government. This all must admit and which none should desire to change, alter, or abolish. In monarchies, the few control the many; but we have reversed the rule, and have established that the many shall govern the few. This principle, justice demands, reason justifies, common sense dictates, and seventy years experience proves to be right.

To obtain the fair expression of public opinion, our forefathers appealed to the good sense, the reason, and the judgment of the people, by free, open, and independent discussion, both publicly and privately, and through the public press. There were no associations, bound together by secret oaths and a secret political machinery, to band together, whomsoever should join them, for the purpose of having their vote in a particular way. There were no obligations binding any portion of our fellow citizens from voting for whomsoever they pleased. All was open and fair. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of action, were our pride and boast. No one sought to dictate to another, further than he could do so, by the power of truth, and the force of argument, based upon facts, and reason, addressed to his understanding and his patriotism. No one sought to bind another, further than his own unbiassed judgment, his sense of right, and his enlightened self interest, sanctioned. To have required any other obligation than these imposed, would have been fatal to the party, or person, that exacted it. It would have been looked upon as an impeachment of the honor and honest intentions of the person sought to be bound. It would have manifested a distrust of the firmness and fidelity of an independent citizen, that would have been resented as an insult, and would have endangered the head of the individual who should have dared to make the proposition.

There were times, when the true spirit and meaning of our constitution, was felt and understood. When the political equality, and rights of all our citizens, whether native, or naturalized, were acknowledged and maintained, as the blood-bought heritage of the heroes and sages of the revolution. No one was sought to be proscribed on account of his place of birth, or for his religious faith. Persons from all nations, and professors of all religions, met, and mingled, and worked together, for the common good. But these times have passed away. A new party has sprung up, with new ideas, and new modes of action. One class of our fellow citizens are declared to be more trustworthy than another. A portion is now considered unworthy to hold or exercise office, (although the constitution makes no such distinction,) because they are of foreign birth. Another portion is not to be trusted, because they worship God according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church, although the Constitution says:

"No religious test whatever, shall be required of any one holding an office of public trust under the government."

Men are not now to be trusted to vote as their judgment and sense of propriety dictates, but must be bound by an oath to vote in a particular way or not to vote at all. Surely, we are living in strange times, and strange counsels prevail. How long will the people be deluded in support of such erroneous doctrines?

The future will unmask the selfish motives which actuate the leaders of this self styled American party, and consign them to a depth which years of repentance and well doing can alone make atonement. Thousands are leaving the order, from one end of the union to the other. They all speak the same language.—They were deceived, and went into it, believing it to be a great reform party. They leave it, because they believe the doctrines, and rules of the order, subversive of the freedom of the citizen, and the plainest teachings of the constitution of the United States. The great and good, of both the old whig and democratic parties, are speaking out upon the subject in such clear and lucid expositions, as will not fail to dispel the mists and clouds in which the subject has been sought to be enveloped by its friends, and show forth the truth to the people in such glowing terms, as that none will err, but those who are "judicially blind."

The National Intelligencer thinks there will be enough conservative men of the North added to the southern members, to constitute a majority in the next House of Representatives, and defeat the schemes of the abolitionists.

American Crusader.

When some of our know nothing friends in and about Clinton, were busily engaged in getting subscribers to, and circulating the "American Crusader," about twelve or eighteen months ago, we warned them then, that we were afraid that it was an Abolition paper in disguise. When afterwards we referred to an article published in that paper, in which it was asserted, that as soon as the "American party" had regulated the naturalization laws, and Americanized the Roman Catholics, it would naturally resolve itself into an anti-slavery party," the statement was doubted by the members of the order hereabouts, and some of them declared it must be a mistake. We have tried to get hold of the number which contained it, but without success. We wished to place ourselves right if we were mistaken. But while we were waiting to get that number of the American Crusader, from some one who had preserved a file, the following editorial is put forth in its issue of the 25th Aug. How will those gentlemen feel, who were so active in getting subscribers for an anti-slavery paper in the south, and what will those gentlemen say who discredited the statement above referred to. Our impression is, they will feel rather blank, and come to the conclusion, that in trying to influence others, they have been duped themselves. Here is the article, read for yourselves.

From the Boston Know nothing and American Crusader, Aug. 25.

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH. It is no sort of use to attempt to wink, blink, argue, put down, veil, or in any manner, cover up the fact, that there is a strong anti-slavery sentiment all through the north. It is in the blood, bone, marrow of the people. It is not to be abused nor slighted, but is to be honored and respected.

We so honor and respect it. We mean our paper shall. We should occupy a strange, almost offensive position did we not. Our columns will, from time to time, as occasion may seem meet, give proper and free expression to this sentiment. On this ground we wish to be understood, and so indulge in plain talk. We believe, further, that the great body of the South—its numerical force, at all events—respect and honor this sentiment. We do know that northern men who are false to the north, and its settled sentiment on this matter, are an abomination to the south. They abhor a traitor. They hate cowards. They despise the man or party which is not true to itself. Should the north be any less true to itself than it is the south?

The American party at the North is strongly anti-slavery. Whether some people may fancy this or not, will make no sort of difference.—Fact is fact. It can't be rubbed out. It has taken possession of the best minds of the party, and there it will remain. But for all that, the American party is not the Anti-Slavery party. Let this distinction be made. It is, however, sufficiently anti-slavery for all practical purposes—so far as is reasonable, just, good, and prudent. To the extent that the anti-slavery sentiment of the north is a part of the mind and heart, its life and conviction, to that extent is the American party anti-slavery. It will be true to freedom in a great and noble sense. It will demand that slavery shall not be extended to new territories and states; that Government shall have nothing at all whatever to do with it. In other words that it shall remain where it is. This the American party believes. It is their faith. It will not be given up. It will be carried out. It cannot be put down if we would, and would not if we could. It will be true to the people; true to its intelligence, its justice, its manliness, and its rights; true to "God and our country."—Does the south take issue on this? It will not alter things one iota if it does. These are the facts—the sentiments—the convictions. They are fixed. They cannot be changed. It is a point reached coolly, reasonably, fairly. So it will be abided by. Nor does this conflict with the so-called American platform. Not at all. A platform that ignored this sentiment would be no platform at all for the North—only an insult and an injury. It would be spit upon and execrated.

The American party will be true to itself.—It will carry out its own great, good, and leading issues. It will also give play to this anti-slavery element. It must do so. It can't live the gigantic life it was born for if it does not. There is no evading this. The American party will not evade it. It has no disposition to. It will be anti-slavery just so far and so long as the hearts and heads of the people are so.—Whoso believes otherwise will see in time, if he has eyes, that he is mistaken.

The American party of the North, has an anti-slavery element. This is a fixed fact.

Is this the feast to which southern know nothings were invited. It would appear, this "American party" north has already resolved itself into an anti-slavery party.

Is this the party that was to put down slavery agitation? Where is their nationality? Has not their boasted Philadelphia platform been repudiated almost by every northern press, politician, and organization? It is not even supported with entire unanimity by the know nothings south. Witness the repudiation of the 8th article of that platform, by the know nothing platform of Louisiana. Witness also, the repudiation of the Louisiana platform by a portion of the know nothing councils and presses in this state. What does such a con-

fusion and wrangling portend, but speedy overthrow to the whole miserable, patched up, political concern?

Good men are often led into error, under party excitement, confidently believing all the while they are doing right. Such is the case with many of those who joined the know nothing party, and placed confidence in the promises of the wire-workers of the north, who got up the whole scheme, to deceive, and set the people of the south by the ears on the issues, of "Americans must rule America," "Down with the political power of the Pope," and "foreign influence," while their real object was to promote the power and influence of abolitionism at the north. While the people were debating these issues, the abolitionists who knew what they were at, managed the whole know nothing machinery to their own advantage, and succeeded in electing a majority of their men, to Congress, where they expect to carry out their schemes, or dissolve the union. The policy is foreshadowed in the article of the American Crusader, above quoted. The mask is thrown aside. Will our southern friends still hug the fatal delusion, and say all's well after such a declaration on the part of one of the leading organs of the party north?—Will they still cry out peace, when there is no peace? It shall not be our fault if they do.

FOR THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

We never thought it would have become our lot to furnish anything for the public consideration in this part of the world, where we find a different tongue from our own, and where our calling is different from that of a public writer. Had matters remained as they were, eighteen months ago, we never should have felt like making the least attempt in this respect. But as a great portion of the inhabitants of this union have changed, all at once, from one party, or rather the name of one great party into another, so has that circumstance changed our intention, and we can not, in the present state of affairs, remain silent, but will relieve our mind and the feelings of our heart, by placing before the said new party, our opinions as regards one of their new issues, the naturalization laws.

We are a native of one of the German states, and have been living in this country, over the time required by law for a foreigner to become naturalized, but as yet are not a citizen, because we were unable to comply, at this time, with one of the requirements of the law. As the present naturalization laws suit us to a letter, and we are just as well satisfied, as if we had been made a citizen, one day after the expiration of the five years, for we can proudly say, that we always have been, and trust to God ever will be, a law abiding member of the country in which it may be our lot to reside.

Our mind was made up as to the party we should unite with, before this new proscriptive party came into existence. We were a Democrat before then, although we were surrounded by countrymen, when we first landed in this country, who nearly all belonged to the Whig party; but the more we examined, the more we thought we were right, notwithstanding the great efforts to convert us. We wonder how they feel now.

Our motives for leaving the parental fireside and the many circles of friends and relatives across the ocean, were none, in God's world, but to throw off the shackles of a tyrannical kingdom. These, and these only, have been our motives. Our means of procuring a livelihood, were ample, and well established. It was not so much to better this condition, but to receive and enjoy that free and unbounded liberty which this glorious confederacy alone affords. We were no vagabond, or guilty of any crime, which fact we can easily establish.

If this be the motive of emigrating to this great country, with all foreigners, which we have no doubt it is, with all, but beyond doubt, with most of them, is it reasonable to suppose, that foreign influence, thus attached to this country, would be dangerous to her institutions? Or, is it not more reasonable, and more a matter of common sense, that foreigners, thus induced to flee to this land of liberty, will endeavour to promote and maintain the welfare and prosperity of the same, having experienced the difference between liberty and despotism, tolerance and oppression?

We stand by the Democratic party, because the Democratic party stands by us. Our aim, is the welfare and prosperity of the United States, without party distinctions. It would appear selfish in us to take up with a party that tries to prevent our parents, our brothers, and our relatives, from doing that which we and our happy to do ourselves, change our home, from a land of oppression, to one of liberty, and unite with a party that is endeavouring to prevent their ever becoming citizens, which privilege, we trust soon to enjoy. I now ask, any member of the opposite party, whether