myself of this occasion to tender one time more to the sovereign people of the state my unfeigned gratitude for this additional evidence of their confidence in me as a man and public servant. I will add, in conclusion, that the people have never deserted me, and, God being willing, I will never desert them.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

PARISHES.	GOVERNOR. Wickliffe	Derbigny	CONGRESS. Fabre	Eustis
1st Congressional District.				
Plaquemines,	232	228	231	218
St. Bernard,	....	....	....	....
Orleans, right bank,	147	228	151	285
" 2d district,	1081	1140	1053	1148
" 3d "	670	882	666	883
	0000	0000	0000	0000
			Taylor	Hunt.
2d Congressional District.				
Orleans, 1st district.	1831	2077	1831	2069
" 4th do	809	620	812	619
Jefferson,	400	597	397	599
St. Charles,	59	61	65	51
St. John Baptist,	196	221	65	51
St. James,	161	314	161	308
Ascension,	411	233	414	230
Assumption,	754	238	752	238
Lafourche,	660	415	668	398
Terrebonne,	367	379	379	365
St. Mary	320	487	341	396
St. Martin,	302	494	299	487
			Davidson.	Pond.
3d Congressional District.				
Concordia,	55	145	53	146
St. Tammany,	147	383	131	382
East Feliciana,	420	365	397	384
West Feliciana,	252	245	233	263
East Baton Rouge,	490	547	464	554
West Baton Rouge.	133	213	130	216
Catahoula	354	377	346	390
Tensas,	149	129	139	137
Iberville,	473	288	458	298
Avoyelles	489	331	488	331
Carroll	376	261	364	279
Point Coupee	450	302	442	300
Madison,	147	206	143	209
			Sandidge.	Lewis.
4th Congressional District.				
Vermillion	....	....	....	....
St. Landry,	1086	786	1056	760
Caldwell,	260	78	259	76
Lafayette	470	162	471	157
Bienville	633	247	622	298
Winn,	262	150	263	151
Rapides,	487	515	581	618

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS.—Wickliffe's majorities: Livingston, 133; Washington, 63; Bossier, 70; Claiborne, 70; De Soto, 160; Franklin, 60; Jackson, 196; Natchitoches, 93; Ouachita, 90; Sabine, 173; Winn, 57; Culcasieu, 386. Derbigny's majorities:—Rapides, 28; Caddo, 22; St. Bernard, 18; St. Helena, 1.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Secretary of State furnishes the Baton Rouge Advocate with the following list of newly elected members to the Senate and House of Representatives. We shall continue to publish the list until it is complete.

SENATE.

Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, } Adam Beatty, (fill a vac.) D.
East Baton Rouge.—T. J. Buffington, K.N.
Point Coupee, W. B. Rouge, W. Feliciana, } B. B. Simmes, D.
W. B. Rouge, Iberville, } E. D. Woods, (fill a vac.) D
St. John Baptist, St. James, } St. Maurice Berault.
Concordia, Tensas, } P. Chew, K.N.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ASCENSION.—David A. Randall, D.; John S. Minor, D.
ASSUMPTION.—W. W. Pugh, D.; J. B. D. Dugas, D.
CONCORDIA.—Samuel B. Oswalt, K.N.
CARROLL.—Phillip Guyer, D.
CALDWELL.—S. B. Fluett, D.
EAST FELICIANA.—Bythell Haynes, D.; George H. Jones, D.
EAST BATON ROUGE.—George A. Pike, K.N.; Abram Vail, K.N.
IBERVILLE.—R. C. Downes, D.; W. R. Boote, D
LAFOURCHE.—Leon Gaude, D.; Hermogene Bernard, D.
PT. COUPEE.—Stephen Van Wickle, D.; Eugene Turquit, D.
ST. CHARLES.—J. B. Trepagnier, D.
ST. JNO. BAPTIST.—Emile Rigaud, K.N.
ST. JAMES.—Emile Locoul, K.N.; Theodule Lagroue, K.N.
ST. MARY.—E. B. Olivier, K.N.; Joseph T. Fuller, K.N.
ST. MARTIN.—Alfred Duperrin, K.N.; E. W. Fuller, K.N.
ST. TAMMANY.—R. M. Lanier, K N.
ST. LANDRY.—Placide Guilbeau, D.; Andrew J. Thompson, D.; Benjamin R. Gantt, D.
LAFAYETTE.—Vincent Bertrand, D.
TENSAS.—Peter Alexander, K.N.
TERREBONNE.—J. R. Robinson, K. N.
WEST FELICIANA.—R. H. Barrow, D.
WEST BATON ROUGE.—H. M. Favrot, K.N.

☞The election of most of the officers in the 1st district, N. O., have been contested.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, November 17, 1855.

☞The seventh District Court has been in session in this Parish, for the last ten or twelve days, Judge ALBERT DUFFELL, presiding. Owing to the unfortunate death of W. W. Moore, sheriff elect, from yellow fever, which caused considerable alarm among the jurors and witnesses, the judge, at the earnest solicitation of a majority of the members of the bar, was induced to discharge them from their attendance at this term, on Wednesday morning last. To-day, court will finally adjourn.

A considerable amount of business has been transacted during the session, and Judge DUFFEL has won the good opinion of the bar, and the community by the promptness of his decisions, and the urbane, dignified manner with which he has filled the station and discharged his official duties.

☞We are informed that a term of the District Court will be holden at Greensburg, in the Parish of St Helena, on Monday the 25th instant, for the purpose of testing the legality of the vote taken at the Amakerville precinct, in that parish. If the tithe of what we have heard in relation thereto, be correct, this box will be thrown out. There will then be a democratic majorty for all the parish officers, (with the exception of assessor,) the legislative and congressional candidates.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

MISSISSIPPI.—Returns from this state, show a largely increased democratic majority. Four out of five democrats elected to Congress,—Lake, k n., beating Singleton, d. 200 votes in the 3d district. Legislature, democratic.

NEW JERSEY.—In this state, a majority of the democratic candidates have been elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gardiner has been re-elected Governor, by a reduced majority. Legislature, abolition know nothing.

WISCONSIN.—Barstow, the democratic candidate for Governor has been elected.

MARYLAND.—In this state. the know nothings have carried their ticket, electing two members to Congress.

NEW YORK.—The know nothing plurality in this state is set down at 11,000. It will be remembered that there were four separate tickets run, the Hards, Softs, Freesoil, and Know Nothing.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Having achieved a glorious victory over the most dangerous party that ever existed in this government, it well becomes the democracy of Louisiana to enquire, what remains to be done? what is still their duty? It is very manifest that the secret organization of the know nothing party has given that party a greater strength than everything else. It is by this, more than any other quality of its organization, that it has been able to make anything like a show against the democratic party in the election just past. As long as this secret, oathbound, proscriptive organization is in our midst, it is the duty of the democracy to keep up and perfect its organization in each parish of the state. The Presidential election is a year off, and no effort, consistent with honor and duty, should be relaxed, to secure another triumph then. Perhaps the very existence of the Union will depend upon that issue. Let every democrat, yea, every patriot, buckle on his armor and keep it brightly burnished for the great contest which will then come off between the national democracy on the one hand, and black republicanism on the other. Will our know nothing friends stand aloof and ingloriously look on, while the democracy, single handed, shall fight this great battle for the constitution and over our dearest rights? Will they still keep up their dangerous secret organization, and by it weaken the power of their own friends in a contest like this? We hope for the best, but it is the duty of the democracy to prepare for the worst. To do so effectually, it should keep up its organization and keep the question steadily before the people. Let them have light.

☞The mandamus issued by Judge Cotton, of New Orleans, in the seventh precinct business was served upon the Commissioners by the Sheriff. Col. Christy, and C. H. Horton have failed to obey the order of the court, consequently no return has been made by them. The other commissioner, Mr. Samuel Locke, has made a return in which he states the vote as he stated it in his answer to the petition of Mr. Bell. He gives Wickliffe 550 votes, Derbigny 338, and Ray 3. The other tickets he says, were as follows: for the Democratic candidates 509, for the Know nothing 299, and 85 scratched tickets, not counted. Whereupon the court made the following order:

"It is now ordered that the Sheriff do receive the returns made by Samuel Locke aforesaid as the true returns required by law to be made to him, and as having the same force and effect as if signed by the Commissioners.

"It is further ordered that the sheriff make the triplicate returns required by law in conformity with this order."

He also issued a writ of attachment against them for contempt.

THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY.

Whenever the know nothings have decided to commit a violation of the law, they have invariably charged upon the democrats an intention to do the same thing. Such has been the case in every instance that has occurred since this new party has been in existence.. It was so in St. Louis, it was so in Cincinnatti, it was so in Louisville, and it was so in New Orleans. In the latter city they were not content with having two out of the three commissioners of election at each precinct, by which means, a great number of voters were deprived of their legal rights, but they actually destroyed two of the ballot boxes where the democrats were known to have a large majority. Can a party, which can deliberately plan and carry out such flagrant violations of law and propriety, long hold sway in an enlightened community like New Orleans? Is it possible that any part of the respectable portion of the citizens of either party, will sanction such an outrage? If these things are to be borne with, our elections will become a farce, and law and order be superseded by anarchy and mob violence. Is this the way that Americans are to rule America? If so, God defend us from such rule.

THE ELECTION.

The election returns demonstrate that genuine patriotism still glows brightly in the breasts of the sons of Louisiana, and the Dark Lanternism and other kindred isms can have no foothold upon our cherished soil. Our state ticket is elected by a majority which, considering the acerbility of feeling manifested, and the illegal measures carried out by our political opponents, is unprecedented in the political annals of our state's history. It will average from present indications, about two thousand five hundred votes. This is a triumph of which every good democrat should be proud, and which will be pointed at in after years with pleasure and glory by every one who concurred in achieving the brilliant result. There is no doubt of a majority in both branches of our Legislature, large enough for all practical purposes. In the house it will be about ten, and in the senate five or six. Our delegation to Congress is also democratic, Miles Taylor being elected by about four hundred, Davidson, one hundred, and Sandidge fifteen hundred majority. Thus it will be seen that we have met the enemy and they are ours. They have undergone that ignominious defeat which their wretched proscriptive principles could not fail to call down upon them, and for which they will ever have to repine. But *væ victis* is not our motto. Let Louisiana know nothingism now forever rest in that cold grave which it has dug for itself, and may its *manes* enjoy that peace which in life it did not deserve.

The election which has just taken place, under whatever aspect we may please to consider it, is one of a highly important nature. We hail it with pleasure, not as a party victory, not as a conquest of the spoils of war, not as a struggle in which personalities only were in question, or mere men concerned, but as a proud vindication of principle, as a triumph of humanity and of liberal ideas over a midnight despotism, and an odious conspiracy, as an achievement of truth over error, of true democracy over faction and misrule, of civil, and religious liberty over proscription and rampant fanaticism. This was the issue upon which the gallant Democracy of our state stood and with such principles and such determination it could not but conquer.

The defeat of T. G. Hunt in the second congressional District, is an event which will impress the fact more deeply upon the minds of our northern brethren that southern rights cannot be tampered with by our public servants with impunity, and that the hand of retribution must sooner or later arrest the course of him, who, in a moment of misguided ardor, or of party zeal, endangers in the least those sacred prerogatives. The verdict rendered by his former constituents, and the feeling which exists in this state regarding his course upon the Kansas Nebraska bill, are unmistakable in their language and bearing. The district had always been a hopeless one for the democrats—the majority therein against us had formerly been unconquerable, and even when a democratic champion was lately put upon the course to combat Mr. Hunt, few thought that the result would have been so glorious or unanimous in consequence of the party disadvantages that were to be contended against. But the sequel showed that when Louisianians are called upon to decide questions which involve not only their interests but their honor and institutions of the south, they will always be found battling on the side of right and justice, and maintaining those who are adverse to giving "aid and comfort" to northern negrophilists.—*Courier.*

☞Miles Taylor's majority in the 2d congressional district is 342. Hunt's majority in 1853, was 1102. Sandidge, in the 3d, has received nearly 1500 majority.

LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PRESS.

In the journals of the day, the liberty of the press is a constant theme, while its licentiousness is seldom, and but rarely noticed.—It is worthy of remark, how much of the latter is tolerated; how little it is regarded, and with what unconcern it is suffered to pass when good character is enabled quietly to encounter it. If this were not the case the peace of society would be constantly disturbed by the violence, audacity, arrogance, and too often the bullying of the press. For the press has its bullyism as well as the prize ring, and though it may effect a different quality, it is literally of the same class. Truth, decency, and respectability are never sustained or vindicated by virulence or violence of any sort, either in thought, word or deed. On the other hand, they both have nothing to apprehend from violence or vindictiveness, for they can always rely upon the sound common sense and the inherent love of order, consistency and propriety on the part of the people.

But how little of satisfaction, and how great the self-abasement which must annoy the man devoted to the habitual and systematic abuse and misrepresentation of his fellow citizens, whether through the medium of a reckless and licentious press, or any other instrumentality he may be able to command. He must realize his own insignificance, and the utter contempt of the public, in his inability to affect the reputation he would assail. While the promiscuous employment of the most offensive epithets, the artful misrepresentation of fact, the exaggeration of human affirmatives, the zealous distortions of fair and honorable deeds impair whatever deficiency of his pen, or his tongue, when chance exposes to view some political or social evil, which fairly challenges reproof.—Besides this, amongst the few who are susceptible of such influences, and for the moment and under the strong passions which move the active partizan, the worst and most hideous feelings are provoked into the wildest demonstrations. The game of politics is thus played as a desperate venture for success, and no consequences are considered in the processes deemed necessary to the achievement.

In the midst of all this fury and strife, no man, however pure and inoffensive may be the nature of his activity in the contest, can escape without the unstinted abuse of interested,, suspicious and violent partisans. It is very true that the man of good and substantial character may boldly defy all the assaults thar may be directed against him in the execution of his duties of citizenship. But on the other hand, there are few such men willing to encounter the abuse of partizans and the press, by an active and earnest participation in the details of a political canvass.

How much this is in conflict with the genial spirit of American citizenship is apparent to all, deplored by many, but counteracted by few except in passive duty. A fair argument is desirable and acceptable to every true man; a direct statement of fact pertaining to the issue should be objectionable to none. With these and a free ballot box, the principles of the republic and the measures of political parties are safely confided to the hands of the people. But beyond these, with a vicious press, recklessness of assertion, unstinted abuse, exasperating epithets, threats, heated blood, a contest for the exercise of the rights of citizenship, and a prevailing indifference to consequences, all is chaos, anarchy, chance, and no man can cherish the assurance of peace, good order, and civil discipline upon any recurrence of political agitation in the country.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.—The friends of Hon. George M. Dallas held a meeting in Philadelphia on the 2d inst., preliminary to the nomination of a candidate for the presidency. Resolutions were adopted, extolling the career of Mr. Dallas from his enlistment as a volunteer in the war of 1812 down to his filling the office of Vice President, when the prosperity of his country was poised upon his single vote, on the tariff question, in all of which he evinced that his principle of action was determined by by nothing narrower than the general good.

☞But two papers, in New Orleans, palliate and defend the breakers of the ballot boxes and the slung shot ruffians of that city. The first is the Bee, the second, the Crescent. The last mentioned journal is so low down in the scale of political depravity, that no moral plummet, were it to reach to the pleaids, could sound it.

MR. REESE: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to announce to the public that I am no longer a member of the secret political order, commonly called know nothings, and from this time on I intend to act and vote with the democratic party, for I believe it is the only national party now in existence.

TILLMAN T. CARLE.

Clinton, La., November 14, 1855.

☞Fabre, democrat, will contest the seat of Eustis, in Congress, from the first district.

Obituary.

DIED, at Clinton, La., on Tuesday, November 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock. P. M., of yellow fever, W. W. MOORE., aged 23 years, sheriff elect of the Parish of East Feliciana.

Again, the inevitable decree of death has gone forth; its solemn and fearful emphasis has been heard in our midst; and when its deep and shrouded echo had passed away, our loved WILLIE was no more. For days, many and fond hearts watched with deep and painful anxiety, that terrible and resistless torrent of human destiny, as it gradually swept from our circle that young and manly form. Deep and poignant was the anguish we felt, as the heavy and dread sentence smote our ears, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Before the immutable doom, youth with its ardent hopes, tender and affectionate ties; with its pure and holy ambition—are all wrested from the busy circles of life—and wrapped in the eternal stillness of the grave. He had just stepped upon the threshold of active and practical life; the fancies of his youth were just ripening into the solid and permanent realities of an honorable and noble manhood; the future had just ripened up to him its broad expanse, peopled with those elevated purposes which constitute the great sources of character and of social influence. Life to his sprightly and noble intellect had just put on all its halcyon hues—when the fell destroyer came—and our noble boy was gone.

Although fresh from the heat of a bitter and excited contest; a successful candidate for the sheriffality of our Parish; honored to the highest degree with the confidence of the old and young—in confiding this important trust to his youthful hands—there is not a heart in our Parish, which did not cheerfully accord to him the high position which his own young and noble enterprise and energy had won. Ardent in his aspirations, active in his efforts open, manly and generous, in all that he said and did, he gained his victory without making a single enemy or losing a single friend. He came into office—attended by the confidence and affection of all who knew him, without respect to political attachment. He brought with him the promise of high character as a public officer—and if he had lived—the office to which he was elected, would have been vacated and filled for many years, before his equal would have been found. In social life, we who knew him best, loved him most. His heart was in the right place, and his hand was always open to the claims of friendship and the more imperative demands which the circumstances of life make upon a noble and generous heart; sickness and distress found him a patient nurse, a generous benefactor. Self denying in the highest degree from his earliest youth, he always exhibited a warm and uncalculating interest in the wishes and wants of those around him—and there are many, in whose eyes the tears of sorrow will gather as they review the simple and unostentatious memorials of his life. He carried his character in his face—open, decided, manly. He was earnest, warm, and true, in his friendships. Of his enmities we cannot speak, for if he ever had an enemy, the writer never knew it. To the circle of his friends, and of all who ever knew him, his smile was as genial as an April sunbeam—his grasp the index of a warm and generous heart, which, without concealment or guile, put forth, the exuberance of its rich and generous emotions. These things will be fondly and earnestly cherished by us who mourn him, and we can say of him, as the poet says:

"You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will cling round it still."

the beloved embodiment of these social virtues may be taken from us—the vase of manly beauty may be broken—but like "the scent of the rose," the remembrance of his excellence and worth, will linger around the places which now "honor him no more, forever."

To the brother—the sisters—we cannot speak—earth has no consolation for such a bereavement. We can only mingle our sorrows with theirs, and tender them the sympathy of those hearts which this affection has deeply distressed. P.

ABOLITIONISM—PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—The insidious introduction into the south of inflamatory abolition sentiments, through the professed neutral and literary journals of the north, is growing to be an evil of no small magnitude, and one that the southern people should remedy by saving the money spent on such periodicals. It is too much to ask of us to bear the expenses of our own injuries—to contribute money to be used in our own overthrow.

About a year ago some very offensive articles appeared in Putnam's Magazine, and it was denounced throughout the south. It then changed hands, or pretended to do so, and by a course of hypocritical conservatism soon regained its losses and won its way again into the favor of our people.—Having obtained a circulation among us that presented an opportunity for sowing the seeds of mischief in our midst, it again in its number for the present month opens its batteries upon the south and upon President Pierce and his administration.

This article, headed "The Kansas Question," is the very quintessence of abolition rascality. The writer wilfully belies the facts of history. Every sentence sends forth the foul stench of abolition corruption. No truly southern man can read it without a feeling of indignation for its author, and of scorn for the hypocritical and unprincipled publishers of the magazine. We shall make no extracts from it, simply because we do not wish to defile our paper or offend our readers with such vile, truthless and disgusting stuff.

We trust the southern people will mark this periodical and banish it. Its publishers have perpetrated a fraud and an outrage upon their southern subscribers, that brand them as villains. It is only fit to be read by the putrid masses of northern fanatics, traitors and political desperadoes. We hope the democratic press throughout