

# THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS.

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## TERMS.

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THE undersigned, having entered into partnership in the practice of their profession, will attend to all business entrusted to them in the parish of East Feliciana.  
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Office: North East corner of the Public Square.

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RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Clinton, and its vicinity.  
He can always be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Wm. Sadler, on Brick Row. a 14

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

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April 14

**OAKEY & HAWKINS,**  
Factors and General Commission Merchants,  
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BE to offer their services to Planters and Merchants, and promise attention and promptness to all assignments entrusted to their care. a 14

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Commission & Forwarding Merchants,  
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WESTERN PRODUCE,  
67 Tchoupitoulas Street,  
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## J. G. DEARMOND.

Successor to HARRIS & DEARMOND.

HAS on hand, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Hams, do. sugar cured, Corn Beef, Molasses, Mess Pork. Soap, Cutlery, Salt, Tobacco, Woodware, Axes, Cigars, Crockery, do handles, Gunpowder, Glassware, Cow peas, Shot, Tinware, Oils, Pickles, Brooms, Yeast powders, Spices, Hoes, Coffee, Starch, Spades, shovels, Teas, Sal soda, Trace chains, Sugar, brown Nails, Porter, London do crushed Well rope, Vinegar, Rice, do buckets, Wines, ass'd, Candles, Wash boards, Fruits, pres'd. Lime & cement Castings, Domestic, calicoes, blankets, linseys, hay and corn.

**BAGGING, ROPE, AND TWINE.**  
Liquors, assorted; and many other articles.—In fact, a general assortment of such articles, as are usually found in such houses, to which attention is particularly invited.  
Terms being strictly cash, prices will be proportionately low. Additional fresh supplies will be received weekly. a 7

**Saddle, Bridle, and Harness Manufactory**  
S. L. OOMIS,  
North side of the public Square.

WOULD respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of LEATHER, HARDWARE, &c. suitable for the manufacture of any and every article that may be wanted or called for in his line of business: viz.  
**SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.**  
His stock of Leather has been selected with great care, and is of the best quality. The Saddlery Hardware is direct from New York, and is of the latest style and pattern. With competent and experienced workmen to manufacture this material, he hopes to give perfect satisfaction, and will warrant all work, both as to quality and execution.

**CALL AND EXAMINE.**  
N. B. All open accounts must be settled on the 1st of November. a 9

**R. BOWMAN,**  
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKER,  
CLINTON, LA.

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

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

I am fully prepared to furnish at short notice, METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and WOODEN COFFINS, on such terms as will insure me against any charge of extortion, from the unfortunate.

Personal attention given on all Burial occasions. a 28

**R. BOWMAN.**  
Carriages & Buggies made and repaired, BY CHARLES P. JARRETT.

HAVING superior facilities for the prompt and faithful execution of a strictly Carriage and Buggy making and repairing Business, I invite public attention to my establishment. None but finished workmen are in my employ, and no inferior or old fashioned work will be found on hand.

Arrangements have been made for receiving the best material now in use, for completing every style of running gear, body, painting and trimming, which taste or wealth can desire.

Designs for Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c. on the latest and most fashionable plans can be seen at my shop. Call and see them.

An assortment of Northern made Buggies, always on hand.

All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice to insure neatness and durability. All work warranted, with proper usage.

My terms are cash, or approved city acceptance.

**FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.**  
I have procured the special and exclusive right of sale, for FISK'S PATENT METALLIC COFFINS, for the Parish of East Feliciana. Any infringement upon my right in the sale of these cases will subject the violator to prosecution. Samuel Decker, is my authorized agent, in Jackson, for the sale of the same.

Wooden Coffins made to order, and every attention given on Funeral occasions. A fine Hearse always in readiness.

He can be found after night at the hotel of EVANS WHITE. a 22.

**C. P. JARRETT.**  
FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!  
THE undersigned has opened in the Town of Clinton, a large assortment of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Sofas, Armoires, Lounges, Cribs, and almost every other article of Furniture, suitable for the market, which he will sell low, for cash. His store is on the south side of the public square. a 11

H. B. GAY, Agent for M. HARRIS.

THIRTY casks clear Sides, for sale by MILLS, CLEVELAND & Co.

## PRINCIPAL OF A FEMALE INSTITUTE WANTED.

THE "Silliman Female Institute," at Clinton, La., by the resignation of the Rev. S. Taylor is without a Principal.

This is a legally incorporated institution, and has been in successful operation for about three years. The number of pupils has averaged about seventy-five of all ages. The buildings are of brick, beautifully located and in fine condition.

The Trustees have fixed the first of December, as the period at which they will make an appointment.

Applications may be addressed to J. B. Smith, F. Hardesty, and Wm. Silliman, who will give any desired information.

oct 13 WM. SILLIMAN, President.

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS.

THE following catalogue embraces a partial list of articles constantly on hand and for sale by LANGWORTHY & TILDON, at the Drug Store in Clinton, to which the attention of the trade generally is respectfully solicited.

Aloes, alcohol, Muriatic acid, Assafoetida, alum, Morphine, musk, Arrow root, Number Six; half pint quart bottles, Ammonia carb. Nutmegs, oil bergamot, Adhesive plaster, Pink root, piperine, Balsam, Fir and Tolu, Pot ash, paint brushes, Bay Rum, blue stone, Quinine, sal soda, Blue mass, black lead, Soda bicarbonate, Black Snake root, Scidlitz powders, Borax, blister plaster, Sarsaparilla, sponge Calomel, Eng. & Am. Syrup squills, starch Calcined magnesia, Varnish, venetian red Camphor, Castile soap, Whiting, gum drops Castor oil, per gallon Brandy, Port wine and bottle, Gin, Cayenne pepper, Brushes of all kinds Charcoal powder, Lily white, pomatum Cloves, chrome green, Black lead, hair oil Citrate of Iron, Brown's ess. ginger " Quinine, Yeast powders Col liver oil, Scales and weights Colombo root, Copaiva capsules Composition powder, Thermometers Coppers, cream tartar Snuff, Scotch Dovers powders, " macaboy Elm Bark, ergot, Scarificators, catheters Epsom salts, Lancets, spring do Extracts of all kinds, Cupping glasses Flux seed, flor sulphur, Patent medicines Ginger, glue, Thompson's eye water Gum guac, gum myrrh Wistar's balsam of wild Gum arabic, do opium, cherry Honnan's anodyne, Graeffenberg Pills Henry's magnesia, Batchelor's hair dye Iodide potassa, indigo, Barry's trichopherous Jalap, Ayer's cheric pectoral Lamp black, litherege, Fahnestock's vermifuge Lunar castic, Winer's Lemon syrup, Hoffland's bitters Matches, mace, Fancy soaps, variety Fancy perfumery, ass'd apers, Playing cards, &c. &c. a 14

## S. H. BUTLER, PLAIN AND FANCY PAINTER.

(CARRIAGE, HOUSE, & SIGN PAINTING.)  
Graining and Gilding, Glazing, Transparent Window Shades, China White, or Porcelain Finish, Paper Hanging, Ornamental Painting, Masonic and Odd Fellow's Banners, And all kinds of plain and fancy work, done in the neatest and most durable manner, and shortest notice.

All colors of paint in small quantities, ready for use for the accommodation of those who prefer using it themselves.

He can always be found at the Carriage Manufactory of C. M. Jarrett. a 25

## JOHN R. DUFROCO, GENERAL AGENT & AUCTIONEER, BATON ROUGE, LA.

WILL attend to posting books, drawing and collecting accounts, writing leases, deeds, &c. Also any business to be transacted with the State Government, redeeming Lands forfeited for Taxes, &c.

Orders left with J. B. Sans, J. P., will be promptly attended to. a 21

## I. N. LEMON. [1855.]

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN  
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals.  
DYE-WOODS AND DYE-STUFFS,  
Oils, Paints, and Painters' articles; Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Glassware, Perfumery, Fine Soaps,

Hair, tooth, nail, hat, paint, and clothes' Brushes, Surgical and dental Instruments, Trusses and Bandages, all kinds, Patent and proprietary Medicines; all sorts, Letter, cap, and fancy Paper; Inks, Pure Medicinal Wines and Brandies, Field and garden Seeds; fresh,

Toys, Shoe brushes and blacking, Razors, fine socket Knives, Table Cutlery, School Books by various authors.

I offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section, all warranted to be FRESH AND GENUINE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY filled, and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS will receive my personal attention at all hours of the day and night. a 14

## FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

### VALUABLE TEACHINGS OF THE CONFLICT WITH PROSCRIPTION.

When war upon religious opinions was announced as the slogan of a proscriptive party, the democracy of the United States as if animated by an instant instinct which thrilled through its ranks, proclaimed its opposition to proscription from one end of the country to the other.

If there was eagerness in declaring this war, there was also eagerness in denouncing it. It is not surprising that the scheme itself should excite a temporary success. It was an admixture of simulated patriotism and noisy pretensions to piety, and thousands were attracted to it because of these two features.

The mass of those who went into it at first were doubtless sincere, but the promptitude with which the democratic party took the field against them aroused their astonishment and sober reflection.

At the moment the issue of the know nothings was presented and accepted, owing to the success with which progressive measures had been carried forward by the democracy, it was the injurious and familiar cry of certain opposition leaders that the difference between the old parties had been nearly extinguished.

Some such ordeal as this issue presented to the popular mind was needed, therefore, to revive among the American masses the distinctive and essential necessity of democratic principles to our welfare as a free people.

We may look back from this standpoint over the two years past and gone, and tranquilly weigh the incalculable advantages which this ordeal has conferred; and while we may wonder that such a proscription should ever have been advocated in such a country as ours, we may congratulate ourselves that its fall has been more rapid, if possible, than its rise.

In all times, whenever religious sentiments have come into collision in the political arena, the result has been more or less depressing upon human improvement and morals.

Our own country much as it had suffered from occasional fanaticism, frequently as it had been divided by sudden excitements growing out of humanitarian movements, had yet to encounter the crisis of a formal crusade organized in every state, led by energetic intellects, and inflamed by plausible and unscrupulous arguments, against a single religious sect.

For years before this fanatical epidemic burst upon us, the contingency of such an event was anticipated with dismal foreboding by many of our first statesmen.

The storm broke out and after a brief period, during which it seemed to riot in the destruction of much that was sacred and valuable, it has spent its force, and the atmosphere is all the purer and clearer from the conflict of the political elements.

Men who joined in this crusade can now quietly contemplate the error which they committed; and if they desire consolation in the midst of their repentance, they can see that, threatening as was the first visit of intolerance, it has really contributed to admonish and strengthen the champions of free institutions.

Tolerance in a country like this is a misnomer. There is no such thing as toleration in the sense understood by the proscriptionists.

Government has no right to grant toleration to any particular set of religious opinions; for if it has such a right it has also the right to take them away.

"What man," says a writer of great distinction, "or body of men, has the right to tell me you do not think right on religious subjects, but we will tolerate your error? The answer is a most obvious one. Who gave you authority to dictate, or what exclusive claim have you to infallibility? If my sentiments do not lead me into conduct inconsistent with the welfare of my fellow creatures, the question as to their accuracy or fallacy is between God and my own conscience, and, though a fair subject for argument, is none for compulsion."

The great boast of the United States has been that it is the only nation upon the face of the earth in which the principle here stated has been fairly and constantly enforced.

Now, had this party, which the democracy is rapidly crushing out in every state of the Union, not been so crushed out, we should unquestionably have lost much of our position before the enlightened nations of the earth; and even as it is, we have gone back immensely in the estimation of many who have held up our institutions as an example to the oppressed and as an admonition to the oppressor.

But, as we have said, some such practical and severe contest was essential to prove to mankind that the doctrine of perfect equality, religious and political, on these shores, was not merely written in our laws and spoken from the lips of our statesmen, but that it was a part of the daily

practice of our people, and that it could no more be denied than we could deny land, and air, and light to the emigrant who came from abroad to dwell and die among us.

It is at this point of the struggle that we appeal proudly and defiantly to the judgment of civilized and christian nations to render their verdict.

We have met the foe, organized in our midst, armed with all the weapons of bigotry, and we have utterly, and as we think, forever defeated him. Well may we now say in the language of Sidney Smith:

"We have fairly, and completely, and probably forever, extinguished that spirit of religious persecution which has been the employment and the curse of mankind for four or five centuries; not only that persecution which imprisons and scourges for religious opinions, but the tyranny of incapacitation which, by disqualifying from civil office a good man, from wilful motives of objection, endeavors to strangle religious freedom in silence, and to enjoy all the advantages without the blood, and influence, and force of persecution."

And when we say this, we speak in proud praise of the democratic party; for this undying laurel should be entwined around the column of democratic victories as the enduring trophy of its most brilliant achievement.

Two short years have witnessed the rise and overthrow of this persecution. Happily for our institutions and for our fair fame, it commenced its career after the presidential election. And although it was enabled to do much harm as it advanced in steps of blood and of tumult, yet we can now felicitate ourselves that the road is clear for the near future, and that we go into the contest of 1856 not only with this persecution trampled beneath our feet in contempt and indignation, but fortified with the honor and the glory of having broken it down.

### AMERICAN JEWS.—The San Francisco Sun, in an article upon the present condition of the Jews closes with the following paragraph:

"The American Jew is only less proud of his country than his religion. To say he is a mere dweller upon the soil because it affords him the means of support, is to libel the most noble traits of his character. The graves of his ancestors are around him. His heaven is as near him on the shores of the Pacific as upon the sacred mount of Olives or within the classic walls of Jerusalem. His God is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient. He has knelt before that awful Presence alike on the desert of Arabia and the frozen zones of Siberia; and why should he here, where the law recognizes his religion and his political privileges, withhold an affection to which he is impelled by every consideration of prosperity to himself, and future happiness to his children? His respect for our laws is shown in the fact that he seldom violates them. His wealth has gone towards the building up and enriching our cities. He cultivates the arts, and goes heart and soul, with our active citizen in every useful enterprise. He quarrels but little; heads a mob—never. You will find him in our courts of justice, on the bench, at the bar, in the jury box, but seldom ever arraigned for a heinous criminal offence. This is the American Jew. Let his good qualities be imitated; his bad ones should be forgotten."

### THE CONTEMPT CASE.—Judge Cotton, of the sixth District Court, this morning rendered his judgment in the case of the state of Louisiana, vs. Wm. Christy and C. H. Horton, attached for contempt of Court, in not obeying the preceptory mandamus directed to them, and in using language in their answer to the same derogatory to the dignity and authority of the Court. The judgment is in the following language:—

"Whereas, it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Wm. Christy and Chas. H. Horton, have committed a contempt of its authority by refusing to obey the writ of mandamus directed to and served upon them, in the case of the State of Louisiana on the relation of John M. Bell vs. William Christy and others, by attempting to shelter themselves under unscrupulous scruples, and also charging in their pretended return to the Sheriff, which they knew and so stated, would be brought before the Court that there was error in the decision as to the statement of facts developed upon the trial of said cause, and which charge upon examination is found to be wholly unwarranted and inexcusable; and which was made not with a laudible desire of complying with the mandate of this Court, but as a miserable excuse for not obeying it, and as was stated by Christy, 'to satisfy the public mind.' It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that William Christy and Charles H. Horton do each pay a fine of \$25, and that they each be sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and that they stand committed until the fine is paid."