

LOUISIANA STATE ELECTION. OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Table with columns for Parishes, Governor, Congress, and various candidates. Includes data for 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Congressional Districts.

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE. CLINTON, LA. Saturday Morning, December 1, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA. The Democratic Central Committee cordially congratulate their brethren, the Democracy of the Parish of East Feliciana, upon the late signal triumphs achieved within our Parish, as well as throughout the State, in behalf of the true principles of the constitution, as embodied in the faith and creed of the National Democracy, and announce to them that said committee will hold its first regular meeting for the Presidential canvass of 1856, on the First Saturday of the month of February next.

We have been requested to state that there will be a parade of the Clinton Protection Fire Company, on Monday, the 10th inst.

Our thanks are due to the obliging Captain of the Bella Donna, for late city papers. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the days of her departure from New Orleans, Bayou Sara, and Port Hudson have been changed.

GODEY FOR DECEMBER.—We have received this number, the last of this year's volume. It lacks nothing of its usual excellence. Its proprietor announces that the ensuing number of the coming year will surpass those of the past, a promise which may be safely relied on.

His terms, cash in advance are: One copy one year, \$3, two copies one year, \$5, three copies one year, \$6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club making six copies, \$10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making 12 copies, \$20.

P. S.—We will furnish the "DEMOCRAT," and a copy of "GODEY," for one year from the 1st of January next, for \$5, payable in advance.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR FOR DECEMBER.—This number well stored with useful and instructive agricultural articles, has been received.

A new volume commences on the first of the year, at the low price of \$1. No planter should be without it.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW FOR NOVEMBER.—This sterling democratic Journal for this month, contains an excellent leading article on the "Presidential Negative." It is embellished with steel engravings of the Hon. Wm. Wright, and the Hon. Horatio Seymour.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.—Our table for the State, is now complete. The vote stands, for Governor; Wickliffe, 23,332; Derbigny, 19,802. Wickliffe's majority, 2,830.

The following is the congressional vote: Dist. Democrat. Know Nothing. 1. Fabre 2258 Eastis 2588 2. Taylor 6180 Hunt 5811 3. Davidson 4731 Pond 4616 4. Sandidge 8943 Lewis 6461 For Removal, 14,435; Against Removal, 17,600. Majority against removal, 3,105.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—A vote was taken within the corporation, on Wednesday last, upon the License question. License was carried by a majority of eleven votes. One year ago, the vote against it was three to one.

THE SHERIFFALTY. The appointment of B. M. G. Browns, to the office of Sheriff, made vacant by the untimely death of W. W. Moore, has been received with marked approbation and general satisfaction by the good citizens of this parish. In this gentleman they have had the experience of knowing, that while he was an incumbent heretofore he performed all the duties imposed upon him, with alacrity and correctness; that the state tax was collected in due season, and promptly paid into the State Treasury. In these evidences of the past, they have an earnest for the future, that recommends this selection to their confidence and approbation.

Mr. Brown entered upon the duties of his office on Thursday last, and we are pleased to add, has appointed Geo. C. Comstock, as his office deputy. A more competent assistant could not have been appointed, and which will be received throughout the parish with general approval.

THE GEORGIA PLATFORM.

We publish on our first page, the platform of principles, adopted at a meeting held at Milledgeville, Ga., which was attended by the most distinguished statesmen of that state. This meeting was held in view of the condition of things at the north on the subject of slavery, and the power of Congress over the question in the territories. They see from afar the gathering storm, and like good mariners, are preparing to ward off the dangers that threaten the destruction of our federal union, and the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the southern states. They see the sectional strife that is attempted by the formation of a fusion party at the north, under the name of Republican, led on by that arch enemy of the south, Wm. H. Seward, and have nobly presented a Southern Platform upon which the people of the south without distinction of party, should stand to save the union, and preserve the constitution from the higher law doctrines, by which Seward and his followers profess to be governed. Will southern know nothings feel themselves insulted by asking them to examine this platform, and to adopt it as the best antidote against their recent defeat in nearly all the southern states. They should discard their oaths, ritual, and secret political preaching, and like true Americans in feeling and practice, boldly and fearlessly advocate in open day, what they approve. So long as they keep their present tactics and act in the dark, holding their meetings in secret and binding their followers by an obligation which virtually takes away their rights as freemen, defeat, certain and inevitable, awaits them in the future.

We are admuished by Gen. Cass and many other worthies whose deeds are among the brightest, recorded in our country's history, that the Union was never in more danger, than it is at the present time. To save it and preserve the equality of the states and the rights of the people as secured by the constitution, should be the unwavering determination of every true patriot in the land, and more especially the people of the south. Can not know nothings and democrats act together for a common object like this. The benefits that would result would be shared alike by all.—The glory would belong to both, and should we fail, a common danger should make us mutual friends. Whenever the Union is dissolved, then we shall have to be united, or ruin will be our common fate. God forbid that such a direful calamity shall ever overtake us. To prevent it, now is the time for the southern people to speak out and act together on all the questions that have grown out of the agitation of slavery in Congress, and throughout the northern states. The admission of Kansas as a slave state will save the Union. To refuse her admission because she may ask it as a slave state will destroy it. The present congress, perhaps, will tell the story. Much depends upon the attitude of the slave holding states. Southern senators and southern representatives in Congress, should be firmly sustained by the southern people. The moral effect of such a course on the part of the south towards their senators and representatives will not fail to be great and salutary upon the action of Congress touching the momentous issues that will be suspended upon its action, with regard to slavery in the territories, and the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave state. Shall party prejudices and party discipline have the baneful influence to prevent this great and all important consideration?—Nothing else, we are sure, could prevent union of thought, feeling, and action, at a crisis like this. Again we invite the attention of all parties to the Georgia platform, and particularly our know nothing brethren.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

In our last issue, we appealed to our know nothing brethren, and presented faithfully to them the political condition of the country as it now appears, through the aspect of parties at the north. That picture being a true one, and we defy any one to gainsay it, what should patriotic southern men resolve upon? Is there but one direct course to pursue? The democratic party being the only real national party in the Union, without at present any hope of founding another, before the next presidential election, and seeing that the contest must be between it, and the disunion, black republican party, headed by W. H. Seward, who can hesitate to choose between them. Democracy, the constitution, and the union on one side, and abolition, disunion, and the worst party ever formed in this nation on the other.

Should the know nothing or American party in the southern states, nominate a candidate for President, they could only hope to divide the electoral vote thereof with the Democratic candidate, thereby indirectly aiding and assisting, W. H. Seward to be President,—the grand head and manager of the black republi-

cans, or Simon pure abolition party at the north. They can have no chance whatever, to carry a single northern state. The Democrats on the other hand, will carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maine, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and possibly New York. Should the softs and hards unite, as they will, on the Presidential question, we shall be certain even to carry that state, with a good prospect of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware, and California.

KANSAS AND SLAVERY.

In order that the south shall regain its strength and equilibrium which was lost by the means that transformed California and brought it into the union as a free state, although lying mainly south of 36° 30, it is being proposed and acted upon in most of the southern states to raise funds for the purpose of sending companies of emigrants to Kansas composed of young and able bodied southern men with or without families, who have not sufficient means to enable them to travel the distance and support themselves in a country but yet a wilderness and where provisions of all kinds must needs be of high prices. The states of Virginia, S. Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are acting promptly in this important movement, and doubtless a considerable amount of funds will soon be raised for the noble objects contemplated. In Georgia it is proposed by several men of wealth to subscribe \$500 each, and others propose that each slave owner advance fifty cents per head for the number of his slaves over ten years of age. In Alabama a proposition is about going before her legislature to appropriate \$100,000 for the same object.—These movements are highly auspicious and will doubtless be carried into execution.

The question suggests itself, what will the people of Louisiana do in this most laudible and practical plan of strengthening the south and securing its rights and interests? We hope that some proper demonstration will soon be made in behalf of it. Let the press take hold of the matter in the right spirit and call the minds and thoughts of the people to it; we will not claim it as a democratic measure; but purely a southern movement for the security and support of the dearest rights and interests of the southern people,—therefore all parties may take a hand in the good work, and all true southern men will have an opportunity to show their faith by their works.

We throw out these few suggestions for the present, and will recur to the subject again soon.

A CANDID DISCLAIMER.—The Opelousas Courier, which modestly proclaims the democratic triumph in St. Landry, says:

"We were told that at Gros Chevreuil, after the polls were closed, a young man of respectability and standing, who was a know nothing, came forward, went to the commissioners of election and in presence of all the electors told them with that solemnity and firmness of voice which are sure proofs of a deep conviction and an honesty of purpose: 'Gentlemen, I wish it to be distinctly understood, I have done with the K. N. party. I have discharged my obligations faithfully; I thought my honor deserved it, but from this day out I shall never be with you again. I can no longer bear being dictated to like a slave!'"

This is the language of an American citizen, proud of his birth—proud of his country—proud of his liberty and privileges, and willing to extend them to all, by proclaiming aloud with the philanthropist: "the world is my home, and every honest man is my brother!"

There are some among us whom we hope soon to hear make the same noble and honorable declaration in behalf of their own inalienable rights. The Courier does not say whether the young gentleman was formerly a democrat or whig, but that makes no difference. Know Nothingism is not a fitting thing for young men of either of the old parties, its demoralizing influences may attach to them bad and disagreeable habits through life, so let them come out at once and no longer carry the mark of Cain, which is so deeply stamped upon that midnight order. In doing so, they cannot perform a more worthy and honorable act, nor one that will afford them more real self-satisfaction.

It has been well said, that "the glory and strength of the Democratic party consists, not only in the purity of the principles which its votaries possess, but the tenacity with which those principles are adhered to, through evil as well as good report." This truth has been most nobly verified in the history of the past two years. When know nothingism seemed destined to wave over the Union, in one continued tide of success, the democratic party, true to principle, boldly and fearlessly exposed the trick, and battled against the dangerous and unconstitutional doctrines which for a time took possession of the public mind and forebode the destruction of freedom itself. Yes, "the true democrat only sees the great principles of republican equality and constitutional freedom as the standard by which he judges

of the political measures which he struggles to carry out in his every public act when his party is in power, and does battle to reinstate whenever such principles are invaded." In prosperity or adversity, in victory or defeat his eye is ever fixed upon the constitution, and the principles of his political faith. These are his chart and compass, and to these alone he looks for safety in every emergency. The greater the danger, the firmer he clings to them, and the greater his exertions to save the Union, and the great and glorious blessings that it confers, ever relying with firm confidence on the "sober second thought" of the people, and their disposition to do right.

AMERICAN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 23.—The American Convention in session in Cincinnati, yesterday adopted a majority report containing the following sentiments:

They demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and failing in attaining that end, claim that Congress should refuse to admit any state into the Union tolerating slavery, which may be formed out of territory from which slavery was excluded by the compromise. They protest against coalescing with any party that demands the abandonment of the American party. The report recommends the meeting of the American delegates at Philadelphia on 10th of February.

The minority report, which was rejected, insists upon the exclusion of slavery from the territories, says that prescription on account of birth is unwarrantable; opposes secrecy; regards the slavery question as paramount to all others, and recommends river and harbour improvements and a generous foreign policy.—The minority report was sustained chiefly by the delegates from Ohio and Michigan.

A NAUTICAL WITNESS.—A sailor was called upon the stand as a witness.

"Well sir," said the lawyer "do you know the plaintiff and defendant?"

"I don't know the drift of them words," answered the sailor.

"What, not know the meaning of plaintiff and defendant!" continued the lawyer; "you are a pretty fellow to come here as a witness. Can you tell me where on board the ship it was that this man struck the other one?"

"Abaft the binnacle," said Jack.

"Abaft the binnacle!" said the lawyer, "what do you mean by that?"

"A pretty fellow you," responded the sailor, "to come here as a lawyer, and don't know what abaft the binnacle means."

At a stated meeting of Olive Lodge, No. 52 A. Y. M. T., held at their Lodge Room in the town of Clinton, La. on the evening of the 17th inst, a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, in relation to their deceased brother, Dr. A. B. Taylor.—They submitted the following:

WHEREAS, an all-wise Providence has taken from this earth our beloved brother, Dr. A. B. Taylor, and removed him, as we sincerely trust, to that heavenly home, prepared for those who love and serve him.

Resolved, That as Masons, we deplore his loss as a bright and worthy brother of our fraternity, who was ready to extend the virtuous and charitable teachings of the order, by practical exemplification to his fellow man; that in his death, society has lost a useful citizen, his family an affectionate husband a tender parent, and a christian guide.

Resolved, That we condole with his friends and relations in their bereavement, and while with them we drop the sympathetic tear, we have the hope that he has exchanged this mortal pilgrimage for a heavenly immortality.

Resolved, That the lodge be clothed in the proper insignia of mourning and that the members thereof wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his bereaved family, and that they be published in the journals of Clinton.

G. W. REESE, W. W. CHAPMAN, W. H. O'REILLY.

Clinton La. Nov. 17th 1855.

At a meeting of CLINTON LODGE, No. 27, I. O. O. F., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, by a disposition of Providence, we have been called upon to mourn the loss of our true and beloved brother R. C. CARMAN, Resolved, That in the decease of our Brother, we are called upon to mourn the loss of one in whom we behold, fully exemplified, the great and cardinal principles of our fraternal order, and one whose loss is not only felt by us, but by the community of which he was a worthy member.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and will practically illustrate, as far as in us lies, that sympathy.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual insignia of mourning, for thirty days, as a token of our high regard for the deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in each of the newspapers in Clinton, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Respectfully submitted in the fraternal bonds of F. L. & T., by your committee. O. P. LANGWORTHY, S. E. HUNTER, D. C. MORGAN, Clinton, La. Nov. 24, 1855.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.—A distinguished member and a leader in the British House of Commons, was recently in Paris, and in conversation with an American citizen, the correspondent of the National Intelligencer, expressed himself to the following effect:

"We cannot carry on this war. It is ruinous to us in every way; our taxes are increasing, and we shall find a difficulty in making new loans. Thus far the war has been more destructive of life and waste of material in money than any previous one in the history of France and England.—In the Moscow campaign, France, Italy, Holland, Germany, Spain, in fact, all Europe, constituted the French army of invasion. Probably not over one-third of that army was composed of Frenchmen; but now the force is exclusively French and English, and they have already lost 200,000 men hors de combat—the former number may probably be counted as dead; and the expenditure of the two countries fully two hundred millions of pounds sterling since the commencement of hostilities. And what have we gained by this dreadful expenditure of blood and treasure except one of the suburbs of Sebastopol? And we are no nearer to peace than when the war began. It is ridiculous for us to suppose that we can force Russia to a peace; for even if we were able to conquer the whole Crimea, it would take one hundred and fifty thousand men to guard it, and if such a thing were possible as the capture of Moscow and St. Petersburg, even that would not produce peace. The Russians are a patriotic people, and what is worse, they are ignorant fanatical as the Turks, and with indomitable courage. The great Frederick said 'you may kill them, but you cannot BEAT them,' and they are the same people now. It is a matter of surprise how Russia finds resources. She appears to have plenty of money, and if it comes from her own subjects it shows their patriotism."

The worth of everything is determined by the demand for it. In the desert of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is of more real value than a mountain of gold.