

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, February 23, 1856.

We are indebted to the Hon G. W. Munday, and the Hon. Bythell Haynes, for public documents, reports, papers, &c.

To the Hon. John Slidell, and the Hon. T. G. Davidson, we are under obligations for Washington city and Northern papers.

Correspondence of the Feliciana Democrat.

Baton Rouge Feb. 29th 1856.

On Saturday the house passed the address, removing Mr. Hufty Sheriff of Orleans from Office. The Senate will no doubt concur, when the Governor will declare the Office vacant by proclamation and proceed to fill it, by appointment. This some regard as a revision of the judgment of the Court, which passed upon the matter so far as to regard the relative rights of Mr. Bell and Mr. Hufty. Those who take such a view are laboring under a profound mistake. The House knows not Mr. Bell or Mr. Hufty in the matter. They look beyond to the day of election, and there find the ballot boxes were broken and the laws trampled under foot, and the voice of the people stifled by an armed mob. They have exercised a great conservative power, with which the Constitution has clothed them for a great public good. It is a constitutional interposition by the Legislature, on behalf of the people of New Orleans, whose rights have been taken from them by violence, and Mr. Hufty who is permitted to exercise an office under the forms of law to which he was never elected.

The Contested election from St. Helena has been sent back to the people to be run over again. The evidence before the committee was of such a character as not to enable them to arrive at any conclusion as to which was elected Mr. Hatch or Mr. Strickland the sitting member. Their report when published will clearly demonstrate that the decision is a correct one.

The same committee have also reported against the contestants Kearny and McClanly for the seats of Bribe and Shield from New Orleans, although the account of the votes showed that they had received a majority, on the ground that the box had been tampered with and had not been in such safe keeping as to insure them that every thing was just as it was on the day of election. The law does not provide, that the ballot shall be preserved, after the election, but relies on the return of the commissioners who are sworn to do their duty according to law. The final action on the report has been postponed until to-day in order that Judge Kearney may address the House in his own behalf.

Dr. Castleton of the Presbyterian Church is giving a course of lectures on the subject of Astronomy. Every Sunday night he entertains a large and delighted audience on this sublime and beautiful theme. His expositions are, clear, forcible and elegant. His language is chaste, and highly cultivated. The selection of his words, are such as the most unlettered intellect can comprehend. His manner is graceful and easy; and his gestures, and articulation, such as become the orator, and the man, engaged in a noble work. None will regret having gone to receive instruction from his well stored intellect, powerful by nature, but strengthened and enlarged by careful study, and thorough discipline.

There are three Female Schools in Baton Rouge, all of which seem to be in a flourishing condition. Mrs. M. W. Reed's, Dr. Slosson's, and the Rev. Mr. Guion's. I am acquainted with the principals of each, and believe that they eminently deserve the public confidence. They are engaged in a noble work, and should have the prayers of all for their success.

On yesterday (Monday) the House had a long sitting, and passed a number of bills, most of them of a local character. On the 22nd the inauguration of Powers Statue of Washington is to take place. A ball at night will follow in the Rotundo of the Capital.

THE ELECTION FOR A REPRESENTATIVE IN ST. HELENA.—The decision of the Legislature on Saturday in the contested election case of Hatch vs. Strickland, vacating the seat of the latter in the House of Representatives, again places the choice in the hands of the voters of that parish. The gallant Democracy have now an opportunity of redeeming their parish from the thrall of Know Nothingism, and we are satisfied that they will prove equal to the emergency, and send as their representative a good, staunch Democrat, and that, too, by one of those good old majorities that will no longer leave their opinions a matter for doubt.—Advocate.

Washington's statue, at Baton Rouge, was inaugurated yesterday.

ELECTION IN CLINTON.

A Ward election was held in our town on Saturday last, for Magistrate and Constable to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of R. C. Carman, Esq., and the resignation of James Stokes.

Henry Hawford, who has long acted as Magistrate, was elected to the former, and our old friend, Major General Alexander Skarzynski, to the latter office. Both of these gentlemen are foreigners by birth. Many of the members of the Native American Party voted for Gen. Skarzynski, on the ground of his capability and attention to business.—The choice in both cases was good—it could not well be improved.

The Natives, by their action in this election show a determination to throw aside the machinery of the Order, and we commend the step as a wise and judicious one. Let their example be followed in other localities and our cause will prosper beyond a doubt.

We have ever waged an unceasing opposition to some of the features of our party organization—the obligation and the secrecy. The latter has long since worn itself out, and the former by this determined move of the party in this ward, has been formally and entirely discarded. We repeat again that the movement is a good one, and we endorse it with our whole soul—it is hoped the example may be followed by the party in other localities, and that the several excrescences that have grown up on the organization, may one after another be lopped off. Let our party faith rest upon its own merits, and we need have no fears about its success and ultimate triumph.

American Patriot.

The result of a little election in our town has brought forth the above singular enunciations from the organ of Know Nothingism in this parish; we give the article entire, it is a curiosity in its way, a remarkable specimen of Know Nothing politics and about as complete a specimen of genuine Know Nothing principles, in a small way, as we have ever met with any where.

It declares "a determination to throw aside the machinery of the order;" It dont work well, there's too great a variety of material, too many wheels agoing at the same time and then they are all turning different ways; there are also wheels within wheels, some turning in and some turning out; there are thousands of little wheels that are whirled about by the big wheels with great rapidity and then again there are many of the little wheels heaving and setting and fighting with all their might, trying to turn some of the big wheels. All in all it is a wonderful machinery, doughtless designed for the long desired achievement of perpetual motion, but it has proved a grand failure. The grist is too scant and the grinding is too low to supply the vast operations of the concern and having been constructed of very bad material at the outset, rotten and sobby and funky, there is no wonder at its working badly. We would advise the Patriot however to be cautious in executing its determination, as there is imminent danger to be apprehended in throwing aside the "machinery," there will be nothing of the "order" left.

But we are happy to find a little further on that the Patriot, perhaps does not design to make a clean sweep of the machinery of the order, but simply to lop off "the several excrescences that have grown upon the organization." In this it has certainly commenced a very laudable work; what it will accomplish may remain for future commendation; all do not precisely understand its mode, or the extent of its operations, or the particular kind of excrescences to be lopped off, and in this respect we would again caution the Patriot that its lopping operations upon the excrescences might leave as little of the "organization" behind as the throwing aside of the machinery would leave of the "order."

Now Mr. Patriot, as you appear to have commenced a glorious undertaking we will take the liberty to inform you of the extent of your work; The "excrescences" of Know Nothingism constitutes the thing itself. It is a foul fungus throughout, an embodiment of excrescences which when seperated and lopped off will leave nothing but the conglomerate mass of corruption that sprouted and nourished them. Success to you Mr. Patriot and may your battle with the "excrescences" of Know Nothingism be so vigorous and effective as to leave nothing visible of the monster but a greased spot.

The Patriot says—"In the recent election for speaker in the House of Representatives, these were two democratic members who refused to vote for Aiken."

Will the Patriot please to inform us who those two democrats are?

Again says the Patriot. "All the natives South voted for him (Aiken) with one or two exceptions." Natives South, then there were natives South who could not think of lending their aid in support of a southern speaker because he was a democrat; And pray tell us Mr. Patriot, were there no more of the Fuller nationals who refused to do the same thing?

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Address for the removal of Hufty was debated in the Senate yesterday, says the Advocate of Wednesday last, and by those in favor of sustaining the majesty of law and order over the reign of anarchy and terror, with an earnestness and flowing eloquence that nothing but a perfect consciousness of being engaged in a fair and righteous cause could inspire.

The matter was discussed in all its bearings, and the speeches of HYAMS, SR. PAUL and RYAN were eminently able, lucid and convincing; but the masterly effort of the latter gentleman, who entered more elaborately into the subject, has been spoken of in terms of the highest commendation.

The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote, but there can be no doubt that to-day the cause of justice, and the Constitution and the law will be vindicated, and those Senators and Representatives who have contributed to this consumation, so devoutly desired of every lover of the honor and welfare of the State, will be entitled to and will receive the respect and grateful consideration of all good citizens—when these dark days of Know-Nothingism shall have passed away, or only remembered among the things that were.

A GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The removal of Joseph Hufty from the office of Sheriff has been decreed by the General Assembly. On Thursday the address for that purpose, which had previously passed the House by a vote of forty-five ayes to twenty-three nays, was voted by the Senate, by nineteen ayes to twelve nays.

This grave step has been taken by the majority only after a careful examination into the extent of their power to pursue it, under the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and also into all the circumstances of the case.

While it must be apparent to every one who reads the instrument, that the Article 97 of the State Constitution, contains a grant of express and independent power of amotion of all civil officers, except the Governor and Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, by the majority of each branch of the General Assembly, it is equally clear that so great a prerogative should be exercised with extreme caution; and only in such cases as are characterized by features of extraordinary and perhaps irremediable wrong towards the community, or of gross misconduct or unworthiness on the part of the individual thereby to be ejected from public station.

An effort has been made by the Know-Nothing presses and orators, to convince the people that the majority, in the step which they have taken, intended to revise the verdict of the famous jury in the case of Bell vs. Hufty, which the Know-Nothings, despite the repeated declarations to the contrary, during its progress, of the able and ingenious counsel who conducted it on the part of the defence, now assert was final and conclusive. We are certain that there has existed no such disposition on the part of the General Assembly. No attempt has been made to oust Hufty and put Bell in his place, nor will the adoption of the address have that effect; it will of itself, not confer a scintilla of right upon Mr. Bell, to take the office. It will only make it vacant, and throw upon the Governor of the State the duty of appointing some one to discharge the functions of the post. He may or may not appoint Mr. Bell. Should he think him worthy, he will have the verdict of the majority of this parish, lawfully expressed last November, to back him in the propriety of his selection. Should he think proper to send the name of some other citizen before the Senate, neither Mr. Bell nor any of his friends will be justified in saying that he has been deprived of any right. His complaint on that score is against the seven jurymen who chose, even under the solemn obligations of their oaths, to disregard both law and evidence, and to say in effect, that the acts of a score or two of midnight ruffians were potent enough to destroy the franchises of hundreds of good and legal voters.

The proceeding in the General Assembly was in the nature of a Grand Inquest on the part of the people of the State, into crimes and misdemeanors against their rights—their peace—their sovereignty. In the eloquent language of Mr. Semmes, it was the cause of the People against Ruffianism—of freedom of election of popular rights against banded violence—of the people of Louisiana, against Joseph Hufty who was attempting to benefit by outrages subversive of the institution of free suffrage; and the Representatives of people who established those rights as among the very elements of their political compact, were bound to regard it in that light, and not as a contest of the individuals, John M. Bell and Joseph Hufty.

Timid persons affect to fear that the adoption of the address of removal by the General Assembly will afford a dangerous precedent—that

the exercise of the prerogative conferred by the Constitution may become frequent, and be restored to hereafter by partizan majorities to get rid of obnoxious political opponents who may chance to fill important places. For ourselves, we entertain no such fears. The power of removal is to great to be lightly exercised; and it will never be carried out, except in cases where the circumstances of the election, or the misconduct or the unworthiness of the individual to be affected, will fully warrant it. If ever there were, or will be, an occasion fully justifying a measure vindicatory of public right, and condemnatory of private wrong, we find it in this case of Joseph Hufty; and we are confident that the stricter the examination into its real features, the more hearty will be the popular concurrence in the propriety of his ejection from so honorable and responsible a post.—Courier.

FULLER THE KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

Of this free-soil Know Nothing candidate for speaker the American Patriot speaks in this wise:

"Some have gone so far as to insinuate that Mr. Fuller is a free-soiler, and that too, right in the face of his avowed sentiments in favor of pro-slavery doctrine. To all such calumniators his votes cast for Aiken, is the best reply. It is silent but powerful. Fuller is one that will do to depend upon."

The patriot should do its readers the justice to learn the facts before it attempted to transfer its peculiar impressions upon their minds; Mr. Fuller the Know Nothing candidate for speaker, did not vote for Mr. Aiken on the election of speaker, he never intended to vote for him or any other pro-slavery man; he is a rank free-soiler, his votes so proclaim him, he voted regularly for Pennington and Pennington voted regularly for Banks, who was a good enough man for him and he, Pennington was a good enough man for Fuller, and Fuller was a good enough man for Eustice and other southern Know Nothings; This is the chain of Know Nothing Nationality complete, a chain of three links the first of pure black woolly hair, uniting in perfect harmony Pennington and Banks; the second link of pretty much the same material, but a little streaked with a few strands of motley grey, uniting Fuller and Pennington as close as brothers; The third and last link is of a more greyish color and is of somewhat different material and construction, the wool about it is of a dark grey mixture of white and black, with a little cotton twisted in and what is most peculiar in this last link of Know Nothing nationality, is the numerous shreds of gum elastic which is found ingeniously interwoven with the litle of cotton material which is found in it, thus imparting an elasticity to this link presumed to be of most convenient adaptation to the consciences of Southern Know Nothings, and connecting them with Fuller, Pennington and isms by a kind of pull off and draw on movement, stretching to any convenient point of distance to avoid a too near contact or apparent co-operation with Northern abolition Know Nothingism in its grand movements against the South and then again to contract in very close, companionship with these same northern Know Nothings whenever the movement is directed against the national democratic administrations or designed to break down the strength and power of the national democracy. Hence with southern Know Nothings, "Fuller is one that will do to depend upon," Pennington will do for Fuller to depend upon and Banks will do for Pennington to depend upon; a most perfect chain of Know Nothing Nationality, truly, and most harmoniously linked in its co-operations against the democracy.

The democracy of the south don't depend upon or even trust such men as Fuller, we mean H. M. Fuller, the free-soil candidate of the Southern Know Nothings for speaker, for we must inform the Patriot that it was Thomas J. D. Fuller, quite another man, who voted for Mr. Aiken; but the Patriot's Fuller, at that important crisis, *remosed*, or if he was about he was unquestionably "silent but powerful."

HOME MECHANICS.

We had marked for republication a very sensible article from *Shreveport Democrat*, on the importance of encouraging mechanic arts in that town. We regret that it is mislaid. Greater efforts should be made through the whole Southern country, to establish manufactures.—There is no good reason, why the South should not manufacture most of all the articles necessary for the supply of its wants. Georgia has thus acquired justly the appellation of the Empire State of the South.—Take the article of negro shoes, for example, why should they not be made here as good, as cheap as in Massachusetts? The expenses, that is, the necessary expenses of living are not greater here than there. Rents are not higher, and labor may be had as cheap. We might make our own leather, without any difficulty, or it might even be imported with a tri-

pling additional charge for freight. Slaves might soon be taught to make as good a shoe as the best Yankee of them all. So of a thousand other articles.—Why then, do we lag so far behind other States in such matters. The truth is, the exists a prejudice against mechanical pursuits. It has been thought to be a less honorable business to labor in the mechanical arts, than to engage in agriculture, in one of the professions, or in the sale of goods, wares, and merchandize.—It is time such false notions should disappear. All labor is honorable; and he who makes a good shoe, chair, or waggion is as much entitled to respect as he who sells dry goods and groceries, or makes a brilliant argument at the bar. By establishing manufactures in our midst, we should create a new market for agricultural products, and thus give aid to agriculture. It is full time to awaken from our lethargy. The South is dependant, in a great measure, on those sections of the Union, which are in every fanatical way assailing its dearest interests and rights.

THAT "WILD HUNT."—It will be seen by our dispatches that the "wild hunt after office" which the K. N's pretend to deprecate so much, has set in at Washington with a fury utterly astounding. The new Clerk is overwhelmed with solicitations for place, and yet we have only had the beginning of the end. Oh, those pure, unselfish, unappreciated patriots! How many of them will have to go home with very large files in their ears!—Louisville Courier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CARRIAGE FACTORY.

BUTLER & KOCH, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends that they are now prepared to build carriages, Buggies, and Sulkeys, in the most approved styles now in use. All lumber used in our shop is received from the north and is of superior quality. We have now in progress from fifteen to twenty vehicles, and invite all those who are judges, to examine the work before it is painted, as we have in employ the best workmen that the south can afford. Designs of all kinds of vehicles to be seen at our shop. Call and see them. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice. All work warranted, with proper usage. Feb 23

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

We are in possession of the patent right to sell these cases in the Parish of East Feliciana. BUTLER & KOCH. CRANE'S METALLIC BURIAL CASKET. HAVING bought the patent right for the sale of the Crane Metallic Burial Caskets, at a great expense, we introduce them to the public as having a superiority over any case now in use, beauty of design, artistic and elaborate finish, simplicity in lining, highly decorated and unique silver mountings, perfectly air tight, and also giving an entire view of the body,—the top of the casket being constructed of the finest French plate glass renders it the most desirable case ever introduced to the public. Beautiful metallic caps cover the glass, which secures the case from damage on account of any external pressure. Samples of this casket can be seen at N. Lemon's Drug Store, Clinton. Wooden coffins made to order, and punctual attendance given on all funeral occasions. A fine Hearse will always be on hand. Any infringement on our patent rights will subject the offender to prosecution. Feb 23 BUTLER & KOCH.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana—7th District Court, No. 1729. In the matter of the succession of William and Sarah Roberts, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Richardson Roberts, Administrator of the aforesaid succession has filed in this court, an account of his administration which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice, unless legal opposition be filed thereto. Feb 23, 1856. WM. PATTERSON, Clerk.

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The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana—7th District Court, No. 1729. In the matter of the succession of W. T. Mays, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Aquilla W. Ballard and Catharine J. Ballard, have applied to this court for letters of administration on the estate of said deceased, which will be granted in ten days after the publication of this notice unless legal opposition be made thereto. Feb 23, 1856. A. COOK, Dep. Clerk.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana—7th District Court, No. 1729. In the matter of the succession of R. B. McDonell, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas Davis, has applied to this court for letters of administration on the estate of said deceased, which will be granted in ten days after the publication of this notice unless legal opposition be made thereto. Feb 23, 1856. A. COOK, Dep. Clerk.

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The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana—7th District Court, No. 1729. In the matter of the succession of Mary Kelley, deceased. PURSUANT to a commission to me directed, by the honorable court aforesaid, I will sell at public auction in the town of Jackson said parish, on

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1856, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following property appertaining to said succession, to-wit: ONE HOUSE, the last residence of deceased and seven lots of ground, situated in the town of Jackson, Parish of East Feliciana.

TERMS OF SALE. One half of the purchase price to be paid on the 1st of January 1857, the other on the 1st of January 1858, the instalments to bear eight per cent interest from day of sale, purchasers to give good personal security to sign with them the adjudication bond and consent that a mortgage importing a confession of judgment be retained on the property until final payment of purchase price and interest.

GEORGE W. CATLETT, Auctioneer. Feb 23, 1856.

JUST received and for sale, a large and choice collection of Collins's Garden seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine. a 22 LANGWORTHY & TILDON.