

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, March 1, 1856

To our democratic representatives and Senators in Congress, we are indebted for valuable public documents, and late Washington and Northern papers.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, comes with every passing week. There is no diminution in its merit and the embellishments are more varied and interesting...

This periodical should be well patronized, and we have no doubt it would if persons would examine the publication, specimens of which we will be pleased to show them.

HARPER FOR MARCH.—This number has been received and is replete with interesting articles, prominent among which is an illustrated notice of Commodore Perry's visit to the Japanese.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The number for March is before us. Excellent, and first among the Monthlies.

We learn that the following appointments have been made by the Governor for this Parish, and confirmed by the senate.

M. Welsh, Notary Public. Perea Ripley, Notary Public, in place of Henry Hawford, term expired.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BATON ROUGE. Monday the 10th proximo, is the day fixed for the assembly of this Convention. On the next page will be found the proceedings of the meeting of Saturday last, containing the names of the delegates for this parish.

FIRE IN ST. MARTINSVILLE.—On the evening of the 10th ult., a most destructive fire broke out in the town afore named, which not only consumed a large amount of property, but occasioned the death of twelve persons, three of whom were white. Their death was caused by the explosion of some kegs of gunpowder, in one of the stores under the ruins of which they were buried.

If a fire should unfortunately occur in one of the commercial establishments of this town, is there not great danger of as fearful a catastrophe as that described above. Although there is a corporation ordinance, prescribing the quantity of gunpowder each merchant shall keep on his premises, has every investigation been made to see that the law has been complied with? With the knowledge that many of them keep large quantities in store, no prudent person would venture in any close proximity to such buildings were they to take fire. The interests of the merchants, themselves, independent of the safety of their fellow citizens, require that they should use all due precautions to guard against such an untoward event.

A LARGE REWARD.—Gov. Wickliffe has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of One Thousand Dollars, for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons who broke the ballot boxes at the Seventh and Ninth Precincts in New Orleans, on the night of the 5th of November, 1855. This measure has been adopted in accordance with the recommendation of the late Grand Jury of that city in their Report to the First District Court, and it is to be hoped that it will have the effect of exposing and bringing to punishment, some, at least, of the miscreants who were engaged in that shameless work.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—John Bell, Esq. has been appointed and commissioned as Sheriff of the Parish of New Orleans in place of Joseph Hufty, removed on address of the General Assembly. This is an act on the part of the Governor which will meet with the hearty concurrence of the great mass of the residents of the city, and merely places Mr. Bell in the position to which he had been elected by the majority of the qualified electors last November; but whose voice was attempted to be stifled by the acts of a set of shameless ruffians who broke the ballot boxes, containing some fourteen hundred ballots and destroyed as far as they could, all evidence of the result of the election in order to secure the return of his know nothing competitor.

"AN AMERICAN IN A POLITICAL SENSE."—The Washington Know Nothing Organ says in relation to Mr. Banks:

"He is an 'American' in the political sense of this term. This we know, and knowing it, we shall be slow to believe that he will violate that cardinal principle of the 'American party,' which requires its members to maintain and perpetuate the Federal Union."

Judging from the above, we infer that Mr. Banks is a regularly initiated third degree member of the Know Nothing Order—"an American, in the political sense of this term." There are differences, perhaps between a national American, a native American, and a pseudo American.

MASSACHUSETTS AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Enquirer draws a comparison between the two States named above, in reference to their ability to feed their respective populations. It also compares the crime and pauperism of the two Commonwealths, and argues that the commerce and manufactures of Massachusetts are greatly benefited by the existing compact between the States, which advantage the old Bay State would lose in the event of a disruption of the Union.

We think every sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing the census of his own State with that of North Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the comparison, a warm friend of the Union as it is. The statistics, which we shall cite, might, of themselves, induce the belief, that the Bay States was only productive of criminals and paupers. But it is well known, despite her fanaticism, she is wealthy, enlightened, industrious and energetic.

The productions of North Carolina, in proportion to population, were about ten times as great. They produced two millions one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-seven millions bushels Indian corn, five millions seven hundred thousand bushels potatoes, one million eight hundred thousand hogs, one hundred and seventy-four thousand horses and mules, and six hundred and ninety-three thousand cattle.

The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit quite as startling a difference in favor of North Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend to the moral and physical condition of her people, and needs no foreign prompting or interference. Before quoting those statistics, we would remark that fuel, so dear and so much needed in Massachusetts, is at every man's door in North Carolina, without money, and without price, for there are few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were fifteen thousand seven hundred paupers; in North Carolina, one thousand nine hundred. In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, seven thousand; in North Carolina, forty four. In Jails, in Massachusetts, one thousand; in North Carolina, thirty-four. In Penitentiaries, in Massachusetts, four hundred and thirty-one; in North Carolina, fourteen. Odd Fellows' Charities, in Massachusetts, \$346,000; in North Carolina, \$10,000.

We think these statistics deserve the serious study of every christian, patriot and philanthropist in the Union. PHILADELPHIA K. N. CONVENTION. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Just before the balloting commenced the Delegates from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and parts of Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania delegation withdrew. The convention then proceeded with the balloting which soon resulted in the nomination of Millard Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency, and A. J. Donnellson for the Vice Presidency. Fillmore was nominated on the second ballot, the vote standing as follows: Fillmore, 175; Law, 24; Rayner, 14; McLean, 13. The nomination was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

The inaugural address of Gov. Wickliffe is extensively copied and highly commended by the Southern Press. That excellent document deserves not only laudation but careful attention and study.

THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—The War Department reports to Congress that the Militia in the States and Territories amounts to the large aggregate of 2,479,735 men. This does not embrace the militia of the State of Iowa or of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico. The returns do not appear to be at all complete, as the estimate of the force of some of the States is based upon data furnished several years since.

K. N. INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Courier thus describes the indignation meeting held by the Know Nothings, in that city, on Monday night last:

The meeting had been duly advertised, and all Americans having been invited, we imagined and hoped that we should be able to gratify our curiosity and witness the proceedings of a regular K. N. demonstration, but we were disappointed, and told that admission could only be given to those who had the password. We suggested "Free Discussion," but these would not open the doors to us, and we are therefore compelled to take hearsay testimony as to what was said and done on this momentous occasion. Firstly, we learn that the meeting was remarkably destitute of the chief essential of indignation meetings, to wit: indignation. Whatever of that which was on hand was completely "bottled up." There were however, resolutions of a very fiery and denunciatory character, which were adopted unanimously. The Governor was severely belabored for condemning secret political societies; the Legislature was regularly annihilated for the Senatorial and Hufty gulloting; foreigners were anathemized, and resolutions made that the American Party would go on as they have been going on and save the nation from perdition, in spite of the Democracy.

Not a word was said against beaking ballot boxes, knuckling or slung-shooting. There were greater evils to extirpate. To secure the offices—those, at least, which pay—is a much higher aim of American ambition and principles.

The "glorious principles" were warmly sustained in a speech of "great eloquence" by Mr. Alexander, Representative from the parish of Tensas, in the Legislature. We would be happy to notice the effort of this able gentleman, if we had been favored with hearing of it. The practical object or conclusion of this meeting was involved in mist. We would fain hope that one of its purposes was to inaugurate a more manly and republican style of political warfare than has been prevalent in this city ever since the system of secret societies obtained.

INIQUITY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

We know very many worthy, upright and just men belonging to the so called American party. It is to them, and such as them, we address ourselves, because we are sure they do not fully comprehend their position. We agree with them both in sentiment and in words, "that to Americans belongs America." But who are Americans? Is not every one who has removed from Europe, and landed on our shores, with the bona fide intention of becoming a permanent resident and citizen, an American? Did not all the foreigners who removed to America, before Know-Nothingism arose, come by invitation, and under the implied contract, that after complying with certain prescribed conditions, they should be admitted to the full and equal rights of citizenship? Would not a law depriving them of the privilege of becoming citizens, or of holding office after their naturalization, be a breach of faith and implied contract on our part, unjust and ex post facto? Would not those who voted for such a law act immorally?

But in the absence of such law, the breach of immorality is much grosser to prefer, as Know Nothings are bound to do, an inferior native to a superior foreigner. We are all morally bound to give our vote to the most worthy candidate. He has a right to our vote. To deny it to him, wilfully and knowingly, is to violate his right. The Know Nothing is bound to do this, even if the native candidate be wholly unfit and the foreigner be possessed of the highest qualifications. The breach of justice and morality of the Know Nothing so voting, is glaring and gross, much more so than that of him who votes for a law to cut off all foreigners from office. Many think that foreigners are generally unfit for office, and that the general effects of such a law would be good. No man thinks that none of them are so qualified, and, therefore, no just man can become a Know Nothing. To do wrong, by indirection in this case, is worse than to do it directly; yet this party boasts that they do not propose a law to exclude foreigners from office. But they do propose what is much worse, to exclude them by not voting for them, however well qualified.

The iniquity proposed to be practiced on Catholics, is still grosser. They are to be robbed of the rights of equal citizenship, although they be natives. We say robbed or unfairly deprived of those rights, because such rights now belong to them, and they have done nothing to forfeit them. To refuse to vote for a Catholic of superior qualifications, and to vote for his inferior Protestant opponent, is to violate our duty in voting, and to vote to deprive the Catholic of his right. The single vote of a single individual is trifling. But carry it out, see exclusion from office and

the stigma of inferiority of caste, branded on three or four millions of foreigners and Catholics, and the injustice and iniquity become apparent and odious. Such is Pseudo-Americanism, dissected and exposed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The steamship Atlantic brings intelligence, that "England was again in a state of great excitement in consequence of the circulation of reports that war with the United States was imminent.

It was rumored that Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at the Court of St. James, had demanded his passports. The cause is attributed to the recent difficulty between him and Lord Clarendon, of which we had accounts by the Canada.

The tone, both of the Government and of the press of England, on the subject of the Central American difficulties, is very insulting to America.

The Chambers of Commerce of both Liverpool and Manchester deprecate war.

It is reported that England and France are about to send envoys to Brazil to obtain the exertion of her influence in the settlement of the Central American differences between the first named country and the United States.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiries, had promised to lay a part of the correspondence which had taken place on the subject between the two Governments before Parliament.

SOUTHERN GENEROSITY AND A BOSTON JOKE.—Is it true, as has been reported, that the committee on anti-slavery lectures, who were requested by Hon. Robert Toombs, to hand over the one hundred dollars he declined to receive for his lectures, to some society for aiding emigrants, have given it to the society for aiding fugitive slaves to migrate to Canada?—Post.

For the year ending August 31, 1855, we Americans imported from Europe, for our own heads and those of our wives and daughters, \$1,982,950 worth of bonnets of silk, straw and leghorn, and of hats and caps.—Yet how few of the head-pieces one sees give evidence of having been sent for three thousand miles away. All are seemingly home made. In that same year, Young and Old America treated themselves to \$3,832,850 worth of watches, chronometers and clocks of European make. Their appetite, for foreign jewelry was baited with \$974,120 worth of article, upon which, without sighing, they paid a duty of thirty per cent. Of leather to cover their hands and feet, they sent across the ocean and bought to the tune of \$3,069,860—enough to hide-blind the nation, and sicken it in various ways.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATALOGUE OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

At the Clinton Drug Store ANALYSIS of the English language, by Tower & Porter. Botany for beginners, by Mrs. Phillips. Chemistry, for beginners, by Comstock, Chemistry, by Comstock & Jones, Dictionary, by Webster, Walker, and Worcester, Elocution, by Kirkum, Smith & Mitchell, Grammars, by Kirkum, Smith & Mitchell, Geography Primers, by Smith & Mitchell, Geography & Atlas, by do do Quarto Geography, by Smith & Morse, History of United States, by Goodrich & Worcester MATHEMATICAL. Davis', Smith's, Colburn's Ray's, Emerson's, and Bonycastle's, complete sets.

READERS.

McGuffe's, Tower's, Parker's, Grigg & Elliott's, complete series.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Philosophy's, by Tower and Comstock, do first lessons, by Parker, do Spiller's, McGuffe's, Smith's, Webster's and Towers, Andrews and Stoddards, Grove's, Cooper's, Balbon's, and Cleveland's, Latin, Greek, and French series, complete. Book Keeping, and Blank Books, suitable for the practice, together with a large lot of slates, pencils, paper, pens, copy books, inks, &c., for sale by I. N. LEMON.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana.—7th District Court. No. 2531.

In the matter of the succession of Joseph Mays, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Aquilla W. Ballard and Catharine T. 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.

March 1, 1856. A. COOK, Dep. Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana Parish of East Feliciana.—7th District Court. No. 2479.

A. S. Herron, Adm'r vs. F. A. Hatch, Tutrix.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale issued in the above entitled suit, and to me directed by the Honorable court aforesaid, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said Parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY IN APRIL, 1856,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title, interest, and claim, of the defendant, F. A. Hatch, Tutrix, in and to the following described property, to wit:

A certain negro woman, named Caroline.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

March 1, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

DRIED HERRINGS.

2 DOZ. Boxes Dried HERRINGS—in fine order—just received and for sale by WM. GURNEY.

JUST received and for sale, a large and choice selection of Collin's Garden seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine.

at 22 LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

WEEDING hoes, spades and shovels, trace chains plough lines, for sale by D'ARMOND.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana.—7th District Court. No. 2513.

A. L. Foster and husband, Administrators, vs. I. T. Flynn, Jr.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale, to me directed in the above entitled cause by the Honorable Court aforesaid, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, 1856,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title, interest, and claim of the defendant, I. T. Flynn, Jr., in and to the following described property, to wit:

A certain tract of Land, containing one thousand and forty seven (1047) acers, being the same lately purchased at the Probate sale of Mrs. A. G. Penny, by Isaac T. Flynn, Jr., together with all the improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement, to pay and satisfy the sum of Four thousand two hundred dollars, with eight per cent interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1854, until paid. And on a credit until the 26th day of December, 1856, for the further sum of Four thousand two hundred dollars, with the same rate of interest from same date, and all costs.

March 1, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, seventh District Court, No. 2177.

John Edge vs. Caleb O. Gayle.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale, to me directed, from the Honorable Court aforesaid, in the above entitled cause, I will offer at sheriff's sale, at the door of the Court House, in said Parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY IN APRIL, 1856,

between the hours of 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following named and described property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situated, lying, and being, in the Parish aforesaid, containing Four hundred (400) acres more or less. Bounded on the north, by Brown & Callaghan, east by lands of Smith, south by lands of Smith and public lands, and all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

March 4, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana.—7th District Court.

W. W. Chapman, Syndic, vs. John Collins.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the Honorable court aforesaid, in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, 1856,

between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest, and claim of the defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit:

A certain tract of Land situated in the Parish aforesaid, containing two hundred and fifty-five (255) acres, more or less. Bounded on the north by lands of Wilford M. Carter, west by Norwood & Jordan, south by W. B. Rogers, and east by a part of the same tract.

Terms of Sale.—Cash.

March 1, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court. No. 2509.

J. B. Power, Adm'r vs. Archibald Palmer.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale issued in the above entitled suit, directed by the Honorable court aforesaid, to the sheriff of the parish aforesaid, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said parish on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, 1856,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title, interest, and claims, of the defendant, Archibald Palmer, in and to the following described property to wit:

A certain negro girl by the name Susan the same negro purchased by the said Palmer at the succession sale of David Reams, deceased.

Terms of Sale.—Cash with the benefit of appraisement.

March 1, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court. No. 1180.

The State of Louisiana vs. John W. Hays, et al.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued in the above entitled suit, directed by the Honorable court aforesaid, to the sheriff of the parish aforesaid, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, 1856,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title, interest, and claim, of the defendant, Thomas Chapman, in to the following described slaves to wit:

A negro woman by the name of Dicy, aged about 28 years.

A negro girl named Violet, aged about 12.

A negro man named Dennis, aged about 25 years.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

March 1, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court. No. 2490.

Henry Bally, Adm'r vs. A. P. Moore, et al.

BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale issued in the above entitled suit, directed by the Honorable court aforesaid, to the sheriff of the parish aforesaid, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house in said parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF APRIL, 1856,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the right, title, interest, and claim, of the defendant, A. P. Moore, in and to the following described property, to wit:

A certain town lot, lying and being situated in the town of Port Hudson, in said parish and state, and known on the figurative plan of said town, as Lot No. 10, in square No. 1, fronting 30 feet on Alabama street, running back 125 feet, being the same lot and improvements which was adjudicated to A. P. Moore, at the succession sale of Robert F. Wilson.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

March 1, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana.—7th District Court. No. 2532.

In the matter of the succession of Peter Mayes, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that A. W. Ballard and Catharine T. 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.

March 1, 1856 A. COOK, D'y Clerk.