The Feliciana Democrat.

HON. S. L. CLINGMAN OF N. C.

This gentleman closes an able address to his constituents, on the great political issues of the day, with the following eloquent and patriotic sentiments. There may be found some among us here, who "have marks upon them by which they may be known," who rejoice at any victory that may be achieved over the Democracy, no matter by what *ism* or faction, or by what means.

"With respect to those persons who formerly acted with the democratic party, I can see no reason for their now withholding their support from it. It has thrown off the free-soilers in the North and gotten rid of some bad elements in the south, and now stands fairly as an organization by the rights of all sections of the Union. In fact, its principles of action are those of the old republican party of the days of Jefferson, which meet with universal approbation in our portion of the confederacy.

We are called upon, fellow-citizens one and all, to make a manly stand for the constitution and the rights of our section. If beaten, we may be forced to declare independence to maintain equality and honor. In submission, we should have in prospect the condition of a conquered province, with no rights but such as were accorded by the mercy of the victors. As those who lead our assailants are the meanest and most contemptible of men, so they propose the destruction of our State and society, and the lowest degree of social degradation known to humanity

When you are about to decide an issue of such moment, heed not the words of a few mercenary traitors among us. They have marks upon them by which they may be known. They are the men who see no merit in the past sacrifices and eminent services of the patriotic Cass, so happily termed the "Nestor of the Senate." They witness, without one cheer of applause, the unceasing blows of the heavy battle-axe of Douglas, wielded in our defence from morn till eve, and from year to year, untiringly and continually as the billows of the ocean dash against its shore. They chuckle like fiends when it seems that Franklin Pierce and the granite democracy of New Hampshire are about to be borne down by our enemies, so as no longer to be able to shield us from danger. But the true men in the Northeast, though for a time overpowered, return to the contest with renewed zeal. Remembering that, though the British armies once had possession of most of their territory, the spirits of their ancestors were unbroken, and that the revolution failed not, they rally again, and boldly proclaim that the battle for the constitution 'has only begun.' Pennsylvania,

Collecting all *her* might dilated *stands*,
Like Teneriffe or Atlas,

across the entire breadth of the way, and says to fanaticism and treason "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The young giants of the Northwest, lamenting that they were not old enough to have marched under the banner of Washington, press eagerly forward to take the front of the column if any of the Old Thirteen should falter in the hour of trial. On every side there are coming up the brave and true for the decisive struggle.

Many a party banner has risen and stooped again; but there is a flag which has never yet gone down before the eyes of mortal man. It first shone in the sunlight on the fourth of July, 1776; and though it wavered in the dark hours of the revolution, it went not down, but still kept its place, and still has kept, through many a stormy period since, on land and sea The old flag of the republic now looms high over the field of danger, summoning its friends to gather around it. There is only one of the political organizations that can stand under that banner. And will you leave the democratic party, weakened in former contests for the right, to fight this great battle unaided and alone, to triumph, or alone to die in such a cause? Where will you be found, gentlemen, when such a field is to be fought and such a banner is to be upheld? Look back into the past, and see that in the olden time the enemy approached our section only to be repulsed. The mountain peaks which look down on the rapid flight and destruction of Furgerson's army still stand silent but impressive monitors. Though, of the bold riders who dash through their gorges and forests, only the last linger yet a little while, the memory of their deeds is immortal, and will again kindle the flames of patriotism of future triumphs. A victory in this contest saves the constitution from danger, overwhelms its enemies, and gives the highest assurance that our magnificent ocean-bound republic will continue for ages to run a career so bright and glorious as to challenge the wonder and admiration of the world'

Respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 16, 1856."

WHAT THE AMERICAN NAVY DID.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "As it is deemed an easy matter in England to crush the American Navy from the ocean at one fell swoop, it seemed to be proper to show how difficult that task was in 1812." The Ledger then gives a list of British ships of war and merchant vessels captured by the Americans during the last war with England. The following is a recapulation: War vessels, 56 in all, carrying 866 guns; merchant ships 354; brigs 610; schooners 520; sloops, 135; various classes recaptured, 759—making 2,860 vessels carrying 8,669 guns. To these are to be added 29 vessels of war, lost by wreck or otherwise, carrying 808 guns: and we have an aggregate of 2,398 vessels, carrying 9,677 guns.

The King of Belgium is visiting England.

From the Charleston Mercury.

STATE EQUALITY.

The following letter from an honored correspondent in Virginia defines the question between the north and south faithfully. We believe that our institutions are in themselves just and provident; that they insure us a whole people who are industrious, social and well affected; and that they secure us against the evils of pauperism, thievery and outlawry. They also establish lasting peace between labor and capital—the point prominently brought forward by our correspondent.

VIRGINIA, March 27, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: I am sure you will be pleased to learn that the slavery doctrines, held and promulgated by the statesmen and press of South Carolina thirty years ago, have become the doctrine of all parties in Virginia. I am acquainted with no native Virginian who does not consider domestic slavery a natural rightful and legimate institution—with but few, who, looking to the famines and revolutions of Western Europe, and the isms, foreboding like events in our north, do not consider it normal and necessary. Within twenty years, a distinguished Virginian declared from his seat in the Senate of the United States, "that he held slavery to be a moral, social and political evil." The sentiment did not then grate harshly on Southern ears, and the Senator continued to rise in public estimation. He is still admired and esteemed by the south, for no one suspects that he entertains such opinions now. I suppose he would be the last man in America to countenance them; for he had the best opportunities of witnessing the insurrections of labor against capital in Europe in 1848, and intolerable sufferings of the laboring classes that preceded and justified those insurrections. He well knows that slavery is a good, because it relieves the laboring class from the greatest of evils—the heartless grinding and exacting despotism of Capital—a despotism which even our Abolitionists have pronounced to be intolerable, for I know no Abolitionist who is not a socialist, and prepared to modify or to destroy the right to private property.

But I do not mean to congratulate your State for mere originality of thought and speculative acumen. She has a much higher claim to national regard and admiration. The ensuing Presidential canvass, which will probably determine the fate of the Union, will turn almost solely on the question of state equality. None can consistantly or effectively contend for state equality, who do not hold that the institutions of the south, and the social forms of the south are equally rightful, legitimate, moral and promotive of human happiness and well-being of the North. If slave society be inferior in these respects to free society, we of the south are wrong and criminal in proposing to extend it to new territory, and the North is right in exerting itself to the utmost to prevent such extention. Nay more if slave society, be an inferior social organization, we should all become at least gradual emancipationists. We must contend that ours is the best form of society; for social organisms, so opposite as those of the north and the south, cannot be equally well suited to people in all other respects so exactly alike. We must surrender the doctrine of state equality and of slavery extension, unless we are prepared to meet the attacks of Black Republicanism on our institutions by making equally vigorous assaults on theirs. The President, in his annual message, has clearly indicated this as the proper mode of defence, the true answer to the Abolitionist.

Let not the south longer rely on the half way apologetic of negro slavery or of constitutional slavery. We may thus excuse or extenuate the temporary continuance of slavery, but cannot justify its extension. If all other forms of slavery but negro slavery be wrong then is the Bible untrue, and the history and experience of mankind worth nothing. Besides by such admission we offer a premium to amalgamation that in a few generations might change the Ethiop's skin. We condemn, to our own laws, which retain in slavery men whose skins are whiter than the Spaniard's or Italian's, simply because they are of distant negro extraction. Far worse will it be for us to rely on the Constitution—thereby admitting that all slavery is immoral, unjust, and inexpedient, but contending that the constitution is a bargain or contract between the North and South, which, although it violates the laws of God and the ordinary notions of right and wrong, justifies us not only in holding our slaves, but inflicting the institution on new societies. The constitution will not be respected when those who invokes its protection admit that it is guarantee of iniquity and crime. We have abundant materials in the history of all emancipated slaves or serfs, in the famines and revolutions of Western Europe—in the prevalence of Socialism and infidelity in Europe, and all kinds of isms in our north, and in the better moral and physicial condition of the south exhibited by the census, to enable us to vindicate and justify our institutions. The north will be sure to continue to denounce slavery, and hold up theirs as model and pattern social forms, although their politicians, their clergy, their philosophers, their mobs, and their women, are equally busy with "assiduous wedges" in knocking those forms to pieces.

If our common agent, the Federal government, find the north thus boasting of its institutions, and the south admitting slavery to be a "moral social and political evil," another Missouri Compromise is the best we can expect for the present; with certain Abolition in the not distant futurn. The worst enemies of the south are its half-way friends, for their admissions furnish unanswerable arguments to the north. A people who do not consider their institutions and Government better than those of any other state, invite and justify aggression, and should be ashamed to propose to inflict others what they cannot recommend.

If the press of the south will do its duty—compare and weigh the evils of Northern and Southern society—of slavery and the so-called universal liberty—of the dominion of human matters and the despotism of Capital—they will easily convince all honest conservatives at the north that southern slave property has equal right to protection and extension in the new Territories and unoccupied domain of the Union with all other kinds of property. The issue in the ensuing Presidential canvass must be, we repeat, state equality. None can consistently contend for such equality but those who deem their own laws and government equally good with those of other states.

PHILOSOPHY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

To the casual observer nothing could be more perfectly unaccountable than the rise and progress of Know Nothingism in the United States. When our ancestors came first, some of them were Catholics, flying from the persecutions of Protestants, some Protestants, flying from the persecutions of Catholics, and at most all were men who for conscience sake had left the land of their fathers forever and determined for themselves and their children to conquer peace and quiet from a wild and foreign country and a savage foe.

As might well be imagined, when the decendants of these men formed the government under which they intend to live, they were universally animated by two great principles; one, that every man should worship his own God in his own way, without question from any other man; the other that all new comers were their brothers and aids in their struggle with the uncultivated soil and its savage and cruel occupants.

How comes it that within less than three-fourths of a century after these principles were consecrated in the constitution of our government as in the hearts of our people, a party arises and seems for a while to flourish, whose two cardinial principles are the proscription of every new comer and of every one who differs from themselves in religious belief? Two principles, the logical result of one of which is the renewal of Massachusetts witch-burning and Quaker hanging, and of the other the handing over of our government to the descendants of those savages who scalped our fathers and tomahawked our mothers.

It is certainly strange, but not wholy inexplicable. On a scrutiny, it turns out that the party is really not a solid, homogeneous mass, but a coalition—that these two principles are respectively the opinions of two very different sets of people, and are the results of two different causes. They are, perhaps, occasionally interlocked; a Know Nothing inhabiting a city is sometimes a hater of Catholics, and a Know Nothing of the country is sometimes a hater of foreigners. But these are the exceptions. As a general rule, the rustic enthusiast who has no amusement except his meeting-house on Sunday; no associate, excepthis equally intelligent neighbor; and no idea of a Supreme Being, except that inculcated by a Parson but little above his own level, is of necessity a persecutor in religion. He takes his own narrow notions as absolute truth and regards all who differ with him, as deserving the severest suffering here and hereafter; and if he gets the chance, he infallibly unites with those who come nearest his ideas to wage war on those who differ with both. Such is the man who makes the bone and sinew of the Know-Nothing party in the country districts; careless of the place of birth of a man, so he hates, or professes to hate, the Pope. Few Irishmen ever cross his path with their noisy ignorance, and no German undersells him in labor or in business; but his parson says, "Hate Catholics;" and he hates them. On the other hand, when a city laborer or shop-keeper finds himself met at every turn by a competition coming from foreigners, his eyes are opened to the fact that his interests are suffering by their presence, and he easily believes that any thing which will discourage their coming will benefit the country—he is quite sure it will benefit him—and cries out that Americans shall rule America. The fact that a majority of the foreigners are also Catholics, gives an accidental appearance of unanimity to the party which disappears whenever a question is presented involving the rights of foreign-born Protestants or of native Catholics.

What is to become of this party is rather a question of curious speculation than of practical importance. They have no chance to elect a President; but little to carry any State. The Democracy are preparing in the coming struggle to meet a somewhat blacker foe.

Fillmore is beneath notice as an opponent when Seward is in the field. If however, in the coming contest Fillmore should carry a single Southern State, it will remain for the irony of history to tell how he and his friends did their best to ruin their country while professing to be its peculiar guardians. Every vote they succeed in taking from the Democrats is practically a vote for the Black Republicans.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY ARRESTED.—In the United States Circuit Court held in Trenton on Monday last, suit was commenced by the United States against Rodman M. Price, now Governor of New Jersey, for supposed defalcation. The defalcation is alleged to have occurred while Gov. Price was a Purser in the Navy, and the amount claimed by the government is $77,818,42, and the action brought is one of debt for that deficiency in the settlement of accounts.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciaan.
7th District Court.
In the matter of the succession of S. A. Penny, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that S. Bloom 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.
april 12, 1856 A. COOK, D'y. Clerk.

COTTON SEED, on consignment and for sale by D'ARMOND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, except for the purpose of winding up the business of said partnership. Those indebted to the firm of Langworthy & Tildon will please call and settle, with either of the undersigned at the old stand. O. P. LANGWORTHY,
march 31, 1856. NORWOOD TILDON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchashed the entire stock of Drugs, Medicins, Books, Stationary, &c, &c., of the late firm of Langworthy & Tildon, will continue the business as formerly.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, will endeavor by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of favors.
march 31, 1856. NORWOOD TILDON.

DR. O. P. LANGWORTHY.

HAVING disposed of his interest in the Drug Store, will devote his time and attention exclusively to the practice of his profession.

Office at the Drug Store of NORWOOD TILDON. Residence, house formerly occupied by DR. A. J. RANALDSON.
Clinton La., April 5, 1856.

GOODS AT COST.

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to wind up their business in the town of Jackson, will dispose of their present stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Crockery and Fancy articles at cost for cash.

Those indebted to H. Oppenheimer individually are urgently requested to settle immediately, and those indebted to the firm are also requested to come forward and settle immediately.
april 5 1856 H. OPPENHEIMER & COHN.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will open on Monday next, the 10th of December, in which will be taught a thorough course of English, Classical, and Mathematical studies.

Terms, $15, $20, and $25 per session of five months, payable monthly in advance. Each pupil will be required to furnish his own chair.
dec .8–2m W. HILL, A. M.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, a plantation situated six miles north of the town of Jackson, La., and ten miles north west of Clinton, containing about 850 acres, there being on the place, a new gin, stables, new quarters, dwelling, and all suitable buildings, necessary for a plantation, all in good repair.

For further particulars apply at this office. jan 19

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, a sorrel mare, white face, about seven years old, thirteen hands high, buck tail, and a colt, nine months old. Any person finding the same will return them to the undersigned, who will compensate for their trouble.
march 29, 1856 G. ROSENBERGER.

FISHING TACKLE AT THE CLINTON DRUG STORE.

J. WARRIN'S fine Kerly Bent gravitation fish hooks, rugged and flatted heads, all sizes.

do fine Limeric Hooks, all sizes, filed, flatted and rugged ends.

do superior cotton, grass, linen and silk fish lines, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

WARRIN'S superior drilled eyed Needles warranted, for sale by I. N. LEMON.

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged a competent workman, we are now prepared to repair watches jewelry, &c.
march 8 NAUMANN & STRAUS.

A FRESH supply of pure Liquors, for medicinal uses, just received and for sale by
oct 20 LANGWORTHY & TILDON.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, until the opening of the next season, the regular days of running the Cars, will be on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
march 8 MARSTON, Agent.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

ALL persons receiving Freight, except responsible Merchants and Traders in town, will hereafter be acquired *to pay on delivery*, unless the same is authorised to be charged to the account of a merchant.

The Rail Road Company will not be responsible for freight delivered along the road, except at stations where they have agents.

Storage charged on all freight remaining at the Depot ten days.
feb 2 H. MARSTON, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore college of Dental surgery, and with several years practical experience in his profession, feels warranted in offering his services to all persons desirous of procuring skilfull and scientific operations on the teeth Every operation warranted to give satisfaction. All calls for visits attended to promptly.

Office, in the second story of the brick building opposite the Union Hotel.

Office hours, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 3 p.m.

Permanently located at CLINTON, LA.
jan 26 R. F. TAYLOR, D. D. S.

Gold and Silver Spectacles,

A WELL SELECTED and superior assortment of Gold, silver, and Steel rimmed Spectacles to suit all ages, constantly on hand and for sale by
a 41 WM. SADLER, Brick Row.

DAUGERREAN GALLERY.

"Of those for whom we fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow ere the substance perish."

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clinton and vicinity, that he has opened a saloon adjacent to the Union Hotel, where he is prepared to furnish life like likenesses of those who may favor him with a call.

Pictures taken in cloudy as well as clear weather, Post mortem pictures taken, when required
jan 19–1y J. S. SHERIDAN.

WANTED—RED OAK BARK.

FOUR DOLLARS cash per cord will be paid for Red Oak Bark; inquire at the Tan Yard.
april 5 1856 L. J. HEZEAU & Co.

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
aug 11 H. B. GAY, Agent for M. HARRIS.

PEAS.—A lot of country peas, for sale by D'ARMOND.

BULK PORK.

A LOT of fine Bulk Pork, consisting of sides and hams, for sale by WM. GURNEY.

HOTELS,—STAGE LINE.

NEW ORLEANS PACKET.

THE steamer *BELLA DONNA*, Capt. WM. McCABE, leaves New Orleans, every Saturday evening, for Williamsport, touching at all intermediate points; returning, leaves Bayou Sara, every Wednesday, on the arrival of the Cars from Woodville, touching at Port Hudson and all intermediate places.

☞Particular attention paid to the receiving and landing of passengers and way freight, at all hours of the day and night. dec 1

To the Public.

FROM and after this date, the steamer P. F. Kimball, Capt. B. H. OBR, will leave Port Hudson every SATURDAY, after the arrival of the cars, taking Cotton at FIFTY cents per bale. Passage, $4. oct 20

WILLIAM ELDER'S
Clinton and Baton Rouge Daily Line, of MAIL STAGES.

HAVING resumed the management of the Mail Stage Line, between *Clinton, Baton Rouge, and Jackson*, the undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public, that his Coaches will run each way, EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, excepting Sundays, leaving Clinton and Baton Rouge, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

FARE.

From Clinton to		Fram Baton Rouge,	
Baton Rouge, ..	$3 00	Clinton, ...	$3 00
Jackson, ...	1 00	Jackson	2 50
Mt. Willing, ...	2 00	Mt. Willing, ..	2 00
Plains, ...	2 50	Plains, ...	1 50

☞Every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
mar 24 WM. ELDER.

PORT HUDSON HOTEL.

HAVING taken this well known house formerly occupied by Mrs. Willison, the undersigned is prepared to receive and and accommodate the travelling public, and the citizens in general. His table will be well furnished, and no effort shall be wanting, on his part to render general satisfaction.
oct 27 R. VANSICKLE.

Silliman Female Collegiate Institute,
CLINTON, LA.

THIS Institution will open for the reception of pupils on the First Monday of March, under the following Board of Instructors:

Rev. HENRY McDONALD, A. M. ..... Principal,
Mrs. MARY ANN McDONALD, ... Vice Principal,
Miss WILLIE ANN SLAUGHTER, } Assistant Teachers,
Miss PHILOMELA LOOMIS, ... }
Mr. CHARLES SHULTZ, ... Music Teacher,

An accomplished Pianist to be supplied.

Other assistant teachers will be engaged, as the number of scholars may require their services.

The terms of tuition and boarding, established by the former Principal will be adopted, payable in advance, viz:

Tuition, per session of five months, 1st class,	$25 00
" " " 2d class,	20 00
" " " Primary,	15 00
Music, on the Piano or Guitar, ...	25 00
Vocal music, each scholar, per session.....	2 50
Incidental expenses, ...	1 00
Ancient or modern languages, painting, drawing, or fancy needle work, Extra.	
Boarding, per session of five months, ...	60 00

A deduction of $2 per month, for those boarders from the vicinity, who come Monday morning and leave Friday evening.

Washing, when done in the institution, per doz. 50

Each boarder will be expected to furnish her own bed, bedding, lights, wash stand, wash bowl, and pitcher, towels, &c. The Principal having his own servants, is prepared to receive as many boarders as may desire to board at the Institute.

Pupils will be received at any time during the session, and charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session,—but no deduction will be made for absence, after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Institution being designed by the charter and its founders, for an exclusively "Female Collegiate Institute," little boys will not be received.

With the view of saving the patrons of the Institution unnecessary expense, the schoolbooks used by the former principal will be adopted, and any changes which hereafter may become necessary, will be introduced when the scholars have completed the books which they already possess.

The session of Five months will terminate with the close of July, and throw the vacation into August and September. The subsequent session will commence the first Monday in October.

The teachers profess to be utterly incompetent to impart education to pupils who will not apply their own minds to study, and therefore, all agencies calculated to interfere with a strictly Academic course of education, will be protested against and discouraged. The Principal earnestly solicits the co-operation of parents and guardians in promoting the intellectual improvement and highest happiness of the pupils who may be intrusted to his care.
feb 22 HENRY McDONALD, Principal.

CATALOGUE OF SCHOOL BOOKS,
At the Clinton Drug Store

ANALYSIS of the English language, by Tower & Porter. Botany for beginners, by Mrs. Philips,
Chemistry, for beginners, by Comstock,
Chemistry, by Comstock & Jones,
Dictionaries, by Webster, Walker, and Worcester,
Elocution, by Kirkum,
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 Bonnycastle's, complete sets.

READERS.

McGuffie'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, McGuffie's, Smith's, Webster's and Towers,
Andrews and Stoddards, Grove's, Cooper's, Bullion'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
mar 1 I. N. LEMON.

CORN MEAL—fresh from the mill, kept constantly on hand, by D'ARMOND.

GUNS.—Kentucky Rifles for sale by D'ARMOND.

GINGER BRANDY.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber, the celebrated Ginger Brandy, an excellent stomachic, and for persons afflicted with the Dyspepsia, it is valuable.
je 9 WM. GURNEY

DRY Measures, for sale by D'ARMOND.

SHEET MUSIC—A new supply of sheet music for the Piano and Guitar, for sale by
march 15 *NAUMAN & STRAUS.*