

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

CLINTON, I.A.

Saturday Morning, October 11, 1856.

MR. BUCHANAN HAS HABITUALLY INDICATED ON THE DANGEROUS QUESTION OF SLAVERY, CORRECT FEELINGS.—John C. Calhoun.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRICKRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electors.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Elector—C. J. VILLERE, of Plaquemine.
Substitute—L. ST. MARTIN, of Orleans.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Elector—W. A. ELMORE, of Orleans.
Substitute—T. J. SEMMES, of Orleans.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Elector—T. LANDRY, of Ascension.
Substitute—A. W. JOURDAN, of Orleans.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Elector—JOHN McVEA, of East Feliciana.
Substitute—W. E. WALKER, of Livingston.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Elector—T. O. MOORE, of Rapides.
Substitute—A. GARRIGUES, of St. Landry.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Elector—H. GRAY, of Bienville.
Substitute—WM. BEARD, of Catahoula.

AGENTS.

The following named persons are our authorized agents to collect monies due to, and receive subscriptions to, the "Democrat":
ARTHUR McKENNA, Jackson, La.
DR. H. H. HAYNES, P. M., Port Hudson.

DEMOCRAT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the "Democrat" from date to the first of December, for one dollar; six copies for five dollars, and thirteen copies for ten dollars—payable in advance.

GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

The Democracy of the Parish of East Feliciana, will have a Grand Torch Light Procession at the town of Clinton, on the night of

SATURDAY, November 1, 1856.

Come one, come all! Democratic orators will deliver addresses. Let the people assemble.

Political Picnic.

A political meeting and Picnic will be held at Piquet, 4th Ward, in this Parish, on

THURSDAY, October 16, 1856.

The people generally are invited to attend, and Know Nothing orators are particularly requested to be present, to defend their doctrines and principles. Democratic speakers will be present.

East Feliciana, October 5, 1856.

Rev. Dr. WINANS will preach on Christian Mission at the Methodist Church in this place, the third Sunday of October.

We would call attention to the advertisements of new books, made in our issue of to-day, by Messrs. Naumann & Strauss.

A report that our Know Nothing friends were not invited to the democratic barbecue, has gained, we learn, considerable circulation. We are sorry that any should have been found to credit this idle rumor, knowing as they do the generous feelings of hospitality of our people, not only of the democratic but also of the Know Nothing creed. We fear that some too credulous persons have given credit to this ridiculous and censurable rumor, and in consequence failed to attend. The invitation was general, and we were glad to see some of our opponents present, though not as many as we anticipated. There was not the slightest foundation for any such report.

Cuba.

The *Patriot* don't seem to relish the *Cuba* banner which followed those of the different States in our Democratic procession on the 8th. We suppose it brought to mind unpleasant reminiscences and in all probability rebukive compunctions of conscience that it didn't relish so very well.

We don't think Mr. Fillmore could have looked at it at all, or if he had, could not have raised his eyes from the ground for weeks after.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On the evening of Wednesday last, the day of the democratic barbecue, in the town an altercation took place between Mr. Simeon Broadway and Mr. John Brazier, of East Baton Rouge, which resulted in the death of the latter. From what we can learn, the deceased, being somewhat intoxicated, brought on the difficulty and attacked Mr. Broadway with a Bowie knife, and the latter defended himself with his cane. In the conflict Mr. Broadway stabbed Mr. Brazier in three places with the spear of his cane, one of which penetrated the heart; the former receiving two slight cuts on the arm and hand, from the knife in the hands of the latter. Mr. Brazier lived but a few moments after receiving the fatal wound. The deceased was buried on the following day, and his funeral was well attended by our citizens. The difficulty occurred in the town, and had no connection whatever with politics, being entirely unexpected by either of the parties. In fact, Mr. Brazier had not been on the barbecue ground during the day.

The Barbaque.

Though Wednesday last was cloudy with every appearance of rain, there assembled about three thousand persons to participate in the festivities of the day. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the procession formed in front of the Court House and proceeded to the grounds. In the van were thirty-one beautiful young ladies, each bearing a banner representing a State of the Union; next came the ladies, and after them the democracy of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, and the young democrats of the parish brought up the rear. At convenient distances along the procession were the banners of the respective delegations and clubs. A Cuban banner, surmounted by a miniature Buck, was borne by Miss D——y, of Clinton, upon which glittered a single star, surrounded in black, which attracted considerable attention. Major G. W. Munday, the Marshal of the day, conducted the procession with his usual excellent skill and tact; and when the procession filed from the main road up to the stands, it was greeted by the booming of cannon and loud huzzas. The audience being seated, the Hon. Thomas W. Scott, the President, called the meeting to order. The thirty-one young ladies occupying seats just in front of the speaker's stand, which had been prepared for them, then rose and sang a very patriotic campaign song, which was received with unbounded applause.

The President then introduced to the assembled multitude the Hon. Thomas Green Davidson, who delivered an address, which for argument and eloquence we have not heard surpassed during the campaign. We cannot, in this brief notice of the proceedings of the day, give a synopsis of his speech, without materially marling it; to appreciate it properly it is necessary it should have been heard. His vindication of the democratic party and the democratic candidates from the humber charge of squatter sovereignty, was completely convincing and perfectly overwhelming. He spoke of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the position of the K. N. party on that twelve months ago, showing that it was endorsed completely and fully by the K. N.'s in the southern states, and particularly in Louisiana. Then none dared raise a dissenting voice, but now, in obedience to the dictate of the great Fillmore who denounced that act, they had changed their position and were now wailing over it as a direful calamity. He showed that the champion of Know Nothingism in the third congressional district, Col. Preston Pond, endorsed that act fully not quite twelve months since, and stated in a letter to Dr. White, of East Baton Rouge, that if he had been in Congress when the act was passed, he would have voted for it, and that if then elected to Congress, the repeal of that act would meet at the hands of Col. Pond a firm and decided opposition. Col. Davidson closed his speech in one of those patriotic bursts of eloquence for which he is alike remarkable and famous. During the delivery he was frequently interrupted by cheers, and when he closed he was greeted with a perfect storm of applause.

The President next introduced that eloquent and gallant champion of nationality and democracy, the Hon. A. S. Heron, of East Baton Rouge. The fame of this orator, for he is no less, gave the people very much to expect at his hands on this occasion, and right gallantly did the Major do his work. He complimenting the last speaker on his eloquent address, and observing that much of the ground had already been occupied, he said he would speak on those points which had not been already touched upon. He took up, severally, the charges made against the democratic candidates by our enemies, and in an argument as chaste and powerful as it was eloquent and convincing, swept them down with a giant's hand. With the clearness of the fountain and the force of the torrent, majestic, powerful, eloquent and convincing, he went on in defence of our candidates and our cause. At the close of his very eloquent and able address, a slight disturbance was occasioned by some persons on the outskirts of the crowd. Quiet being restored, the audience adjourned for dinner. The spread was bountiful and most excellently prepared. The immense tables, those for the gentlemen as well as for the ladies, were thronged.

After dinner the audience again assembled to listen to the able and eloquent George J. Lacey of New Orleans; but that gentleman, much to the regret and disappointment of the audience, who were particularly anxious to hear him in these trying times, excused himself on the grounds of an inflamed and highly irritated throat. Mr. Adams, however, of East Baton Rouge, was called to fill his place, and in a speech, direct, eloquent and argumentative, defended the democratic party and principles from the attacks of its bitter assailants. He spoke of the position and soundness of the party at the north as to the safety of

the south, and counselled all who heard him, if they loved the glorious Union, to support Buchanan and Breckenridge.

The audience then called upon Gen. R. E. McHatton, of East Baton Rouge, who responded in a very happy manner, with words of encouragement and of compliment to the young ladies to go on in the glorious work, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. In obedience to a general call from the crowd, the Hon. Syrus Ratliffe, Judge of this District, came forward, and though declining to make a speech, said in this crisis it was the duty of all men to use their efforts and put forth their arms in the cause of their country, the cause of all.

The thirty-one young ladies here rose, and in a very spirited manner sang a democratic campaign song, which was very attentively listened to by all, and called "down the house" with a cheer of three times three.

The President then adjourned the meeting, which dispersed with the best of feelings towards every body, their misguided opponents not excepted.

In the evening, the pride, beauty and chivalry assembled in the Court House at the ball. It was fully attended, and though no dancer ourself, we were gladdened at the sight of so much enjoyment and pleasure, where merry hearts bounded and bright eyes glanced with very loveliness. To "music's voluptuous swell" they tripped through merry measures beyond the short hours of the night, when, with smiling faces, and we trust jocund hearts, they sought their respective abodes. Thus closed the festivities of the day, and we hope to the entire satisfaction of "the world and the balance of mankind."

WHERE THE OLD-LINE WHIGS OF MARYLAND ARE TO BE FOUND.—At the request of a correspondent, says the Washington Union of the 27th ult., we cheerfully give place to the following call for an old-line whig meeting in Somerset county, Maryland, to be held this evening. Our correspondent says of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the call: "They are all well known to me to be old line whigs, and, with one exception, never voted a democratic ticket. The strength of the whig vote in this district heretofore has been seventy-eight. This is indicative of what the state will do in November next."

OLD-LINE WHIG MEETING.—The undersigned, old line whigs of Tyaskin district, of Somerset county, on behalf of themselves and others, old-line whigs of said district, who deem it their duty as citizens, unconnected with any of the existing political parties which have presented candidates for the Presidency, to cast their votes for Buchanan and Breckenridge at the next election, as the only safe mode of preserving the constitution and the Union, and the peace and good order of the country, invite their fellow-whigs and the public generally, to attend a public meeting at Riall's store, on Saturday, September 27, 1856.

Hon. I. D. Jones, Hon. J. W. Crisfield and others, have been invited and are expected to address the meeting.

Wm. Mezik, Hazzaron Jarrett, H. Horseman, T. Hanbury, W. Stafford, S. Horseman, P. L. Horseman, J. Horseman, Wm. Dunn, R. Lamore, G. D. Walter, James Street, Wm. Wallace, John North, Ben Mesick, W. Wainwright, J. C. Wainwright, A. Traverse, James Willing, H. J. White, T. A. Moore, Dr. S. J. S. Kerr, W. Willing, J. W. Dougherty, Elisha Owens, Wm. Evans, W. Sermon, J. Robertson, J. Hopkins, S. Williams, Asbury Mezik, Zach. Street, Asa White, J. H. White, M. Jarrett, H. Horseman, A. Jarrett, W. Insley, J. D. Lamore, T. Horseman, Joshua Street, Thos. Dunn, Theo. North, Isaac Mezik, W. B. Mezik, G. W. Robertson, W. C. Wainwright, Geo. Willing, John White, S. White, J. Everishman, J. Robertson, G. E. Wingate, B. J. Jones, J. T. Lamore, Thos. Street, Isaac Insley, H. Walter, W. Williams, Wm. Evans. The Hon. John Dennis, James U. Dennis and Wm. Daniels, Esqs., are respectfully invited to be present and take part in the discussion, together with other members of the American party.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.—The following tribute from a neutral paper, the New York Sun, is well deserved and truthful. We commend it especially to the attention of young men.

"The present position of the Democratic party is truly a proud one. Whatever of moral power has marked its past history and brilliant triumphs, it has been reserved for the present to invest its sublime principles with every combination of beauty and excellence. Hitherto opposed by a powerful and natural antagonism, embodying an elevated and dignified hostility, well organized, and led by exalted talent and patriotism, it is now virtually, even by this old enemy, recognized as the party of the country, against which they can no longer wage conscientious warfare. There is no longer a Whig party! This is indeed a tribute to the Democratic party, which the most enthusiastic of its disciples could never have anticipated. It is in truth a wonderful admission of the purity of its creed and the pressings of its tendencies by that powerful party that long combatted both its men and measures."

From the Baton Rouge Advocate.

COL. POND AND THE NEBRASKA ACT.

This gentleman had full scope for the display of his powers of endurance and oratory at the Know-Nothing demonstration last evening. He occupied about two hours of valuable time, which could have been as well, if not better, employed by the boys in shouting hurra for "Fillard Millfore and Andrew Donelson Jackson" and shooting off Roman candles and rockets.

We intend following Col. Pond through the main points of his speech at intervals, as time and space will permit. Our attention to-day will be confined to Col. Pond's denunciation of the Kansas-Nebraska act. This measure received his choicest indignation. It was a piece of legislation that disgraced our statute books; it was conceived and passed to perpetuate Democratic rule; it had aroused civil war and fraternal strife; it had been productive of shedding American blood by American hands; and, if we are to rely upon the plain meaning of Col. Pond, it is an enormity without a parallel in the history of American legislation. In substance, if not in these words, Col. P. spoke of this measure. The consequences of its enactment, he said, were foreseen by every man of observation, and should never have been passed.

These declarations fell eloquently from the lips of Col. Preston Pond, K. N. Elector, and candidate last year for Congress in this District against Mr. Davidson. For the sake of argument, let it be granted (nothing is further from the fact, however,) that all of Col. P.'s indictments against the Kansas bill are true, we are prepared to prove that if Col. Pond had been in Congress at the time of its passage he would have voted for it, thereby giving his sanction to all of its iniquities.

Just on the eve of the State election of 1855, before "squatter sovereignty" had been proclaimed against the Nebraska law, when the whole South was arrayed manfully in its support, when Col. Pond hoped to get a seat in Congress by approving that measure, when he knew opposition to it was equivalent to opposition to the almost unanimous voice of the South, he avowed that he would have voted for the bill had he been in Congress at the time of its passage. His position not being generally known in this latitude, Dr. R. C. White, our fellow-citizen, drew him out on this matter. Here is the correspondence:

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 31, 1855.

Col. Pond—Dear Sir: I am anxious, as well as many of my friends, to know your views in reference to the Nebraska-Kansas act.

Would you have supported such a measure, and will you oppose the repeal of the act, should you be elected?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. WHITE.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 31, 1855.

Dr. White—Dear Sir: In reply to your note of this date, requesting the expression of my views on the subject of the Nebraska and Kansas act, permit me to state, that in private conversation and upon the stump, I HAVE UNFORMALLY SAID, THAT I WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS ACT, IF I HAD BEEN A MEMBER AT THE TIME OF ITS PASSAGE. There are features of the bill which are objectionable, but not so insuperable as to have prevented me from voting for it. My principal objection to the bill is that it did not concede enough to the South. Should an effort be made to restore the Missouri compromise—or to repeal the NEBRASKA AND KANSAS ACT, I would of course give such a measure a firm and determined opposition. You are at liberty to make these views known to those of my fellow-citizens who do not understand by opinions on these important subjects.

With sincere regard, your obedient servant,

PRESTON POND, JR.

There is no mistake about the wording of this letter. Col. P. would have voted for the bill, although, in his opinion, it did not concede enough to the South. We also have the acknowledgment, from his own hand, that he would have voted for a bill of which he now holds these opinions:

1st. That it is a disgrace to the statute books.

2d. That it was passed as a party measure to perpetuate Democratic rule.

3d. That it has led to civil war and the spilling of American blood.

He further declared that every man of common foresight knew the consequences of its passage, Col. Pond, of course, among them; yet by his vote, had he been in Congress, he would have voted for a measure to disgrace the statute books; he would, foreseeing its consequences have voted for a law which had for its object the perpetuation and consolidation of Democratic sway; he would, with a knowledge of its effects, have voted for a law that would lead to civil war and the spilling of American blood.

Such is the position Col. Preston Pond has placed himself in by his speech on the first of October, 1856, and by his letter of October 31, 1855. We do not envy it. Was he sincere in declaring he would have voted for the Nebraska bill had he been in Congress? We believe he was. Is he sincere in his present views of it? We hope and believe not.

From the Livingston Statesman.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

A VOICE FROM ASHLAND.—The following brief, dignified and touching note cannot fail to arouse in the bosom of every true American emotions of the deepest sympathy for the aged relict of the departed patriot of Ashland, and feelings of indignation at those defamers, who for party purposes, have not hesitated to invade her domestic privacy, and expose to the rude glare of public criticism those family re-

lations and hearth-stone scenes held sacred to the humblest among us. It is mortifying to the American people that the declining years of the widow of him to whom this Republic loved to recognize a debt of gratitude, should not be permitted to pass her declining years in that calm serenity her eminent virtues would merit. It is enough to bow the head of every Kentuckian in same for his native State, when he sees that peace and quiet in which the widow of Henry Clay had hoped to pass the brief remnant of her days, disturbed by course and cruel assaults upon the domestic relations of her immediate family circle. She has in silence witnessed unjust attacks upon her son, until her aged heart can no longer withhold its tribute to his filial love and devotion. She has seen the ties of affection which once united her family criticised and misrepresented, until her duty to the memory of her departed husband demand her interposition. She comes forth with pain from that retirement which should never have been invaded, and in that calm dignity becoming her position, applies to the American people for protection. Let that people atone for the past, if atonement is possible, by visiting upon the heads of those who have driven her to this painful position, their deep indignation:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1856.

To Judge Thomas A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, Esq.

GENTLEMEN: Having seen from time to time the most abusive and unjust attacks made upon my son, James B. Clay, in the Louisville Journal, I had hoped that among the many who have professed to be friends of the father, might be found some willing and anxious to vindicate the son, knowing as many of them must know, the injustice and intrusions contained in those attacks. But as such hopes appear to be fruitless, repugnant as it is to me to appear in any way before the public, I feel that it is a duty that I owe to the memory of my husband to say to you, his executors, and through you to the public, that the charges made against my son James are utterly and unqualifiedly false; that he possessed the love, respect and confidence of his father, and was ever to both his father and myself a most affectionate and dutiful son, always endeavoring to alleviate our sorrows and add to our happiness.

His father took his advice in the making of his last will, and at all times advised and consulted freely and affectionately with him, having confidence in his love, integrity and judgment.

He was not with his father at the time of his death, it being the expressed desire of his father, knowing the condition of his family—in a distant State, upon a new place, among strangers, and his wife in feeble health, herself but lately bereaved of a father—that he should not leave them and go to him.

He was present at his father's funeral, directing the mournful preparations, and offering words of consolation and of comfort to his widowed mother.

It was my husband's desire and hope that his son James should be the possessor of Ashland, and although it had been my intention to reside at Ashland during my life-time, yet partly owing to the troubling, ruinous condition of the house, through one of you, Mr. James O. Harrison, I begged my son to come at once and purchase the place.

I have only to add, gentlemen, that I make this statement to you without the knowledge of my son James, and to regret once more that I should have been drawn forth from the privacy and seclusion in which I had hoped to pass the brief remnant of my life.

Yours, very truly,

LUCRETIA CLAY.

WHAT THE MERCHANTS ARE DOING.—We copy the following from the New York Tribune of the 26th ult.:

A meeting of some of the most wealthy New York bankers and dry goods jobbers in the Southern trade was held by special invitation last evening, at the New York Hotel, to take measures to remedy, if possible, the present desperate position of the border ruffian Democracy. Some fifty magnates of finance and cotton were present, representing a capital not less than twenty millions of dollars. Some of the merchant who took part in the proceedings are shrewdholders. The tone of the meeting was one of great despondency and almost of despair. One venerable gentleman who addressed the wealthy audience, told them that it was necessary to take instant and powerful measures to prevent the defeat of the Buchanan ticket at the approaching State election in Pennsylvania. Such a defeat, he said, would be almost conclusive in favor of the election of Fremont. It would dishearten and break down the Democracy, inspire new courage and energy in the Republicans of other states, and in fact leave little hope of resisting the triumph of the free state party. Money must be raised and raised in liberal quantities.

With regard to the sums subscribed we have no means of knowing precisely, except that they were large. Long before the meeting was brought to a close the list stood at not less than \$20,000, and we presume it far surpassed that sum at the end. At a former meeting of the same kind, at the same place, it is understood that \$50,000 was raised—all to carry the election in Pennsylvania.

Aid and Comfort for Fremont.

We publish the following letter, says the Columbia (S. C.) Times, originally addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, to show to the people of the South how Southern Fillmore speakers in the Northern States misrepresent and vilify the South, for the sake of making capital for their anti-Nebraska candidate. Does not such conduct deserve the severest