

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the Parish of East Feliciana.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, March 28, 1857.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR payable in advance. FOUR, if not paid within six months and FIVE, if not paid before the close of the year. ADVERTISING.—Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, or less, for the first insertion, and Fifty cents for each subsequent one. Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines, for twelve months Ten Dollars. Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be inserted until forbid.

AGENTS.

The following named persons are our authorized agents to collect monies due to, and receive subscriptions to the "DEMOCRAT." ARTHUR McKENNA, Jackson, La. R. CHICK, Port Hudson.

FOR JUDGE OF THE 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. CYRUS RATLIFF. ELECTION—1st MONDAY IN APRIL.

Announcements.

FOR RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WELSH, as a candidate for the office of RECORDER of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a democratic nomination.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce T. W. ROBINS, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce B. M. G. BROWN as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce ALFRED HAZARD as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of the Parish of East Feliciana, subject to a democratic nomination.

NICARAGUAN MEETING.

ALL those favorably disposed to the cause of NICARAGUA, are requested to assemble in the Town of CLINTON, on the

FIRST SATURDAY IN APRIL. East Feliciana, March 21, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. A Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, will be held in Baton Rouge, on the 18th of May next.

ELECTION OF JUDGE.

It must not be forgotten that on the first Monday of April next the election for a judge of this (7th) district is to take place to fill the expired term now occupied by Judge Ratliff. It is important that the democracy should be made fully aware of this election in all parts of the parish. Judge Ratliff is again a candidate to fill the station and will doubtless have secret or open opposition from a quarter most unfriendly and bitter against the democratic party. It therefore behooves every true democrat to be vigilant and not fail to be at the polls on the day of the election.

PEACE! PEACE!!

The recent northern elections, since the Presidential contest, show but very little change, if any, in reference to the slavery question and the constitutional rights of the South, and we cannot hold out to the southern people the delusive hope that "all's well" for the future. What avail hath reason with northern fanaticism? Men who have repudiated both the Bible and the constitution, who live, move, and exist upon the mad and depraved passions of a corrupt and misguided mass, are not to be changed from their purposes of self aggrandisement so bountifully reaped by keeping in full blast this wild and fatal spirit of excitement and agitation. Religious fanaticism, of all others, no matter how false and corrupt, is the most violent, lasting and fatal, so it has proven to be, in all ages, so it will prove to be now, and those who expect to subdue it by appeals in behalf of the Union and the associate memories of our common sufferings in the times that tried mens souls, will find about as much effect as if they were preaching to Hindus or Hottentots.

Let not the South repose in listless security whilst a volcano lies smothered beneath her and a storm cloud is gathering around her of terrible blackness and fury. Those who sing the syren song of peace and safety to the South are lulling her into a false and fatal repose and preparing her for an easy conquest and an ignominious and slavish submission to whatever degrading conditions a northern mastery and oppression may impose.

"Little boys should be seen, not heard," as the boy said, who had not learnt his lesson.

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.

We do not recollect of ever seeing this anomaly in machinery, but we have seen a great many little wheels moved by a larger one in all sorts of ways and by a variety of motive powers, especially in political machinery and it is in this kind of machinery only that may be found the phenomena of a wheel within a wheel, or in other words, a party within a party.

In the State of Louisiana this phenomena is especially exemplified to the observation of those who have penetration enough to mark the movements of many of the self-imposed leaders of the democratic party of the State, for the last four or six years.

There is an organized party within the democratic party of Louisiana as perfect, we believe, in all its arrangements and in its operations, its plans and its secret purposes, as know nothingism ever was in the pretense of its greatest strength, and we hope and believe is destined ere long to a fall as ignoble. The organs and second-hand leaders of this inside secret democratic organization, may generally be known by their flippant denunciations of all democrats who do not bow submissively to their plans and behests, in epithets and terms of ridicule and abuse as wishy-washy, disappointed office seekers and such like. Let them go on, the indignation of an outraged party will burst in thundering peals about their ears ere they are aware.

Without saying more for the present we give timely warning against this hidden organization and its influence, in the democratic ranks, ere the power and strength of the party shall be broken and crushed into atoms, and

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision, Leave not a wreck behind."

Let it be remembered that like begets like, and one organized combination may induce another as a measure of self-protection, and then recollect that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

A good Opening.

There is at this time one of the best openings for a weekly Democratic paper in the city of Baton Rouge, that we know of in the whole South. An independent, faithful and stern State Rights Democratic Journal published weekly in Baton Rouge and on such terms that the masses of the Democracy generally may be able to patronize it, would doubtless meet with complete success.

We are led to these remarks from learning that it is intended to establish such a paper in Baton Rouge as described.

We are pleased to learn that our old friend J. B. Wedderstrandt, Esq., of West Feliciana, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of State Superintendent of public schools. He is, and ever has been, a faithful, true and untiring democrat, of the state-rights stripe. Success to him.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

We learn that Mr. Bowie of St. Tammany has been nominated by the democrats of that district for Judge. We also learn that he is, or will be, opposed by some other gentleman who claims to be a democrat and is to run as an independent candidate. Let the democratic party beware of all such kind of candidates. They cannot be trusted as democrats. Mr. Bowie has been nominated by the democratic party and all sound democrats owe it to themselves and their party to support him vigorously and earnestly—and no good and true democrat will fail to do so, let the result be what it may.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Thos. W. Scott, Chas. McVea, John A. Haroun, F. V. Hogaman, and John A. Maryman, Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum of the State of Louisiana.

THE RAILROAD VOTE IN EAST BATON ROUGE.

We are indebted to Sheriff Babin, says the Advocate of the 26th, for the annexed vote on the Railroad tax:

Baton Rouge.....	For.....	Against.....
Highlands, no polls opened.	224	19
Manhae.....	32	20
Plains.....	3	3
Sandy Creek.....	1	13
Kelly's.....	1	13
	261	70
	70	

Majority for Railroad 191 None but owners of land were entitled to vote, according to the Act of 1852. The result shows that a decided railroad spirit is abroad in the parish, and that our people have caught the infection of enterprise that is being developed all around us. Three times three for the Baton Rouge and New Orleans Railroad.

From the Orleansian.

STATE TREASURER.—Knowing as we do the very estimable character of GEN. MUNDAY, senator from East Feliciana, we are sincerely rejoiced to learn that it is the intention of the democracy, in the ensuing state convention, to place his name before the voters as a candidate for State Treasurer. In these degenerate days the first consideration of the citizens should be to select none others for leading or responsible offices, than conscientious, honest and pure-minded men; and in all these attributes Gen. Munday is conspicuous,—so that the democracy by bringing him forward, as we are advised the objections which might be urged against a candidate not as favorably known or as widely respected. In this manner they will disarm opposition—secret but serious opposition which is often conveyed in dark innuendoes and doubtful surmises as to the integrity and honesty of candidates; for when a gentleman of character so unblemished and life as spotless as the General's, is presented to the people for office, there can be no fear entertained of such insidious reports affecting his reputation because of his generally understood virtues.

Few persons in the interior of Louisiana are as greatly revered as the senator from East Feliciana, and his conduct in public life, as well as his moral excellence as a private citizen, have given him claim to reverence. His course in the senate we carefully scrutinized, and were convinced that the good of his constituents and the benefit of the State—not individual schemes nor local plans and purposes actuated him. His colleagues of both parties were so satisfied of this and the correctness of his intentions, that no measure which had his sanction, or that he proposed to the senate was rejected. It is, therefore, in view of these things, a pleasure to a journalist to bear testimony to the truth, and suggest to the sovereigns the propriety of not overlooking it, especially at a period like the present when corruptions abound and morality may be said to be at a discount. Again, the democracy by nominating Gen. Munday for State Treasurer, will in no wise interfere with the present incumbent of the office, Gen. Greneaux, as he does not design, we are apprised, becoming again a candidate for the position,—so that the track will be almost wholly clear for the senator from East Feliciana, "to walk over it" without encountering any potent opposition—and attaining the goal of success which we earnestly wish him.

LOSING THEIR TEMPER.

Uncle Toby tells us that the English army swore terribly in Flanders. We hardly think its imprecations could have surpassed those daily uttered by the Freesoil sheets of the North, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. The benignity of the devout editors of the Beecher and Garrison school has completely disappeared, and they go through periodically a terrible amount of cursing. If maledictions could annihilate the Supreme Court, that august tribunal would be speedily cursed into nonentity; if Judge TAYLOR's substantial proportions were susceptible of diminution from such a torrent of vile words as is poured upon him, he would forthwith collapse into a shadow, and perish of marasmus. The fecundity of the Freesoil sheets in the way of oblongation is indeed remarkable, and their store of material seems absolutely inexhaustible. They curse, too, with a gusto and a relish that beggar ordinary swearers. Some of the Western people understand pretty well the art of accumulating a large mass of profane exclamations; but the Boston Atlas, the New York Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal can afford them long odds, and then beat them easily.

These pious presses, however, do not confine their demonstrations to a prodigal employment of intemperate language. They threaten to do such deeds as will amaze mankind, and make the South quake with terror. One of them tells us that the North intends to strike at the root of the evil, by moving for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will limit the term of office of the Supreme Judge to ten years; another declares that this reform is insufficient, and that the aforesaid judges must be made eligible by the people, so that the North may choose the entire bench; a third, after abusing the Union quite as heartily as any Southern fire-eater might do, arrives at the conclusion that as disunion would involve the abandonment of the cause of Abolition, it is better not to stir the question, but to continue to annoy and exasperate the South by perpetually intermeddling in her rights and institutions.

The violence displayed by the organs of anti-slavery, taken in connection with the temperate, earnest and well-timed vindication of the Supreme Court by the conservative and national journals of the North, really encourages the hope that something tangible may

yet be achieved in the melioration of public opinion in the free States. It is manifest that the Abolitionists are alarmed. Were they confident of success, they would display less trepidation. Had they not good reason to fear the impression which sound doctrines, enunciated by the highest judicial authority, are apt to make on the minds of all who think, and all who love their country, they would not evince so much exasperation, and so little self-control. There is a portion of the great Northern constituency which has never yielded to the ultraism of Abolition, and which, whilst professing an abstract hostility to slavery, has invariably resisted the lawless and violent means proposed for its limitation or destruction. This class is represented by such high-toned and capable presses as the New York Journal of Commerce, the New York Express, the Boston Courier, and others. In these journals we find able, thoughtful, argumentative efforts to reconcile the North to those constitutional interpretations which the Supreme Court has put forth, in the exercise of its legitimate functions; and to convince that section of the republic that those expositions are just, reasonable, and in rigid conformity to the meaning and intent of the organic law. We anticipate decided benefit from the labors of these patriotic prints. They will extend the influence of good sense, honesty and sound judgment, and will attract to their support many well-meaning individuals who have hitherto been anti-slavery men in sentiment, but are indisposed, upon every ground of principle and duty, to array themselves in flagrant opposition to the deliberate views of the loftiest judicial tribunal in the land. Nothing of course is expected from the Abolitionists proper. A large majority of these consist of religious fanatics, ignorant, zealous and ardent—people who never do their own thinking, but are moved and inspired to action by the will of other leaders. It is hopeless to attempt to attempt to convince this class; but fortunately they constitute but a faction of the entire Northern population. Tens of thousands of citizens voted for Fremont, who would indignantly repel the imputation of Abolitionism. These are the persons who may be weaned from their accidental affiliation with more dangerous associates, by appeals to their reason and patriotism, and from those alone do we anticipate an accession to the ranks of the honest, Union-loving yeomanry of the North. This anticipation is based quite as strongly on the abominable vituperation and gross abuse indulged in by the Freesoil papers, and which must shock and revolt people of ordinary sensibilities, as upon the persevering efforts of the conservative press to inculcate correct ideas of political rights and duties.

LORD NAPIER'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Lord Napier, the new British Minister, was, at one o'clock to-day, introduced to the President by General Cass, and presented his credentials as Minister from the Court of St. James. His expressions of congratulation and of a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries were cordially reciprocated by the President.

Lord Napier was in court dress, and attracted the curiosity of the many visitors at the White House, who desired to witness the ceremony, but it being of a private character they were excluded from the audience chamber.

Lord Napier in addressing the President as the Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty, said he was instructed to convey to him the earnest desire entertained by the Queen to preserve and advance on all occasions the interest and the happiness of England and America, which are so deeply involved in their amicable intercourse, and to manifest to him the hearty good wishes which Her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States.

He ventured to congratulate the President on his accession to the highest elective dignity in this country and the world, saying, "may you enjoy it in health, peace and ever increasing honor, and may the period of your government be distinguished by all the features of public welfare. Permit me," he continued, "to express to you my gratification in being selected to renew and avow at Washington those relations of international friendship which have been socially sustained by your representative in London. This important and grateful duty might have been committed to others more capable of doing justice to the sentiments of benevolence which animate my Sovereign, her ministers and every order of her subjects, but no one could approach your Excellency with greater respect for your person, your office, or a warmer good-will to the American people." He then delivered the credential letter which Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to intrust to his care.

The President in reply offered Lord Napier a hearty welcome as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States. "Your Sovereign," he said, "I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable representative than yourself to renew those relations of international friendship which I trust may never hereafter be interrupted. The earnest and gracious desire expressed by Her Majesty to preserve and advance upon all occasions the