

THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

BY G. W. REESE.

THE CONSTITUTION.—STATE RIGHTS.

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A WELL SELECTED and superior assortment of Gold, silver, and Steel rimmed Spectacles to suit all ages, constantly on hand, and for sale by
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Thankful for the patronage and public confidence extended, I desire to retain and increase the same, by industry, promptness, fair prices, and good work, which will be guaranteed to stand.

I am fully prepared to furnish at short notice,
METALLIC BURIAL CASES,
and **WOODEN COFFINS,** on such terms as will insure me against any charge of extortion, from the unfortunate.

Personal attention given on all Burial occasions. a 28

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NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

MANUEL ROGILLIO became a partner in our business in Clinton, on the 18th instant. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of **MILLS, CLEVELAND & Co.** a 21

MILLS & CLEVELAND.

The Feliciana Democrat.

The Democratic Party.

Every other party has retired from the struggle with intolerance and bigotry, or has yielded itself captive to this combination of factions, save and except the democracy. Throughout the entire field, the only flag that waves in proud defiance in this combination is that of the democracy. Nor are the numbers that gather under this flag unworthy of the cause to which they have dedicated themselves. The rank and file remain; the heroes of many hard conflicts have not deserted. A few corrupt leaders have gone—"a good riddance to them;" but the great body of the progressive part is as full of energy and hope as ever it was, and but little shorn of its noble proportions.—From the day that the flag of proscription unfurled its dark wing, we hailed a real future of success to the democratic party, and of service to the country by that party, to which all its past victories and all its past services will prove to be as nothing. The political fusions and confusions of the day will soon realize the truth of this prophecy to their bitter cost. Either way, the cause of truth and equality, of rational liberty and sound patriotism must gain. Whether the profligate leaders of the deluded men who have gone into these dens of secret shame fail to carry out their pledges or whether they fulfill them, it will be all the same in the end—a wide and general catastrophe will overtake them. If they fail to make good their promises, the cheat will be apparent in all its corruption. If they go on, their votaries will start before the long procession of persecutions, follies and crimes perpetrated in the name of Americanism. If we loved our country less, we should say let these madmen go on. The lesson would do good through all time if it were not purchased at two great a cost.—Already an appalling record has been made up. The spirit of insane innovation has broken out wherever the phrensy of intolerance has penetrated. It seeks to interfere with every political right and every social obligation. It annuls the most sacred obligations without remorse. It strikes at every security for the well-being of society; and in the name of reform it inflicts countless evils upon the country. On the one hand, it forces upon reluctant communities sumptuary laws that would have disgraced the reign of the most dissolute monarch that ever lived; on the other, it nullifies those solemn guarantees which protect the States in their covenanted rights. Here, it strikes down an eminent citizen for his religion; there for the place of his birth. Extravagance in its municipal and State administrations, and the nomination of base, ignorant and corrupt men for office, have been conspicuous features in its practice. If not in the professions. In Massachusetts it insults weak and helpless women because they have the hardihood to be Catholics; in Ohio it destroys the ballot-boxes, with the cry of "Americans must rule America," and retires abashed and penitent before its own turbulence; in New York it buries a murdered bully with honors, such as were scarcely bestowed upon a departed Washington; and in Pennsylvania it desecrates Independence Hall by denunciations of the adopted citizens, breathed in wicked contempt of the memories of the revolutionary struggle. We say we could wish to see these humiliating proceedings conducted to the close if the country had not already "supped full of horrors."

It is natural that at such a time all eyes should be turned to the democratic party, which, unawed by majorities, and unshelved by appeals for aid and comfort, flings its defiance into the teeth of these bold bad men and dares them to the issue. There is something sublime in this. Honest and clear-minded men will see in it an opportunity to cut loose from the trammels of the whig party. The persecuted will see in the democratic ranks a refuge and a rescue from their foes. Those derided for their faith will find in that party a fortress that will laugh a siege to scorn. Now, as ever, the democracy opens its arm to the oppressed of all nations; now, as ever, it stands by the teachings of the sages of the past.—Not one tenet of its creed has it yielded; not one syllable of its pledges; but the more it is assailed the more strongly it adheres to its principles. Let factions exult over temporary success; there is in store for the democratic party a higher glory than it has ever yet attained—the glory of rescuing our country from the hands of the worst conspiracy that has ever been organized against civilization and freedom since the foreign foe invaded our happy shores.

Daniel Webster's carriage was sold in Boston recently for only \$17 50.

From the Louisiana Democrat.
John M. Sandidge.—Democracy.

We have exclusive evidence that the nomination of this distinguished democrat would meet the hearty approbation of the Democracy of the State, and there is little, if any margin now for doubt as to what will be the result of the Baton Rouge Convention. The tone of our democratic brethren of the Press, points to but one conclusion; and there is a deep-rooted conviction in the minds of whom we may, for want of a more felicitous mode of expression, call prominent members of the party, that the Bossier chief deserves the mark of respect to which we allude from the hands of his co-laborers in the Good Old Cause.

Gen. SANDIDGE will not go forth to battle in the holiday dress of a Summer soldier, nor will the skies be bright above his honored head. He will be compelled to put on the old dress that has weathered many a faction storm, and to see clouds gather on his path in long and tedious wanderings. We frankly confess that the democracy of Louisiana have work before them of no ordinary character, and that perfect harmony of action, unflagging industry and thorough organization are absolutely indispensable to ensure success in November next. It were folly to question this, or to attempt a concealment of the truth from our friends, wherever they may reside. Leaving out of view moral obliquity of vision, no policy is more reprehensible than that which counsels silence when truth should be enunciated boldly and free from dubiety as it may be possible for mortal to speak in the present tense; for when the worst is known—when we have a clear view of the field, with its strong battlements and salient points—we can prepare for "coming events," without waiting for the approaching of those "shadows" which are cast before. "Forewarned, forearmed." "Look danger in the face, and it flies before you." The battle is half won when you know who you have to fight and what you will have to contend against.

We then state that as a party, one of those vicissitudes which chequer and give a relish we may say, to individual life, now threatens our organization. Traitors are in the camp, with vizors on, and with Iscariot's silver pieces in their pockets. They have the tongues of their counterpart, tarantula, nor does the infinity stop here. Like that horrid reptile, their poison is concealed beneath the organ which sends the fatal fluid in mad currents through the purple arteries and those who have warmed them into existence may not know their dangerous proximity until the ballot-box reveals their turpitude. This is a thrice told tale—the history of almost every day for months past—and he who imagines that the future will not measurably compare with the past, is surely a novice in worldly matters and would be better off in leading strings. Success, whether it be in the chosen retreat of the brigand, or the lofted and barred chamber of a Cataline, has attraction—it refers directly to triumph and place—appeals to the basest passions of our nature with terrible force—and Virtue must, indeed be strongly entrenched if she does not feel the earthquake shout of victorious infamy.

With the facts before us—with the knowledge that a combination, embracing all the members of the once powerful and chivalrous Whig party, with here and there an exception, and a considerable number of men who in time past followed our victorious legions as patriots follow the caravansaries of the East—our line of duty is distinctly chalked out, and no one understands this better than JOHN M. SANDIDGE. He will go forth, with clean hands, a strong and manly heart and a well-poised resolution, to "do or die." He will unfurl the old chart and hold it up to his fellow citizens and the world. Upon it are traced the old lines of Democracy, the principles that made a division between Jefferson and Hamilton eternal—the principles upon which this Government must stand or fall. Those principles are few but most important. They speak of liberty and equality in this republic; of a due observance of individual and State rights; of opposition to a centralization of power, whatever its object may be; of the rights of native and adopted citizens; and, in a word, of a government which shall dispense its burthens and blessings as fall the dews of heaven on all alike.

Upon these principles, Gen. SANDIDGE will stand or fall. He will make no compromises, accommodate no Miss Nancy sentiment, shrink from no responsibility.—Those who have abandoned the party and joined a secret political organization known by half a dozen names—Hindoo the most proper—will be compelled to listen to some wholesome truths, and wince under them. The war will be carried into Africa, and

no quarter asked or given. If he falls, his face will be towards our old enemy, the Whig party, aided and comforted by their traitor dupes, who will be kicked out of whig counsels whenever their treason cannot be made available. Fall did we say? Yes he may fall. Fate may have a day of gloom in store for him and democracy.—But would there not be glory in such a fall? Would not that be the brightest page in the history of our standard-bearer which traced his struggles for genuine democracy, for Justice, for the rights of his fellow men? A thousand times better defeat with such a diamond platform than victory purchased by infamy—by a base surrender of those God-like qualities of humanity which illumine even its vices, and make man worthy of himself and his destiny.

But we cannot and will not believe that treason will be successful in November next. We cannot believe that an extreme Southern State will place frankincense and myrrh upon the black altar of Abolitionism. Wilson and Seward have not supporters in their homes which JEFFERSON gave to our citizens that they might carry out one of his great principles—"eternal hostility to any tyranny over the mind of man." We believe Democracy will come forth from the ordeal through which it may pass, purer, and if possible with added lustre and glory.—We have the power to do this, and our duty must be performed. We must gather the crew of Old Ironsides upon the deck—those generous, manly hearts that spurn treachery—and clear away for action.—They will defy, as they have defied a thousand times, a storm which we verily believe will soon pass away. Not the outside shadow of a damna do they care for those who have gone on board a pirate, cruising under the shadow of night, with Seward's inky flag fluttering in a faint, fatal breeze. They will sink her, or die in the attempt. The thunder of the olden time will again echo a victor tread. Nothing will be yielded—not a jot or tittle of principle abandoned—not the slightest concession made, by word or deed. That would be dishonorable, and the old crew cannot compromise their honor. Rather than do this they would sink to the coral caves in which the dead mariner finds a fitting home. Rather than see the old Constitution on the lee shore of Know Nothingism, they would exclaim in clarion tone:

"Na I to the mast her holy flag,
Stretch every thread bare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The Lightning and the gale."

George Washington wrote the following letter soon after the Constitution was made and addressed it to the "General Committee of the United Baptist Churches in Virginia:"

Gentlemen: If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed by the Convention where I had the honor to preside might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it; and if I could not conceive that the general government might even be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution. For you doubtless remember I have often expressed my sentiments that any man conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.

During the first Campaign of the revolution some of the camp-followers of the American army entered into a design that called out the following order, which may be found entered in Washington's "Orderly Book:"

"NOVEMBER 5, 1775.—As the Commander-in-Chief has been apprized of a design for the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope, he cannot express his surprise that there should be officers and soldiers in this army so void of common sense as not to see the impropriety of such a step at this juncture—at a time when we are soliciting, and have really obtained, the friendship and alliance of the people of Canada, whom we ought to consider as brethren embarked in the same cause—the defense of the general liberty of America. At such a juncture, and in such circumstances, to be insulting their religion, is so monstrous as not to be suffered or excused; indeed, instead of offering the most remote insult, it is our duty to express public thanks to these our brethren, as to them we are indebted for every late happy success over the common enemy in Canada.

"G. WASHINGTON."