

## FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY A SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, March 29, 1856.

## THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, in June next, is already claiming much attention, and its action is anticipated by the Democracy with confidence and hope. No where is apprehension entertained save by the disaffected, and some few who care more for men than for the great principles of the party. The Convention will be composed of men, and will take a position, worthy of the great mission of the party, yielding nothing to the clamor of over-zealous favorites on the one hand, or what some people call "justice" to this section or that section; or on the other, permitting any concealment for policy-sake; but regarding our whole country as a whole, and the true Democracy as a unit, it will present a platform of solidity and strength based upon the universality of Democratic principles, and recognizing in their fullest sense and most comprehensive view all the great purposes in the attainment of which the measures of the National Democracy of to-day are but a means.

To use the language of a cotemporary whether the nominee shall be General Pierce, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Bright, or any other good Democrat whose name is likely to be brought before the Convention, certainly "no one will be nominated who is not a sound national man, resolutely in favor of the Nebraska Bill, and who will not carry out its principles to all future Territories that may be acquired. He will be a man who will adhere to the general governmental policy of the present Administration, which we do not hesitate to say has received the approbation of all sound and orthodox Democrats; he will be a man who is known to possess the requisite firmness and "backbone" to resist and frown upon sectional Abolition agitation in any of its form; he will be a man of approved political fidelity, who can be relied upon in every crisis; he will be a man who will have no sympathy with those weak-kneed and tender-footed Democrats whose policy always lead them to give principle's the go-by, and who for the last few years have not met manfully and squarely important political issues. "Expediency" gentlemen may rest assured that the convention will be especially particular in looking to this last qualification."

These are manly and patriotic views, and the Democracy of the whole country will heartily endorse them. Moreover, we believe they truthfully foreshadow what will be the sentiment and controlling purpose of the Convention; and its nomination once made in this spirit, will meet a most enthusiastic and cordial response from every section of the Union. It will be only necessary for the Convention to plant itself fairly and squarely upon the principles of the party; to give heed to the plainest requirements of reason and good faith; to uphold the hands of those who have with signal gallantry and disinterestedness enunciated and maintained the great principles of our creed; to defend at once the measures of the party and those whom fanaticism and bigotry have assailed because of these principles emblazoned upon the banner they have borne so fearlessly, to ensure the confidence of the people in the patriotism of its purposes and guarantee success. "PRINCIPLES NOT MEN" is the watchword now; and the Democracy are shouting one to the other to be cautious and careful to select as a standard bearer a man of tried integrity, gallantry and devotion—whom they care not—but let our principles be emblazoned in the brightest light upon the Banner he is to bear.

The nominee will be one whose past life is a guarantee of what will be the character of his future administration, and whose name itself would do even without a platform. Even the bogus Democrats in general do not, we suppose have any doubt that the latter article will consist of the best materials. It will be a national platform, broad and extensive as the Union, and durable and strong as the Constitution. No piece of timber will be admitted into it that will not bear the closest scrutiny—whose soundness will not be proof against flaws and latent defects. Everything will be judged by the constitutional standard, and if it does not come up to that, it will be rejected. There will be no "saddle bag" resolutions or equivocal phrases whatever, that are capable of more than one construction for the convenience of supple and unprincipled demagogues. In plain and emphatic language will the principles of the Democratic faith be enunciated. In that creed the principles of the Nebraska Bill and Anti-Know Nothingism will have a conspicuous place as being the leading and vital issues

of the day. Those who do not recognize these doctrines will not be able to stand on the platform with any comfort, or support with any consistency its nominees. The State conventions which have been held, the feeling of the party every where, foreshadow most distinctly that the policy of the National Convention will be such as we have indicated in the above remarks. We do not wonder that under such circumstances, these Anti-Nebraska partisans and discontented spirits are getting ready for a bolt—probably into the black republican ranks.

## JUSTICE AND THE PEOPLE VINDICATED.

Justice, law and popular sovereignty have at last been vindicated, and the chosen of the people occupies the office of sheriff of New Orleans. It is to be hoped that this result will administer a reproof to the violence which sought to defeat the will of the people by unparalleled outrages. The breaking of ballot-boxes, the overawing of inspectors, and the expulsion of good voters and citizens from the polls, and other excesses—the object of which was to defeat and suppress the expression of the popular will—have proved ineffectual. Those who attempt to avail themselves of such infamous expedients will only succeed in linking their names with the infamy from which they would profit. They cannot enjoy their ill-gotten emoluments; they can attain honors by no such means.

Judge Cotton yesterday decided that John M. Bell was sheriff of New Orleans, and ordered the pretended sheriff to deliver over to him the books, records and instruments of the sheriff's office. A suspensive appeal was moved by Hufty's counsel, and the case being evidently one which was not appealable, so as to suspend the execution of the order, the application was refused, and there remained no recourse for Hufty but to give up an office which it was an outrage for him ever to hold. There is no other sheriff in the parish of New Orleans now but John M. Bell. The promptitude with which this vexed question has been decided reflects no little credit upon our Judiciary, and shows that the machinery of our Courts is sometimes quite direct and efficient in remedying wrong and sustaining right.

There are some good citizens, who have doubted the policy and propriety of the measures by which Hufty's usurpation has been resisted and prevented. These persons do not bear in mind the enormity of the wrong which had to be remedied, and the impossibility of reaching them in any other way. They attach too much importance to the verdict of a jury or of the majority of a jury, which they know was wrong, contrary to law, to the evidence, to right and justice. The high power conferred upon the Legislature for the removal of all officers, by a majority of the votes of both Houses, was never intended to be employed but in extreme cases. And such a case was presented. If such a case can be imagined, it is that upon which they did act.

Not content with creating a reign of terror, and by an organized system of violence deterring hundreds of citizens from the polls, the ruffians who appeared on the fifth of November to take possession of the city, having discovered that, in spite of all their plans, there was a majority against them in the boxes of two wards, adopted and consummated the desperate expedient of rushing in upon the polls of these two obnoxious precincts and breaking the boxes and destroying the ballots. By a nice calculation the destruction of those boxes—wherein Bell had a majority of over 500—gave Hufty a majority of seven! And thus Hufty was returned—and by a partizan majority of a jury was confirmed as sheriff. Mark! There was no pretext of any fraud or illegality at the precincts intruded upon. The inspectors were of the Hufty party. The vote was a small one, and the most stringent and severe system of challenging was employed. This was the outrage that had to be punished and remedied. Every effort was made to reach it by Judicial process, but in vain: And at last the Legislature, as the only recourse left, exercised the power conferred on it by the Constitution, and on the grounds, fully proclaimed, removed the individual who had reached his office by such means.

We state these facts for the information of those honest minded people abroad, who have been led to regard the measure as an ultra and unauthorized one.

There is a curious condition of affairs in our city. Nearly, if not quite one-half of our citizens are of the naturalized class. Of our resident and permanent population, the proportion of foreign born is still greater. These people are, under the Constitution and laws, entitled to vote and hold office; and the Democratic party, standing by the Constitution and the laws, maintains these rights. A new party has arisen, composed of the mass of the old Whig party, a few renegade Democrats, and

some religious bigots, which is recklessly bent on the exclusion of the naturalized citizens from the rights secured to them by law. Their right, in case they are in the majority, to repeal the constitutional provision and the laws giving to naturalized persons the rights of citizens, can not be questioned. As long as they confine themselves to such a legitimate and lawful mode of compassing their end, no one can object to their conduct. But they contemplate no such republican mode of accomplishing their end. Their *modus operandi* consists in threats, in violence, in insults. The foreign born citizen, who certainly cannot be charged with any impropriety in coming to a country under a promise to enjoy the rights of citizenship, is outraged in public; and those native born citizens who cannot sanction such bad faith—who cannot approve the proposed overthrow of the liberal and republican system handed down to us from the fathers of the Republic—are opprobriously denounced as the "Foreign Party"—as "Anti-American." If the violation of the Constitution and the laws—if ballot-box breaking—the overawing of the people—midnight assassination of peaceful citizens on account of their birth or politics—the breaking up of a public meeting, and the violent suppression of the freedom of discussion and of public assembly—constitute "Americanism," then has that name ceased to be a title of honor, and the term "foreigner" one of reproach.

Nowhere can such "Americanism" produce more baneful effects than in this city, which needs population and is compelled to draw the larger portion of its industrial population from Europe. The citizen who has at heart the prosperity and interests of the city is false to duty, when he stands idly by, indifferent to outrages and violence, which drive population and industry from our city. Such must certainly be the effect of the system of violence that has prevailed in our city for some time past. Hence a regard for the interests of New Orleans, as well as for its character and for justice, demands that no measures should be left untried by which this state of affairs shall be arrested, and peace, law and order restored to the community.—N. O. Courier.

## "THE DOG LAW."

The Patriot is wonderfully taken up with what it is pleased to indicate another democratic victory in the supposed passage of a dog law, by the majority of the late Legislature; its manifest anxiety and the extensive barking and howling which it has let loose on the occasion, can scarcely be wondered at since the law in question was the bantling of the Know Nothing Kennel, in whose dismal recesses it was doubtless most anxiously conceived and profoundly studied and arranged under the dim light of a dark lantern, ere it was brought before the astonished gaze of the Legislature. But unfortunately for the Patriot in this case, as in all others, it always goes off half cocked and, of course is sure to miss its aim, whilst the over-load with which it charges itself, gives it a backward kick and tumbles it over into a posture most ludicrous to behold. Fortunately, or unfortunately, for the Patriot, there is no dog law, and we may now hope to hear less barking from that quarter. D

## THERE IS NO MIDDLE GROUND.

There is no sounder or more ably conducted Democratic journal in the country than the *Register*, published at New Haven, Connecticut. The enemies of Democracy have not a more fearless and persistent foe. In a late number of the *Register* we find the following plain, pointed advice as to the duty of all true patriots at the present crisis:

"In the coming election every voter must take sides for or against the constitution of his country—for or against the rights of the States—for or against popular sovereignty, which underlies our whole republican system. The Democrats have the affirmative side of these questions—the black republican Hindoo-abolition faction the negative. There is no middle ground. He that is not for his country is against it; and no sensible or patriotic man will be found occupying a neutral position in such times as these, when faction raises its hydra head, and all its snake-coils are hissing treason against the peace of the Union. No man need beguile himself with the idea that he can properly stand midway between the contending forces, not content with the position of either and irresponsible for the result! He must act, and with one or the other of the two opposing forces. The Democracy stands on the broad platform of the Union, making common cause with all its friends, in every section of the country, and is the only national platform presented to the people. The opponents of the democratic party are of all characters and shades—of all stripes and colors, men of wrong principles and of no principles, the corrupt, the fanatical, and the disappointed. Their success would be a disaster probably irreparable. Their course is directly calculated to destroy all fraternal

feeling between the north and the south, by a system of intermeddling with the domestic affairs of the latter, in which they have no concern, and which they could not improve, if they had the power. They are warring against the right of the people of the territories to determine their own institutions—a right which we in Connecticut claim for ourselves, and ought willingly to concede to others. They are stirring up strife in the land, and dissension in communities whose interests are the same, and alike deepening on the prosperity of the Union.

"The issue is too plain to be avoided. The very fact that all political 'soldiers of fortune'—all the 'rag ends' of fanaticism and cupidity—are banded together against the democratic party and the plainest obligations of the constitutional compact is enough to point every patriotic man the position he should occupy. It is the clamor of a mob for the smacking of a city—a compact of heretical and discordant elements which can have no bond but a common hatred against the best government ever devised by man. As we said before, there is no middle ground in such a controversy. Let every voter be ready for the question."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court, No. 1180.  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of *f. fa.* 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 MAY, 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, Franklin Hardesty, in and to the following described property, to-wit:  
All that property situated lying and being in the town of Clinton said parish and State, formerly known as belonging to Humphrey Taylor, and now known as the residence of Franklin Hardesty, having a front on the road leading from Clinton to St. Helena, and its rear on a street running east and west by the Methodist Church, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom.  
Also a certain Negro slave by the name of PETER, aged about 50 years, a slave by the name of JACK, aged about 50 years, a slave by the name of HENRY, aged about 40 years, and a slave by the name of RICHMOND, aged about 50 years.  
Terms of Sale.—Cash, with the benefit of appraisal.  
March 29, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, sheriff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court, No. 1678.  
L. Dolbear, vs. J. S. Spears.  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of *f. fa.* to me directed by the above entitled suit 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 MAY, 1856, between the hours of 11 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., all the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever and defendant has in and to the following property, appertaining to the succession of his deceased mother Mrs. Nathan Shropshire, consisting of the following slaves twenty-five in number, to-wit:  
Negro man Tim, Ben, Frank, Bill, Isaac, Aaron, woman Lucy, Miranda, girls Henrietta, Mary, Lucinda, woman Sal, girl Lavilla, little Lucy, woman Emily, little Harriett, boy Edmund, girls Louisa and Fatima, boy Simon, woman Hannah, boy John, girl Phillis.  
Also: The following described Tract of Land situated in the Parish aforesaid, to-wit: The home place containing 260 acres, bounded on the north by the Taylor place south by the Draughan place, east by the Leonard tract and west by lands of W. M. Jourdan. Also 50 acres adjoining the above tract of land described.  
Also 200 acres of land known as the east tract, bounded by lands of Collinworth, Hopgood and Taylor, and by the Anite River, also the work cattle horses and mules and farming utensils attached to said plantation, and all the improvements thereon and all the appurtenances thereto belonging.  
Also all the interest said James A. Spears has in and to the aforesaid property by way of the succession of his deceased brother Hampton Spears and all the interest he has in and to the succession of the said Hampton Spears, deceased in any manner whatsoever.  
Terms of Sale.—Cash with the benefit of appraisal.  
March 29, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, sheriff.

## 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 Kirby Boat gravitation fish hooks, rugged and baited heads, all sizes, do fine Limer Hooks, all sizes, filed, flatted and rugged ends.  
do super or cotton, grass, linen and silk fish lines, for sale by  
L. N. LEMON.

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

## YEAST OR BAKING POWDERS.

JUST received a consignment of Yeast or Baking Powders.  
HENRY S. BEECHING,  
Jan 26 Druggist, Brick Row.

## LEGAL SALES.

## PROBATE SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, Seventh District Court, No. 461.  
In the matter of the succession of Daniel Hol-loway deceased.

N compliance with an order and authorized by a commission to me directed by the Honorable Court aforesaid, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, the following property situated lying and being in the Parish of East Feliciana said state belonging to said succession, on

THURSDAY the 1st day of May 1856, at 12 o'clock, M. to-wit:

Six hundred and forty acres of land situated near Kellertown and bounded as follows, north by lands of Judge McGehee, south by lands of M. Gaudin, East by lands of Josiah Benton and west by lands of H. Robinson together with the improvements consisting of a dwelling house, gin house and other buildings.

## TERMS OF SALE.

One third cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years with eight per cent interest from the day of sale, with mortgage and confession of judgment retained until the final payment of the purchase price. The purchasers to give notes for such sums that the whole may be divided into four equal shares among the heirs in order to close the succession.  
March 29, B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, Seventh District Court, No. 2561.  
G. C. Comstock, Tutor vs. Henry A. Nicholls, et al.  
BY VIRTUE of an order of seizure and sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, by the Honorable court aforesaid, I have seized on and will offer for sale, at the door of the court house in said parish, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY, 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, H. A. Nicholls, in and to the following named and described property, to-wit:

Lots number Two [2] and Three [3] in square number Thirteen [13] in the town of Clinton, Parish of East Feliciana, said state, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom.

## TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, with the benefit of appraisal, to pay and satisfy the sum of \$400, with eight per cent interest thereon, from the 9th day of January, 1855, until paid, and on a credit until the 9th day of January 1857, to pay the sum of four hundred dollars with eight per cent interest from the 9th day of January 1855 until paid, and on a credit until the 9th day of January 1859 to pay four hundred dollars with eight per cent interest from the 9th day of January 1855 until paid and all costs.  
March 29, B. M. G. BROWN, Sheriff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Louisiana—Parish of East Feliciana, 7th District Court, No. 1435.  
The State of Louisiana vs. C. T. Dunn, administrator, et al.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *f. fa.* 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 May, 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 Fleming P. Duggins in and to the following described property to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of Land situated lying and being in the parish aforesaid containing 384 acres more or less with all the improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom: Bounded on the north by the line of demarcation between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, west by the William Boatner tract, south by the D. Boatner and Seals, and east by lands of Pipes being the same tract acquired by the defendant at the probate sale of Wade H. and Ann M. Gaudin, made on the 2d day of February 1850, by G. W. Catlett, auctioneer.

Also all the right title interest and claim of the defendant Monroe Perkins in and to the following described property to-wit:  
The tract of Land known as the Cropper tract, containing 640 acres, and the tract known as the Morgan tract, containing 320 acres, making together 960 acres more or less, with all the improvements thereon, and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom, situated lying and being in the parish of East Feliciana, said State, Bounded on the north by lands of A. Nesom and public lands, south by part of the Morgan tract, or R. J. Elliott's land, on the east by Nesom and Booker, west by land of C. O. Gayle and public land.

Also all the right title interest and claim of the defendant W. S. Irwin in and to the following described property to-wit:  
A certain tract or parcel of land situated lying and being in the parish and State aforesaid, being the eastern part of the Kelly tract containing 403 acres more or less, with all the improvements and all the rents and revenues arising therefrom, Bounded, south by R. D. Chaney, on the north by lands of D. Pipes, west by Mrs. Kelly, east by Mrs. Sarah Dredt.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, with the benefit of appraisal.  
March 29, 1856 B. M. G. BROWN, sheriff.

## PROBATE SALE.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of East Feliciana, Seventh District Court, No. 2524.  
In the succession of Randal B. McDonald, deceased.  
AUTHORIZED by a commission from the Honorable Court aforesaid, I will expose at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, on

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1856, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock of said day, at the Court House door in the town of Clinton, the following described property to-wit:

One Horse, saddle, and bridle,  
One small gold lapine Watch,  
One revolver Pistol and other small articles.  
Terms of Sale.—CASH.  
March 29, 1856 JAMES WELSH, Auctioneer.