

THE FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

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Official Journal of the Parish of East Feliciana.

OFFICE.—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, June 5, 1858.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sec. 2.—Be it further enacted, &c. That when there are two or more newspapers published in the parish, the defendant shall have the right of selecting the newspaper in which the advertisement is to be made, if done within three days after the notice of such proceedings or the seizure made under the process. If the defendant neglect to select, then the plaintiff shall have the right to do so.

The Hon. Jno. M. Sandidge has our thanks for Congressional documents.

We have received from the Hon. J. P. Benja-min, a copy of the U. S. Coast Survey, for the year 1855; a valuable work.

BLACKWOOD FOR MAY.—The reprint of this valuable monthly has duly come to hand. Contents: Food and Drink: What will be done with it? Antiquities of Kertch; Colleges and Ceilings; Zanzibar; and two months in Africa; The Poor-boy Mutiny; The Punjab; Italy—of the Arts, the Cradle and the Grave; Oude.

Reports were in circulation at the time of our going to press of serious disturbances being in New Orleans, growing out of the canvass for the Mayoralty.

A meeting was held in New Orleans, on last Saturday night, called for the purpose of eliciting the opinions of its citizens in relation to the British outrages in the Gulf, and "to consider the propriety of sending an armed vessel to be overhauled and searched by the Styx and Buzzard." The meeting was presided over by Gen. W. H. Palfrey, and speeches were made by Col. Christy and others. The resolutions were to the effect, that "colors which float from the masts of American vessels are the credentials of the seamen who man them," a sentiment successfully vindicated in a war which covered with glory the American name; that the high-handed outrages demand immediate redress; that the exigency calls on the government to protect its citizens by prompt retaliation; that if redress is not speedily afforded by the National Government it will be the duty, as it is the determination of our citizens, to send an armed force to punish the infamous attack; and that the masters of vessels now in port be recommended to arm their ships in self-defense.

TRIAL OF GEN. WALKER.—On trial of Gen. Walker and Col. Anderson for violating the neutrality laws was commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States, at New Orleans, on Monday last.—Judges McCaleb and Campbell presiding. The U. S. Attorney, Sumner, appeared for the prosecution, and Pierre Soule, Esq., for the defendant. A number of witnesses were examined on the first two days, but their testimony failed to show what was sought to be proven by the prosecution, that a military expedition had been prepared, and that the defendants were concerned in it.

The proprietors of the New York Illustrated Golden Prize announce that in their issue of May 22, appeared the first chapters of a historical tale of the southwest, entitled SARAH DE VAUGHAN, a true story of the times of Aaron Burr, by Miss Ella Southworth. They also announced, to appear in their issue of May 29, the first chapters of another new tale entitled NANCY'S CHILD, by the well known author Charles Burdett. Any of our readers who have not seen a copy of this elegant weekly, will do well to send for one, as specimen copies are sent free of charge by the Publishers, Messrs. Dean & Allen, No. 335 Broadway, New York. The subscription price is \$2, and to clubs of ten or more, \$1 50 per annum. Each subscriber, besides getting the paper for a year, receives a present which is forwarded as soon as his subscription is received. For further particulars, see the advertisement of the Golden Prize in another column.

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THE SOUTHERN MAIL LINE.—The Great Southern Mail Line, after the 1st of July, will leave New York, via Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, connecting at Grand Junction, Tennessee. The time between New York and New Orleans will be four days and seventeen hours. The mails morning and evening will connect by this route.

It is supposed, that on the completion of the Orange and Alexandria Road to Lynchburg, Virginia, that the time will be reduced to three days and twelve hours.

Passengers will be carried through for \$18.

N. O. J. AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle learns that twenty six miles of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad north of Canton is to be placed immediately under contract. The Chronicle also learns that so soon as the people in the counties of Madison, Leake, Atala, Winston and Choctaw, subscribe the amount of \$400,000, to be paid in three annual installments, without interest, an additional portion of the road will be put under contract.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The United States have not more than eighty ships of war of all classes, and only thirty in commission, or ready for action, and these are scattered about in various parts of the world. Forty-two years ago we had seventy-four vessels, in good condition, with a commerce of only 800,000 tons. Now we have a commerce of nearly five million of tons. We shall have, however, the advantage, when we do build up a naval force, of being able to adopt all the modern improvements.

In the United States Senate, on the 22d inst., the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wilson, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate under what authority Alexander G. Penn and Emile La Sere were appointed disbursing agents of the Government at New Orleans; by whom and when appointed, had the nature of the service of each; the total amount of compensation paid to them; and what compensation per diem Mr. La Sere and Mr. Penn respectively receive for all services.

INCREASE OF SLAVE LABOR.

Let us now inquire into the expediency of importing slaves from Africa. And, to commence, who will oppose it most effectually?

It is undeniable that the produce of slave labor in the Southern States, Cuba and Brazil, is a recognized necessity to mankind. If the curious statistician would sum up in dollars and cents the value of all the cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, coffee, and other produce exported from these countries for the consumption of the rest of the world, and then add the wages of all those millions who are employed in the transportation and manufacture of these crops, and foot the column by the net profits accruing to all the parties, the figures would startle him. Now, who of all these people and nations of the earth intend to be the most obstinate in opposing the importation of that labor which is so essential to their property?

It is the habit with some to regard the British Government as the divinely-appointed guardian of Africa; but I hope to show, in a subsequent letter, that England will not be the most earnest opponent we shall have to encounter. For the present, it is sufficient to recall the vast interest she knows she has in our slavery.

It is estimated that a capital of at least \$500,000,000, and a population of over 5,000,000 in Great Britain, are immediately dependent upon our cotton for profit, wages and support. More than seventy-five per cent of the cotton worked up in the British mills comes from our plantations. To this must be added an endless string of items, all affording employment and profit to the people of the British empire. If then it should appear that the increase in slave labor here must add to the prosperity of hiring labor there; and, on the contrary, that a determined opposition, on the part of the British Government, to such an increase of labor, must permanently injure the interests represented at Liverpool and Manchester, can it be supposed that Downing street will continue to be quietly indulged in the old crisp and shriveled fantasies of "the Broughams and Wilberforces?"

Impossible! The commercial spirit and thrifty venures of the present age are leaving far behind them the canting hypocrisy of the past. While we, at our firesides, are changing our moral views in relation to the civilization which God has given us to develop, our old enemies, in their mills and counting rooms across the water, are drifting along the same current, albeit the chart which guides them is interest and their polar star is profit. Price is a most potent agent. There are hopes of its yet assuaging the griefs of philanthropy, on the principle of a counter irritant, removing distress and care from empty-headed zealots to empty-pocketed masses of people crying for bread.

Heretofore, the only crisis which has disturbed the cotton interest of England has grown out of money pressures, or "strikes" for an increase of wages. But awfully different would be the case if the "strike" should be for low wages rather than none! which could be occasioned only by a permanent deficiency in the supply of raw cotton. The "strike" would be a terrific one for existence. Those of us whose attention may have been called to the matter, will remember the deplorable accounts of the "Lancashire strikes," a few years since. The town of Preston, for example, was described as having the appearance of a besieged city. The workmen had been so long out of work, and the supplies from the "Trades Union" had become so scanty, that the population, with emaciated cheeks and lank sides, looked more like sufferers from a protracted siege, than free citizens in an open town of England.

In a few months the funds of the "Trades Union" and the "Benefit Societies" were exhausted, and it was found that the only effect produced was a loss of over a half million of pounds sterling to the cotton interest; and, as a fit conclusion to the affair, delegations of workmen from every part of the kingdom were invited to London to deliberate in what was significantly called "a labor Parliament." Now such "strikes" as these can always be effectively put down, because they seek to violate the laws of economy and of nature. They are contests between capital and labor, in which the former is sure to triumph. Labor must eat its daily bread; capital can hold a long fast. But, whenever a deficiency of slaves to cultivate our cotton occasions a large and permanent deficiency in the Liverpool market, and there is no forthcoming supply from other sources, the present cry for "another America" proving vain, the "strike" will no longer be that of the workmen against their employers; the struggle will cease to be that of labor against capital. It will have required no presence to satisfy all interested, that the scarcity and high price of cotton there is due to the scarcity of slaves to cultivate it here, which is the consequence of the prohibition of the slave trade.

A further opposition to the trade would be imprudent, and the policy of Downing street would have to conform to the pressing demands of Liverpool and Manchester. A continued deficiency of cotton would change "short time" into no time, mills would be closed, and the result would be a "labor Parliament" on the one hand, and a "spinner's Parliament" on the other. Cotton would be demanded by both, at any hazard, even if it cost the sacrifice of the abolition influence, and a Corron Parliament would be witnessed in England equal in its results to any of her "mad Parliaments," her "long Parliaments," or her "Rump Parliaments." The London times is evidently correct in saying that "the world is wiser than it was when Abolitionists ruled it." Commerce now rules. It is king; cotton is heir apparent, and slavery is queen dowager. Whatever, then, may be the present views of Great Britain in relation to our importation of slaves we can all endorse the sentiment of the "Constitutional"—"the rest of the world is not obliged to adopt them as its rule of conduct."

The only other quarter, outside of our own limits, from which opposition would arise, would be the hiring states. There it would, in the first instance, at least, be hot and furious. The politicians, both lay and clerical, could desire no richer theme. Every street "loafer" would become a Clarkson, every Congressman would be a Wilberforce, every itinerant preacher would be another Wesley, and even the printers' devils would spring up into Franklin's.—But, surely, these changes need not appal us. Nor would they, in fact, be changes. These eminent characters exist already.

Is there, indeed, any further progress for the abolition sentiment to make in the hiring states?—What is it that the south needs which the north does not oppose? If abolitionists glory in stealing the negroes we already have, it will only bear a different glory for them to "howl" over our getting any more, and "shriek" for Africa. Now, have we not been yoked with these people long enough to know them? The scales are gradually balancing between us. The long account must some day be settled, and are we to make false entries, by omitting every item that they will object to? If so, we may as well omit slavery itself, and abandon the contest at once. No! it does not become us to hesitate in seeking what we want, even if it is negroes from Africa. They seek what they want with unflinching pertinacity. Nothing is attainable till the attempt is made. And if the south is to wait in silence until the north chooses to dissolve the Union, as some advise, she had better prepare for a tedious vigil of ages.

But, after all, is the project of importing African slaves so Quixotic as some suppose? Weigh the motives and the obstacles, the evils and the benefits. When the Quakers first petitioned, and Clarkson first organized his committee, there were a thousand times more difficulties in their way, in spite of their having religious fanaticism for a stipendiary. As the London Times truly says, "they were content to be merely destructive;" they were doubtless looked upon as Quixotic, yet their success was complete. Why, then, should the south not boldly enter upon the policy, which so many of her people have at heart, which is so manifestly to her interest, and which the interests of other countries conspire to promote? Such a Quixote never lived.

Considering, then, that a very warm opposition to any further importation of slaves must be expected, as a matter of course, from northern politicians, it remains to inquire whether any insurmountable obstacle exists among ourselves.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOMHOUSE.—The Vice President, on the 21st inst., laid before the United States Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in compliance with a resolution of the 26th last, calling for information as to the present condition of the customhouse at New Orleans, what sum will be necessary for its completion, and what appropriation is required for the payment of liabilities under existing contracts. The Secretary says the estimated amount necessary for the completion of the building is \$1,454,631; that he cannot say with accuracy what will be required for the payment of liabilities under existing contracts, as they are for materials more or less prepared for placement, the labor which is performed by Government with day's labor, but that it would not probably be wholly astray from the actual result to answer that one million dollars will be required for liabilities under existing contracts.

THE TARIFF BIOCNY CASE.—Mr. Thurlow Weed has testified that on March 23d, 1857, Mr. East Lincoln, of Boston, paid him \$5,000, partly for services in forwarding the passage of the tariff bill, partly for the political expenses of the campaign of 1856. Mr. Weed had paid \$3,000 out of his own pocket during the campaign, for legitimate and proper election expenses. Of the money received from Mr. Lincoln, no account of the tariff, nor a cent was paid by Mr. Weed to any one for corrupt purposes. It was put into his own pocket as a just recompensation for his trouble in assisting the passage of the tariff by argument, and by the presentation of statistics bearing on the subject.

BRITISH OUTRAGES.

The feeling of Congress with reference to the recent outrages of the British in the Gulf found vent on the 25th—in the Senate during a discussion of the Government Loan bill, and in the House on the debate on the Fortification Appropriation bill. Senator Toombs delivered a bold and uncompromising speech in defense of the national honor and the rights of our citizens, while Senator Crittenden's remarks, though marked by his characteristic moderation, were scarcely less decided in expression. Mr. DeWitt of the House, trusted that the administration had not only issued orders for the protection of our commerce, but also for the arrest of every foreign Captain who had boarded our vessels, that they might be brought into port and tried for piracy. Broadside's first explanations afterwards was his motto. The committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting on the 25th, when the proposition to empower the President to employ extraordinary measures to repel aggressions was introduced. It is believed that the bill introduced in the Senate on Monday, by Mr. Douglas, will pass with but little opposition.

Washington dates to the 26th ult., state that the United States steamer Wahab left it that morning for the coast of Cuba to prevent English outrages on American vessels—by force if the British cruisers will not yield to reasonance.

It was reported that Lord Napier had dispatched a vessel to the British Admiral of the Gulf Squadron, ordering him to abstain from further interference with American vessels, until advice is received from England. The rumor is considered doubtful.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.—Oakley & Hawking vs. the Sheriff and others. G. S. Hawking, administrator, appellant. Spofford, J. Judgment of the Circuit Court for the parish of East Feliciana adverse.

AN OFFER FROM LIEUT. PORTER.—The repeated outrages on our vessels, by British cruisers, has induced Lieut. W. D. Porter, late of the U. S. Navy, to suggest to the New York merchants to employ a pilot boat armed with a long nine inch shell gun, to escort their vessels from the coast of Cuba. He volunteers his services and pledges himself to return the fire of the British steamer Styx.

PRIVATEERING.—There are always to be found in commercial aggregates of humanity, persons on the lookout to see how they may most profitably "take time by the forelock." Some adventurous spirits, we understand, conceived the idea of avenging the insults which have been bestowed upon the American flag by the British cruisers, and accordingly fitted out a stout clipper, with forty-five picked men on board, to proceed to the waters in which the recent outrages have occurred.

Whether the object of the expedition is to await the announcement of the course to be pursued by the government, or to overhaul generally, on their own account, we cannot say. At all events, in certain political respects, it was stated, on Sunday night, that such a vessel had on that day sailed from this port, without troubling the customhouse for a clearance.

N. Y. Express.—We continue, on the fourth page, Spratt's Report on opening the African Slave Trade.

VERY DECENT.

Mr. EDITOR:—The Patriot appears to have been very much troubled for the last two weeks about the meeting proposed to be held in Clinton on the 26th ult. As a specimen of the brilliant and decent notices which it has taken of the meeting in question, we give to your readers the following article, in full, from the last number of that paper.

(From the Weekly American Patriot.)

THE "THUNDER" OVER AND GONE—THE "GRIEVES" FIZZLED OUT.—Clinton, N. Y.—The "coming thunder" which we announced in our last has passed over without having done any harm. Clinton on the 26th did not show any unusual signs of busy life. It was dull indeed, unusually so. The "froth of trumpets" has been postponed to a more convenient season, we suppose. We heard it intonated on the streets, that the Court House was closed, and the owner of "Sturge's Hall" refused any longer to be "lived" in by the party. This is however, better than none, and we are not at all "disgusted" at the failure to demonstrate. But how will this sound abroad?

Our neighbor can satisfy distant expectation no doubt. The great meeting to be held in East Feliciana on the 26th of June, A. D., 1858, like the Southern Convention, has "fizzled out." The mental anguish which blotted many a "white or blue surface" is "love's labor lost"—at least for the present, unless indeed our neighbor regards the matter as too precious to be kept under "lock and key." If so, we shall be extremely happy to read what we were disappointed in hearing.

The gentlemen who signed the call for that meeting, and those who attended it, are southern men, having the interest of their section at heart and were not aware that there were any persons in this parish to whom any meeting or movement in favor of the south would be objectionable or obnoxious.

In the next column of the Patriot, and nearly by the side of the above editorial, is published an account of the proceedings of the Abolition Society of New York, without a word of comment against it, not a word of denunciation! That was not a "secret," of course.

A most extraordinary custom prevails among the Vizirs, a powerful tribe occupying an extensive district in Cabul, among the mountains between Persia and India. The women choose the husbands, and then give them gifts from the trumpery of the various other forms. In which she has lied the public purse, let us say, with a man, she sends the drummer to the camp to take this small item of \$6,000,000 given to Massachusetts for her enterprise in fishing. Note, that has used to fasten her hair. The man is obliged to marry her, if he can pay her price to her father.

EMANCIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SERFS.—Disturbances have occurred in one or two parts of Russia among the serfs, who were excited by false reports as to the measure in progress for their emancipation. One was not restored till the troops showed preparations for energetic action. The new tax of five per cent on imports is intended to cover the sum required for the Russian share of the redemption of the Sound dues.

AMERICAN WINES.—A wine fair was lately held in St. Louis, at which seventy-five samples of American wines, each of not less than forty gallons, were offered in competition.

M. H. GENERAL CONFERENCE.—This body has determined, not to elect an additional bishop in the present time, and not to make state lines the boundary lines of annual conference. The general rule on the subject of buying and selling slaves has been, after a long and abode debate, struck from the book of discipline.

THE INSTRUCTION FROM GEN. CLAY.—To the American Minister in London, to demand of Her Majesty's Government indemnity for the past and security for the future, are understood to have been interwoven by the Vanderbilt, which sailed for Southampton on Saturday. The effect of that letter, therefore, can hardly be looked for until about the end of the present month.

WHY A MAN MAY MARRY A BRITISH WOMAN'S STEPHEN.—In the first place, it is evidently in the purpose and intent of the sectional antagonists. New England is arrayed against the extension of slavery; New England practices more stringent and more malignant forms of abolitionism than any other section of the Union. Because of the enormous wealth of the South, and the comparative poverty of the North, the South is compelled to sell its slaves at a high price, and to buy them at a low price. The result is, that the slaves are sold at a high price, and the master at a low price. The master is compelled to pay a high price for each slave caught from the hands of his master as trustee, for you and I, and all the rest of us.

Ever since the foundation of the Government, Massachusetts has enjoyed the excessive bounty at the expense of the other states; and now when it is proposed to deprive her of it, the freesold papers affect to be shocked at the suggestion. The New York Evening Post, heads its article on the subject thus: "The Southern Movement Against New England—The Brooks Assault Followed Up." Nothing could be more appropriate than the idea suggested by The Post. This article, which touches the pocketbooks of the workers with the edge of which is directed upon his person. The pocket nerve is the most sensitive part about him.

The Post in the course of its protest against this last year's "movement" against yankeeism says:

The principal object to repeat those bounties, however, under such circumstances, very suspicious circumstances. In the first place, it is evidently in the purpose and intent of the sectional antagonists. New England is arrayed against the extension of slavery; New England practices more stringent and more malignant forms of abolitionism than any other section of the Union. Because of the enormous wealth of the South, and the comparative poverty of the North, the South is compelled to sell its slaves at a high price, and to buy them at a low price. The result is, that the slaves are sold at a high price, and the master at a low price. The master is compelled to pay a high price for each slave caught from the hands of his master as trustee, for you and I, and all the rest of us.

Mrs. GIDDINGS.—In the United States House of Representatives, on the 26th ult., the committee