

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS O. MOORE,

OF RAPIDES.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

H. M. HYAMS,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

P. D. HARDY,

OF ST. LANDRY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

T. J. SEMMES,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

E. W. ROBERTSON,

OF IBERVILLE.

FOR TREASURER,

B. L. DEFRESE,

OF JACKSON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

HENRY AVERY,

OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,

JOHN M. LANDRUM,

OF CADDO.

COMMISSIONER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

L. G. DERUSSY,

OF NATCHITOCHIES.

PARISH DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

E. E. SMART,

K. M. CLARK,

JAMES C. WISE.

FOR CLERK,

GUSTAVUS LABAT.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM J. NEAL.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

C. N. HINES.

FOR ASSESSOR,

J. J. SWANN.

FOR COORNER,

GILES C. WOOD.

The subscriber, having exclusive charge of the business department of the DEMOCRAT, requests persons who have advertisements to insert or payments to make to call at his office.

MERCER CANFIELD.

Parish Executive Democratic Committee.

E. R. BISSAT, THOS. C. MANNING,

W. L. MORGAN, WALTER BAILEY,

MERCER CANFIELD.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE.

A Democratic Barbecue will be given, Friday the 28th instant at

Wiley's Precinct,

Point Maigre, at which free discussion is invited.

Col. Landrum, in consequence of the death of his wife, will not fill any more of his appointments in this District.

District Court for Rapides, November Term.

We are authorized to state that the November Term of the District Court for this parish will not commence until Wednesday, Nov. 9th, two days after the election. Jurors and witnesses will have ample time to deposit their votes before leaving the most distant precincts for Alexandria.

The American is altogether too fond of drawing upon its imagination for its statements. Instead of attempting to manufacture speeches for our "stump orators," the editor of that paper and its writer of imaginary speeches should remember that they are both in positions in the present canvass where their ingenuity in speech-making might be better exercised in their own behalf.

Lynchings.—We learn from the Caddo Gazette of the 22nd that a man travelling under the name of Davis, and other aliases, who some time since kid-napped negroes from Mr. Howell and Dr. Culbertson of that Parish and sold them in New Orleans, was found hanging on a tree in the suburbs of Shreveport on the morning of the 21st. It was evident that he had not committed suicide as his hands and feet were tied. Served him right.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.—The foremost Democratic candidate on the State ticket leads the highest Opposition by 25,105 votes. Total vote 44,846. The Senate stands 27 Democrats to 4 Opposites; the House is divided in much the same proportion. In the First, Third and Fifth Congressional Districts no Opposition candidates were supported. In the second the Opposition vote was less than one-sixteenth of the entire vote of the District. In the fourth O. R. Singleton received 8,040 and F. Smith 2,376 votes. The members elect are 1. L. Q. C. Lamar; 2. B. Davis; 3. Wm. Barksdale; 4. O. R. Singleton; 5. J. J. McRae.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

It is pleasing to us to be able to assure our Democratic friends in distant parishes that the Democracy of Rapides are awake to their political duty. The same zeal which they have shown in rescuing the control of the State from hands reeking with the smoke of the "wigwam" they employ now to keep it from the hands of dandy politicians, pseudo Democrats, venal jobbers in political shams and mercenary spoils-hunters.

Yet, while we congratulate them upon their unity of purpose and their unselfish assiduity, we cannot let the occasion pass without once more warning them that they are dealing with a foe both subtle and vigilant. The present Opposition have inherited all the astuteness of their ancient Whig leaders and all the unscrupulous tactics of the midnight conclaves, lanterns and blue-books of their immediate predecessors the Buntlinites; but they are not encumbered either with the "respectability" of the former or the platforms of the latter. Former parties opposed to Democracy had purposes, plans and tenets—such as they were;—our present adversaries aim only at the acquisition of power, office and plunder. But we need not deceive ourselves with the belief that these motives are insufficient to produce a temporary cohesion and concert of action among them and to sustain the spasmodic activity which they now exhibit until the 7th of November.

It is proper, too, that we should inform our readers that the tone of the Opposition papers throughout the State has materially changed within the past two weeks. For the apathy and even disfavor with which they at first received the "suggestion" of Summers and his little nominating committee, we now notice a pretty general endorsement of the incomplete State ticket. Partly out of compliment to the gentlemen who occupy places in their list of candidates, but much more for the purpose of diverting attention from the ignoble scramble of the city K. N.'s for lucrative offices, the Crescent, which has fattened on the city printing for years, now utters its rallying notes with vigor and apparent sincerity. The signal has been caught up and industriously echoed by the country papers. We may rest assured that our opponents will, from this time till the election, spare neither money nor labor. Shunning open debate, their watchful bustling candidates are constantly traversing the roads, lanes and by-ways of the country, filling the ears of voters with new and old slanders against Democracy, practising upon the prejudices of their late associates, inflaming the personal and neighborhood dissensions among Democrats, exaggerating the merits of disappointed aspirants, stealthily maligning the characters and motives of prominent statesmen, peddling out the calumnious speeches of renegades by thousands, varying their appeals according to the disposition of the voters to whom they apply for support, everywhere harping upon independence and nowhere announcing or advocating any distinct party purposes, principles or plans of their own.

Against these insidious tactics Democrats oppose open discussion (everywhere freely tendered but nowhere accepted) and honest appeals to the reason and good sense of the people. Let us heed these appeals and act upon them with becoming energy. Let us remember the honored principles of Democracy and carefully maintain the party organization by which alone they can be carried out in legislation and the execution of the laws. Let us maintain our party discipline and administer a signal rebuke to those who set it at defiance. Let us pile up such a majority for all our regular Democratic nominees as to convince disorganizers that they cannot trifle with Democratic usages with impunity. Only eleven days of the campaign are left us; let us deserve the victory which awaits us by action—prompt, vigilant, sleepless, earnest action.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN Y. MASON.—The American Minister to France the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, died suddenly of an attack of apoplexy on the 30th ult. at his residence in Paris. Mr. Mason was a native of Virginia but received his collegiate education at the University of North Carolina. He was a Judge of the District Court of Virginia, six years a Representative in Congress, Secretary of the Navy under Tyler, Attorney General and subsequently Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Polk's cabinet and was finally appointed Minister to France by President Pierce, which important station he filled with great ability and occupied at the time of his death. As representative of the government of the American Republic Mr. Mason acquired the esteem of all American travelers, of the officials with whom he met and of the residents of Paris. He was held in peculiar estimation by the Emperor with whom he passed many amicable hours. The prudence and sagacity which he uniformly employed in the discharge of his various and often delicate diplomatic duties rendered him one of the worthiest and most efficient representatives ever sent abroad by our government.

FALSE CHARGES AND FALSE ISSUES.

The American of the 22nd has a two column article which professes to be a review of the political life of the Hon. John Slidell. It is evidently from the pen of a practised writer of no mean ability who has either a very retentive memory for political scandal or who has preserved with miserly solicitude files of the vilest of the opposition or pseudo-democratic journals of the past twenty years. The enmity of the writer against our senior Senator seems to be something more than a personal hatred, since nothing short of political hostility could have induced him to gather and preserve scandal with so much care and to prepare it for republication with so much labor. Tale-writers have sometimes described a bearded, aged, deformed and toothless hag, living in some desert cave, gathering from fens and sloughs and prison vaults and graveyards a thousand filthy and loathsome ingredients—rotten bones, the reptiles that feed on corpses, warty toads, venomous snakes, poisonous roots, deadly fungi—to distil, amidst the mumbled charms of witchcraft, into a poison for the destruction of one who was her enemy in her early days. Those who labor to rob a public man of his reputation, to blacken his character and to render him odious in the eyes of his countrymen, seem to be actuated by a malice equally inhuman.

We are willing at all times to concede to our opponents the widest latitude of political discussion consistent with fairness and decency. We have been taught in various ways that candidates and the incumbents of elective offices expose themselves to attacks with every weapon which interest, partizan zeal and the spirit of party strife can suggest to the watchful minds of political journalists. We have known and honored those who would not stoop to dabble in the pool of scandal for the little transient aid it might render to their cause; we have known and despised their opposites whose chief weapons are the venom of personal malice and the poison of cunningly prepared slander.

The introduction of this discussion of the merits and demerits of Mr. Slidell was unfair, uncalled for and reprehensible. When the legislature in joint-session comes to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate which will be caused by the expiration of Mr. Slidell's present term, the members of that body may rightfully canvass all the claims of all candidates, consider their fitness or unfitness in every aspect whether intellectual or moral, and enter into the examination of their political record at any length they choose. That issue is not now before the people of Louisiana. Hence all Democrats and not a few of our opponents look upon the allusion to "Slidellism," in the letter of acceptance which the opposition candidate for Governor substituted for his previous letter of declination, as in exceedingly bad taste. It is usual in such letters to announce the principles to which the candidate holds, either in his own language or by reference to the declared platform of his party. For a candidate to enter the field solely on the basis of opposition to a single individual is the most singular anomaly in political history. The issue is not whether Senator Slidell is a worthier, abler or more honorable man than the chief candidate of the Opposition; it is not whether he is or is not worthy of a seat in the United States Senate; it is not whether his personal character is free from stain or his political record devoid of tarnish. If all were true that is alleged against Mr. Slidell by the meanest and most malicious of his personal foes, it would not prove that it is not the duty of his fellow citizens to support the Democratic ticket. The Democrats of Louisiana, assembled in a full convention, enunciated the principles by which as a party we abide; our opponents may with propriety urge against our platform all the arguments at their command. The same fairly selected and deliberate body, after due canvassing of rival candidates, and in strict adherence to cherished Democratic usages, chose a list of nominees for the various state offices; if our opponents, without invading the sanctity of private life or indulgence in irrelevant personalities, choose to discuss their capabilities either in the abstract or in comparison with those of their own candidates, they may do so, it seems to us, with equal propriety. But we earnestly protest against their shifting the field of contest to a discussion of the character and precedents of a single prominent Democratic statesman who is not a candidate before the people.

Democrats will not allow themselves to be led astray by false issues. The question for them to decide is whether the laws of the State shall be made and executed by Democrats and according to Democratic principles, or shall legislation and the execution of the laws be entrusted to those who hate Democracy and who have no political principles at all? This is the issue which the Opposition are afraid to meet,—hence their cunning and assiduous attempt to change the themes of discussion to the events of a past generation and to the silly slanders generated

in almost forgotten contests to aid the schemes and promote the success of rivals.

The awkward attempt of the American to connect the Democratic State nominees with Mr. Slidell and to make it appear that Mr. Moore, especially, was nominated in order to further the advancement of our honored senior Senator, is an apt illustration of the miserable shifts men resort to when engaged in a cause as hopeless as it is unworthy. This puerile and petulant effort to libel the characters of the delegates who composed the most respectable convention ever assembled in Louisiana is reduced below the level of contempt by the envious allusion to the wealth of Mr. Moore and the vindictive fling at the sect and religion of Mr. Hyams.

Having briefly analysed the motive, spirit and purpose of this elaborate attack upon Senator Slidell, we may hereafter examine its specific charges in detail and at our leisure. From beginning to end it is a tissue of false charges which have been refuted a thousand times by documentary, personal and judicial evidence "strong as proofs of holy writ." But to republish those documents now at full length would so fill our columns as to preclude a discussion of the real issues of the canvass; we decline thus to fall into the snare laid for us by our tricky opponents.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET.

We present below a fac simile, as nearly as we can imitate it with our type, of the Opposition ticket which has been printed by thousands and probably sent to the various precincts ready for use on the 7th of November. By this Democrats will perceive that our announcement, made weeks ago, that Messrs. Gray and Shelton are the regular candidates of the Know Nothings, is proved true. If this is not enough to convince Democrats of their duty to vote the entire and regularly nominated Democratic ticket we do not know what is:

OPPOSITION STATE TICKET.

- FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS J. WELLS. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, JOHN RAY. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, E. W. BLAKE. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, THOMAS J. DURANT. FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, JEHU PERKINS. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, R. H. CUNY. FOR COMMISSIONER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, W. M. R. TURMAN.

Independent Parish Ticket.

- FOR REPRESENTATIVES, W. B. SHELTON, C. W. BOYCE, T. B. HELM. FOR SHERIFF, W. M. L. GRAY. FOR CLERK, JOHN A. NEWELL. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, W. M. A. STEWART. FOR ASSESSOR, DANIEL W. SHAW.

AN ILL-TIMED PLEA.

They (the Democrats) find that they can't scare honest people any longer with the shout of Seward—they find that all questions upon which agitation could be produced are dead, or is dying. They find the North is willing to let us alone with slavery in the States where it exists, and to acquiesce in the execution of the fugitive slave law.

"Willing to let us alone," indeed! Turn and read the telegraphic outlines of the horrible abolition tragedy enacted last week at Harper's Ferry and tell us whether that is the sort of "letting alone" on which the Southern people are called to congratulate one another? Are we to be told that agitation is dead or dying when the murderous tools of northern abolitionists invade Southern Territories by hundreds? While Brown and his bloody gang are carrying out the satanic plots of the Black Republicans—while slaughter, rapine and insurrection on a gigantic scale are planned, begun and almost carried into execution—while a sister Southern State echoes to the hurried march of citizen troops rallying to repel northern invasion and to preserve their homes and firesides from the hands of the cut-throat agents of New England emancipation societies—while the smoke still rises from the ruins of plundered southern dwellings, while the pale and trembling women and children of Virginia cling to fathers and brothers for protection from abolition bandits or the runaway negroes whom they have cajoled or forced into their service—we are told that the North is "willing to let us alone!" Nor can we wonder less at the sadly puerile ignorance or the stupendous impudence displayed in the assertion that the North is willing "to acquiesce in the execution of the fugitive slave law." Since

the passage of that law the black colonies of the Canadas have increased in numbers with redoubled rapidity. Within five months from the day it received the President's signature more than ten thousand negroes took shelter in Canada West where they have since increased to more than forty thousand. The law was vigorously opposed by a great majority of the Northern members of Congress and it has been incessantly and violently denounced by them ever since its passage. It was and continues to be theme of weekly denunciation from thousands of Northern pulpits. Its repeal was and is now the leading feature in the platform of the Black Republicans who rule twelve of the Northern States. To aid its execution is made felony by a recent act of the Massachusetts Legislature, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. So is it in Michigan and so will it soon be in other Northern States. The arch agitator who leads the vandal hordes of Northern Free-Soilers has proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and slavery. There are millions of Northern people who have no scruples about helping fugitive slaves in their flight from their masters. Outside of the Northern Democratic party there cannot be found one man in a hundred who defends the fugitive slave law and who is willing to aid in putting it into execution. The candidate of the Black Republicans for Governor of Ohio in the late canvass declared that he would resist its execution in that State at the point of the bayonet, yet he was elected by a majority of twenty thousand votes over a Democrat who declared his readiness to execute it faithfully and who defended it as right and constitutional. Such are the obstacles thrown by the people and the officials of the non-slaveholding States in the way of owners in pursuit of their slaves, that not one in twenty is taken and the average cost of the recovery is three times the value of such as are captured. Northern Democrats adhere to constitutional obligations and are faithful to the terms of the federal compact; but this adhesion and fidelity subject them to the persecution of a tyrannical majority.

We recommend the author of the passage which we quote above, before he again asserts the willingness of the North "to acquiesce in the execution of the fugitive slave law," to read some of the newspapers.

A Stupid Libel.

In the course of the American's long-winded libel on Senator Slidell he is charged with aiding in and directing frauds committed at the October election in Pennsylvania in 1856. It was then believed that the defeat of the Democrats in that State election would involve their defeat in the Presidential election which was to take place three weeks later. Defeat in Pennsylvania was thought to involve the defeat of Buchanan, the election of Fremont and the consequent disruption of the Union and the wreck of all our national hopes. Hence Pennsylvania became the battle-ground where British and New England influence combined with local fanaticism against the patriotism of her devoted Democratic sons aided by the eloquence of the ablest and best men from other States and especially from the South. Never was there a cause more worthy of patriot orators; never was assistance from abroad more timely or more welcome. The Know Nothings and Black Republicans of Pennsylvania had united upon one State ticket—Sam and Sambo standing "shoulder to shoulder" in the dishonorable warfare upon Democracy.

The corrupting gold of foreign and northern fanatics and the contributions from the K. N. wigwams North and South, were employed against the Democratic party by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Black Republican emissaries, hand and glove with Southern Samueltites, traversed Pennsylvania in troops. Millions of free-soil documents and Know Nothing speeches were scattered all over the State. It was indeed a fit time to welcome Democratic aid from abroad. It was time for the eloquent and lion-hearted candidate for the Vice-presidency to raise his potent voice in the Quaker City, along the valleys of the Susquehanna and among the western Alleghenians. It was time for the patriots of New York to combine with those of the West and South and stimulate their brethren of the Key Stone State to their utmost exertions. It was time for John Slidell, a "Louisiana Senator," but a Democrat who loved his country and duly valued the Union whose destruction was then and there put in imminent danger, to render all the aid in his power. We have reason to believe that by his counsel and the influence of his example he did render most valuable aid to the Democrats of Pennsylvania. We believe that he was among the first to send out to Democratic Southern statesmen the warning that hurried them to the rescue. We believe that he not only rendered his own aid in every honorable and legitimate way and to a large extent, but that he was the most efficient of all in persuading others to do likewise. For thus assisting to defeat the minions of Seward and the fanatical followers of Fremont in strict

and close alliance with the Pennsylvania Know Nothings, for thus helping to secure a Democratic triumph and the salvation of our Federal Union, he deserves the gratitude and approbation of Democrats and of all who cherish our national existence.

The ever memorable election of Oct. 14th 1856 in Pennsylvania resulted in the defeat of the combined forces of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings by about eleven thousand majority. A large vote was polled and in some of the wards of Philadelphia the increase seemed to be enormous. There were indications of fraudulent voting but an analysis of the vote, showing an abnormal and disproportionate increase of Black Republican voters in some of the wards, indicated that the fraud was committed by our opponents who were the first to raise the cry of Fraud! Fraud!! just as fugitive culprits are in the habit of shouting "stop thief!" The matter was judicially investigated and the result of the examination proved what had been inferred. Many illegal votes had been polled but more than nine tenths of them were proved to be Black Republican and Know Nothing votes! It was proved that the Opposition bribery fund from New England had been scattered in Philadelphia by the bushel.

The assertion that Mr. Slidell either advised or aided in or encouraged any counter fraud by the Democrats of Pennsylvania is an absolute, unmitigated, reckless and malicious falsehood. There has no circumstance transpired that could even give color to this wicked slander. If from the fact, that in the time of their sorest need he stood by the Democrats of Pennsylvania along with the best and greatest Northern and Southern Democratic Champions of the day, our opponents, who were then straining every nerve to divert Southern votes from Buchanan to Filmore and thereby aiding Fremont, can derive any consolation, they are altogether welcome to do it.

A Correction.

A communication appears in the last American over the signature of "AN INDEPENDENT VOTER OF RAPIDES," in which the writer says:

I had the pleasure of being present at a barbecue at Rawhide on the 12th inst., where I saw a spectacle I was not prepared to witness—that is, Lewis Texada mounted on a stump, advocating chieftain Democracy by the most absurd assertions I ever heard escape the lips of a southern politician that every man who did not support the regular nominees of the Democratic party was an Abolitionist aiding and assisting the Abolition party.

Upon authority which is unquestionable we state that the assertion of the petulant anonymous scribbler is as untrue as it is absurd. Neither in his speech on the 12th nor in any other speech has he said anything like what he is charged with saying nor anything which could seem like it to the most obtuse understanding. The most stupid white man in Rapides would not put such a construction upon anything which occurred in his Rawhide speech. We notice this matter merely by way of reproving the inventor; its falsity is too obvious to require contradiction or to injure Mr. Texada.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

We give a portion of the telegraphic account of the Harper's Ferry Riot as despatched to the Picayune:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A formidable riot broke out last evening at Harper's Ferry.

The United States Arsenal was seized and all the railroad trains east and west were stopped by the mob.

The arsenal town is in the possession of 600 or 700 men, a portion of whom are negroes.

It was first alleged to be an Abolition movement, but it is now supposed to have been instigated and organized by employees on the Government dam at that place, in consequence of their having been discharged out of a portion of their wages recently by an ascending contractor, and that they have taken this method of getting at the funds in the Government payhouse.

The President has ordered United States Marines and troops from Washington to proceed thither and force a passage across the railroad bridges at all hazards. The Governor of Virginia has also sent troops from Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The insurgents at Harper's Ferry ended that town and took possession of the U. S. Arsenal, on Sunday night. They were under the personal command of Capt. Brown himself, but only constituted a portion of the force he had collected. The people of the town fled in every direction, and the arsenal was in no condition to offer resistance.

Immediately after the incursion became known, messengers were despatched in every direction for assistance, which in all cases was promptly rendered.

Before daylight the next morning U. S. troops from Washington, and a number volunteer companies from the surrounding country, were on the spot.

During the night however, the insurgents had strongly entrenched themselves in and about the Arsenal; nevertheless, no sooner had the troops arrived than preparations began to be made for the attack, which was made about 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

Report of an Eye-Witness.

The following are the particulars of the whole affair, as detailed by the editor of the Baltimore American, who was on the spot from the beginning an eye-witness of every thing that was done:

"HARPER'S FERRY, 6 o'clock A. M.—Preparations are now being made by the U. S. troops, and volunteer military for an attack on the Arsenal, which the rioters have fortified themselves. Soldiers are posted all around the grounds of the arsenal to prevent any attempt on the part of the outlaws to escape.

"The rioters have the following persons in custody, as prisoners: Messrs. Armstrong, John P. Draughtman, Benjamin, Mills, Master, Ball, Danglefield, Paymaster of the armory, Clark and Lewis.

"A negro, named Lewis Leary, who has just died, confessed that the plot was concocted by Brown at a fair held in Ohio, two months since.

"The rioters have sent a flag of truce, with a message to the effect that if they were not protected by the soldiers, they would hang all the citizens they captured."

Later.—Storming the Arsenal.

HARPER'S FERRY, 8 A. M.—The armory has just