

For announcement of candidates for office our charge is twenty dollars, payable invariably in advance.

We are authorized to announce F. L. CLAIBORNE, of Pointe Coupee, as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District at the approaching election.

The Raffle for that Watch will come off Saturday next. H. ST. JOHN.

The Parish Records.

The Governor has appointed Abner N. Ogden, Jr., Esq., Commissioner to restore the records of the parish destroyed by the conflagration of the Court House in May, 1864.

We think this an excellent move on the part of the Governor. There is not a scratch of a pen to show who owns a foot of land in the parish. There must be a great confusion of titles, and endless litigation in future, unless something is done while men's memories are fresh, to prove up titles and record them for evidence in future legal disputes.

The Democrat has been remembered, this week, by the obliging officers of the Steamers Amaranth, D. C. Horton, Judge Fletcher and Majestic. These attentions are the more appreciated by us in these non-mail days.

We publish the card of the Southern Sentinel announcing its removal from Shreveport to Opelousas, the seat of justice of the large and flourishing Parish of St. Landry.

Good luck and success attend you, Till wherever you go.

New and fresh additions, to his already fine stock of goods, are continually being received by Edward Weil, under Mrs. Smith's Hotel.

Governor Wells has appointed John Strother and Polk Willis, Justice of the Peace and Constable, for the Calcasieu Ward in this Parish.

A DIFFERENCE.—In Natchitoches the Grand Jury presented the Freedmen's Bureau as a nuisance; in Bossier the Freedmen's Bureau arrested the Court and its appurtenances and shut up the "civil" shop.

A. Heyman has received a full, complete and really well selected stock of Fall and Winter goods; and only asks a call to satisfy all of the truth of this assertion.

We call particular attention to the commercial card, elsewhere, of S. Whitted & Co., No. 27 Canal Street, New Orleans. Our old fellow-townsmen, Lee Crandall, who took "pot luck" with us in the late Confederacy, is a member of the firm, and on this account, we bespeak for the firm a share of Rapides patronage.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court of the Parish of Rapides will hold a special term on Monday next in this town. The Court room is in the Town Hall.

A very pious old gentleman told his sons not to go, under any circumstances, a fishing on the Sabbath; but if they did by all means to bring home the fish.

Who is the first woman mentioned in the Bible? Jenny Sis.

Mr. Seward's organ, the Auburn Advertiser, admits that the Republican party is hopelessly divided, and proposes a union of its Conservative members with the Democracy. It says: "That the President is opposed in his policy of restoration by a class of men of which Senator Sumner is their representative, we are obliged to confess; but we believe the body of Unionists will go with the President on that subject, and thus sustain him. As the Democrats cannot do any better, we hope they will be wise enough to do the same. If they do, they ought to come in and vote with us."

The Bossier Emeute—The Reign of Anarchy.

On our first page to-day will be found a detailed account of a commotion in the parish of Bossier, arising out of a conflict of jurisdiction between the African and Caucasian authorities. "Chaplain" Thomas Callahan, assistant superintendent of Freedmen, for an alleged infraction of his own authority, arrested Judge Weems, of the District Court, the Sheriff of Bossier, and said he would have arrested the District Attorney, who made a spread eagle speech in the prosecution of the negro in question, if he had known that the young man was making a speech against the negro. After the "Chaplain" had departed with his prize, the lawyers, as a matter of course, held a grand indignation meeting, made Sophomoric speeches, and got off a set of Buncombe resolutions, in which "whereas," "notwithstanding," "accordingly," and all the other approved Dictionary words, figured very extensively, without, as usual, giving us any intimation what legal remedy the aforesaid legal gentlemen proposed to offer, or how they proposed to snatch the prey from the hands of the voracious "Chaplain." The resolutions smack of blood and thunder, and they read as if their supporters would have devoured the "Chaplain" on sight. The "Chaplain," however, seems to be the most imperturbable of individuals; he leaves his resolution writers to amuse themselves, and proceeds, in the quietest manner possible, to bring his prisoner to trial. His decision will be found on our first page.

We have perused that document carefully, and have risen from the perusal with a very high opinion of the "Chaplain's" legal ability and of his firmness in the performance of the duties imposed upon him. If he knows as much about the Gospel as he does about the Law, we should like to hear him preach; for, we have no doubt, supposing his lungs to be equal to his brains, that, like the Kentuckian's favorite preacher, he is "h—l at a camp meeting." We will venture to affirm that there is more knowledge of the law bearing on his case, displayed in his decision, more logic in applying the law to the facts, and more firmness in the enforcement of his opinions, than were displayed by Judge Weems and all his resolution writers put together. In the outset, when the "Chaplain" presents his commission, he shows that he is an officer regularly appointed by a high and lawful authority, and therefore has a power which Judge Weems cannot prove that he himself possesses. And when he comes to the law of the case he points to the statute which gives him the jurisdiction which Judge Weems has encroached upon, an act of Congress so plain and explicit that "the wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein"; while Judge Weems, on the other hand, cannot, for the life of him, tell under what laws he acts, or whether he acts under any law at all. As for the miserable plea of the Bossier lawyers that "there is no interruption of the civil law in the State," there is not a child in Louisiana so ignorant as to need the "Chaplain's" clear and complete refutation of such an assertion. For the benefit, however, of Judge Weems and the Bossier dunderheads, the "Chaplain" disposes of the plea by showing that the people of the State have not availed themselves of the President's proclamation for the reorganization of the State, and, for fear they might claim their authority under the jayhawker's Constitution of 1864, which has been repudiated even by the men who hold office under it, the "Chaplain" demolishes that delectable instrument in the following forcible words:

It was not part of the design of the Government that the city of New Orleans and its dependencies joined by a few refugees from various parts of the State should give a Constitution to the State. Accordingly, the voting was to be done for members of the Convention in the various parishes of the State.

It was not part of the design of the Constitution that the people of a small section should foist it on the whole State; accordingly, they were required to vote in the various parishes of the State; and to avoid the getting up of a traveling ballot box, the voting must be done on the same day, all over the State; and to prevent a few persons from assembling in a secret place and voting, and then palming off their action as that of the parish, the voting must be done at the places designated by law for

holding elections; and because these requirements have not been complied with, the Constitution has no validity, and your State is not recognized as such by the General Government.

And if these things have interrupted civil law in places within the Union army lines on the 1st Monday of September, 1864, and where they voted to adopt the constitution, much more will they interrupt civil law in places that were in rebellion on that day, and where people have never voted on the constitution at all.

That this is sound doctrine we suppose no one will dispute. The "Chaplain" must assuredly be a reader of the Democrat.

If the "Chaplain's" decision has attracted our admiration for its ability, the execution of his judgment has won our respect for its humanity. He tells the Judge that while vindicating his own authority, he does not seek to inflict punishment on others; that "no penalty is annexed; that the high personal worth, the eminent legal attainments, the unflinching faithfulness of Judge Weems to the government when all around him failed (which, by the way, we never heard of until the collapse of the Confederacy) are his sun and shield to-day." He says he does not wish to interfere with Judge Weems' business, that he may hang and sell out all the white men in the country, but shall not touch a negro, because the negro has been turned over to him by law. We believe that if the "Chaplain" had been placed as a custodian of white men, or Indians, or Coolies, he would have discharged his duty as faithfully and as impartially as he seems to have done in the case of those who are made his peculiar proteges by law. That the "Chaplain" will be sustained we have no doubt. There is no lawful authority from whom Judge Weems can expect redress if he should appeal. If he should take his case to the Governor, who holds his appointment only under the jayhawker's Convention, which he himself repudiates, and if the "Chaplain" should also arrest the Governor, though that distinguished functionary might think it only a joke, we are inclined to believe that he would find it about the most practical joke that was ever played upon him.

But, while confessing that Chaplain Callahan has not exceeded the authority vested in him by a law of Congress, the people of Louisiana would like to know why it is that there is law in this State for the negro and none for the white man; why it is that there is an officer in every hamlet, duly appointed and invested with power, to protect the rights of the negro, while there is not within the limits of the State a civil officer, of any grade whatever, legally appointed and commissioned to do justice to white men; and no probability of there ever being one. If a negro is wronged he knows where to go to get his wrongs redressed; if a white man seeks justice he finds that the official shams set up by unauthorized individuals and called civil officers, are liable to be arrested and imprisoned by every understrapper in the "Freedmen's Bureau" who should see fit to do so. Whose fault is it that anarchy reigns supreme in Louisiana? The mode of recovering her lost rights has been pointed out by the President of the United States; and that the mode is feasible is proved by the fact that every other State is rapidly recovering its rights by following its provisions. And yet those who have charge of the reorganization of Louisiana, for all that we or the people know to the contrary, are sitting idle, enjoying their fat offices, or getting up bogus political parties, or concocting schemes for the division of the public plunder. The people are getting tired of these things; they will soon take the matter into their own hands and call to an account those who have been instrumental in perpetuating their present condition of political bondage.

Jas. I. Orr, of South Carolina, and Henry G. Wagner, were pardoned on the 15th. On the same day the President pardoned sixty-eight persons; among them were N. P. Daniels, President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and Edward Lafitte of South Carolina.

To whom is the hater of his species invariably wedded? To Miss An Thropy.

Dixie must have patience until next week.

A letter writer calls the mountains of Vermont, her green backs.

The Election.

For several weeks past it has been announced that Governor Wells had been appointed provisional governor, and that he was preparing a proclamation for an election in November next. While he was in this parish it was given out, both here and in New Orleans, that his commission had actually arrived and that the proclamation was made out, and was only awaiting his signature to be issued. The people have waited patiently for the commission and the proclamation, but have waited hitherto in vain. So far as we are able to learn, the governor still has no other authority than that conferred by the bogus Constitution of 1864; and in lieu of a proclamation as authorized by the President, he has issued a proclamation for an election, under the Constitution of 1864, for State officers, members of Congress and of the General Assembly to be held on the first Monday in November next. This proclamation has taken the people of the State by surprise. As it has always been understood that Governor Wells repudiated the Constitution of 1864, of which he is justly ashamed, it was thought that he would only act under a military appointment, in calling an election, or else that, following the opinion of the "Conservative Democratic party," as expounded by his man Friday, he would order an election under the Constitution of 1852. When, in the latter part of his proclamation, he speaks of conducting the election according to the Constitution of 1852, the hasty reader might conclude that the proclamation was called under that Constitution; but a moment's reflection will dissipate that idea. It will be observed that the Congressional and Senatorial districts are the same as those laid out by the jayhawker's Constitution. Aye, in some instances Senators are to be elected to fill vacancies; as, for instance, one of the Senators from Rapides is elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John A. Newell. Hence, it will be observed, that some of the bogus Senators hold over, and the gentlemen of the State, who should happen to be elected to the next Senate are to be smutted and stunk to death by contact and association with the debris of the most infamous body that ever assembled in the State. But it is useless to argue any farther that the governor is acting under the Constitution of 1864; he himself has no other authority to call an election, and, in calling one, he does only what that Constitution authorizes him to do, and what the supporters of that Constitution have been urging him to do for sometime past.

There is one thing that strikes us as very singular in this proclamation. No election is to be held for District Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners &c., as is required both by the Constitution of 1852 and that of 1864. Does the governor intend to do away with parish officers altogether, or does he intend to retain in his own hands all the patronage resulting from the power to appoint those officers? And, in either case, where does our great stickler for law find a warrant for his actions?

As a necessary consequence of the recognition of the Constitution of 1864, and of the last Legislature (some of whose members hold over) the two Senators elected at the last session, both of whom are negro suffrage men, will be admitted to their seats in Congress.

The proclamation was received just as we were going to press. We have not time, therefore, to give our opinions on the subject at length. Whether there is any authority for calling the election does not yet appear; whether the call will be responded to by the people, is doubtful; and whether we shall be any better off after it is held, remains to be seen. In the mean time the President's mode of reconstruction is entirely ignored; we need not be surprised, therefore, to see him kick the whole concern to pieces after it shall have been patched up.

Capt. M. Gray, late Quartermaster of the 13th New York Cavalry, arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., a few days ago, for stealing and selling Government property, while his regiment was stationed near Alexandria Va., has been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

General Lee.

In another column will be found an interesting letter of Judge Brockenbrough announcing the acceptance, on the part of General Lee, of the Presidency of Washington College, Virginia. This venerable institution was first started as an Academy under the name of "Liberty Hall," but was afterwards incorporated into a College, having been endowed with a donation of one hundred shares of the James River Navigation Company by the Father of his Country and by the funds of the Cincinnati Society. As General Lee is so nearly allied to the family of Washington, on whose model he has formed his own character, and as his distinguished father, "Light Horse Harry Lee," was a prominent member of the Cincinnati Society, it is exceedingly appropriate that he should have been selected to preside over this particular institution. General Lee is no novice in the line of life he has adopted for the future. He served for sometime with great ability as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and has shown that he can manage boys as well as he can manage men. He graduated at West Point in 1829, with the second honor in his class, and has devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits. Washington College has been the Alma Mater of many eminent men; among them we might mention Dr. Alexander, the distinguished Presbyterian divine, Mr. Crittenden, Governor Foot, Governor Leitch, and others in Church and State. In the town in which the College is situated is the Virginia Military Institute, in which General Lee's oldest son, General G. W. Custis Lee, has been recently elected a Professor, in place of the lamented Jackson, of immortal and illustrious memory. General Lee graduated at West Point in 1854 with the higher honors of his class, and will prove a worthy successor of the great hero.

A few days since we got off what we consider a very harmless little squib on some of the peculiarities of the New Orleans press. The most of the city papers either took it as a concealed compliment, or an innocent fling, or else laughed it off as a good joke. The Editor of the Times, however, takes the matter to heart, and while admitting that it was a good thing although emanating from a "fool," pleads guilty to the one charge of "blowing his own horn," and attempts to traverse the other, that of being a "Yankee," by affirming that he navigated the waters of Red River in 1837 without ever hearing of the Editor of the Democrat. Now, the Editor of this paper has resided on this spot for something over forty-six years, and while he may be a little more obscure than the impertinent Editor of the Times, yet such needs not necessarily be the case from the fact that he has not been heard of by everybody and everything that has passed along Red River. During that time many a Yankee has passed down the river on some errand of mischief, many a jackass in going from one part of the country to another, and many a convicted felon on his way to the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, without our ever forming his acquaintance or caring to do so. That the Editor of the Times belongs to the first class, his starting an abolition paper in New Orleans and filling it with such stuff as was never before seen this side of Yankee land, would seem to be a convincing proof; that he also belongs to the second, his daily exhibitions of Dogberryism in the columns of the Times leave no room for doubt; and whether or not he belongs to the third will more fully appear when the present controversy between himself and the Editor of the True Delta shall have been definitively settled.

As for the very considerate offer to blow our horn along with his own, we beg leave to decline any assistance that may be in his power to give. The Democrat has circulated and wielded an influence for more than twenty years among the only people whose support we covet—the conservative masses of the old citizens of the State—a class who would spurn from their fire-sides such sheets as daily issue from the office of the New Orleans Times. If, therefore, the Times should say anything good of us we should feel like the Grecian philosopher who, when praised by a great scoundrel, remarked, "I am afraid lest I have done something wrong."

Judge Holt, in his reply to Mr. Montgomery Blair, denies the latter's charges that he (Judge Holt) made, or was in any manner a party to an armistice with the rebel Secretary at the time the question of sending succor to the garrison in Fort Sumter was before Buchanan's Cabinet. He also says he never signed or was in any way a party to an agreement that war should not take place on the part of the United States during Mr. Buchanan's term, nor does he believe any such agreement was authorized by Mr. Buchanan, or ever existed. He quotes from a letter which he wrote as Secretary of War, in January, 1861, to Colonel Hayne, saying, should Major Anderson's safety require reinforcements every effort should be made to supply them. At the time, however, the Govern-

ment did not deem it necessary to send him reinforcements, because he made no such request, and felt secure in his position.

The Herald's Washington special says: Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, returned to Washington to-day from a visit to Alex. H. Stephens in Fort Warren. He spent last Friday with Mr. Stephens and reports him in ordinary health and as comfortably situated as any one can be in confinement. He has the freedom of the fort, and is allowed to receive the visits of his friends. Quite as many are admitted as he desires to receive.

His brother Linton Stephens who accompanied Mr. Johnson to Fort Warren, remains there still, and is permitted to sleep in his brother's apartment, and join him in his walks for exercise. Mr. Stephens will probably not be pardoned until the question of reconstruction is practically settled by the admission of representatives from the Southern States.

MORE ABOUT THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing on the 4th, says:

In addition to the synopsis of the monthly statement of the public debt given on Saturday night, the following facts will still further serve to illustrate the exceedingly favorable condition of the national finances. The increase of the net debt for the months of June and July, as shown in the last statement, was in round numbers one hundred and twenty-two millions, or an average of two millions per day, but for the month of August the whole increase of our indebtedness has been only four hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars or an average of fourteen thousand dollars per day. In other words, a month ago we were running in debt at the rate of two millions a day, and now at the rate of only one-sixth of a million per day. It is likewise noteworthy that while the debt has been increased during the last month a little less than half a million, the interest on the debt now outstanding has been diminished a million and a quarter. This result has been accomplished by the redemption in legal tenders of over twenty-one and a half million of six per cent certificates of indebtedness.

Beyond the Arbitrament of War.

A false impression prevails with some Northerners in regard to the obligations of the Southern people. An enlightened community, having determined a political issue by supremacy of arms, would exhibit a most ungenerous and impolitic spirit in demanding from their prostrate but victorious plainest laws that govern human nature. Yet there are some in the North who demand that the people of the South in token of their submission, shall surrender their convictions, their instincts, their right of thought, their emotions and every moral attribute that constitutes manhood.

Thus the N. Y. Times is indignant because Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, preached "a sermon over the body of his beloved friend and brother, Polk." Would our cotemporary have had the body of that distinguished divine and soldier cast to the dogs without Christian burial; without a tribute of respect from his friends and comrades, and with curses in lieu of benediction Bishop Elliot has written a letter in which he says: "I think it is our duty to guard the memory of our deceased Bishops, Meade Otey and especially our beloved Polk. They have lived and died for us; and however wrong others may think of them, we revere their memory and weep over their graves."

We appeal to the decorum of the Northern public to judge if that is not a proper sentiment for Southerners to entertain toward their countrymen who have fought and perished in the cause of the Confederacy. Meade, Otey and Polk may have erred in their views upon the political questions involved in the war, but none have the right to assert that they were not sincere in their opinions, nor actuated by a conscientious belief that they were in the discharge of a patriotic duty. To insist that the South shall consign such names to infamy is to stand in antagonism with the first principles that govern human nature in its loftiest and purest essence. A people of noble and generous instincts cannot be expected to stigmatize a cause for which they have suffered so much, in which they periled their lives and fortunes, and that, in their estimation, is consecrated by the blood of their best and bravest.

The world would cry shame if, in the hearts and on the lips of the men, the women and the children of the South, the memory of Stonewall Jackson lived with other sentiments than those of reverence, gratitude and affection. We cannot but feel the voice of nature nor combat the instincts of humanity with the arbitrary law of political supremacy, nor is it decent or expedient that we should attempt it. The graves of those who have fallen, though in vain, for Southern independence will be hallowed by all generations of the Southern people, and their soldiers will be forever honored as heroes and patriots.

It is in vain that such journals as the Times shall rebuke a Christian tribute to such a man as Polk, and point to his grave as that of one "who went to his grave, his lawn crimsoned with fratricidal blood, and his sword tarnished in the work of treason." It is in vain that our cotemporary calls upon the South to desert and denounce the action of their fallen chiefs as a "dark deed which truth would call crime, and for which justice would have demanded condign punishment." Vindictiveness may persecute