

Our price for advertising candidates for office is TWENTY DOLLARS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

To Candidates. We are prepared, at a moment's notice to print and furnish candidates with election tickets of all kinds and colors.

For the House of Representatives. HON. WM. L. SANFORD.

We are authorized to announce A. J. McCRAE, as a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Rapides, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Powhatan Clarke will not be a candidate for the House of Representatives.

The Lost Records. From an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that Judge Lewis has set Wednesday of each week as the day on which he will hear parties who desire to prove up their lost titles &c., in accordance with the act recently passed by the General Assembly.

The people of Alexandria and our sister town, Pineville, were no little entertained on Saturday by a very exciting Pelican race in the river which runs between the two villages.

This is the first Pelican we have seen since he was expanded from our State sequester. It will be remembered that the lamented Judge Elgeo, having persecuted the Pelican for twenty years, finally succeeded, in the secession Convention, in expelling him from the State flag, in expelling him from the State flag, in expelling him from the State flag.

Dr. St. John publishes several new advertisements, this week, to which we call the special attention of the public.

The next Jury term of the District Court of the Parish of Rapides will be held on the first Monday of May next.

The Democrats have carried the city of St. Louis by more than three thousand majority.

The Bankrupt Bill has been defeated in the House of Representatives.

The particular attention of builders in Alexandria and vicinity, is called to the advertisement of J. A. Martin New Orleans.

John Fraser & Co. have just received from New Orleans a complete stock of choice and fancy goods for their new Store in the Brick Building, fronting the Town Hall.

Samuel McCuthon Montgomery, well known to the people of Rapides during the war, died in New Orleans on the 11th inst, in the 35th year of his age.

Major Arnold Harris, formerly an influential Merchant of New Orleans, and son-in-law of General Armstrong, died at his native place in Kentucky, a few days since.

Read the advertisement of Carroll Jones. Here is a rare opportunity for all breeders and trappers.

Many thanks to the clerks of the Middle Stephens, Texas, Sunny South and Doubloon for furnishing us with late papers.

Twenty thousand acres of heavily timbered pine woods lands are offered for sale by G. L. Wilson. Here is a rare opportunity to those desirous of starting saw mills. They are much needed here and will pay. Lumber is delivered here as fast as it can be sawed and selling at thirty-five dollars per thousand. The demand now exceeds ten times the supply.

R. M. Kilpatrick has been admitted as a member of the Louisiana Bar, and in our present issue, publishes his law card.

"Head Center Stephens," the celebrated Chief of the Fenians has turned up safe in Paris, and is soon expected to sail for New York.

VAN BUREN'S SPOONS.

Not long since the country was informed that much of the furniture of the President's Mansion had been abstracted by unknown parties, and that the White House was now scarcely provided with the necessities for even a frugal house-keeper.

It falls out that among the missing furniture are Mr. Van Buren's celebrated "gold spoons," which figured so extensively in political campaigns more than a quarter of a century ago.

It will be remembered that Mr. Ogle, a Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in order to inflame the people against the corruption and extravagance of the Van Buren administration, once descended at length on the princely magnificence with which the hospitalities of the White House were dispensed.

Besides other articles of costly furniture, he said that the President's family daily took their soup with "gold spoons" which might have ministered to the luxury of any of the crowned heads of Europe.

The announcement created intense excitement at the time, and a great controversy sprung up on the subject, the Whigs maintaining the genuineness of the gold, and the Democrats alleging that the spoons were manufactured out of German silver.

From a hint or two on the subject of the lost spoons, recently thrown out by Thad. Stevens, we take it that the Radical leader, who comes from Ogle's neighborhood, and who has a good deal of the old leaven of Whiggery left, still holds to the opinion that the spoons were of genuine gold.

It is a matter of very little consequence to us now whether Mr. Van Buren used spoons of gold or of German silver, or whether the aforesaid spoons have been stolen or not.

We learn that the upper Red River is higher than has been known for many years. The town of Jefferson has been overflowed. We very much fear that the citizens of Rapides, who have already suffered so many calamities, are to be visited by a disastrous overflow this season.

An Overflow.

We are pleased to announce the name of Colonel David Pierson, of Winn, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the Parishes of Rapides, Winn, Natchitoches and Sabine.

Colonel Pierson is an able lawyer and a most estimable gentleman. Although he voted in the Convention against the secession of the State, and refused to sign the ordinance, yet when the State had taken her position, and his native section had become engaged in a war with the North, he entered service at the firing of the first gun, and left it only when there was no longer an army in the field.

Butler.

The "colored" ladies of Philadelphia, at a recent fair held in Philadelphia, have complimented the Beast by sending him a present of some articles that had been exhibited at the Fair.

It is a wonder to us that the white soldiers have so long and so patiently borne the jeers and slanders of the Abolition papers in pronouncing them inferior to the negroes.

At an election in St. Louis on the 3d, the Radicals were defeated. Immediately after the election the following dispatch was transmitted to President Johnson:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3-3 P. M. To President Johnson: St. Louis indorses your veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, your veto of the Civil Rights bill, and your Proclamation of yesterday, and greets you with 3000 majority.

GEN. LEWIS' EVIDENCE AT THE NORTH.—A Northern Journal publishes the testimony of Gen. Lee before the reconstruction committee, with this emphatic comment: "Despite the position occupied by the witness in the late contest, his evidence will carry a weight that will be irresistible."

The Civil Rights Bill.

Our readers have already been informed of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the Congress of the United States over the veto of the President.

The odious bill has therefore become a law in spite of the efforts of the President to prevent it. If carried into execution its effects on the South will be disastrous indeed.

It is not, however, beyond the power of the President to prevent any considerable injury until the people of the North can get an opportunity at the ballot box to repudiate the course of the Radical party.

Everything depends on the character of the Federal officers who shall be appointed for the Southern States. If the President is discreet in his appointments the bill may yet remain a dead letter.

In this way we can manage to get along tolerably well until the fall elections shall demonstrate whether the South is to have any rights or not.

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We take pleasure in announcing to the voters of this Parish that Hon. Wm. Lawrence Sanford has consented to become a candidate for the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward T. Lewis.

Mr. Sanford is well known as one of our most respected and useful citizens, and has had much experience as a legislator, having been a member of the House of Representatives in 1855, and a member of the Senate in 1864.

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The Mayoralty, etc.

It will be seen by the following order that an answer has been received from President Johnson directing that the suspension of John T. Monroe and James O. Nixon from the exercise of their functions as Mayor and Alderman of the city of New Orleans, respectively, as promulgated in Special Orders, No. 63, paragraph 2, current, remain in force until they shall apply to the President and receive his special pardon.

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The Forrest Tragedy.

A correspondent of the Memphis Post, an abolition sheet, gives the following report from a correspondent at Sandover Landing, Miss. It shows a bad state of things among the freedmen in that locality:

General Forrest had just returned, about four o'clock, from the landing, and noticing from a paper that the cholera was reported in Mobile, went out to the quarters and set the freedmen (who had been allowed to quit work at noon) at work cutting drains about the houses and cleaning up the premises inhabited by them.

He made no reply, but passed into his room, and with his knife in his hand, commenced cursing and abusing his wife. The General talked and talked until he must have abused and whipped his wife; that he would not allow it. Tom replied he would whip his wife if he pleased. The General said: "If you don't stop and shut up I'll fill you with this broom," giving him, at the same time, a blow on the shoulder with it.

He arrived at the scene about 6 o'clock, and the negroes about the freedmen greatly excited, and disposed to mob violence. Afterward the general came out and made them a speech, deploring the affair and stating the particulars, and promising to award a fine examination.

Being somewhat conversant with the existing relations of affairs here for some time past, I would most respectfully request a suspension of opinion on this case, both North and South, until the facts are elicited by judicial proceedings.

The rebellion had come to a sudden close. All resistance had ceased, and some seven millions of people, in a state of utter disorganization, were left without any civil government whatever, and without even an adequate military protection against anarchy and violence.

The emergency seemed to be too pressing to admit of a delay until the meeting of Congress. It was thought the best course would be to hold the meeting of the United States Executive to once establish the Federal authority and civil government in these States, so it seemed to be necessary to carry into effect the revenue laws of the General Government, as the country was passing from a state of war to one of peace.

The impachment of the President, John whispered at, is now openly advocated, and the echo is caught up by such newspapers as the Chicago Tribune in demands for the immediate arraignment of Andrew Johnson for a series of high crimes and misdemeanors which they find it very easy to enumerate.

Exit Sambo.

The Tribune gives a melancholy groan as it writes: "Orders have been issued, and are ready to go out, that will deprive, by the 1st of May, every colored soldier of the right to wear the United States uniform, not one being left in service."

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Modification of the Test Oath—Report of Secretary of Treasury.

The President transmitted communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, addressed to him by those officers, suggesting a modification of the oath of office prescribed by the act approved July 2d, 1862.

He fully concurs in their recommendations, and as the subject pertains to the efficient administration of the revenue and postal laws in the Southern States, he commends it to the early consideration of Congress.

Many of these officers have performed very important duties with fidelity, and not a few of them have distinguished themselves by their ability and industry.

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The Peace Proclamation—Radicals Alarmed. [Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The exciting topic to-day has been the proclamation of the President. The Radicals, in many instances, have worked themselves up into a wonderful pitch in regard to it. They seem to be very much annoyed that the President has not restored the habeas corpus in the District of Columbia.

Such of his friends as allowed themselves to be cheated in this manner ought to be treated for the "simples."

The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains a feeler for the release of the infamous Dr. Gwin, who is still confined at Fort Jackson, near New Orleans. The next thing we will hear of will be the release of Gwin.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Death of General John H. Morgan

Happening to be present at the death of General John H. Morgan, says a writer in the Columbus Crisis, I have concluded to send you a few memoranda of that and its accompanying events.

I accompanied the expedition into Tennessee, made for the purpose of driving back General Gillem's Brigade of Federal cavalry. We arrived at Greenville early in the evening of the 3d of September, 1864. Greenville is distant from Bull's Gap (Gen. Gillem's position) nineteen miles.

His own brigade was sent on the road leading to Rogersville to pick up three miles from Greenville, for the purpose of getting forage, and a detachment of Tennessee cavalry, six hundred strong, was ordered under Col. Bradford to encamp on the road leading to Bull's Gap, and to picket the roads leading toward the enemy.

A detachment of four companies of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry was then sent forward to charge the town. They met with no resistance. The square on which Mrs. W's house is situated (the house and grounds occupy the square) was surrounded immediately; officers of the staff being arrested by the couriers, whom there were three or four at the front gate, rushed out and were captured one by one.

When Gen. Morgan was taken to the hospital, he was found to be in a very bad way. He had no weapons at all, Captain Rogers having one of his pistols, Mr. Johnson, A. A. G's clerk, the other. While the officers of his staff and couriers were together under guard within twenty yards of his place of concealment, he necessarily heard the questions asked them and the threats made against them.

The questions were as to his whereabouts—the threats to make them tell his place of concealment. Seeing that there was no hope of successful concealment, he came out and surrendered to Captain Wilcox, Company G, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. He had already both of General M's pistols in his possession.

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The Evening Post editorially says that during the past month Secretary McCulloch has secretly bought up a million and a half of ten-forty gold bearing bonds, for which he has issued short time bonds.

MAXIMILIAN'S EUROPEAN HOME.—A writer in Blackwood thus describes Miramonte, Maximilian's place in the Adriatic: "On a grand bluff almost covering the plateau, a tower, almost as high as the mountain, stands on a level space of ground from which a flower pot or a fountain. It displays all that can be accomplished by irregular outline and varied color. Tower and minaret and battlements, projecting window and arch, shadowing cornice, with all their variety of color and shade, have done their worst to look at in Europe. Splendid gardens lie to the rear, backed by a noble forest, stretching away to the foot of a mountain."

An Unlucky Dutchman.

Those fond of a little history are requested to read the following by "Brick" Reynolds. We rather imagine that Mr. Snick-snacker is not the only gentleman who might sing that song—

"Who's pin here since Ish pin gone?" Hilfficker Snick-snacker, a Teutonic vander of sour krout, wooden clogs, crude cabbage, striped mittens, cotton suspenders, and such "little dings," with true patriotic zeal, left his home in La Crosse at the commencement of the war, and enlisted as a sloop grocery keeper behind a sutler's tent on the Potomac.

"Who's pin here since Ish pin gone?" Den I makes mine monish goes inter mine hockets, and makes mine pin gone inter mine habers, and butts mine sign on ter pig stork on der corner, so I lose more goods as I had not got, and dinks I go to Wisconsin to see mine vrow as I thait seen in dese two years, so long time as never rash.

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A Washington dispatch of the 4th says: Alexandria H. Stephens, of Georgia, is in this city, and speaks calmly but encouragingly of the condition of society and of public opinion in that State.

The Bill to Reorganize the Judiciary. In the United States House of Representatives, on the 2d, Mr. Harris called up the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, which was read, with the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee. It provides as follows:

SECRETARY I. That on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Circuit Courts of the United States shall be abolished, and the several District Courts of the United States shall, in addition to the authority and jurisdiction now vested in said courts, have original jurisdiction of all actions at law, and suits in equity, commenced on or after that date to the same extent, in all respects, as is now possessed by the said district courts respectively.

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