



FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

FOR ELECTORS STATE AT LARGE, ISAIAH GARRETT, Of Ouachita.

R. C. WICKLIFFE, Of West Feliciana.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ANTHONY SAMBOLA.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, M. B. BRADY.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ANDREW S. HERRON.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, A. DE BLANC.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. B. COLEMAN.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE!

RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY!!

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Rapides will be held in Alexandria on SATURDAY, the 25th day of JULY, 1868, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the nominees of the Democratic Party for President and Vice-President of the United States.

There will be a BARBECUE on the occasion, in the Grove, below Town. Eminent speakers are invited and will be in attendance. A welcome invitation is extended, and good cheer awaits them all. COME ONE! COME ALL!

Rev. E. P. Palmer will preach on next Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Town Hall in Alexandria.

Beef, Mutton and Hog.

All those who have promised these solid tables for the Barbaeue and Democratic Ratification Meeting, to take place next Saturday, are specially notified to deliver them, all slaughtered and cleaned, on Friday night the evening previous to the Barbaeue. A Committee will be in readiness, at the Grove below the Catholic Church, to receive them.

We may as well assure the public that they will be welcomed and good cheer extended to them.

The weather, during the whole of the past week, has surpassed anything in the way of hot and awfully oppressive, we remember to have seen in many a long year. Most of the time the Thermometer, placed in the coolest position to be found, has averaged ninety-four. We have had daily showers of rain, but even these, did not cool the atmosphere.

The River has continued to fall very fast, a slight rife is now perceptible on the Bailey-dam and in a few days we may expect to hear the roar of the Falls.

In the mean time we still have to chronicle fine anticipations of big crops.

Captain W. C. Harrison is again in our trade. He has chartered for the Summer season the nice, snug, little steamer, Rose Franks, and will run regularly between New Orleans and Shreveport. So soon as Alexandria becomes the head of navigation, the Rose Franks will make weekly trips between Alexandria and New Orleans. W. C. Culbertson presides in the office of the Rose Franks, and as in the days of the Bart. Able, has not forgotten the paper wants of the DEMOCRAT.

We observe our friend Wm. A. Seay, Esq. in Town every day attending to his professional business, his temporary arrangement to fill the Greek chair at the State Seminary having expired by its limitation.

We publish to-day the inaugural address of Gov. Warmoth to the two Houses of the General Assembly. It has one rare merit—it is very short. The new Governor talks fairly, and we shall be much gratified if he fulfills the fair promises he makes.

We observe that South Carolina, following in the wake of all the other reconstructed States, has elected two carpet-baggers to the Senate of the United States. Poor Orr, after all the dirt he has eaten, has been left out in the cold.

Relief Against the Reconstruction Infamy.

The carpet-bag Senators and Representatives from the reconstructed States are fast taking their seats in Congress and in a few days all seven of these States will be recognized by the Radical Congress as "in the Union." The Radicals will take care, however, to retain the bayonets to uphold their model governments of a "Republican form," which are supposed to rest upon the will of the people. Now that the South has had State governments forced upon her—governments which cannot be perpetual—the question arises how and when we are to get clear of them.

If we should elect a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress, no change could be made in the government of the South within the next two years by Congressional enactment, for the reason that the Senate, during that time, would be overwhelmingly Radical, with or without the Southern Senators. If we wish to rid ourselves of the Reconstruction incubus within that time it is plain that we shall have to resort to other and more violent means.

The plan laid down by Gen. Blair in his recent letter is decidedly the best and most practicable that has been suggested. If the country should go overwhelmingly Democratic, with a Democratic Executive and a Democratic House of Representatives, thus emphatically condemning the reconstruction enormity, it would be simply absurd to permit a Radical Senate to thwart the clearly expressed will of the people. If, therefore, the President elect should withdraw the military from the South, ignore all the work of reconstruction as unconstitutional and void, order elections for members of Congress by the white men of the States, who would be admitted by a Democratic Congress, the work of undoing the Radical outrages would be simple, quick and complete. The Senate would soon come into terms. If not, it would be harmless in the face of the Executive and a House, fresh from the people. This is Gen. Blair's plan, but we fear that our Northern friends could not be brought up to such a radical reform as this.

Another plan is to await the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, and to base all future action on this decision. Apart from the difficulty (which we have already experienced) of getting a decision from the Supreme Court, such a decision would bind neither the Executive nor Legislative departments of the government, and would end in no practical results. If the Supreme Court should decide that the State governments are unconstitutional and void, and the Senate should vote the contrary and admit the Southern Senators, there is no law to make the Senate adopt the ruling of the Court, or take away from it its constitutional right to judge of the qualification of its own members. This point was clearly decided by the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case arising out of the "Dorr Rebellion." Chief Justice Taney, (good Democratic authority) in delivering the opinion of the Court said that when Congress by the admission of members decides a State government to be constitutional, such decision is binding not only on the Legislative, but on the other departments of the government, and the Supreme Court cannot afford any relief in the matter. (We quote from memory, and while we give the substance of the decision we do not pretend to accuracy in the language.) This is sound Democratic doctrine and was settled nearly seventy years ago by the celebrated case of Marbury vs. Madison, which grew out of Mr. Adams' "midnight" appointments. It was the Federal party, under such Federal jurists as Marshall and Story, which attempted to set up the Supreme Court as an arbiter over the other departments of the government. When, therefore, the Democracy attempted to make capital out of the "Dred Scott" decision, and endeavored to get favorable decisions more recently, it strayed from the old Jeffersonian and Madisonian landmarks, and launched upon dangerous waters which may yet overwhelm it as it did its opponents in times that are buried with many of their "obsolete ideas." If, therefore, the present House of Representatives is a legal body (which we deny) it has already definitely settled the legality of the State governments whose members have been admitted—a decision which is safe against any future action of the Supreme Court. If the House of Representatives, on the Fourth of next March, which we believe will be Democratic, should admit Southern members elected under the present governments, then such decision will be binding on the whole of the next Congress, and will be beyond the reach of the Supreme Court. It will be obvious, then, how remote is the hope of relief from the much talked-of decision of the Supreme Court.

The only remaining plan of relief lies in obtaining the assent of the Democratic or Conservative party, in each Southern State and thus finally changing the governments by the peaceful action of the people themselves. This is the only plan in which the Southern people themselves can take a part, and as we are not so very hopeful of the favorable issue of either of the other plans we call upon the people to prepare to carry into execution the one in which they can have a hand. Each Southern State should be made to vote for the Democratic candidates in November, and elect Democratic Congressmen when an election shall be called. As far as our own State is concerned, it will be an easy matter, if the Democracy will set to work in earnest. By following the plan we indicated in our last, every white man in the State can be brought to the polls. Notwithstanding the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which only prohibits certain classes from holding offices, State or Federal, every white man can qualify himself to vote under the new Constitution. If this be done (and it must be done) there will be but little disparity between the white and colored vote in the State. Moreover, our people must set to work and explain to the colored voters that their true interest lies in allying themselves with their Southern friends, and cutting loose from the Radical carpet-baggers, who have so often deceived them. By this means a large portion of the colored vote can be secured, as has been done recently by our friends in South Carolina and Mississippi. No time must be lost. In the next four months we have an immense amount of work to do, and if done faithfully, it will be crowned with complete success.

ANECDOTE OF FRANK BLAIR.—During the session of the Missouri Legislature in the winter of 1856-7, General Blair, who had just been elected to Congress, spent much of his time at Jefferson City attending to the interests of the "Emancipation party," which was just budding into life. He attracted much attention from the country members. The members from most of the "Border Ruffian" counties had never seen a live abolitionist at all, and those who had were accustomed to see them taking to their heels to escape being lynched. A tame abolitionist, therefore, a. d., more than all, an abolition Congressman, who walked about quietly smoking his cigar, shaking hands and taking a drink with the worst of "nullifiers," was really a show of no ordinary occurrence. There was a member from the county of Putnam, about the roughest specimen of human nature that ever sat in a Legislative Assembly prior to the advent of the reconstruction millennium. He had been quizzed so often by his fellow members that he had ceased to believe anything that any of them told him. One day Frank was standing on the steps of the Capitol and was pointed out to Putnam county as the veritable member of Congress from the St. Louis District. Incredible as it may seem, Putnam county determined to satisfy his curiosity by a personal investigation. Approaching the Congressman elect he asked, "I say mister, is your name Blair?" "That is my name," replied Frank with his usual politeness. "Frank Blair?" continued Putnam county. "Yes, sir," answered Mr. Blair. "Well, I'll be d—d if you ain't the ornery, ugliest looking white man I ever saw to make such a h—ll of a fuss."

It is related of old Mr. Blair that he "carried the knife" in Washington for many years as the ugliest man that was ever seen there before his day. Frank, so much like him in other respects, inherits many of his physiological traits, and though he has a very intellectual appearance, is by no means what the ladies would call a delicate beauty.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to see in our town on Monday last Hon. R. M. Lusher, late the able Superintendent of Public Schools. Although he has left the office which he has so ably filled, we are pleased to know that Mr. Lusher's energy and enthusiasm in the cause of Southern education has by no means diminished. He is now visiting the different Parishes of the State as the agent of the Peabody fund, and we doubt not that, under his administration, the generous donation will result in much good to the indigent youth of our State.

COMMON SENSE.—Medical men prescribe TEXAS TONIC SYRUP in their private practice. Planters, without number, use it on their plantations. It has been introduced into thousands of families. Everywhere it is indorsed as one of the best cures for Fever and Ague that is known. TEXAS TONIC SYRUP is rapidly taking the place of every similar preparation that has heretofore been used in the South and West. See the advertisement. Mansfield & Higbee, Memphis, Tenn., Sole proprietors.

We perceive that the bill for the change and Radical extension of the limits of the Corporation of Alexandria, has passed two readings in the House and two hundred copies ordered to be printed. We have not been able to get a copy of this bill; but we understand the whole of it and its objects. It has been fathered and introduced by our Barber Representative, but a bigger dog than the Barber is the engineer and sponsor of it. The movements and doings of this traitor cur, who is a native of Rapides, and who is now harmless and powerless for wrong, are full well understood and poor old dot can in his mad ravings deceive no one. Bite on viper! you can harm no one!!

The St. Nicholas, as customary, reached here Monday morning and goes down to-day at noon. Her officers supplied us with full files of New Orleans papers.

Captain Billy Boardman, after a resting spell of a few months, has again mounted the decks of his bison of a steamer, the Richmond, and she again will ply regularly the waters of "old Red."

THE MAILS. Since the departure of the Lafourche from our trade, we miss her regularity in many respects, but more particularly are we sorely afflicted in the deprivation of our regular Wednesday night mails, which never failed during the season. We are again thrown back on the tender mercies of the stage managers between this point and the Mouth of the River. The New Orleans mails of Tuesdays are regularly shipped on board the steamer Gov. Allen and reach the Mouth about eleven o'clock on Wednesdays; still still mails never reach Alexandria till Saturdays, thus lying at the Mouth forty-eight hours. For this there is no excuse, no palliation, but headstrong, uncouth and perverse determination to thwart the public interests and be as unaccommodating as possible, and laugh at the public with impunity. It appears, through the ignorance and thick-skulled insanity of the Post Masters and managers, who unfortunately for a swindled public, have the control of this important matter, that the schedule time of leaving the Mouth is fixed at 8 o'clock in the morning of the departing days, while three hours later, would suit as well and make the connection with the Allen. But that hour has been fixed by these infernal "pools" and all creation cannot thump it out of their thick skulls and idiotic intellects. They leave at that hour and rush up to Alexandria in railroad time, without the mails, and then lie here eight hours at least, before they leave with the down mails. This seems to be fine sport for the enterprising concern and they laugh to scorn the public and their material interests. It does seem to us it is about time that a J. B. Price, the contractor, who is a gentleman of good, practical sense and knows right from wrong in this important matter, should turn a little of his attention to this mail nuisance and come to the relief of a long suffering people. The change is so easily remedied, that we are surprised it should be so continued and so long grossly neglected.

In the name of a suffering community, long and patient in their endurance of this accursed and long tolerated evil, we ask J. B. Price to see to it and to see to it at once. He cannot, on a twelve months' effort, do a more good or noble deed.

Louisiana Declared in the Union!! THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS INOPERATIVE. CIVIL LAW SUPREME!

MILITARY TO PRESERVE THE PEACE WHEN PROPERLY CALLED ON.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST., New Orleans, La., July 13, 1868. Special Orders No. 154. [Extract.]

2. The commanding general having been officially notified of the ratification of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the 9th inst., it becomes his duty, under the act of Congress which became a law June 25th, 1868, and the orders of the general of the army, to announce to the people of the State, and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the peace, or under instructions duly received from the commanding general of the district. Military law no longer exists. The civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these headquarters, will at once transfer their offices, with the records, funds and property pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been declared duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The commanding general cannot sever the relations heretofore existing between the State and himself, without congratulating the people upon an event which fully restores Louisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution. Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influences of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for people.

By command of Major-General R. C. BUCHANAN. THOS. H. NEILL, Major 20th Infantry, Brev. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adj. Gen.

A THOUGHTFUL HUSBAND.—A country gentleman being called from home one day during a brief absence of his wife, and being compelled to leave the house empty till his wife returned, he locked the door, put the key under the steps, and tacked a card on the door, on which he wrote these few words for her exclusive entertainment: "Dear Wife—I am called away suddenly; left the key under the steps; you will find it there if you return before me."

Opening of the Campaign in Rapides. The Democracy of Rapides, meet in Mass Meeting, on Saturday for the purpose of endorsing and ratifying the nominations of the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the city of New York. In our last issue we placed the names of Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, at our masthead, and gave them promise of a hearty and energetic support. We shall redeem our pledge and promise to the fullest extent of our humble abilities. But we beg most emphatically to remind our friends, the friends of the cause we espouse, that we have no holiday work ahead in Louisiana. Work, honest, incessant work must be our watch word, and we must work in concert and work harmoniously. Every body, who has the welfare of his poor down trodden and ruined State at heart, and wishes to aid in restoring her to her former glory and prosperity, must take off his coat, roll up his sleeves and put his shoulder to the wheel and do his portion of the glorious work.

The canvass ahead of us in Rapides cannot be carried on without means; the Committee are earnestly at work, but cannot work advantageously and work as they desire without the needful means. Thus far a good deal of good has been effected and much good and substantial work cut out for the future, but, we repeat it again, the people must come to the assistance of the Committee. They are moderate to the people in their demands, but these demands are urgent and must be met in a liberal spirit.

The Central Committee have authorized us to publish the names of the Democratic Ward Committees, which we annex below; and desire that these Committees proceed at once to solicit and collect names in their different wards, and make their returns to Dr. Henry St. John, the Treasurer of the Central Committee, who will receipt to them for the same. We sincerely trust that the gentlemen composing these Committees will proceed at once to the good work. Move on boys! Where there's a will, there's a way:

ALEXANDRIA WARD. J. G. White, Smith Gordon, W. A. Seay, J. Levin, John Bogan, B. C. Duke.

PINEVILLE WARD. J. L. Walker, H. M. Labat, W. B. Harper, J. V. Johnston, Jacob Paul, Stephen Holstein.

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CALCASIEU WARD. J. J. Swann, M. Paul, Jr., S. Lacaze, S. D. Williams, W. H. Holt, R. A. Perkins.

WEST WARD. James Groves, Allen Lewis, Mat West, Calvin Collins, Simon Martin, James Hicks.

ANNACOCO WARD. E. E. Smart, J. P. Edleman, J. T. Hatch, Mark Liles, P. H. Chavannah, Thomas J. Gill.

We have received a neat pamphlet copy edition of "Warmoth and Dunn's Inaugurals," from "Sweet Willie" now absent from Smithfield and acting Legislature man in Mechanics' Institute. We are obliged to you Willie and intend to cultivate you in the future. We fall to see the force of your intended wit, but take it for granted it would have been striking had you the needed assistance of your "fair school marm." Keep sending us the documents Willie, and try and be decent as possible in your present company. Adieu! Kiss your right and left cheek associates for your school marm's sake.

We are thankful to the officers of the Mittie Stephens for a late New Orleans paper.

A little girl, on hearing her mother say that she intended to go to a ball, and having her dress trimmed with bugles, innocently inquired if the bugles would blow while she danced. "Oh, no," said the mother, "your father will do that when he discovers I have bought them."

"Why did you leave your last place?" inquired a young housekeeper about to engage a new servant. "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the applicant, "I was too good looking, and when I opened the door folks took me for the missus."

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Rapides Carpet-Bag Correspondents vs. Rapides So-called Rebels.

If one iota of credence could be possibly attach to various hired scribblers and correspondents of that detestable, veracious Radical sheet, yeilded New Orleans Republican, ever various soubriquets unnecessary to notice, the best, most intelligent and patriotic citizens of this Parish, the entire body of them, except the comparatively few interloping scoundrels, jail birds and vile hirling traducers who are mere warts and loathsome excrescences amongst us, should be published in the "blue book" as objects to be shunned and avoided by all the "truly loll" wherever found, for such these vile scribblers say can have no abiding place in safety within the rebel precincts of this benighted Parish. A word of passing touching this paper, the New Orleans Republican, this disgrace to any community where social order, refinement and true patriotism should prevail, have their full weight and influence. It claims to be the official organ of the United States, (why not add "and the rest of mankind") also of the City of New Orleans, the Republican party and of all free-niggerdom of that ilk—white, black and saddle-colored. It even hugs to its philanthropic bosom "Sweet Willie," of precious odor, whom we all wot of. That Knight of the Amp member of the Rump Legislature of this State, that practical miscegenist who glories in his own shame, et id omne genus—Such very imperfectly depicted, constitute the chief characteristics and claims to patronage of that redoubtable organ of the carpet-baggers in this down-trodden, fanatically-ruled State, known as the New Orleans Republican. In utter disgust we take leave of it to notice as briefly as may be, some of the villainous lies of its not less disgusting Rapides correspondents—It has been said, either of Greeley of the New York Tribune or Bennett of the Herald, that owing to their excessive longing for self, they would offer their seat of honor to be kicked, for the satisfaction of bringing suit for damages. Such motives may inspire the craven souls of some of the Rapides correspondents of the paper referred to; such hopes swell their cowardly hearts, while fomenting their infamous diatribes against an entire community who scorn and loathe them, to illustrate and adorn the columns of the carpet-bag organ, for of such is its kingdom: in such a putrid element can they and it alone exist. A communication in that paper of June 28th ult., will serve to substantiate what is here written, its caption "Hostility to Loyal men in Rapides Parish," its soubriquet Republican. For flat-footed, brazen-faced lying, it may suffice to cite a single item, which of itself caps the climax, and should rank its author the equal of the "father of lies." Alluding to a suit based on perjury, secretly instituted against certain parties in this Parish and carried to New Orleans before U. S. Commissioner Shannon, by the notorious W. B. Phillips, his subsequent arrest and imprisonment for subordination of perjury, which is of easiest substantiation—this correspondent says, "Phillips was arrested, treated with insult and indignation, and imprisoned, bail being fixed at the excessive amount of \$25,000. A writ of habeas corpus from the U. S. authorities rescued Mr. Phillips from the clutches of the rebels of Rapides." All except a portion of the last clause of the above quotation, is an unmitigated falsehood, and was known to be so by its infamous author, whoever he may be. Phillips was treated with neither insult or indignity, but properly arrested under legal warrant, served on him by a legal officer; his bail was first fixed at \$2500 and subsequently reduced to \$1500, but in neither instance did any one appear as his surety, not even his bosom friend, supporter and instigator in villainy, the above named "Sweet Willie," personally or by proxy, as he had done but a few days before under a different indictment. He, Phillips, was released from merited imprisonment, not from rebel clutches, but from the majesty of the law, which he had wantonly outraged. Such acts, however, sit but too lightly on Radical stomachs, and never disturb their digestion; thus much for a bold, unblushing lie, uttered for a hope of effect and given to the public by some low, obscene hiring carpet-bagger. According to the same authority, fearful indeed must be the situation of all the truly loll in this Parish of rebeldom. A few of the more prominent instances, as may be supposed, he has chronicled in the communication under review, of one Captain Haynes, whose career of infamy is familiar to many in our midst. He says "he was hunted like a beast;" in another place it is stated he was put in an iron cage, villainous rebel buck shot penetrated his immaculate breast, "he was beat nearly to death, incited several times, and then threatened to be kicked out of the Grand Jury room, where he went to seek redress, etc." Poor Haynes! martyred out wherever thou art, find consolation in the fact, there are others existing like thee, ever ready to assege thy wrongs, real or imaginary—to rise up and call thee blessed.

The next hero of rebel persecution named, is a certain, or uncertain—which is it? Barlow, dubbed Judge? Ah, how cruel were his wrongs! "he was knocked down and unmercifully abused, for expressing opinions in favor of the government, etc."—Keep your shirt on Barlow, keep out of the gutters for a while, at least until thy sainted person be invested with the sacred Radical ermine, then being a Judge, what easier than to decide the extent of your own excessive grievances, and punish accordingly. The Idea of March approach, then may you in all safety exclaim against your rebel persecutors, "Lay on McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, hold."

No. 3 in the catalogue of Radical persecuted worthies, brings to the stand International Revenue officer O'Connell, who is "knocked down whenever opportunity presents itself;" he should make such opportunities scarce. We know not this O'Connell, never heard of him before, though he must heretofore exist, but would advise him to hang his bacon high in order to save it, but we're forgetting the doubtful adage, "the higher up the monkey climbs the more he shows his assual extremity."

No. 4 reviews the grievances of that persecuted saint, Mr. Register Wild. Horrible to relate, the said "was followed-up and spit upon in order to provoke a difficulty, that the author of such indignity might kill him." This Wild is a weasel-visaged, lantern-jawed specimen of a carpet-bagger in its vilest type, is but a Radical pimp and spy, unnoticed by any but those of his

own diminutive and hideous calibre; his presence is silently but contemptuously tolerated. Nothing more—Othello's occupation now gone in his case; his wretched existence would not be worth the taking; may his reward be swift and sure. Next comes from obscurity in the catalogue of the persecuted, the name of Hawley; he is of recent importation, said to be from the land of wooden nutmeg notoriety—brought to the record. Mr. Hawley with his special pleader recently elected Clerk of the Court, finds the atmosphere near the military at Alexandria more salubrious and wholesome than his place on Bayou Beauf. 'Tis remarkable the said Hawley had the temerity to venture thus far abroad, wonder if his anxious mother knows he's out? Ah, gentle dove! why not flee back from whence you came, to that sanctimonious region once celebrated for its "blue lights," placed by its truly loll denizens as beacons for our then common enemy of "blue laws" that persecuted for conscience sake, dubbed old women witches, and roasted them alive at the stake. By Hawley's rickish his precious carcass to the tender mercies of Rapides rebels, proves he values Radical pelf "muchly," as Brick Pomeroy would say—We would advise his return to the paternal rove, even in preference to inhaling the atmosphere protected by Yankee bayonets here. Do go, then, persecuted one, consent to abandon the flesh pots of dark benighted Rapides, where according at least to one of the carpet-bag fraternity you cannot remain in safety.

This communication might be prolonged by noticing the names of others of the truly loll stripe, so persecuted amongst us rebels, as chronicled by this carpet-bag scribbler and villifier, to-wit: that detestable quarto whom he names, Senator Kelso, Representatives Colbourn, Lott and Cusey, all birds of a feather, who were once so equipped until their love of country became so great that they, also! are now treated with manifest disrespect and abuse. But Sweet Willie and his saddle-colored colleagues can be passed by in silent contempt, especially Sweet Willie be left in his blissful repose amidst the highly scented perfume, both daily and nightly inhaled, so peculiar is its odor, yet so congenial to himself.

In conclusion it may be most truthfully asserted, there has been no persecution for opinion's sake in this Parish. If those vile, degraded carpet-bag slinks, whether native or imported, who having found their proper level, would only keep within their own sphere herd and amalgamate only with the white and black niggers they have succeeded in seducing and duping, no gentleman or honest man of either color would notice them, but when they transcend their proper and legitimate limits, that line of demarcation so distinctly drawn and pretend to aspire to common decency, they mistake their status and richly merit all and far more than they have ever received at the hands of this outraged community. It has been all too lenient and forbearing towards these infamous wretches, who may for a brief period get infest our section and degrade it by their presence, but a day of reckoning will come, the Devil will not be forever cheated out of his due—when it arrives, somebody will have to stand from under.

BUCKSHOT. Rapides, La., July, 1868.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington City, June 27, 1868. DEAR SIR—I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given the Government in the present emergency. The energy and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part to such service or any service whatever. I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend.

EDWIN M. STANTON. His Excellency, Horatio Seymour.

GEN. GRANT'S STATE OFFICERS IN LOUISIANA.—We have a man, a thoroughly Radical, if not Republican, form of government has been guaranteed to Louisiana by the bayonet inauguration of Warmoth and Dunn, as Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by command of General H. U. Grant. Dunn, who is to preside over the State Senate, and who by a contingency might be Governor of the State, is a negro. There is no evidence that he can read or write, but he is thoroughly loll. Warmoth is also loll. In 1860 he emigrated from Illinois to Missouri, temporarily depositing his carpet-bags in Phelps county, and his big game was an active worker for the election of John C. Breckinridge. In November, 1862 he was a full-blown Lieutenant Colonel,