

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. D. COLEMAN.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP.

FOR SALE BY H. ST. JOHN Aug. 12, 1868-1f.

NOTICE. THERE will be a meeting of the RAPIDES DEMOCRATIC CLUB EVERY SATURDAY at 7 P. M. All are invited to attend. STEPHEN WHITE, President.

SPECIAL. EDITOR LA. DEMOCRAT—Please let the Internal Revenue tax-payers of Rapides Parish know that I am here and ready to receive their annual and special taxes. R. M. WALSH, Deputy Collector.

Warmoth, who writes himself Governor of Louisiana, has already showed himself in his real character. In Friday's N. O. Times, appears a letter of his to the President, which for down right falsehood outdoes even Radicalism. He deliberately states, in an official document under his official signature that "from the very best information, Mr. President, I have no doubt that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half? There it is, plain, unmistakable statement! Now, we for one, have no hesitation in handing this statement, as it deserves to be, as an unmitigated, palpable and malicious falsehood, known to be such by Governor Warmouth and his political associates. It is in perfect keeping with the known and avowed tactics of these Jacobins, who would rather die for the spoils of office than to accidentally stumble on the truth. We have not room for the letter but give the Times' comments on it.

The Brass Band, who accompanied the Alexandria delegation to the Cheneyville barbecue, speak in the highest terms of the kind and courteous manner in which they were received and treated by the people of Bayou Boeuff. We have been asked by them to return to one and all of these glorious folks, fighting with them in a glorious cause, their heartfelt thanks for their good fare and gentlemanly reception.

By reference to another column it will be perceived, that the Thespians, an Amateur theatrical corps recently inaugurated by the young gentlemen of our Town, make their first bow to the public on next Monday night. In these dull days, when amusements and recreations of all kinds are few and far between, we have every reason to hope that our discerning public will look favorably upon this select entertainment of the Thespians and lend them their assistance and substantial aid. We bespeak, therefore, for them, on their first appearance, a rousing and fashionable audience.

We have to announce some improvement in the weather; during the past week, the rains had not been so frequent; but it has been warm, very hot weather. The cotton is opening fast and we hear of several plantations whose hands have commenced light picking. One week's good, clear weather and the picking will be general.—We learn that a bale of new cotton will be in town and shipped this day.

We are particularly indebted to the favorite Richmond, Captain Boardman commanding, for a complete file of New Orleans papers. We learn that Captain Boardman has made arrangements for the Fall and Winter season of 1868-69, and will have "two Richmonds" on the waters of Old Red. He has purchased an interest in the new B. L. Hodge and will command her next season. We can but congratulate him on such a purchase and are glad the Hodge is to remain in our trade.

TRYS JOHN'S COUGH Expectant.

An Aggressive Campaign—Mr. Hendricks' Speech.

As soon as the Democratic nominations were made at New York, the candidates and the platform were assailed by the Radical press and the Radical stamp orators with all the virulence and malignity that a prospect of defeat could inspire. The Democrats set to work to defend themselves, and from the vigor and earnestness of their defence one would have thought that the Democracy was responsible for all the misgovernment since the war, and that the Radicals were rightfully entitled to assume the offensive in the approaching campaign. Now a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that the position of the combatants was unnecessarily reversed. The Democrats have done nothing which needs any defence. They turned over the government to the Radicals more than seven years ago in a state of unexampled prosperity, to carry on which required only seventy millions of dollars annually, a sum which was not felt by the people in any section of the country. Since then the Radicals have had ample opportunity to show their capacity for managing the affairs of a great Republic, and at their door must lie the responsibility of the good or ill administration of the government in that time. To them, and to their mismanagement, is owing the debt of three thousand millions during the war; the annual expenditure of four hundred millions in a time of profound peace; the anarchical condition of the Southern States; and the prostration of the energy and industry of all sections.—These things should be charged home upon this revolutionary party and they should be held to a strict account of their stewardship during the time they have had control of the government.—For years all the odds and ends of the opposition entered every campaign with the leading idea that the Democracy must be beaten; that the interests of the country demanded it. Now that the Democracy has been beaten and has had nothing to do with the government of the country for seven years, it is for the opposition to show that the country has been benefited by the change, and that it will be still further benefited by a continuance of Radical rule. Let the Democracy, therefore, waste no more time on such insignificant questions as whether Seymour was a copperhead and Blair an abolitionist. Let us at once assume the aggressive and drive the Radicals to the wall from this until the day of the election.

We were pleased to observe the effectiveness of this style of warfare on the delivery of the recent speech of Mr. Hendricks in the Senate, which we published in our last and which we hope has been read by every one. Mr. Hendricks is the Senator from Indiana, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, and received a large vote in the Democratic Convention for the Presidential nomination.—Soon after the nomination he delivered the speech in question, which, though short, went straight to the point, and spread consternation throughout the Black Republican camp. The speech was unanswered because it is unanswerable. The able Senator would not descend to personal abuse of the candidates, the usual weapons of weak opponents who have a weak cause.—He was willing to admit that "General Grant is a distinguished soldier, and Mr. Colfax a distinguished civilian."—He dealt only with the platform on which they stood and with the party which put them in nomination. He asked a good many questions with regard to the acts of that party, which he wants answered, which the people want answered, but which the Radicals have as yet been unable to answer in a manner anything like satisfactory.—Burying the misdeeds of the war, he confines himself to the three years of peace, and calls upon this great party to tell the people what good they have done during the time when they have had a two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress. The Radicals found the Southern States almost organized under President Johnson's plan, and the Southern people contented with complying with all the demands that the North had required of them. The Radicals having undone all this work, Mr. Hendricks says the people would like to know what was gained by it. He says they want to know why it takes four hundred millions of money every year, wrung by taxation from an impoverished people, to carry on a government in time of peace, when it cost only twenty millions a year under the last Democratic administration, whose extravagance these same men never ceased to denounce.—And as if to make the case still harder for the Radicals he throws a great part of the responsibility on their Presidential candidate, who, for some time past, has been invested by them with dictatorial powers. When Gen. Grant was made Secretary of war the Radicals were loud in their praises of the ability, and particularly the economy, with which he discharged the duties of the office. Now, Mr. Hendricks shows that this economical war minister, in the quarter during which he held the office, expended \$30,000,000 on an army of 56,000 men, or \$120,000,000 per annum, being an annual expenditure of over two thousand dollars to each soldier.—And the Senator goes further and shows what has become of all this money. It has been expended on "Freemen's Bureaus," "Carpet-bag agents, and other machinery at the South, got up for the purpose of oppressing a gallant people and electing the economical war minister to the Presidency of the United States.—

When all Mr. Hendricks' questions shall be satisfactorily answered the people will be thoroughly acquainted with the most gigantic scheme of political corruption that was ever set on foot in a government claiming to be free.

As we said, Mr. Hendricks has inaugurated the kind of warfare which we hope to see carried on until the day of election. If Gen. Grant and his party can do no more for the country than they have done, it is time that the people were seeking other rulers. No people on the face of the Earth can stand for any length of time such an administration as that which the Radicals have given us since they came into power. The only hope for the country lies in the return of the Democrats to that power from which the Black Republicans found it so necessary to elect them.

We have still in our midst, unfortunately for their country and their country's good, a small squad of perambulating and fossiled remains of what was once supposed and believed to be manhood, who are now galvanized croakers, one hundred years behind the times and its advancing music, who won't lay down and shuffle off their mortal coil, but persist in hissing around their pernicious advice to all, who are so unfortunate as to listen to them. Particularly at this juncture of our affairs are these fellows regular nuisances and in the way of all good men, who are striving, and striving with a will, to restore back the reign of a good, and devoutly wished for party and put down and drive away the infernal curse of Radicalism. They find fault with every thing, with every body, throw a damper on all suggested good, curse the Radicals and still they won't lend a helping hand to defeat them, and always find some excuse for their foolish conduct. To these, we say in all kindness, stop your croaking, cease your bickerings, let us alone and if you cannot lend a helping hand, say a good word, to us who are engaged, heart and soul in the grandest and most vital struggle ever on the political tapis of America, for God's sake join the Rads, ask Coroner Wood to hold an inquest on you and you shall be buried at the expense of the Central Committee. Our cause is too good, too sacred to suffer unrebuked these annoyances, from those who should be our friends and pretend to be, and we for one, in the name and by the authority of the party, whose humble organ we are, are tired and sick of such trash and nonsense. We want every one to come out like men and be one thing or another; those who are not for us are against us. There is no half way house between the two parties now—Seymour and Grant—Democrat or Radical—patriot or destructive—you must choose between these. And when you choose, you must be prepared to move, and to move in earnest, particularly if you enlist under the banner of Seymour and Blair.

TEXAS TONIC SYRUP.—Dr. James R. Chilton, the eminent Chemist of New York, certifies to its innocence, and the people in every section of the country bear witness to its unfailing efficacy.—Its success, however, is not to be wondered at when we reflect upon the nature of its operation. It neutralizes all the malarious vapors which are the active cause of Fever and Ague, and when this is done, nature's recuperative energies speedily restore the system to its wonted health and vigor. Try it ye pallid victims of Fever and Ague, and your testimony will swell the flood of evidence in favor of this invaluable remedy.

The registration of Dr. Southworth from the Board of Police Commissioners is explained. It was not because his lungs gave out, by reason of his breathing air so disagreeable to him as that permeated by the exhalations from the colored candidates for policeman, as he persuaded a distinguished colored functionary it was, and that, consequently, he had hemorrhage, thus pouring out his blood in the only way he ever would for the colored man; but because he has the promise of the office of Recorder of Conveyances in New Orleans, one of the most profitable in the gift of the Governor. He wanted that of Recorder of Mortgages, but that will probably be given to a more Italian-some man, who has lately been emancipated by Congress from the slavery which still prevails in these States.—[New Orleans Picayune.

The Steamer Annie Wagley, in place of the St. Nicholas, Captain J. C. Dowty and L. W. Clayton & T. J. Dowty in their old positions, reached here Monday evening. She goes down this day at 12 M. Her officers furnished us with a large package of papers.

We refer every one to the circular letter of Col. Boyd, Superintendent of the Seminary. He is in earnest and means to bring the Seminary to the highest pitch of perfection and usefulness, not only in Louisiana, but in the South. We can but fervently hope it may reach that point at no very distant day.

The river, despite the rains, has continued to fall steadily. We are now fairly in the midst of the low water season; freights have gone up double the old rates.

John S. Phelps has received the democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri.

The obliging clerks of the Caddo have our thanks for a file of New Orleans papers.

STICK POMATUM (FRAGRANT AND CHEAP.) FOR SALE BY Henry St. John.

THE BARBECUE AT CHENEYVILLE

A Grand Democratic Success!!

THE PEOPLE EARNEST!

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR ON THE MARCH.

Since the opening of the present campaign in Rapides, the democracy and advocates of rights under the Constitution, as expounded by patriots and pure men, have not ceased in their efforts to restore our dear old Parish to her once proud position among her sisters of Louisiana. Every day we can hear and witness these efforts in behalf of this restoration, and, as the campaign waxes hot, they grow more bold and determined in the assertion of the principles inculcated by their standard bearers. They begin to know their rights and, what is of all importance, they begin to maintain them and to assert them like men. They have unshaken the sword of right, thrown away the scabbard and have sworn to be victorious. We glory in their pluck, we share with them in this determination, and, our word for it, the Democrat will be with them heart and hand till the death struggle.

We are led to these cursory remarks by the many accounts we have received of the grand Democratic Barbecue and Jubilee given by our friends in Cheneyville on last Saturday. The affair was truly a splendid one and will long be remembered by the Democracy of Bayou Boeuff, and the results are very satisfactory and pleasant to dwell on. It must be remembered that on Bayou Boeuff and its surrounding plantations were the first squatting grounds of Carpet-baggery, scalawagism and Radicalism. There it was, early after the surrender, when our people, crushed and impoverished by a four years' disastrous war, went to work peaceably to mend their lost fortunes, thinking peace had been declared in earnest, that the infernal and incendiary fiend of Yankeeedom sneaked along and poured out the poison of his seven wraiths among the negroes of that before happy region, and ever since it has been the hell of Rapides. Under these circumstances the demonstration of Saturday and its decided hit, can be but considered of ominous import to the welfare of the people and the cause they have at heart.

The crowd gathered on the occasion was said to be, at least one thousand strong, a majority of whom were colored voters. Our Town sent down a delegation of about forty, headed by the "Alexandria Brass Band," fourteen in number. This last feature added much to the hilarity of the occasion and were highly welcomed. The speeches of the occasion, which we hear highly landed on all hands, were delivered by T. B. Helm, President of the Democratic Club Judges, Ryan and Cullom, and by W. L. Mills, the colored orator and champion of Democracy in Rapides, Stephen White, President of the Alexandria Democratic Colored Club and O'Neal, President of the Cheneyville Democratic Colored Club. Andy Jackson, colored, also made a few remarks on the Radical side of the question, as free discussion was invited. Mills arose a second time and replied to Jackson, and effectually made him simmer up. From Jackson's looks, feelings and speech it is very perceptible that he is becoming rafter Inkerman in his bad and falling cause, and, being a sensible chap, we think he will quit the radical ranche and enter the Seymour mansion before another full moon.

The Barbecue meats were well served up, every body had plenty to eat, every body was pleased and delighted and every body went off rejoicing and glad at heart for the good work of the day, with music playing, banners waving, and three hearty cheers for Seymour and Blair.

Surgeon of the Seminary.

We learn that the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy at a recent meeting elected Frederick V. Hopkins, A. M., M. D., of New Orleans, Surgeon and Professor of Chemistry in that institution. Dr. Hopkins is a native of Vermont and a distinguished graduate of Middlebury College in that State. He is a son of the late Bishop Hopkins, whose conservative opinions have been so long known, and who made many warm friends in Louisiana when he visited the state to assist in the consecration of Bishop Wilmer. Dr. Hopkins has filled with great acceptability the chair of Natural Sciences in the New Orleans High School for several years past, and is highly recommended by able scientific men as every way qualified for the important position to which he has been called. Now that this vacancy has been filled the scientific faculty of the Seminary is complete, and the next session will open with as large and as able a faculty in this department as that of any college in the country. The Seminary will then possess ample means for carrying into effect Col. Boyd's plan of a "Physical History" of Louisiana as set forth in his circular which we publish to day.

WHAT GRANT SAID IN 1861.—"I am a Democrat; EVERY MAN IN MY RHOIMENT IS A DEMOCRAT; and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the Abolitionists I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with the people."

A change came over the spirit of General Grant's dream when he became ambitious for the Presidency, and was willing to sacrifice peace, order, good will and Constitutional liberty for the honor of the Presidency.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Correspondence of the La. Democrat.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1868.

Friend Democrat:—I regret having to record a shocking accident, which occurred Sunday evening at the new depot, foot of Girod street, of the Pontchartrain railroad. As the five o'clock train was about leaving, Mr. George F. Knight, of the firm of Pottoff & Knight, was standing on the platform of the cars, about starting on a trip of pleasure with his family—his wife was on the platform of the depot. As she was passing one of the children to Mr. Knight, the train began slowly to move, she followed on the platform, passing the last of the children to her husband. She, in trying to step on the train, missed her footing and was caught between the car and the platform of the depot, the unfortunate lady sank lower and lower and was literally crushed to death! Her husband, in his endeavors to save her was caught in the same manner, and had his leg broken and so badly mangled that it may have to be amputated. Policeman Hyatt, in working to save the lady narrowly escaped sharing her fate, and received severe bruises. Mrs. Knight was but twenty-six years old, a native of this State, and a lady universally esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. The most profound sympathy is felt for the bereaved and sorrowing family.

A STARTLING HOMICIDE.

At the Orleans Coffee House, on Common street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, a difficulty occurred between Raymond Long, one of the proprietors of the Merchants' Wine Room, on Common street, and Frank Morris, a bar keeper in the "Orleans," which resulted in the former being shot and instantly killed by the latter. They had been rooming together, and until a few days before the affair were thought to be good friends. A dispute having taken place, Morris, who is about twenty years of age, signified his intention to get another room, in which he was opposed by Long, who endeavored to persuade him to remain. Having left his room, Morris sent for his trunk, which Long did not deliver, but went Friday night to again ask him to remain. Finding him determined, hard words were used, and they parted for the night. Next morning about nine o'clock, Long called again at the "Orleans," but Morris told him to go away that he wanted nothing more to do with him. The night before, Long threatened to kill Morris, and in the morning the latter saw him put his hand behind his back, when he drew a revolver and shot Long dead on the spot. The affair created much excitement on the streets, and throughout the day large crowds visited the "Orleans," peering curiously through the closed doors. Both men are spoken of as quiet, orderly men.

A FATAL DUEL.

On Saturday an "affair of honor" took place at Delery's plantation in the parish of St. Bernard, about eleven o'clock in the morning, between Paul Emile Laresche, a native of this city, aged twenty years and five months, and Galford Bossier. The difficulty commenced in a trifling dispute in Justice Montamat's Court, where Bossier told Laresche to consider his jaws slapped and did afterwards slap his face. A challenge was followed by the meeting at the above named place. The weapons were double-barreled shot guns, one barrel loaded with a ball and the distance forty yards. At the second round young Laresche fell, and was immediately taken by Dr. Berjot to No. 126 St. Phillip street, where he died at half past four o'clock of the same evening. In a card published by Mr. Bossier, he states that Mr. Laresche was the aggressor, and that the meeting took place at his (Laresche's) suggestion, with weapons, time and place all at Laresche's own choice.

The rainy weather continues, and commercial affairs are at a dull point. In politics nothing new has transpired, but Seymour and Blair Clubs are the order of the day.

Yours Truly, TIM LINKINWATER.

Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, JULY 21.

Democrats of Pennsylvania!

THE HOUR FOR WORK HAS COME!

We earnestly invite you to organize for victory. Attention to details, persevering energy, organization and discipline will bring triumph to your principles. Zeal and perseverance in every Democrat, and thorough organization in every locality, are the true roads to success. Superficial effort, noise and parade are valueless. The stake is a mighty one, and must be won by systematic work and business like energy. Pennsylvania is the battle ground. At the October election the enemy will make their most determined contest.

You occupy the post of honor—the vanguard of the Democratic army. You have proven your ability to carry the State; and individual effort, faith in your principles, and courage in their maintenance now, will enable you to count your majority by tens of thousands. The drift of the tide is toward you; the evidences of changes are abundant; and it is apparent that the political revolution now in progress will end in the utter overthrow of Radicalism. Let us labor to deserve so propitious a result.

We invoke you, then, to energetic action to close attention to the details of your organization, to the formation of clubs, to the conversion of voters, to the enthusiastic support of your candidate—Seymour, the statesman, and Blair, the gallant soldier.

Let us recognize in their names the symbols of change, the representatives of the hand to Radicalism, and extending the hand of fellowship to all who will aid us in saving the Republic. Conservatives and Democrats will move forward under their banner, as a mighty phalanx, united, determined and irresistible.

Let your warfare be aggressive. Defend nothing. The radicals in power are responsible for the unhappy condition of our country. Charge upon them their extravagance and their crimes. Demand of them an account of your treasure wasted your Union not restored, your race degraded, your business destroyed, and your government prostituted.

Let your rallying cry be a Government of whole men; equal taxation; one currency for all men.

Organize! Organize! Organize! To work! To work! To work!

By order of the Democratic State Committee, WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

CIRCULAR.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY, Near ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 1, 1868.

SIR:—

This Institution is anxious to obtain as much information, as possible, concerning the physical features of Louisiana; and with that view, it earnestly asks the assistance of gentlemen of intelligence and public spirit throughout the State.

The object is to trace the physical history of Louisiana in ages gone by, to tell what she now is, and to point out her elements of future greatness in her agricultural and mineral resources, and in her commercial and manufacturing advantages.

Each one may have leisure to do but little; yet, if from every locality in the State, some reliable facts, however few, be furnished, the aggregate will put the State Seminary in possession of a vast amount of useful knowledge, regarding the entire State, which it is proposed to publish for the information and use of every one.

Persons wishing to aid in this good work, will please send, to the undersigned, information of any locality, which they may thoroughly know, on all or any of the following subjects:

- 1. TOPOGRAPHY.—An accurate map of the Section, Township or Parish, giving, if possible, the highest and lowest elevations above the sea, or above the principal water-courses in the vicinity. State whether the streams are navigable. If so, for what class of boats, and for what length of time, noting particularly the obstructions, and if bars, their low and high water depth. Also give the extent and depth of overflow.
2. GEOLOGY.—Specimens of rocks and fossil remains of animals, etc., of the various strata of earth and different soils, and of salt and fresh water shells.
3. MINERALOGY.—Specimens of minerals; also state the facilities for mining.
4. BOTANY.—Specimens of plants (entire), and of the leaves, wood and bark of trees and shrubs. (The plants and leaves of trees and shrubs should be well pressed, say in a common letter press.)
5. ZOOLOGY.—Specimens of insects, reptiles, wild animals, birds and fish.—(These should be preserved in alcohol or skinned.)
6. CLIMATE.—The range of the thermometer in mid-summer and in mid-winter, the appearance and disappearance of frost, the periods of most rain and drouth, the prevailing winds, diseases, etc.
7. AGRICULTURE.—The plants, grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables grown or capable of being cultivated. Which are best adapted to the soil and climate?—Also mention the facilities for market, and those mostly used.
8. MANUFACTURES.—The facilities for manufacturing; also state what manufactures, if any, are now carried on.
9. ARCHEOLOGY.—Indian relics of any kind whatever, such as skeletons (whole or in part), specimens of pottery, implements of warfare, tools, etc., etc. Also mention any mounds, or other vestiges of the aborigines; giving, if known, the name of the tribe.

The locality, where found, and the name of the contributor should be well marked on each specimen. Let not the weight or bulk of any thing valuable prevent its being sent. The expense of transportation will be borne by the Seminary.

Besides the information, above sought, any account of the early history and settlement of particular localities of the State, and any Indian traditions will be most thankfully received.

In a word, our people are respectfully requested to tell us all they may know about Louisiana. Communications may be made in the English, French or Spanish language. Believing that you will most cheerfully cooperate with the Seminary in its efforts to collect, for publication, information so valuable and necessary for the best interests of Louisiana,

I am, very respectfully, D. F. BOYD, Superintendent To Editor Louisiana Democrat.

Bully for the Boys in Blue.

At a recent meeting in Washington City held by the Southern Republican Representatives and Delegates, the Chair stated it had been suggested that as there were several delegates from Virginia, Louisiana and Texas in the room, the impeachment matter be laid over in order to allow those delegates to relate the condition of affairs in their States, so that some action might be taken for their relief, whereupon Gen. McKee, of Mississippi said over seven thousand votes had been cast against the new Constitution in his State, but the Republicans had a clear majority of twenty thousand in the State, had the election been a fair one. The seven thousand majority was by fraud, which could be proved if the Reconstruction Committee would give them a hearing. He added: The Military Commander of that District, Gen. Gillam, was against the loyal people, and a particular friend of Andrew Johnson. He hoped some relief would be given by Congress.

Mr. Railback, of Mississippi, said he had been a candidate for Congress in Mississippi, and endorsed Gen. McKee's statement. The military did no good to the loyal people in any instance. A one-horse lieutenant in Chickasaw county was entertained by the Rebels, while the privates in his command, some of whom were ex-Rebels and other gentlemen from Ireland, were cared for by the Radical party. Unless Congress should give some assistance the leaders of the loyal people would be demoralized. He for one would not go back to Mississippi, but would return to Indiana, where he originally came from. He knew he was a carpet-bagger and was not ashamed to own it. [A voice: "That's right."] He thought Mississippi was not a very desirable place to live in any way, as the Democrats there were thoroughly organized and worked like beavers.—[Washington Star.

BAKING SODA!

PURE English, Newcastle can be procured at H. ST. JOHN'S at the same price that is paid for common BAKING SODA so frequently palmed off on the public by ignorant dealers.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. I WILL SELL, CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY, the Press and all the machinery and books, material, and everything else that will give you one good bargain. Apply to W. H. SCANLAN, Proprietor, Bellevue, La.

Letter from Hon. James Mann of Louisiana on the Presidential Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 27th, 1868.

Thomas L. Macon, Esq., Chairman Democratic State Central Com. N. O. La.:

Dear Sir:—I am in the daily receipt of letters containing inquiries respecting the political prospects here and throughout the North. These letters are too numerous to be fully and severally answered, and I therefore take this method, so far as the members of the committee are concerned, to answer all in a general manner.

My personal experience in matters of this kind reaches back through several presidential campaigns, but never, except in 1840, have I witnessed so many indications of a popular upheaval as now. The shadow of the coming event has attracted all eyes, and the substance to be realized in November will be the triumphant election of Seymour and Blair, the restoration of our beloved Union, and the vindication of constitutionality over every tyrant.

In common with almost every citizen of the South, I had looked to the nomination of that high-minded and gallant soldier and statesman, Gen. Hancock, as not only probable, but on the ground of availability, as desirable. He had been with us in the darkest hours of our adversity, and both his magnanimity and statesmanship had been tried in our behalf, and I could but feel that his nomination would heal the wounds of sectionalism, restore fraternity among the people, and in case of his election secure for the South all she and her just and sacred rights under the Constitution. But it was not in the order of events that he should be nominated. After several days spent in ineffectual balloting in the convention, the name of Seymour was presented, and with it came a flood of light that illumined the path of duty. Instantly all minds and all hearts went in one direction, and he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention and amid the most rapturous expressions of enthusiasm. One fact is to be particularly noted, the nomination of Seymour has not left the slightest feeling of soreness or disappointment anywhere, except with our enemies. Surprised the people were, but not disappointed; and from the end of the country to the other the people have responded to his name with the same unbounded enthusiasm that characterized your own ratification meeting at Lafayette Square on the 18th instant. I scarcely need tell you that the hearts of the people beat right and that the popular voice will in November anathematize all those who have sought to degrade our race and people, to undermine the presidential office, to muzzle the Supreme Court and to destroy the supremacy of the popular will under the Constitution. These are the issues and interests involved in this presidential campaign, and I rejoice in being able to assure you that the hearts of the people beat right, and that the popular voice will in November anathematize all those who have sought to degrade our race and people, to undermine the presidential office, to muzzle the Supreme Court and to destroy the supremacy of the popular will under the Constitution.

That our enemies feel all this is evidenced to hurry through Congress a measure which was intended by its framers to carry the presidential election by force of arms. It is further evidenced in their distracted councils on the subject of the adjournment of Congress. Members, feeling that an indignant and outraged constituency were about to call them to a strict account for disloyalty to the Union and the peace and harmony of the nation, were anxious to return to their districts for self-defense; yet they feared to quit the capital lest the ghost of a murdered Constitution should rise to accuse them before the whole nation. With Congress adjourned, the mere mention of President Johnson's name filled the hearts with some indecipherable dread that the people had arisen, and with him would vindicate their sovereignty and their rights under an injured Constitution.

After your grand demonstration in favor of the Democratic nominees, I need not ask what part Louisiana is going to take in this fight. Evidently, her standards have been established in the face of her foes, and will not be abandoned. In that great demonstration to which I have alluded I see a realization of all that I personally hoped and labored to accomplish for many months past, and I regard it as a harbinger of what Louisiana will do in the coming election. Intelligence and moral worth must and will rule our State, but in order to do so, we must bring these influences to bear directly upon the entire population, both white and colored. It should therefore be the effort of your committee to secure the organization of clubs both white and colored, wherever feasible. In papers that have emanated from your committee, it has been frequently urged that there is no necessary antagonism between the true interests of the two races. That is an important fact, and must not be overlooked, as it will in the end prove the starting point for the permanent establishment of friendly relations, and by which the colored vote will be given in the interest of those friendly relations and of the common peace and prosperity of the State. I trust that no reasonable amount of effort will be spared to give the colored people proper instructions upon all these points as essential to their welfare and the general good. The most effective method of doing this will be the organization of clubs among them for the purpose of securing their material interests, and giving them proper and candid instruction how to use the privileges conferred upon them under the reconstruction laws. Under the lead of itinerant partisans and adventurers the confidence that ought to exist between them and the white people has been impaired, but by proper and preserving effort the injury can be cured and the rule of carpet-baggery utterly overturned.

These suggestions respecting organization are doubtless unnecessary in your committee, because I can scarcely refrain from urging them upon your attention, as they should be deemed out of season, because of the deep and abiding interest I feel in the speedy restoration of the rights and liberties of the people.

Our conservative friends at the North have commenced the labors of the campaign in earnest. Let us imitate their example. Let the word go out into every parish of the State—work! work! organize! organize! Forgetting all jealousies and past differences, let the honor be upon him that shall secure the most complete personal liberty of the individual citizen, and the political integrity of the commonwealth. In a few weeks I shall return home to join you in these noble efforts, and promise to devote my whole time and talents to the accomplishment of victory.

Let me have the honor to be your obedient servant, JAMES MANN.

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