



OFFICE—CORNER OF SECOND & JACKSON STS.

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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Wednesday, April 5, 1876

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.

Many of our fair friends, who have at heart the interests of the Fair to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of the present month, mildly and gently complain to us that the two Raffles, which they have deposited at Ferguson & Schnack's to be filled, are progressing rather slowly to be a sign of encouragement to them. While we are rather fearful this may appear to them in that depressing light, still we must remind them that this should be no damper to them, but to the contrary, should renew ten fold their graceful and well meant energies in behalf of the good work they have espoused. Let them ever be mindful of the fact that the road to success is always a rough one, and if they desire it to be an easy one they must strew the daisies in advance of all their footsteps. Woman, when aroused in a cause, and specially in such a one as are our fair friends, should never despond and never permit the short word fail to mar their vocabulary of good intentions. The times, dear ladies, though hard, are yet propitious and beaming with untold fruits for you, and you should not yield an inch in your march to the good will and purses of the gallantry of your Town and Parish. Their hearts are in the right place, always throbbing to the magic call of charity, will not refuse you the small pittance of aid you ask of all of them alike. Courage, then, fair ones, and let the three working weeks yet ahead of you be so arranged, canvassed and managed, strictly for the good work, and our word for it, victory will gracefully crown your most sanguine expectations.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

Thus far we have been oppressed with the worst and most unpropitious Spring weather, which we can remember in the freaks of the weatherer clerk, and thus far our planters and farmers are thrown back fully six weeks later than last season, and it can be almost asserted, that hardly three good plowing days in succession have turned up. But since the morning of last Sabbath the weather seems to have veered for the better and the change is a remarkable and delightful one. Since then up to the hour which we write, no finer or more reasonable weather could be desired and all nature seems to smile under the new dispensation. During all this time the river, already very high, has gone up gradually, having risen in the last 48 hours 11 inches. But the rise is decreasing perceptibly as the weather is remaining fair, and we have no just fears of an overflow. We have full nine feet bank yet, and see no cause whatever to be alarmed.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

The trite and honest old adage, praise always the bridge that crosses you safely, just now comes to us with marked significance, and we must follow its mandates. St. John's Arnica Liniment, a preparation special to Dr. Henry St. John, we know to be a safe and effectual cure for rheumatism, and without hesitation recommend it to all afflicted with that awful malady, and urge all our fellow-afflicted ones to at once purchase a few bottles of it.

We are in receipt of the People's Vindicator, of Natchitoches, revived again on the 25 ult, with Geo. E. Gillespie as its Editor and gladly reissue it to our table. This first reissue evidently evinces the same true spirit favorable to our cause in Louisiana, and we feel certain that the Vindicator, as of old, will prove a stern, unflinching advocate of the rights which all Democratic-Conservative journals are battling for.

We are obliged to the clerks of the R. T. Bryarly for a complete file of all the New Orleans dailies. We yet know how to appreciate such favors.

PLAIN TALK.

We take it for granted that we are soon to have a Parochial nominating Convention, for the selection of suitable candidates to fill our various elective offices, and naturally supposing that all patriotic ones in that line will remit their claims to its decision, we fall once more into an old custom, which has lately, however, been broken and disregarded, to announce what part of the humble programme we are going to uphold. We are matured down at last to the fact, that it takes monied grease to run a newspaper, and that the honest brain work of an Editor, nearly thirty years in harness, should always be kept at par, and equal to gilt edge paper, but somehow or other right here, of late years, very few seem to be impressed with this stubborn fact, and have actually thrown their patriotic aspirations on the Democrat to run the breach safely. While we consider all this quite an honor, and under its heavings, have made good work for them all, still we are getting vain enough to believe that it does not replenish our larder and that we are "going to the dogs" under this continued overstrain of unselfish patriotism.

The Democrat, under our control, management and editorship, has always been a purely self-sustaining institution, never at any time having received a single cent in the way of party contributions or loans, but on the contrary has thousands of dollars due it for subscription, advertisements, job work, patriotic announcements, and this we feel certain cannot be said of any other paper in the State of Louisiana. We love the duties of Journalism and all the responsibilities which it has so long entailed on us in the continued publication of the Democrat, and we intend to continue at its helm and as ever wield our pen in behalf of the tenets of the party which has mapped our course from youth, and in the autumn of our life with nothing left us but our old favorite, we must carve a living, a modest and scant living for our family, and as ever keep its gizzard in the front ranks of the battle. We are more in earnest now than ever, have the bitter and base ingratitude of a cold world as a past experience, and with renewed stiffness in our back bone, we intend to cleave our way to the flowery path of well merited success.

By all this plain and well meant chat, which we hope all can and will understand, we mean to herald that with Old Hickory we too cry out, perish credit. As Editor of the Democrat, we consider ourself in the same light of a good criminal lawyer, whose services are always sought when a fellow is in a bad fix, and at once goes to that lawyer to secure his services. He goes to the lawyer because he knows and feels that lawyer can help and save him, and of course the fee is always secured and arranged and properly so. Now we humbly ask how many patriots and office-seekers, with the same motives when panting for a good office and in a tight about it, rush in the same manner to the newspaper man. As a matter of course the latter always responds and rattles his brain to make a great man out of poor material, and nine times out of ten succeeds by his dulcet editorials to thrust greatness on little and weak shoulders, and like the lawyer's fee, does the poor Editor's cheap pay ever come in? Patriots, office seekers, be you worthy or not, pause here and reflect with one who is no unweaned chicken and has cut at last his fortieth wisdom tooth! We mean right, and we mean what we now write; the laborer is worthy of his hire, and from this out we want our fee, and must have it in advance. We have no axe to grind, other than the Democrat-Tomahawk, we have no favorites, hence we can afford to stand by our new departure and every one may be assured we will do it. Talk enough.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

Mr. Kellogg and all his buzzard crew may as well know, and we take delight in telling it to them, that W. J. Cruikshank, whose passage on the Ozark they charged to the poor Pelican State, is once more a free man, hearty, hale and unsubdued, and now holds forth at Sam's as a presiding caterer, and that he yet expects, by strict integrity and attention to business, to retrieve a part of the chattels which their illegal doings have robbed him of.

Mr. Langford, the lessee of our Telegraph, has reached here, and his special business is to take charge of the line, and start it in working operation. The line is now in perfect working to Colfax, and by our next issue will be in full connection from this point. This is good news, and we believe can now be relied on, and we are sure our business men here will rejoice thereat.

TRUE MISSISSIPPI.

Our neighbor, our sister, gallant, unsubdued Mississippi has won her fight and has weaved for her fair brow another coronet of graceful victory. To-day she stands redeemed, disenthralled and freed from the loathsome plague of scallawaging and carpet-bagging, and once more wheels into line as a sovereign and home-ruled State. But a few days since she threw off her negro Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, and now we hail her "three times three" as we announce the auspicious fact, that Ames, the beau fils of Beast Butler, and a favored military strap of the ruling radical dynasty, has handed in his pap check and no more disgraces Mississippi's State House. The Democratic racket of impeachment was too hot and heavy for him, he could no longer stand under his load of infamy, so he wisely concluded *a la Belknap* to escape conviction by resigning.

We will for the benefit of our readers let the latest telegrams tell the good result:

JACKSON, MISS., } March 29, 1876.

Not since the Vicksburg and Clinton riots has such excitement been known in this city. Early in the afternoon, Featherston, one of the managers of the prosecution of the Ames impeachment case, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, That the managers on the part of the House in the matter of the impeachment of Governor Ames be, and they are hereby directed to discharge said articles against said Governor Adelbert Ames heretofore exhibited by them against him at the bar of the Senate.

The resolution created a sensation, but when the following letter was read, members crowded the aisles and around the Speaker's desk. The excitement spread over the city, astonishing everybody:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, } JACKSON, MISS., } March 29, 1876.

Messrs. Durant and Pryor:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your suggestion I beg to say that in consequence of the election of last November, I found myself confronted by a hostile Legislature and embarrassed and baffled in my endeavors to carry out my plans for the welfare of my State and of my party. I had resolved, therefore, to resign my office as Governor of the State of Mississippi. But, meanwhile, articles of impeachment were instituted against me, and of course I could not and would not retire from my position under the imputation of any charge affecting my honor or integrity. For the reasons indicated I still desire to escape the burdens which are compensated by no public usefulness, and if the articles of impeachment presented against me were dismissed, I should feel at liberty to carry out my desire and the purpose of resignation. I am very truly yours,

ADELBERT AMES.

Later in the day before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, Messrs Durant and Pryor read the following:

To the People of the State of Mississippi: I hereby respectfully resign my office of Governor of the State of Mississippi.

ADELBERT AMES.

The Senate dismissed the articles of impeachment and adjourned sine die. This evening, J. M. Stone, President of the Senate was installed as Governor—Chief Justice Simral administering the oath.

Wm. H. Sims, of Columbus District, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate. Radical Republicans are disgusted and impotently rage, but the moderates are glad to get rid of Ames.

We are glad to know that our fellow-townsmen, S. Cullen, is not palsied in his "blood breeding" inclinations by the recent loss of his renowned Newton, but is himself again, having recently purchased in Kentucky a richly and highly bred young stallion, who will be here by the 15th of the present month. This new purchase is only 5 years old, full 16 hands high, is by Alexander's Norman, who is the sire of the famed Lulu, whose trot marks 215, 216 3/4, of Mazo-Mannie, who has made his in 2:20, 2:24, and of Blackwood, who now stands at Flushing, Long Island, at \$200 the season. We are certain all true breeders will appreciate Mr. Cullen's efforts in wiping out the coarse-pony blood, which too much runs in our midst, and will wait honors with him till his new purchase is here.

PICTURE FRAMES, CORDS and TASSELS. FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

The "Texada Plantation," on Bayou Rapides, 15 miles from Alexandria, and decidedly one of the best and most desirable cotton places in our Parish, is offered for sale, through our columns, on the 27th of the present month. We call the special attention of all parties to the advertisement.

BLACKWOOD.

Blackwood's Magazine for March has been issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following are the contents, briefly told:

"The Dilemma—Part XI." All the old friends we lost in India seem to be turning up in England.

"Secondary Education in Scotland" shows how the Primary Schools have been extended and reorganized in Scotland, and how desirable it is to adopt some measures for filling up the gap between them and the Universities with "Secondary" Schools.

"Some Aspects of Friendship" is a rambling article, giving quotations from Jeremy Taylor, Lord Bacon, and others, and concluding that "Friendship is the touchstone of merit. A man must have many good qualities, as well as a freedom from many uncouth ones, to be a friend in the true sense of the word, and having them, friendship keeps them in exercise."

"To 'Maimey' (M'AYMEZ)," stanzas to a damsel of fifteen, who wishes to abbreviate herself to 'May.'"

"Eton College." An interesting account of the foundation of this old institution, by Henry VI., who planned, and watched over the building, and the chief feature of whose idea was, "the college in distinction from the school—the religious corporation of provost and fellows, for whom he built his chapel, and to whom he secured various privileges of special indulgence from Rome." Mention is made of the different provosts of note who have ruled there, and the routine of work in the sixteenth century is compared with that of to-day.

"Little Bobby; a Sketch in Paris." Poor Little Bobby!

"Some Gentlemen in the City" is a sketch of the rise of the Golden-sterns, Conrad Lloyd, Emmanuel Baggs, and others of the more prominent London financiers.

"Powers of the Air." Some years ago, a friend described some things that had occurred at a spiritual seance at which he was present, and when asked what he thought caused the demonstrations, answered, "I don't know; I think it was horns." The writer of this article seems to have arrived at the same conclusion. He certainly has a firm belief in the devil.

"The Opening of Parliament" refers to the various bills that will occupy the attention of the present session, all of which "are likely to be passed without serious opposition." The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price \$1 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

PICTURE FRAMES, CORDS and TASSELS. FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

NINE NOVGOROD FAIR.—The great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Olga rivers, in Russia, every summer for hundred of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet for their products for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk and Persian, meet the German and the Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to grind-stones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools, and fabrics, and last but not least, medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant bazar where the Doctor himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the West, and are an effective antidote for the diseases that prevail in the yaurts of the North, as well as the huts and cabins of the western continent.—[Lincoln (Ill.) Times.]

We cannot amid our jubulations at the end of the Grant trial, let the occasion run around unnoticed, without extending our heartfelt congratulations to the main spotted victim of revenge and vindictiveness, on whose head had been specially dashed the black vomit of Louisiana radicalism. We mean and refer to our fellow townsman, W. J. Cruikshank, who yet lives and blushing and gracefully bears his triumph with all the traits becoming a true man and a son of the South. Our people with one accord join in this speciality towards him, and shall always remember the persecutions he suffered for our sacred cause.

The Mississippi is very high and already we hear the annual alarm sounded, that at any moment we may look out for new crevasses. Have we a Levee Company?

Our Packet, on her last down trip, had a fine load, considering the dull approaching season. Her cargo was as follows: 1,034 bales of cotton, 240 sacks of cotton seed, 48 hogs heads of sugar and 6 barrels of molasses. To-day at noon is her departure time for the Crescent City.

OUR GRANT CASE.

The case of the Grant Parish prisoners, which is and was from the start emphatically ours and a real home one, a Rapides one, and one which we have from its maiden inception worked and written for, has at last been decided and decided favorably to our people and our cause. In another place we give a brief compendium of that decision, where it can be perceived that we have gained all we have so long contended for and that our long and arduous efforts in behalf of our rights, so long crushed by Federal bayonets and Federal interference, have finally been accorded us by the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

We are surely in no disposed mood to crow too much over this matter, for it was all along an almost sure thing that we could but win, and we can rest contented to permit our perpetual and vindictive enemy to mil-dew in remorse over his final and crushing defeat, and afford to enjoy our restored rights in peace and sunshine. Our colored friends, who had been used against us in this tyranny, are equally gainers by this decision with us, and so believing we can but again offer them our hands of good assistance and good fellowship, and entreat them never again to stray from our protecting folds and hunt the false shade of false friends. The whole concern is being unmasked and as its hideous monstrosity appears as we have always pointed it, we can but congratulate all shades of our people on its happy and propitious termination.

PICTURE FRAMES, CORDS and TASSELS. FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

COMMUNICATION.

COLFAX, LA., } Mar. 22, 1876.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

I see in several papers what purports to be a correct statement of the Harris-Register homicide, none of which agree with the evidence before the Coroner's Jury, or Harris' statement. There were only two eye-witnesses to the affair, viz: Hiram Williamson and A. A. Goodwin, and their evidence is nearly the same. Mr. Williamson testified that Mr. Harris gave Mr. Register the "damn lie," (they were talking something about free school,) when Mr. Register struck Mr. Harris, and at the same time caught him around the body and by the left arm. (Mr. Harris having the use of but one arm, he lost his right arm while serving under General Lee, near Gettysburg.) In the scuffle that ensued Mr. Harris got his arm loose and to his knife. They had a hard scuffle for the knife, Mr. Harris trying to retain it and Mr. Register to get possession of it. Mr. Williamson took the knife from Mr. Harris while they were still clutched, Mr. Harris giving up the knife freely—after which the parties separated.

It was noticed that Mr. Register had received a bad cut in the neck. He was asked if he wished a Doctor and replied "yes," which was the last word he ever spoke. Politics had nothing whatever to do with the affair. The starting of it was this: Mr. Harris presented to Mr. Register (who is President of the School Board) and other members of School Board a petition signed by every member of this community, asking that he be employed to teach the free school at Harris Chapel. They put him off from time to time with first one and another excuse till now, and Register has remarked to parties that Harris should never have a school in Grant while he controlled affairs, it made no difference what reference he brought.

Mr. Harris taught a ten months' school in this neighborhood last year and gave entire satisfaction, and I have heard every man who patronized his school say that he was the best teacher they ever sent their children to. He is known by all parties here to be a quiet and pleasant gentleman, and some have known him for the last ten years.

The affair has been freely discussed in and around Colfax, and I have never heard any one say but that it was a justifiable homicide, who knew the particulars and men. The assault was made by Mr. Register, who was a stout, hearty, robust man while the party assaulted, Mr. Harris, is a weakly one and a cripple—having only his left arm.

Mr. Editor, I have given you above a plain statement of facts, which I hope you will place in your columns, that justice may be done.

PINEY WOODS.

A communication from a truthful and responsible party, concerning the late killing in Grant, will be found in our columns of this issue.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—FERGUSON & SCHNACK.

Morton, his crutch, and his old dirty shirt, have not been officially heard from since the decision in the Grant Case.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, } Mar. 25, 1876.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

I see that the Republican politicians of the Empire State have decided, in Convention, to support Senator Conklin for the Presidency, in the Republican National Convention. Some of his supporters and admirers will be surprised to hear that their favorite will soon be invited to appear before a Committee of the House to answer a few questions regarding a transaction which was more profitable than honorable, if even legal, to the supercilious Senator. There is no attempt at sensation in this paragraph. When the facts are laid before the country, Conklin will be universally pronounced unworthy to occupy a seat in the Senate, although it may be as impossible to punish him according to his deserts, as it will be, apparently, to punish Belknap. There need be no surprise at the announcement I have just made. Has not Conklin always been the friend and confidant of Grant? Should we be surprised that the *amis intime* of a *fille de joie* should be found to be herself unchaste? Would it not be nearly beyond the possibilities that she should be otherwise? Talking of Conklin and New York, reminds me that many Democratic papers in the South and West favor the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, the great Reform Governor of that State, for the Presidency. The non-partisan papers also speak kindly of him. Tilden is a life-long, uncompromising, dyed-in-the-wood Democrat, but is more favorably and widely known to the country at large as a man who has reflected honor on his party in New York, as well as on himself, by ridding it of its dishonest leaders. The untiring industry, dogged perseverance and sterling integrity of the man, and the fact that, in pursuing, year after year, to conviction and punishment, the Tweed Ring and the New York Canal Ring, he entirely ignored politics, and Washington like, refused compensation for his professional services to the City and State, have created a strong impression in his favor, and attracted the attention of politicians to him as an easy man to elect.

The Republicans are crowing loudly over what they call Blaine's strategy on the bill to prevent the collection of money for political purposes from officers and clerks in the service of the United States. They would have you believe that Blaine forced the House to accept his amendment including members of Congress, against the will of the majority, and that the democrats were cleverly outwitted. The facts are just the reverse. The Republican party maintains a regular bureau here for the collection of money from government employees, at the head of which is the notorious Judge Edmunds, Postmaster of Washington. He sends letters to every officer in the country, levying upon them regular contributions to the machine—not only to officers, but to all those who are, in any respect, dependent upon the administration for the positions they hold. Evans, the post-trader, who paid March \$12,000 a year for his place, has just testified that he was "assessed" \$300, at one time, by the Republicans, for party purposes, and that he sent the money to Washington. So extensive has been this system of official blackmail, that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been collected, each year, ostensibly for political purposes, but of which a large portion has gone into the pockets of certain favorites in Washington, either in the shape of salaries as secretaries of Campaign Committees, etc., or as direct stealing. The democrats were determined to put an end to this abuse, if possible, and Mr. Bernard G. Caulfield of Illinois, reported a bill from the House Judiciary Committee, on Tuesday last, making it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person in the employ of the United States to collect or contribute any money whatever for political purposes.

The Republicans were seriously alarmed, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to permit the collection of money for the purpose of sending out printed campaign documents. Other amendments were offered; and, it becoming evident that the Republicans were anxious to encumber the bill and delay action, Mr. Caulfield, who had charge of the bill, moved the previous question, and it was ordered. It then became evident that the bill would be passed unless something could be done to kill it. At this moment, Mr. Blaine, whose ability as a manager, and transcendent skill in all kinds of parliamentary trickery, are generally acknowledged, sprang to the rescue. He asked Mr. Caulfield to yield to him for a moment, which was done; but when he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill, Mr. Caulfield declined to yield further. Mr. Blaine then moved to reconsider

the vote by which the previous question was ordered so that he might offer an amendment to include Senators and Representatives of the United States; and on this motion he demanded the yeas and nays, in order, as he said, that every man should go upon the record. The sole object was to defeat the bill, or to place the majority in a false position, by inducing them to refuse to allow the amendment to be offered. But in this Mr. Blaine was defeated. The previous question was reconsidered by a vote of 205 to 4, and the amendment was offered. On Wednesday the Bill, with Mr. Blaine's amendment, was passed; so that instead of killing the bill, as they had hoped to do, the Republicans have succeeded in making it much more fatal to themselves, than it was originally; and they are endeavoring to hide their chagrin at the Democrats having accepted Mr. Blaine's amendment, instead of rejecting it as it was expected they would, by calling it a victory for Blaine, when it is the worst defeat that gentleman has met with for some time.

The bill now goes to the Senate where the Republican majority will have the choice of rejecting it, and taking the consequences of such a course; or of passing it, and thus cutting off the supplies of money which are necessary to keep their party in power. If there had been such a law as this, the money used so successfully in the last election in New Hampshire could not have been obtained. Pass this bill, and the corruption fund, never more necessary than it will be in the coming campaign, will cease to exist. Refuse to pass it, and they have to meet the indignation of a people fully aroused to the necessity of doing away with that system of administration which renders the whole machinery of the government tributary to a political faction or clique, and makes it possible for a few shrewd and dishonest men who happen to get into power at Washington to extort money from every servant or dependant of the Government. Within the last few days the tone of the Republican papers here has changed regarding the Belknap matter, and there is a strong disposition manifested to stand by Belknap and defend him, making Marsh the scapegoat. So long as Marsh was safe in Canada, they professed to be very angry with the Committee for letting him go, thus losing the only witness who could convict the ex-Secretary; and argued that the prosecution must therefore stop. In other words, Belknap could neither be impeached nor convicted. But the Judiciary Committee of the House demanded that the President should procure the return of Marsh by granting his immunity from prosecution, and Grant was forced to comply, or stand convicted before the country of desisting to shield Belknap from criminal prosecution, as he has already attempted to shield him from impeachment. TREBLA.

The election in Connecticut, the second bearing on the presidential prospects of this Fall, came off on Monday. It was for Governor and Members of the Legislature, which will choose a successor to fill the unexpired term in United States Senate of Ferry, Republican, deceased, whose seat is temporarily occupied by English, Democrat. Also for a member of Congress in the New London District, in room of Starkweather, Republican, likewise deceased.

PINCBACK has been to the Mississippi Radical Convention, recently assembled to nominate delegates to Cincinnati, and made a big speech in favor of his backer, old Morton, but failed to impress the Convention to endorse Morton as their first choice. The Convention was a most disorderly one, but Ames after his resignation, managed to step in, in time to be named as a delegate.

The Democrat, on Saturday, received a real paper treat from one of its old friends, Tom Clements, and one which we really appreciated. From him we received St. Louis papers 48 hours ahead of New Orleans ones, containing all the latest telegraphic news, and a late Shreveport Times, the first we have laid eyes on in a coon's age.

LEVIN still continues, with new and fresh additions to his fancy family assortment, to more than draw the public's attention and patronage. He ever keeps in mind this fact, and at all times and under all circumstances, remembers his friends. In our recent health *ennuie* he found time and leisure to remember us.

PENNSYLVANIA and Ohio have held their Republican Conventions for the purpose of platforming and sending delegates to their National Convention at Cincinnati, and have not said Grant one single time. In the first State, Hartshand is their choice, and in Ohio, Hayes carries off the chicken-pie.

The bill in Congress, fixing military salaries, has passed the House by a vote of 141 to 61. It saves five hundred thousand dollars per year.