



Our Agents.

Thomas McIntyre, New Orleans; J. Curtis Waldo, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., St. Louis, Mo; Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo; ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Wednesday, May 17, 1876.

We are authorized to announce the name of T. SPENCE SMITH

as a candidate for CLERK of the DISTRICT COURT, subject to the decision of the Democratic-Conservative Parish Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of MIREZ ROSENTHAL

as a candidate for RECORDER of the Parish, subject to the nomination of the Democratic-Conservative Parish Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ALGERNON HILTON

as a candidate for RECORDER of the Parish, subject to the decision of the Democratic-Conservative Parish Convention.

Insult to Injury.

We calmly submit it to the people of the Parish of Rapides, as well as those of Vernon and Grant, if it be not the acme of impudence and the climax of injury, for it to be known as a lamentable fact that John Osborn is really a candidate for District Judge. Twice fairly and legally defeated, and twice unfairly and illegally counted in, cheated in by the Returning Board, he has waded through these terms and has drawn from the State Treasury forty thousand dollars for the eight years he has been permitted to usurp its functions, and now he should content himself to be retired with his ill-gotten and fraudulent salary, to the retirement that all such fellows should consider themselves but too lucky and too happy to be allowed them. But this is not the case with the Court, suz thirsts for more chicken pie and is again in the field, ready and willing to take the chances for a third term, not with the honest voters of the people, but with the trickery and cheating of the Returning Board. We thus early call the attention of our people to this glaring beginning in the interest of fraud and usury, by one of the most unscrupulous and thick skulled numskulls, who ever disgraced any position in Louisiana, and ask them to prepare early and earnestly to take some action in the premises and frustrate such infamously laid plans in their very incipency.

No public officer should, under any circumstances, neglect the performance of his duties, and thereby let the public suffer. Of all offices created in our Government the Post Office is peculiarly one for the real and sole benefit and accommodation of a community. We have before stated that the Post Office here is very well handled for the public's accommodation and were glad to acknowledge it, but with the same candor as our guide, we must enter our protest in behalf of the same public against John DeLacy, in allowing John, his assistant and main business prop, to absent himself from his post to attend a political meeting. This was done on Saturday, and caused two hours unnecessary delay to the public and to the two outgoing mails.

The weak-kneed and pap sucking rings, who have already started ahead of the drum's tap, are being fast reduced in flesh and condition by the hard work they have rubbed on themselves and already tire under their self-afflicted rowels. They had better cool off well in time for the second heat or they will have the red flag dashed in their faces.

PROPERTY holders are coming in too slowly with their appraisal list, and traders and others are too backwards in the License line. This must not continue too long, else the Assessor and Collector will be compelled to gently move in his line of duty.

LEVIN'S new Ice Cream and Soda Water Saloon is now open for visitors. This Saloon is entirely distinct and separate from his Family Furnishing Store, and particularly commends itself to the Temperance ones and to the Ladies and children of the Town.

In the Cincinnati Convention there will be 732 delegates.

EXPLAINING.

The last few weeks have been remarkable in Congress for personal explanations on the part of Republican candidates for the Presidency. First comes Mr. Blaine, of Maine, and makes a long personal explanation, supported by numerous documents, to prove that he had been confounded with his brother as owner of an interest in the Kansas Pacific Railway, and now proceeds to show that he was not his brother's keeper and disclaims all knowledge of or connection with the matter. This is the second explanation that Mr. Blaine has made in the House within a week and he has yet failed to touch upon the most vital point at issue. When he asked the indulgence of the House to make a personal explanation it was supposed that he was about to demolish the damaging statement of Mr. J. C. Harrison in regard to the Arkansas Railroad Bonds said to have come into Mr. Blaine's possession by some mysterious means not within the pale of a legitimate financial transaction. The great explainer, however, found it inconvenient to allude to this delicate subject and passed it over in silence. The real object of this last explanation was to get an opportunity to publicly state that he would make no more explanations. He set up a man of straw that he could easily knock down and in future complications he will retreat behind his public declaration that he has done with explanations. Blaine is smart. In fact the great trouble of his life has been that he is a little too smart.

Next comes that other would be President, the hero of the bloody shirt and principal agent in the North for the great Southern Outrage Manufacturing Company, O. P. Morton, of Indiana. Morton is another shrewd one, more shrewd even, in a quiet way, than the blustering Blaine. He plays with a cunning hand upon the baser passions of the ignorant masses, and nearly every dirty, ragged, lazy negro in the South tosses his greasy, stinking cap in air for O. P. Morton as his choice for President. He is a large man whose nether limbs have almost given way under their weight of demagoguism and he drags his diseased members after him by the aid of two stout canes. All the vitality of his deadened extremities seems to have gone to his scheming brain, and being compelled from the nature of his infirmities to spend the greater part of his life in an easy chair he sits and broods over deep laid plans and intrigues to accomplish the one object of his heart's desire—the Presidency. Unlike Blaine he has not sold his influence for filthy lucre, but over and over again he has traded his principles for political capital. He saw his opportunity lately to stir up the embers of the civil war and ventilate his record as the "war Governor" of Indiana. He arose in his place in the Senate to make a personal explanation in reference to a charge made against him of failing to account for \$250,000 received by him during the war to equip Indiana troops; he proceeded to deliver a blood-curdling speech full of the dead issues of the past. His text was from the gospel of hate and his words were full of passion and prejudice. It was a bid for the nomination at Cincinnati and we would not be sorry to see the empty honor knocked off to him. So well did his remarks chime in with the pure sentiments of honest Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, that the aged patriot arose and congratulated the Hon. O. P. M. and heartily endorsed his war record. Simon, having been turned out of the War Department by President Lincoln on account of some financial complications during the war, knows how it is himself. If this endorsement would continue in force at Cincinnati it would be a good thing, but it is probably only an empty compliment born of a desire to use Morton's delegates in the interest of Cameron's candidate.

RIGHT FACE.—The black hosts of Radicalism, marshalled by the white Returning Board and the Post Office, have met in solemn convulse and sounded the first bugle blast of their campaign in Rapides. Their meeting was held on Saturday, and though but one lone white knight errant graced the black occasion, still the work was deemed satisfactory all around. Two batches of Delegates were appointed to go to New Orleans to attend two separate Conventions, the Convention ignoring the Shreveport Congressional Convention in toto, and accredited the following office holders to one Convention: J. Madison Wells, G. Y. Kelso, Vic. W. Porter and H. T. Burgess. To the other Convention J. Madison Wells, G. Y. Kelso and young John DeLacy were appointed.

A FRIEND at our elbow says he knows several chaps, of a patriotic turn of mind, who will be content with a Legislative seat, if they are defeated in their higher aims.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.

We find the following comments in the New York Tribune of the 4th inst. upon the defeat of the Rapid Transit bill in the New York Legislature, in its recent session at Albany: The defeat of the Rapid Transit bill was probably the worst deed of the session, because it was most clearly caused by corrupt influences. The people of New York have been for half a century trying to get a decent system of transporting passengers through the streets of the metropolis, and they have been constantly thwarted by a Legislature which neither represents them, nor knows what they need, nor cares for their interests. At last, after enormous difficulties, a fair beginning is made, and when a bill is introduced to cure some minor defects which the courts have discovered in the law authorizing the roads, the horse-car companies go to Albany with money in their pockets, and the bill is killed. This is one of the most daring wrongs upon the city of New York which the Legislature has ever committed. That an assemblage of village lawyers, back country farmers, and rustic politicians up the Hudson, many of whom never saw a town till they were sent to Albany, should be empowered to regulate the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, decide how our police shall be organized and governed, prescribe the material for paving our streets (they passed an act the other day forbidding us to use anything but stone) declare that a local officer whom we have elected for a certain term shall go out or stay in, just as they think best, and poke their meddling and pilfering fingers into affairs with which neither they, nor the people of the State at large, nor anybody whatever except the residents and taxpayers of New York City have any concern, is a hideous anomaly for which it is high time to seek a remedy.

No impartial mind will refuse to acknowledge the truth and justice of this comment. Even if the accusation that the horse car companies of the City of New York did not go to Albany with money in their pockets and thereby kill the bill, yet it is a hideous "anomaly" that an assemblage of village lawyers, back-country farmers and rustic politicians up the Hudson, many of whom never saw a town until they were sent to Albany, should be empowered to regulate the internal concerns of the great metropolis of the New World, "decide how their police shall be organized and governed, prescribe the material with which it must pave their streets, and poke their meddling and pilfering fingers into affairs which neither they nor anybody except the residents and tax-payers of the great metropolis have any concern." As hideous as is this anomaly of village lawyers and country politicians ruling the great City of New York, and as outrageous as the wrongs they have inflicted upon her may be, they sink into utter insignificance in comparison with the anomaly of the negro and carpet-bag Legislatures who have poked their meddling and pilfering fingers into the affairs of Louisiana for the last eight years. In comparison with these ignorant negroes the village lawyers, back-country farmers and rustic politicians of New York are Solomon in wisdom and saints in honesty and virtue. The village lawyers and farmers and country politicians up the Hudson may have itching palms and pilfering fingers, but the phrase of itching palms and pilfering fingers fails to convey the faintest conception of the robbery and depravity which has prevailed in the Louisiana Legislature. We wonder if the people of the North and New York City ever thought of this hideous anomaly in Louisiana? It has well nigh trampled out our civilization, and we can truly say it is high time to seek a remedy.

A MAN or a mouse is an old and trite adage, and right now comes to our relief. And we quote it for some of our fence straddlers who are again on the rampage, and we hope in this contest they will apply it to themselves, and side with one party or the other. The lines are surely sufficiently distinct for a choosing and the sooner they do one thing or another the better all around. In cursing the Democratic Party they should not turn around and curse also John DeLacy, whom we choose to acknowledge as the leader of the opposition to it, and then strive to drop between them on a soft seat. Rather let them put on the livery of DeLacy's candor and consistency and like him fight us face to face, hit to hit. We certainly have more regard for such a foe as DeLacy than for the back-slap policy heroes to whom we are at present alluding. We have no milk and honey job ahead of us and we want no Sunday soldiers to lead us in it.

THE Packet, our own Bart. Able, touched here on sharp time early Monday morning. For this trip she is under command of Captain Geo. C. Hamilton, her chief Purser. Her trip was an excellent one, both freight and passengers, and to sum up her clerks remembered our office as usual.

THE river here is again on the decline. It reached on Friday its second height of the season, and was within two feet, four inches of the highest water mark of the present season. The Government mark indicates a decline at the present writing of four inches in the last twenty-four hours.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

This so-called honorable body is yet in session, and drags its evil ways with patience and nice leniency against the miserable ones, who stand convicted of "high crimes and misdemeanors." The Grand Jury, before its adjournment, found twenty-nine indictments, nine of which were for larceny, six for assault with dangerous weapons with intent to kill, one robbery, one murder, two burglaries, one assault with intent to commit a rape, one rape, three assaults with dangerous weapons, one obtaining goods under false pretenses, and four for assault and battery. All of the old cases, as well as the new ones, have been set for trial, a great many of which have already been continued by the Court. Up to Saturday evening there have been six convictions and as many "hung juries." The convictions were one for attempt to commit rape, one for horse stealing, one for assault with intent to kill and 3 for larceny. As a specimen of the Court's enforcement of the laws after a Jury have found a verdict of guilty, we note that for such a conviction with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, his sentence against the prisoner was: 25 days in the Parish Prison! and a convicted beef-stealer was sent to the same good inn for ten days! These instances of the Court's total disregard of the law he is sworn and paid to support and uphold, are a few among the many stupendous blunders, made with a premeditated and interested intent, by the fraud we have so often been called upon to write down as such.

Communication.

MR EDITOR:— I now send a slip from a Philadelphia newspaper that the negroes South, may see how dead negroes are treated by their radical friends North. We rebels, allow negroes to be buried along side of us in the same Cemetery. I point across Red River where the Cemetery is, "Manuel Murray, King of the Africans" in this Parish has a lot for his family; his mother and some others are buried there.— What think you colored people of such treatment as stated in this slip? Where, and who are your friends? The old rebels, or these Northern men? If we refused you burial, what would not these Northern saints say of us? Vote for the Radicals here and when they can do without your votes you will be kicked.

AN OLD REBEL.

It is strange what weak, silly, and contemptible prejudices are carried even to the grave. Last September the managers of Mount Moriah Cemetery, in Philadelphia, refused to receive the body of Henry Jones, a noted colored caterer, for burial. It seems that a lot had long before been purchased by Jones, and improved to the amount of two or three thousand dollars; but the managers had not allowed the purchase deed to be recorded when they learned that Jones was a colored man. So when the widow brought an action, the managers held that the sale was not valid, because not recorded. The Court of Common Pleas decided in favor of the plaintiff; but the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court, because it is believed that "the knowledge that a colored person is interred in the Cemetery will deter others from buying lots, and thus depreciate the value of the property."

Crossing the desert is generally an eventful episode in life; whether it be as pilgrim to worship the prophet's shrine at Mecca, or as a part of a caravan of merchants. The dangers of the destructive simoon, attacks of predatory robbers and the agony of dying from thirst are dissipated on reaching one of those gardens of the desert, an oasis. Partaking of that which recuperates, they meet their future difficulties with recruited strength and renewed energies. So with modern life, dangers from disease threaten all humanity, but if we make use of a remedy which alleviates acute attacks of sickness, thus preventing their becoming chronic, we shall realize that necessary rest and refreshment in traveling life's desert which has been discovered in the Home Stomach Bitters.

SCREW, the poker playing minister to England, is getting deeper into the toils every day that the Emma mine investigation proceeds. The books, letters and telegrams which have been sent from England by the president of the Emma mining company contain very damaging evidence against him and corroborate the testimony of Lyon, whom Scheack and his party have been trying to break down. He squirmed visibly in his chair when the documents were read before him in the committee room and afterwards flew into a violent passion and accused the committee of not giving him a fair show. There is little doubt that he has been guilty of swindling the people to whom he was accredited.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, have lately published the British Quarterly Review for April. We call attention to the following summary of the contents:

Article I., a review of Forster's Life of Swift begins by criticising a notice of the same work which appeared in the Edinburgh Review for January. It then discusses Swift's literary position, gives several views of his life, and an estimate of his character and writings.

Article II. Remarks on the Greek Epistles of Ignatius, and an examination of his testimony in matters of Christian Doctrine, divided into four parts, viz: "The Trinity and Divinity of Christ, the Atonement, and kindred subjects of Justification and Grace, the Eucharist and the Organization of the Church and Roman Primacy."

Article III. "The Progress of Reform in Russia" gives a sketch of the establishment and abolition of serfdom, the present social condition, and the effects of recent reforms in Russia.

Article IV. "The Bible Educator." "The book is a medley—we use the word in no invidious sense—of Biblical lore. It would be difficult to name a subject growing out of or connected with the study of Scripture, which is not treated with more or less fulness within the compass of these pages, and in a manner suited to the ordinary intelligence." The papers are contributed by clergymen of the Church of England, Nonconformist divines, and laymen, and in so far as it aspires to the character of a popular encyclopedia of Biblical knowledge, the merits of the work can scarcely be overestimated.

Article V. The conclusion of the article on "Disestablishment in New England," in the January number.— It treats of the church troubles in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and gives quotations from John Adams, Lyman Beecher, Dr. Leonard Bacon and others.

Article VI. is a long paper on "Poor-Law Relief in and out of the Workhouse."

Article VII. The review of a "brilliant and able volume on the Atonement, which we hope will help to arrest the downward tendency of the English Pulpit, and bring about the restoration of the faith once delivered to the saints."

The subject is divided into two parts, the fact of the Atonement, which is the general form and expression of the doctrine, and the theory, which explains why the death of Christ is the objective ground of the pardon of sin.

The notices of many new books, under the heading "Contemporary Literature," fill up the concluding pages of this number.

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 \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

There is not a particle of doubt that the Grant Administration is bitterly hostile to Bristow. Grant's personal organ in Washington, the National Republican, a very vile sheet, can always be relied on to show which way the wind blows at the White House. It is generally silent in regard to Blaine, and especially careful to say nothing in his favor, showing that they are opposed to him but are afraid to make an issue. It pats Morton on the back and when opportunity occurs flatters him with faint praise. Though not open and above board in its opposition to Bristow it cannot entirely conceal its venom and gives him a stab in the back whenever it can. The following editorial is a fair sample of its cowardly manner of attack:

"While a large proportion of the clerks and employees of the office under the late clerk of the House of Representatives, who were turned out unceremoniously on account of politics, are still without employment, and some of them in a condition of suffering, it must console them to know that the chairman of one of the Democratic committees of the House has already secured about a dozen appointments in the Treasury Department."

Judge Hawkins, of the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans, has been retired by death, and Monsieur Antoine acting-Ururper for Mr. Kellogg, now at the Big Show, has appointed Bat. Lynch to the vacant Judicial chair.

FEISACH N. RUBENSTEIN, the condemned murderer of the Jewess, Sarah Alexander, died on the 9th inst. in his cell at the Raymond street jail New York.

The race in England for the Chester cup was won by Tam O'Shanter.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1876.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

An attempt is being made to investigate the Bureau of Captured and Abandoned Property, in the Treasury Department, and should it prove even moderately successful, there must come therefrom what even in ordinary times would be called "astounding disclosures," but what, in these days, will only add more names to the thieves' catalogue, and more portraits to the Rogues' Gallery.— Rotten as was the Internal Revenue Department with Whisky Ring rascality, it is doubtful if it approached the measure of that which was perpetrated under cover of picking up captured and abandoned property, by which men, with permits, traversed the South, with car, and steamboat, and wagon, and carried off hundreds of millions worth of cotton, and other things, belonging to private parties. There is one Camp who ought to be called before that Committee, if he has not been—a man who had permits to bring cotton and tobacco through—who made a \$400,000 haul of the latter in Arkansas, in which it is said an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury had a third interest, and a prominent railroad man in Baltimore, now deceased, another third. If Treasury officials were partners of the agents, it may readily be inferred that the temptation to wrong doing was strong; and when a man on \$3500 a year salary manages to save several hundred thousand dollars in a few years, the world is apt to think that he has either "struck a Bonanza," or has been very economical. It is also said that a proprietor of a Washington newspaper managed, as chief clerk of that Cotton Bureau, to amass a large sum through the skillful manipulations of one of the proprietors of Willard's Hotel, who roped in the claimants and secured the divy.

TRICKS OF TRADERS.

It is a pity that the bill of Mr. Parsons, of Kentucky, to regulate commerce among the States has not been pushed through Congress yet by the appropriate committee. It was an effort to correct the rascalities of traders which lie at the basis of the general demoralization of the country.— The trading politicians are the representatives of the trading population. What with scant measure, short weight, adulteration, and the like, the people are cheated in everything they buy. Mr. Parsons' will required the use of standard articles and full weight and measure, inflicting penalties for fraud in either.— While we are trying to reform the country, and make the politician honest, let us also try to make their constituents honest, by reforming the morals of trade.

POLITICAL.

The Northern Republicans, however willing to subject the intelligence, culture, and all that is good in the South to the domination of arpet-bag thieves and ignorant negroes, have still among themselves a decent regard for public opinion, and are coming generally ashamed of their party management. Hence, they have organized a Reform Club in Boston, and now New York follows suit. There has been a secession of high respectability from the Union League Club, and an address to the public calling for the formation of a Republican Reform Club, signed by Judge Ernott, Hon. W. E. Dode, John Jacob Astor, Isaac Sherman, A. A. Low, and a long list of other equally prominent names. Although these men think a legislature of negro field hands, a majority of whom cannot read, and never handled ten dollars at a time in their lives before their election, good enough for Southern States, they want what the call gentlemen for home rule and personal association. So they take crack at Conkling, Morton, Blaine and Co., in the following neat style by resolving

"To signalize the opening of the new century of our national existence by having nominated by the Republican party for President not a mere political partisan, but a statesman of tried character, in sympathy with the best sentiments of the people on all public questions, conversant with the affairs of government, discriminating and independent in the choice of public servants; one who will thoroughly reform the public services, and whose nomination will be a guarantee of official integrity, of wise and prudent administration, and of a fearless enforcement of the laws."

So they are getting sick of Grantism at last, although they have dodged the President, drunk or sober, and, to be near him, have absented themselves before him and associated with low fellows like Tom Murphy and his gang. But Jayne and Butler were too much for Dodge and respectability. How would they like a black carpet-bagger as Collector of Boston or New York? This movement is opposed to the Custom House Ring and Conkling, and is supposed to be in sympathy with the call of Bryant, Schurz and Woolsey for the 15th inst. Mr. Bryant's paper, the Evening Post, says the conference "designates Bristow, or Evarts, or Adams as plainly as ever a sign post

at a cross road designating the way to town. It does not designate Conkling, Morton or any other mere politician. If Cincinnati puts forward a name worthy of the Centennial year, they will support it; but if it does not, then they will look elsewhere for a standard bearer." This means business.

Judge Blair's letter appears to have produced a great impression in Maryland, and the Baltimore American expresses its surprise at the unanimity of the country press in endorsing Mr. Blair's views, and thinks that with so much growing strength all over the country, Tilden will be likely to carry off the prize at St. Louis. There seems to be little doubt of it. Tilden is gaining in strength every day. He is a man who will bear talking about.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

Representative W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, has gone home for a few days, where his presence is required in the canvass for the U. S. Senatorship. It is believed here that Mr. Barnum will be the successor of Senator English. If so, he will prove a most valuable member of the Senate. He has been long considered one of the most indefatigable workers in the House. A man of wealth and high position, he has no interest to serve except those of his constituents. His valuable services to the Democratic Party are fully appreciated in Washington, where, being a member of both the National and Congressional Committees, he is brought in personal and official contact with leading members of the party from every section of the country.

TREBLA.

The Centennial.

As this is the first and the last that the Democrat, under its present editorship, will record in the Centennial line, we trust we will be pardoned if we place on file in these columns something about its first day's proceedings. We don't know how much better we can do than in publishing

GRANT'S SPEECH.

"My Countrymen—It has been thought appropriate upon this Centennial occasion to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, the specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts, and in literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and commerce.

We all know that a view of specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago our country was new and but partially settled.

Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend our means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc., most of our schools, churches, libraries and asylums have been established. In an hundred years, burthened by great primal works of necessity which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine and theology, in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. While we are proud of what we have done we regret that we have not done more.

That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of our achievements, and give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow members of this great family of nations, the enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of the world, have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded. For so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of the exhibition.

Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found. And now, fellow-citizens, I hope a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited to you will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of your friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our people during the past one hundred years.

I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy commissioner to secure a brilliant success to this international exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to themselves. Declare the international exhibition now open."

The Fire Department, under its new organization, at its first election in Saturday, elected Thos. Crawly, Director, and Sam. Fellows, Assistant Director. They intend celebrating this union on Tuesday, the 23d inst., with a Grand Parade and Ball.

GEORGE & WILLIE MARSH have in full operation, at their steam work shop, a Coleman Grist Mill, which turns out a most excellent quality of corn meal. Families in Town can be supplied at all times with desirable and needful staff of life.