

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 14, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance Streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

Rochester boasts a gold-fish with two tails, a sort of Maltese cross affair, one being attached at right angles to the other.

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

A young man with a mustache can not obtain a position as school teacher in Ionia county. The large girls are too susceptible.

Margaret Campbell says the ministers are in favor of woman suffrage, and he who dares deny it would be hurled from the pulpit with contempt.

A private in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with, "May heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith."

The First District Irish Republican Club will meet at Geddes Hall, Erato street, between Carondelet and Baronne, this evening. See political notice.

The steamer Wild Wagoner was sold yesterday by the United States Marshal, at a public sale, for the sum of \$2000 cash. Mr. P. G. Bigley was the purchaser.

A young lady hearing that cashmere socks were very much worn said she was glad she was in the fashion, for hers had two or three holes in it.

St. Louis thinks it worthy of remark that an Italian, who, with his wife, has been begging in that city for twenty years, has accumulated property valued at \$20,000.

Wild mocking birds and canaries are very abundant at Anaheim, California, and so tame that they fly into people's houses and sing melodiously from some perch in the room.

A school district in Massachusetts has a committee of three, consisting of a man, his wife and his daughter. Strange to say, the daughter got the appointment as teacher against all competitors.

The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company stockholders are notified by the cashier that a book is now open at the bank for the record of votes on the question of converting it into a national bank.

When Fate rattles its dice-box strange numbers turn up. Six weeks ago MacMahon was defeated general; now he is a victorious one in a battle in which circumstances and numbers were both heavily against him.

Henry S. Foote has published a long card in the Tennessee papers, the principal purpose of which seems to be to vindicate himself, and to tell Mr. Jefferson Davis and his satellites that he knows them only too despise them.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 78° at New Orleans, 74° at Augusta, 82° at Charleston, 78° at Savannah, 73° at Cincinnati, 82° at Louisville, 77° at St. Louis, 73° at Nashville, 84° at Key West, and 86° at Havana.

The Shakespeare Club will give an entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre, on Monday evening, June 19, on which occasion Macbeth will be presented with a good distribution of characters. We are indebted to the politeness of the club for tickets of admission.

Providence permitting, the Emperor William will this year take his usual course of treatment at Ems, which last year was so strangely and unexpectedly interrupted. Last year he went to Ems as the King of Prussia. This year (D. V.) he will go as the Emperor of Germany.

For a specimen of logical consecution of ideas we venture to commend this, from a schoolboy's composition: "Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and, as they had never seen a steamboat they were frightened."

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, between Victory and Morgan streets, Third District of this city, buggies, carriages, barouches, harness, colling-wagon, collins, horses, one pony, etc. See advertisement.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson City Gaslight Company, last night, Mr. Jules Cassard was elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of one of its members. We congratulate the company in having secured the services of a gentleman enjoying so enviable a reputation for probity and financial ability as Mr. Cassard.

We learn by a note from Mr. L. Pesson that the Committee of Association, of which he is chairman, has distributed at Gentilly Station, within the last few days, five hundred rations daily for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the lake, from the line of the Pontchartrain railroad to Fort Macon, and three hundred rations at Milneburg, the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad.

The purest river water known to exist is that of the small Swedish river Loka, which in 100,000 parts contains less than one part of mineral substance. The Thames, at London Bridge, contains in the same quantity of water from sixty-nine to seventy parts; the Seine, at Paris, from twenty-three to thirty-four; and the river Jordan from 130 to 131 parts of mineral substance in the same quantity of water.

THE GAME OF POLITICS. Surely the Democratic party has played this game long enough to play it well; yet the past and the present are crowded with events that fully establish the incompetency of the party to rule. Since the days of Jackson and Van Buren, it has been a vile fraud upon the people, that finally culminated in an attempt to make slavery the corner-stone of the republic. The Democrats have not played their favorite game with the adroitness of experienced gamblers, though at times they have manifested the desperation of the black-leg fraternity.

As early as the year 1825 the price of cotton had commenced to be the object of much speculation in England and this country, plainly indicating that the institution of slavery, through the growth of cotton, was about to assume far more importance in a commercial and political sense than was ever anticipated by the founders of republican government in America. It may be safely asserted that from this time forward for many years to come the institution of slavery was to continue to grow in political importance until finally the combination of cotton interest in this country and Europe should become strong enough to proclaim cotton king in the United States of America. The invention of the cotton gin by Mr. Whitney about this time greatly facilitated the growth of a slavery party in this country, and no doubt encouraged the hope entertained by the enemies of republicanism in England that a "bone of contention" had been discovered that must finally result in a division of the Union and the overthrow of republican government.

The slavery party was not strong enough to assert itself when John Quincy Adams was elected President; but the "Southern feeling" was evidently growing, and was finally strong enough to defeat Mr. Adams' re-election in 1828. The combinations that were entered into for this purpose were made with leading Southern men. In 1824 these combinations prevented a choice of President by a vote of the Electoral College. Mr. Adams defeated General Jackson in the House of Representatives, where a choice of President had to be made. It is said Mr. Adams owed his election to Mr. Clay, an emancipationist, who was then a member of the House. At any rate, there is no doubt but that the Southern or sectional party was then at work, for Mr. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President in 1824, and served during Mr. Adams' administration. In the next election, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun was re-elected Vice President to serve with General Jackson as President, both having received a large majority of the electoral votes. It was quite evident from the coalition then formed that the "Southern feeling" was growing, and before President Jackson's first term had expired he had caused to take a firm stand against the South Carolina nullification, or States rights doctrine proclaimed with so much boldness by Mr. Calhoun and other Southern leaders. President Jackson promptly nipped their little game in the bud and prevented civil war in his time. He was sustained by the people, and shortly after re-elected President, while Mr. Calhoun was defeated by Mr. Van Buren, who became Vice President. Just about this time ex-President Adams was returned a member of Congress, and took an active part against the party that had caused the defeat of his re-election as President. Petitions against slavery were constantly being sent to Congress from the free States, until finally the slavery party denied the right of petition, and Mr. Adams became its great champion.

From this time on the excitement increased between the slave States and the free States, though at times the counsels of the more conservative leaders would prevail. The election of General Harrison to the presidency in 1840, and that of General Taylor in 1848, were defeats to the pro-slavery party, while the election of James K. Polk in 1844 was regarded as a victory, because the annexation of Texas as slave territory was made an issue in that election. The republic of Texas had been formed with slavery, and when the people of that country asked to be annexed to the United States, the people thereof elected a President pledged to annexation, without considering the question of slavery. It is true Southern leaders and the Democratic party generally at that time regarded the annexation of Texas as a victory to the pro-slavery party, but the Northern, Western and Eastern men who voted for Mr. Polk and Texas never intended it as such.

The game of politics was thus played by the Democratic party until they demanded that slavery be made national; and when they found that slavery was no longer a winning card they determined to "jump the game" and secede from the Union; at least that portion of the Democratic party—the ruling portion—residing in the South, determined to do this. The new game they had undertaken to play was also one that two could play at. Their war game was unsuccessful. They then concluded to try the game of politics once more, but they play it more indifferently than ever. They have opposed everything that has been done by the Republican party since the close of the reconstruction amendments to the constitution, Ku-Klux laws, etc., until they have now concluded to "accept what they can not help—leave the past to history, and struggle manfully to restore peace and brotherhood to the States and people of the Union." But who can believe they are sincere in proposing to do what they can not help—what they have denounced as infamous usurpations and wrongs against a people? These are the men who propose to checkmate what they are pleased to call in the next breath "a foul conspiracy by which a government of written law is to be superseded by the unwritten and imperious will of a single man—and that will inspired by an infamous oligarchy of knaves and thieves behind the throne."

That is the brotherly love that is displayed by the chief organ of the Democratic party—the New York World—which advises all Democrats to accept what they can not help and what the people have decreed shall be, in order that the Democratic party may have an opportunity of once more assuming the reins of government and undoing all that has been done. Verily, the Democratic game of politics is infamously deceptive and dishonest.

A GOOD WORD FOR FALLEN MEN. Bismarck asserted in his speech before the German Parliament that every French revolution had some degree of justification to redeem it. This is true of the revolt in Paris. The real merits of the communistic outbreak are not to be discovered in the actions of the revolution, but in the declarations of the revolutionists. There were thousands of devoted and honest people engaged in upholding the commune as the only safeguard against imperialism. Bonaparte is dreaded by the liberals of Europe as their most dangerous enemy. They credit him with the ability to cheat the world into the belief that he is moving toward liberty and civilization, when he is in reality debauching republicanism and demoralizing the people. They felt that the empire had been the means of defeating and almost destroying France, and they prepared to sacrifice themselves rather than submit to a return of this destructive rule. These were leading men, with honest ideas and patriotic purposes. They led the revolution in the name of republican France. Unfortunately their lead was followed by a mob of men and women who had conceived notions about liberty, and who believed that their own freedom could only be made perfect by their destroying all the evidences that another condition of society had existed before their time. They attempted to wipe out the records that made the past great and noble. They did not detest courage, patriotism, glory, liberty, religion or science, but they detested these qualities as they were represented by the monuments about Paris. These monuments testified that monarchy and imperialism had glorified France in war, in science, in literature and in wealth. They were the signs of that past which belonged to the aristocracy. The commune sought a new departure. It demanded the extinction of history in order that the democracy of the present might not be appalled by the heroism of its past, nor made ashamed by the triumphs of its noble predecessors. The destruction which it decreed against the Vendome Column was pronounced in the name of all the people.

If these men of the commune failed and were driven from the head of their own revolution by the brutal and selfish leaders of the mob, who mistook the object of the revolt to be one of selfishness, that does not lessen their title to our admiration. We can still feel that they were honest, that they gave their lives to the peril of the strife, and that they withdrew from the enterprise when it became a wild and desperate struggle for personal benefits. We must still further commiserate them that it was only through the fearful ordeal of the communistic revolution that France was brought forth a republic. However much we may deplore the disturbances of Paris, they must be credited with forcing Thiers to declare in favor of a republic in France. Without the revolt which has been confined to Paris, we might have seen a triangular civil war in France, with Bonapartes on one side, the Bonapartes and Orleansists on the other, and the republicans on the third. Such a disturbance would have extended to every department of the State, and its fires might have lasted for years.

Therefore, while it is fashionable to condemn the commune in unmeasured terms, let it not be forgotten that the communists had some ideas which are not altogether horrible to consider, and that it forced one result which we are all united in complimenting. If republicanism succeeds in France, it will owe its delivery from monarchy and imperialism to the fearful revolution essayed by the communists.

RAILROADS. Railroads are a great convenience and benefit to trade and travel. If they do not actually annihilate time and distance they have greatly reduced both, rendering trips to the remotest parts of our country, that used to take months to accomplish, now the work of a few days only. It is within the recollection of many persons now living when a trip from Boston to New York city would consume as much time as it now takes to go from New York to California, and the distance looked to be as great, with the mode of travel then in use. This was, of course, before the days of steam propelling power, before the days of railroads, steamships and steamboats. In those days it frequently took a sailing vessel thirty and forty days to make the trip between New York and New Orleans. The trip is now made regularly by steamships in seven days, and by railroad in about four days. The trip from the New England States and New York city to Washington used to require several days to accomplish it. Now it takes but ten hours to go from Washington to New York, and about as many more hours to reach the New England States from New York city. Before the advent of steamboats upon the Mississippi river, it frequently took months to make the trip between New Orleans and Cincinnati in flatboats, the only mode of travel then in use between the Queen City of the West and the far famed Crescent City. Now the trip is made regularly in seven or eight days by steamboats and in two and a half by railroads. And yet our railroad men are not happy. They are constantly endeavoring to still more reduce time and distance all over this vast country, and if they do not succeed in annihilating both—at least on paper—it will not be the fault of railroad agents. In their endeavors to convince the traveling public of the feigning of rival roads, these

sharp agents frequently advertise to make trips to given points in much less time than is actually consumed. For instance, the agent of the Pennsylvania Central advertises that this road will take passengers through from this city to New York in one night less than any other route. Passengers who have traveled this route say this is incorrect; that instead of one night there is only about five hours of daylight saved. The agent of the Jackson and Great Northern railroad also advertises it as the direct, all-mail route to St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver City, Salt Lake and San Francisco, and all points North and East! This is pretty good; but when the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad is completed to Texas, we expect to hear of this being the most direct and much the shortest route, not only to New York, but to the Pacific ocean and the far-famed golden regions of California—taking its route through the richest and best settled portions of Mexico. But we beg railroad men not to be too fast in their statements to the public, as it gives room for grumbling when they do not come up to time.

DEMOCRATIC PROFLIGACY. Where can the Simon pure Democracy be found if not in Kentucky? The blue grass region contends for the championship in this particular branch of our national political system, and Louisville refuses to be comforted if she is not admitted to be sounder in her democracy than she ever was in anything else. As a matter of course, where there is so much democracy there must be Democrats, and as they are mortal, sleeping apparatus and household furniture may also be looked for where the faithful abound. It is expected, we say, that the usual implements of comfortable apartments be found in the premises of Democrats, but then, such things should be the personal property of the men who use them. It is not regular, we believe, for the State to buy beds and mattresses for her political leaders, but it seems that when we get the pure article of Democratic government the State not only pays for the necessities of domestic use, but for the ornamental and convenient articles, too. The Democracy fitted up the residence of the Governor of Kentucky with a magnificence that might gratify the heart of an heir apparent, and we have no doubt that the same party would proceed to the same extent in this State and elsewhere, in support of its friends, if it had the chance. A title of what is here charged against the Democrats in Kentucky beat Martin Van Buren for President in 1840, and if the people are not very greatly changed, the Kentuckians will declare against the party that saddles them with such an array of expenses as those that are enumerated in the following list:

THE PHYSICAL WORLD IN TROUBLE. Nature is evidently demoralized this year, for her conduct has been most strange and capricious. While the weather in New Orleans has been cool and pleasant where it is usually warm and oppressive, in Wisconsin, where it should have been cool, the mercury in the thermometer has been standing at ninety-four degrees in the shade, and the vegetation is reported as almost consumed by the heat. Storms have desolated every section of the country. Cincinnati and Pittsburg have been inundated; Washington City has been visited by floods; Galveston has been covered with water; New Orleans is now afflicted with a disastrous visitation; a water-spout exploded in Arkansas, and almost destroyed the town of Hot Springs; a tornado ravaged St. Louis, and now it is reported that a fearful tempest of heated wind has scorched a portion of Illinois. This last visitation was peculiar. It only measured three hundred feet in width, and it did not proceed over one hundred miles; but its progress was marked by desolation, for it crisped and burned up everything in its way. Passing over the grass on the prairie it left a seared and scorched surface. A hedge of young trees was burned so badly that all the leaves fell off. It was precise in its operations, for in passing between a residence and the kitchen, although neither was more than ten feet away, neither suffered any damage.

The entire country seems to have been visited with some sort of a natural disturbance, and the end has not been reached yet. Are we to be afflicted by the elements because we had the good sense to keep our hands out of the war that was prepared for us with England, or is nature undergoing a change that will exhaust her destructive agencies?

M. Thiers is reported to have unsettled the settlement which the Orleansists accomplished in Paris last week. He is an avowed monarchist, of the Orleans faith, but until he has given the republic a fair trial he says he is not willing to try the experiment of returning France to a single ruler. When the republic fails, as he probably thinks it will, then for a king.

It is singular that the voice of admonition and reprobation which has been heard in the Democratic party counseling Jeff Davis to be more discreet, or to dry up altogether, has come from the old Whig element which joined the Democracy after the war. An old line Whig is constitutionally opposed to noisy politics at all times, and the Jeff Davis ebullition is very noisy.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS, No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door, from Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Jalt 24pm

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to.

OVERFLOW RELIEF FUND. Report No. 7. Contributions received June 13, 1871: C. G. Wood, 5.00; E. Godwin, 5.00; Cash, 10.00; Bank of America, 250.00; John Lynch, 50.00; Commodore Restaurant, 20.00; Charities & Agr., 50.00; B. Sloper, hydro carbon gaslight apparatus, 20.00; Tentonia, C. Petrie, 5.00; German Quartette Club, proceeds of their concert at Odd Fellows Hall, 397.00. Total, \$1015.00. Contributions reported June 13, 1871, 16,343.75. Total June 13, 1871, \$17,358.75.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to 202 Canal street, Agonias wanted.

THE NEW IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The most durable, simple and reliable LOCK STITCH MACHINE ever made. Every machine sold is fully warranted as represented, or no sale. A full supply of Silk Twist, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., constantly on hand.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., my 12 Sak 5th 2p. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases.

DRAINING MACHINES, WITH STEAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME. For sale by EDMUND M. IVENS & CO., 53 St. Charles Street, NEW ORLEANS.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, Jesse M. Morehead, Governor of the State, do hereby declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigoe Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Puerto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguaira, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOWEN, Secretary of State, my 26 2p. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galle, It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome

Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time. It will keep for Years in Any Climate. To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind.

Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight. Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York, my 26 2p.

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS. We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made it so extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

THE FACILITIES WE HAVE IN THE WAY OF STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY. RULING AND BOOK-BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboats Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. Prices According.

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