

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 31, 1872.

It appears that Helen Josephine Mansfield formerly trod the stage under the name of "Emily Thorne."

The report of Alexis' marriage probably sprang from the well known partiality of American belles for Hy-men.

The members of the American Union Club will observe a notice in another column of interest to themselves.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-day, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal presents the name of Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, for Vice President on the next Republican national ticket.

The paintings which adorn the parlor walls of Mr. Justice Strong's house in Washington are the work of the fair hands of his four fair daughters.

A serious and singular railroad accident was caused in England by the engineer and fireman both going to sleep at their posts while the train was in motion.

We invite the attention of readers of the REPUBLICAN to the notice addressed to holders of warrants and vouchers of the last session of the Legislature.

The blossom can not tell what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example, that roll away from him, and go beyond his ken on their perilous mission.

Among the representatives of the press now in the city is Mr. E. Chamberlain, of the Chicago Tribune, who comes here to write his own impressions of political and social life in Louisiana.

The wife of General R. S. Ewell died on the twenty-second instant, at her residence in Maury county, Tennessee, at which time the General was fatally ill. On the twenty-fifth General Ewell expired.

The coal dealers advanced the price yesterday from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel. This advance is not owing to the shortness of supply, but to the largeness of demand.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past four o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the furniture, goods, etc., in the premises No. 109 St. Charles street, First District of this city.

The Treasury Department has decided that marine papers may be issued to vessels purchased at a constable's sale by the order of a justice of the peace, provided the bill of sale is made to conform to the law and regulations.

The Houston Times states that the finances of Galveston county are so bad that Judge Dodge had to adjourn the criminal court on Friday until the county borrowed \$5 from the deputy sheriff to buy fuel to warm the court room.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will not call in the \$50 greenbacks of the issue of 1862, lately counterfeited, the imitation being so badly done as to be easily detected by any person who has ever seen one of the genuine notes.

The ceilings of the new Paris Opera House will be made of copper, consisting of a multitude of plates screwed together, and capable of being at any time disjoined. This roofing will be movable, so that the height of the theatre may be regulated at pleasure.

The Treasury Department decides that in the case of a vessel under twenty tons burden, whose license has expired, the collector shall endorse on the license the date of the vessel's arrival, and give permission for her return to her home port to renew her license.

In the United States Senate last Thursday, Mr. Kellogg presented the petition of Edward Brigauskis, of Louisiana, praying the payment of arrears of pension, and also to be restored to the pension roll, from which he has been dropped; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A Norwegian, seventy years old, living at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, recently had a singular fight with a wolf. He fought him first with a club, then with a pitchfork, and finally got a rope round the neck of the beast, drew him to a carpenter's vice, screwed his head into it, and then got a gun and shot him.

On Thursday last, Mr. Kellogg, in the United States Senate, presented the memorial of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, setting forth the advantages of that point for the establishment of a navy yard in the Mississippi valley; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Richmond (Virginia) State Journal is in favor of a thorough and radical civil service reform, and declares that for many years the corruptions and abuses of the civil service, its miserable prostitution to personal ends, and its wretched incompetency, have been sufficiently obvious to every one practically familiar with its workings.

It now seems quite certain that the new directory of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company will proceed without delay to finish the line of this road from Donaldsonville to Grand river, and from thence to Vermilionville, and will complete the work on the railroad from Brashear City to the Sabine before the expiration of the present year.

Captain John Ericsson, who was an acquaintance at the birth of the locomotive, being Stephenson's rival in 1829, and whose pupils are now old men, is still working with a vigor and clearness undimmed by old age. His special study now is the most abstruse of his whole life—solar physics—and he has already accomplished much in its elucidation.

Miss Sadie E. Williams, of New Haven, has commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court at New York, against Mark M. Pomeroy for breach of promise of marriage. She alleges that about January 1, 1866, Pomeroy, at New Haven, representing himself to her as unmarried, paid court to her in view of marriage. She, believing him, entered into a marriage engagement, which he since refused to fulfill, and she discovered he was married at that time. She claims damages of \$25,000.

A NEW CAUSE OF OFFENSE.

The Bee is so anxious to find a cause for condemning Governor Warmoth that it has been forced to invent a new offense. This we find interspersed in the list of old and exploded slanders that have formed the staple capital of his enemies so long and been used so often that they have grown threadbare. The following paragraph contains the great accusation:

Then the facts going to show the influence which Governor Warmoth has exercised over the members of the Legislature and judicial departments, his personal solicitation and dictation of members of the Legislature and the chairman thereof, will be heard by the committee.

This is to say that the Governor of the State is to occupy the executive chamber like one of Giddon's mummies, neither moving his hands nor using his information to check bad men nor his persuasions to encourage good ones. If he had done this thing in the past the Bee might have had the profitable job of publishing legal notices in a foreign language; but, unfortunately for that journal, the point had not been discovered at that time that it was wrong to solicit some regard for litigants, and thus the Bee lost its patronage. How, we should like to ask, is the executive to apply his information, if it is not done by personal communication with the members of the Legislature? Measures of inequity are proposed under specious disguises which the Governor detects but is forbidden to report to the very men who need the information, because if he does this he offends the Bee by the use of his personal solicitation. Even the President of the United States has been known to enter the halls of Congress to encourage his friends in their efforts at legislation, and Governor Hoffman, of New York, spent many hours in the Legislature conferring with the members as to the measures that were necessary to protect the Tammany influence in its hold upon the corporation that it outraged and plundered under Tweed and his associates. But the highest authority upon the subject that the Bee can demand is yet to come in the example of General Jackson, who made himself quite conspicuous in lobbying, both on the floor and in the committee rooms of Congress, against the national bank. With such an array of precedents, it is hardly useful to discuss this question further. As a citizen and an officer the Governor has as much right to discuss public questions with the members of the Legislature as any other individual in the community; and seeing that he suppressed a little game on behalf of the Bee itself in one of these arguments, it is advisable that he be still allowed to use his lungs to protect the people from other speculations of the same sort.

SMILING TO BETRAY.

From the position of a vindictive enemy of everything that Congress (which it systematically characterized as a despotic and plundering ring of Radicals) attempted in the shape of legislation in the interests of the Southern people (negroes included), the Bee has suddenly been converted into the self-appointed mouthpiece of a congressional committee, and now informs us in its pompous way what the country intends to do through the agency of an investigation that has been ordered by this very "plundering ring of Radical despots who now defile the seats that were once honored by Clay, Calhoun, Sibley, Davis," et al. This is neither sensible nor is it manly, for while the design to cheat the committee with a seeming respect is patent to the dillet persuasion, the tergiversation that covers up the intention to assail the investigation when it shall have failed to meet the expectations of the Democrats, is as plain as the nose on a well-fashioned Roman head. This is one of the follies of the Democracy, that it is forever sticking its head in the sand, without any thought of the exhibition which it made in other respects. The committee did not come down here to overthrow governments and pull down governors, but merely to find an argument in the late pronouncements of the Democracy, why the country could not trust that revolutionary party with the control of the South any more now than it could four years ago. There is ample proof at hand to sustain this conclusion, and the people need to have it in order to save them from committing a great mistake in the way of forgiveness. Let the Bee dismiss its assumption as trumpeter of the committee, then, and assume its position of assailant of that body, for to this complexion will it come at last.

A MOOT COURT.

Two of the city papers are belaboring each other as to the status of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, one asserting that respectable body to be the mere machine of the Governor, because it sustained the Metropolitan Police bill, and the other defending the big wigs from any such accusation upon the mere fact that a judgment was recently rendered by them that reinstated two delinquent officials whose heads the Governor had considered it his duty to chop off. This is not the sort of argument that instructs the people. The Metropolitan Police bill was decided under the constitution of the State of Louisiana, and not under that of Wisconsin, which accounts for the difference in the judgment, our organic law being framed after that of New York, where a Metropolitan Police law is constitutional, and not after that of Wisconsin, where the rights of corporations are differently expressed from what they are in this State. As to the dismissal of delinquent officials, that was only an act on the right side, which would not be classified as erroneous after it had been judicially explained. The Governor considered that there ought to be a power everywhere in the State to displace an officer who was either notoriously neglecting his duties, or flagrantly abusing his authority; and he used it in the interest of the people. This was the only way to settle the question, which it has done, bringing the matter before the courts. No harm was or could have been done, and some good has resulted, for it has settled an open question so that no subsequent Governor can ever abuse the power of removal. The proper way to discuss

these matters is to state the facts and draw the conclusions without prejudice or malice, for the judiciary needs help and not abuse at present.

THE DEMOCRACY IN DOUBT.

The Democratic Parish Committee and the presidents of the ward clubs were in council last evening, the subject under discussion being the formal recognition of the compact between the Customhouse Republicans and the Democratic party, and the policy of continuing the league so as to include a joint party organization and division of nominations for the campaign of November next. Our information is to the effect that perfect harmony did not reign at this convocation of the Democratic brethren, some of the fiery ones denouncing coalitions with Radicals, of whatever class or degree; others objecting to action at this time, which might hereafter prove binding (or at least embarrassing), even if the Customhouse ring should lose the power of assisting the Democracy; but the majority seemed to favor the continuance of the coalition, on the ground that no Democrat stands a chance for office if the split in the Republican ranks is not kept open and widened.

What will be the final decision of the Democratic brethren, we care not to prophesy, but we candidly acknowledge our hope that the existing league, with all its conflicting and incongruous interests, will be maintained. We have no fear of the Republican masses. They can not be seduced into the Democratic ranks under any specious pretext; and all of those whom leaders, whose ambitious schemes have led them into dark and treacherous ways, are far less dangerous as open enemies than as false friends in our own ranks. In fact, the principals among them have little choice in the matter. They can never, by any possibility, regain their lost standing in the Republican party. The great principles and vital interests they have betrayed will be carefully guarded from their control henceforward. And, certainly, the Democracy are welcome to take these aspiring leaders without followers, and make the best of their bargain. How many fat offices they will resign to such allies may be judged by the traditional policy of that party to "get all it can and keep all it gets." Let the coalition be maintained.

SPEAKING TO POINTS.

There is a singular freedom from parade and ornate figures of speech in the following epitome of our political differences, which we copy from the New York Nation:

THE CUSTOMHOUSE WHICH MR. CASEY "HAS TAKEN OUT OF POLITICS."

We have received from a source which we consider above suspicion of partiality, and unusually likely to be well informed, the following account of the troubles in New Orleans. The moral is obvious: It will be remembered that, in August last, Mr. Casey, collector of the port, Mr. Packard, United States marshal, and Mr. Lowell, the postmaster, engaged in a desperate conflict with Governor Warmoth for the control of local politics. Finding that the Governor had a large prospective majority in the proposed convention, they adopted the extraordinary expedient of calling the session of that body in the room of the United States Circuit Court in the Customhouse. They then proceeded to garrison the building with deputy marshals and federal troops, and when the Governor and ninety other delegates presented themselves with tickets of admission, dealt out to them from the money-order window of the Postoffice, they were refused admittance. The whole country was disgusted by this exhibition of combined fraud and force, and even the New York Times expressed a feeling of great relief when it was reported that the President would remove these office-holders. He did not remove them, however, and, by implication, approved their conduct.

In November, Lieutenant Governor Dunn died, and in December the Governor called a special session of the Senate to elect a successor. The Warmoth candidate was Pinchback; the Customhouse party and the Democrats united on a Mr. Coupland, who is at once a State Senator and a United States deputy collector. Pinchback was elected, and the ability of Warmoth to defeat the Customhouse and the Democrats together was demonstrated. On the first of the present month (January) the regular session began, and the contest was renewed with some novel features. No quorum appeared in the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was unable to find the absent members. They were absent in a room in the Customhouse, used as the office of Mr. Kincaid, a special agent of the treasury. Fearing that the Sergeant-at-Arms might even invade this sanctuary, they next went on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, and steaming up and down the river, set the hall of the State Senate at defiance. Among the Senators thus absconding on a vessel of the United States were five Customhouse employees—Herwig, Coupland, Ingraham, O'Hara and Sypher.

But worse, if possible, remained behind. On the third day of the session it appeared that the Warmoth party had a working majority in the lower House, and a resolution was offered to elect a new Speaker in the place of Carter, a Customhouse man. A row ensued, and finally was calmed by the promise of Carter to resign. Next day, about fifteen minutes before the House met, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and some dozen of the House were arrested under the Ku-Klux act, and the marshal caused them to be taken before a United States commissioner in the Customhouse, in such way as to keep the arrested members of the Legislature away from the session. There was no necessity for this course, and it was evidently collusive. While they were thus momentarily absent, the Customhouse party and Democrats in the House, without a quorum, unseated six members friendly to Warmoth, and seated six contestants of last year, supposed to be hostile to him. But the Governor knew a trick worth two of such weak inventions. He assembled the House; a quorum and seven to spare met, unseated Carter, and elected as Speaker a friend of Warmoth, named Brewster.

On the fifth day of the session the Customhouse party, knowing that they were beaten in the lower House, assembled over a grog shop in Royal street, called "the Gem," and proclaimed themselves the regular House of Representatives of Louisiana. They had no quorum, however, and did

nothing but make speeches to incite the mob to violence, and send out pretended sergeants-at-arms, bristling with pistols, to arrest the Warmoth members and bring them in to make a quorum. On the following day the Governor applied to the courts and obtained an injunction against "the Gem" saloon assembly as disorderly and unlawful; but they declared that the injunction was illegal, and one member, of the name of Stevens, a Democrat, proposed to bring the judge before the "bar" of the House. This suggestion, from a member of an assembly held in a drinking saloon, was, perhaps, a joke.

On Tuesday, the ninth, the comedy was suddenly turned to a tragedy. Three of the pretended sergeants-at-arms, sent out from "the Gem," attacked and killed Mr. Whyland, a Republican member of the House and a friend of Warmoth. The coroner's jury found it was a willful murder, and that Carter was an accessory before the fact. The proper magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest, and he and his now rapidly decreasing crowd fled to the Customhouse.

To return to the Senate. The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to stop the Wilderness scandal, and the absconding Senators were obliged to come ashore. They fled to Mississippi, and set up their tents at Bay St. Louis, having still among them the five Customhouse employees above mentioned, two of them deputy collectors, who receive each some \$10 a day for supposed services to the United States. We may roughly estimate that the United States pays the party of five \$25 a day for staying at a hotel in Mississippi.

REFORM AND REFORMERS.

The Times is very much alarmed lest the reform measures pledged to the people by all parties in the present political contest should fail. Knowing the honest determination of Governor Warmoth and the Republicans in the Legislature to faithfully perform their promises, we are not seriously alarmed about the result; but if there should be any miscarriage of the reform programme we hope our contemporary will properly place the burden of blame.

It complains that the "prospects are clouded by a multiplicity of other subjects," and that "already there have been various schemes introduced into the two Houses, in which there is more money than in any of the reform bills." A shrewd experience enables the Times to rank as high authority on the subject of legislative jobs with money in them, and as nearly all bills, other than reform measures, have been introduced by members belonging to the Democratic-Customhouse coalition, this can be regarded only as a thrust directed at those blatant reformists of whom the Times has been for some six weeks (a remarkably long period of consistency) the especial champion and defender. We rejoice, however, that we are thus supported in our efforts to secure full satisfaction for the public, and hope this fire in the rear will be vigorously maintained.

"WE DON'T SELL RADICAL PAPERS ON THIS RAILROAD"

We are glad to learn that Colonel H. S. McComb, president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, is in the city, because it is now easy to inform him of one of the abuses on that road. Monday morning a gentleman coming into the city from a Western State, was anxious to see the New Orleans Republican, but, on asking the newsboy on the train for a copy, he was met by the abrupt reply, "We don't sell Radical papers on this train." It is quite probable that no journal in this city did more toward the late revolution of the Jackson railroad than the REPUBLICAN, and we only ask that its sale on the trains of that road shall not be subject to the whims and caprices of the party who holds the new contract of that road, whether he be an editorial attaché of the Times, or the young gentleman known as Mr. Coniff.

This is not the first time that the same disposition has been shown to exclude the circulation of the REPUBLICAN on the Jackson railroad, but we hope it will be the last, even if to accomplish that result the present contract be annulled and a new one be given to a party who once applied for it, and who would see that the public shall have an opportunity to purchase the New Orleans paper of their choice. We have submitted to this newspaper monopoly just about as long as the patience of the public can hold out, and now we ask that it be elucidated.

A "PITINER" ELUCIDATION.

Does any one of our readers know what the above means? Probably not. We never should have known but for the kindly interposition of "a well known barrister of this city," who has favored the Citizens' Guard with one. It is as follows: If it be true that two-thirds of the House of Representatives, under the constitution means, as claimed by Warmoth, and his mercenaries, that two-thirds of the members present on the question before them, is passed upon, then, admitting that in the House of Representatives there is a quorum, viz: 54 out of 107—then the two-thirds vote of 54 will be 36—hence, all that is required is, that one out of the 36 shall move the expulsion of the other 18 present, and the balance not present, viz: the 53—on the call of the votes the 36 vote "yea," and the 18 vote "nay," therefore the 36 is a two-thirds vote of the number present, and, consequently, the 18 may be present and the 53 not present are expelled, and 36 members have expelled 71 seventy-one.

By which it is seen that a "pitiner" elucidation" is something which tries to show that because two-thirds of a quorum of the House could do a very foolish thing if they had the power, it follows that they should not be vested with authority to do anything at all. This proposition is sufficiently "pitiner" (we suppose, as we don't know what the word means), but it is a failure as an elucidation.

A DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

While the Kentucky Legislature was engaged in debating whether a charter should be granted to a railroad from Covington (or rather Cincinnati) to Chattanooga, through a section of the State that now has no means of getting to any other market than Louisville, some of the old Bourbon Democrats who hate Cincinnati for its past offenses against slavery, lost their temper as they discovered that their

opposition to the road was about to fail, and they pulled out their pistols to decide the argument in the old-fashioned way. But the reasoning failed. Kentucky has taken a few lessons in modern progress, and she now refuses to let the bully perform the functions of ruler as he did of yore. The sergeant-at-arms removed the belligerents, but he did it politely, out of respect to the fashion which he had been taught to accept as the fittest test of manhood. Pistols and scurrility are not arguments in civilized communities, and as they die out the Democracy gradually weakens into the same grave.

SENATOR BARBER.

Senator Barber is the author of the concurrent resolution that passed both houses of the Legislature on Monday, requesting the Congress of the United States to pass the civil rights bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Sumner. The colored people of this State have no truer or abler representative of their race at this time than Senator Barber. Since the death of Oscar J. Dunn, it would seem as if his mantle had fallen on Mr. Barber. There is no one who approaches nearer to Dunn in his wise and good qualities than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. And in personal appearance he is not unlike the great representative of the colored race in this State who has been gathered to the tomb.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

Kentucky has at last caught up with the balance of the country, and now admits negroes to testify in her courts on an equality with white men. She swore she would never do it, but she did. The Legislature made this step in advance last Monday; but it was a tight contest, and the victory of justice was won over a stubborn minority. As a last effort one old Bourbon offered a repealing clause to this effect, that if any United States Court shall ever assume jurisdiction of an offense committed in Kentucky, then this law to be null and void, which came within three votes of being accepted.

We hope Senator Blackman will permit us to suggest that the election of Senator Harris to the United States Senate by the Legislature was a public act, of which the Governor was bound to take official notice. Consequently, there is a manifest difference between a vacancy thus created and one caused by death during the recess of the Senate. The latter may occur at any time, and might have happened to the honorable Senator himself at his home in Claiborne parish; and there was as a thrust directed at those blatant reformists of whom the Times has been for some six weeks (a remarkably long period of consistency) the especial champion and defender. We rejoice, however, that we are thus supported in our efforts to secure full satisfaction for the public, and hope this fire in the rear will be vigorously maintained.

Hon. J. P. Newsham, ex-member of Congress from the third district, writes a letter to the Feliciana Republican, severely handling the Customhouse conspirators and their handful of supporters in the Feliciana parishes. Like the late Governor Dunn, Mr. Newsham once believed in the honesty of the federal officials who sought to split the party, but late developments have taught him their baseness, and he is again squarely standing on the Republican platform, battling for the right.

We had the pleasure, last night, of meeting with Mr. James Luddington, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who is on a visit to this city. Mr. Luddington is an old resident of Wisconsin, has grown in prosperity with the advance of that great Western State, and has earned and enjoys his rank among the solid men of Milwaukee. Judge Abell is as unfortunate in one respect with his new grand jury as he was with his old. The Kerigan and Chester "assassinations" and the Whyland "homicide" have not yet been attended to. But the jury compliment the judge by thanking him for his very excellent assistance and advice, which, we suppose, answers every purpose.

There is a girl in New Haven who has been engaged to a member of every class that has been graduated at Yale since 1857. Camp Warmoth is a fortress whose flag has never yet been struck, and which has never been stormed.—Louisianian.

NOTICE.

ROOMS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF OUR STATUTES. Standing Committee on Revision of the Session of the Legislature of 1871, No. 30 Court street, New Orleans, January 30, 1872. Notice is hereby given to persons holding warrants and vouchers of the last session of the Legislature to present the same to the chairman of the committee immediately for registry, as a bill for the redemption of the genuine warrants and vouchers will be introduced into the House on or prior to the fifth day of February, 1872. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

DE WITT C. BROWN, Chairman.

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