New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 14, 1872.

A season of quiet prevails in our midst, slightly interrupted by so-called reform meetings.

At Utica, New York, eighty papers and periodicals have risen, bloomed and decayed since the town was started.

The price of car tickets at the market stalls is three cents only. We do not advise holders to part with them at these rates.

Shreveport yesterday afternoon was the warmest place in the country, the temperature being one degree above that of Key West.

Seven James Morgans, all oldest sons, in lineal descent, show a homestead title, direct from the Indians, in Connecticut. Good enough, Morgan.

An old lady is inclined to think that a compass would be the best sewing machine, because she heard it had a needle with thirty-two points.

The freight business on the Arkansas branch of the Iron Mountain railroad is constantly increasing. Large quantities of pine lumber are forwarded over this route to St. Louis.

One Jean Hosmer is giving costume lectures in Iowa. She pretends to be a niece of Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, and wants to make money enough to defray the expenses of her uncle's defense.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad shops, at Louisville, Kentucky, employ in the foundry forty men, who use eight tons of metal, turning out thirteen car wheels and other castings daily.

Charles Reade subscribes for six American journals, which he says far exceed the English papers in point of news. He keeps them on file, and occasionally finds a plot in one of them for a novel.

The Postmaster General has established a postoffice at Lafourche Crossing, Louisiana, and appointed Mr. E. E. Williams, of that place, postmaster. So we are informed by Postmaster Lowell, of this city.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., on the premises, corner of Columbus and Galvez streets, Third District, the contents of a grocery store and all the furniture and movable effects therein contained.

Laura A. Berry, of Davenport, Iowa, is the first woman who, as a notary public, "swore" a man in Iowa. A local paper wishes it to be understood that she is not the first woman who has "swore" at a man in that State, or caused a man to swear.

A lady school teacher in Wisconsin, whose school house stands a few feet from the railroad track, allows the school a five minutes' recess every time a train of cars passes the door. She evidently wishes to reduce the number of her scholars.

The Boston *Advertiser*, which commits itself to an opinion with painful caution, feels called upon to declare that "Senator Trumbull has made up his mind to go with that large body of Republicans who are sick of corruption, and are resolved to prevent the renomination of Grant."

An aristocratic lady, after anxious inquiry as to what would remove paint from her window glass, was told that "elbow grease" was the best thing known, where, upon she naively exclaimed: "Oh! I'm so glad that I have found out! I wonder if they keep it at the apothecary's."

Mr. Lincoln used to tell a story of a boy who was ordered by his father to scare a stray urchin off the premises. He departed on his mission with "turkey-gobbler" strut, and shortly returned with a discolored optic, bleeding nose and demoralized, and told his father the "darn'd boy didn't scare worth a cent."

In Sweden the decrease of drunkenness during the last six years is one of the most remarkable features in the great improvement of the general, moral and social bearing and character of the people. This improvement is attributed in a large measure to the substitution of Friday for Saturday as a pay day.

In the Chicago postoffice the other day there was found in the mails a newspaper containing $110, which the simple-minded sender was trying to forward to England under a two-cent stamp. The name of the party mailing the paper could not be ascertained, and the valuable package went to the dead letter office.

Acting Governor Pinchback was yesterday considering what action to take in reference to apprehended disturbances in Grant parish. It is not improbable a call will be made on General Emory for a sufficient number of United States troops to repress hostile demonstrations as well as prevent actual hostilities.

One of the effects of the severe and sudden cold weather was the freezing of both hands of an infant in Scotia, New York. The child was left asleep in its cradle during the night, and in the morning it was found that both its hands were frozen to the wrist. The child made no outcry during the night and the numbness probably came over it so gradually that it was unconscious of pain. The little unfortunate has since died.

Mr. Conkling's ill-breeding, says the outspoken Springfield *Republican*, is without excuse. It was not born in him, nor thrust upon him by unfavorable circumstances; he has achieved it for himself, and more shame to him. Senator Edmunds, on the contrary, has some excuse, although he is "one of the most narrow-minded, servile, and yet malignant men now in public life in this country," because, among other things, his speech against Mr. Schurz, last week, was simply "blackening character by insinuation."

There is a strong movement on foot in the third congressional district to put forward Hon. Thomas H. Noland, the present Senator from Plaquemines, as the Republican candidate for Congress. Of course the question of his candidacy would be submitted to the decision of a convention, which would, at the same time, consider the claims of the prominent gentlemen who have been spoken of for the same position. It may be said, however, that Mr. Noland would capably and efficiently discharge any position he might be called on to fill.

OLD PARTY LINES.

It has all along been a theory with us, that the present political excitement is more the agitation of politicians than a stir among the masses. It has never been an easy thing to efface party lines. Nor is it surprising, in view of the fact, that ambitious aspirants for office are ever on the *qui vive* to devise some scheme by which they may reach place and power. They are indifferent to the means employed, so they suffice for the end in view. But as nearly every imaginable pretext has been used to achieve their ambition, it behooves them now to employ a novelty.

And so they have. This new device is the destruction of party lines. A political panacea has been discovered which cures all the ills of government, on the simple principle of putting out present incumbents and filling the State and municipal offices with new aspirants.

But as the abstract and naked proposition would certainly alarm the masses of the Republican party, if not a large majority of the Democratic party, the duplicity of the movement is hid under the pretext of reform in the abuses of government. Under this ample cloak, all of the old party hacks, who since the war have sustained defeat after defeat in their eager scramble for office, are arrayed in glittering reform panoply, and have come forth as valiantly as knights templar in the crusade for power. Even the Democratic champions, who have held their party fealty as scarcely less sacred than their religion, have, under the impulse of a grand infusion of patriotism, sunk their distinctive political characteristics, and even confess a willingness to become the political Luthers of the new reformation.

The Republican party has also its representatives among them. They are men who have been found unwise and incompetent as leaders, and have been pushed aside by the talent and address of their rivals. The "vine and fig trees" of office no longer cast a shade for them. The future in the Republican party is hopeless of office, bankrupt of position. Therefore, in sadness and contrition of heart, they have become reformers on the plan of effacing all party lines.

Just as revolutions sometimes throw to the surface of society the lees and refuse matter that befoul its moral sewers, they hope to be cast up by the agitation of political elements. It is their only chance of distinction.

But what reason has been offered for this condition of things? Admit that there are abuses that need to be corrected. Is not an organized party better able to cure these errors than any combination of individuals, solely united by the hope of office.

The breaking down of party lines and the establishment of a reform party was never thought of until the Democratic organization was shown to be unable to cope with the Republican party. It was not reform doctrines that were preached by Democratic orators two years ago, but their old creed and long established principles. Unable to obtain office as Democratic candidates, these men throw up their hands and say: "Well, let us efface our party lines, and all go in together. You Republicans have introduced abuses into politics, and we Democrats are going to turn reformers and correct them."

This is the practical effect of what they say. As Democrats they can not beat us; but as reformers they can quiet Republican opposition, and effect their purpose by a snare and a delusion.

To this condition of things the Republican party can have but one position. It is not opposition to the reform movement, but opposition to the Democratic elements that are seeking it as a disguise to further a Democratic control of the State. The Republican party is in favor of reforming every abuse; but it wants to do it in its party, and as a Republican measure. The Republicans claim to have first recognized the necessity of it. The Governor himself took the initial step in it; his friends in the Legislature indorsed it, and those who opposed it are the very men who are now the fiercest reformers in the Democratic coalition.

Let us push forward reform; but let us do it as Republicans and as a Republican measure.

THE KEY-NOTE.

The organ of the ambitious rich men of this city, who, under the banner of reform, are endeavoring to regain what they lost by plunging the State into rebellion in 1861, on Tuesday struck the key-note to their present political movement. In order to make it palatable to the people, without distinction of color or previous condition, the new political movement they now wish to inaugurate, with a view of restoring the State governors into their hands, is falsely styled a reform movement. It is well known that the rich men of this State ruled its politics, made its laws, and elected its government for years prior to its attempted secession from the American Union. And all this was done in the name of Democracy, when there was in reality nothing Democratic in it. The war for slavery was the rich man's fight for the right to own negroes and wield the powers of government, as well as enjoy its emoluments; and the poor men of the State were compelled to fight the battles of the rich. It is true they had the barren satisfaction of doing this in the name of Democracy, but there was nothing Democratic in it. It was simply a violent movement in the interest of rich men. And the present movement, made in the name of reform instead of Democracy, is simply one to reinstate this class of men in political power.

In a short paragraph addressed to the young men of Louisiana, the key-note to this new reform movement is unwittingly given:

The young men of Louisiana should spare no pains in their efforts to break down the present corrupt State government. We have thousands of educated young men in this State capable of filling clerkships, the State and city offices, who are out of employment, or are obliged to subsist on half wages, on account of those offices being principally at the disposal of H. C. Warmoth, who deals them out at his pleasure. Let the young men unite and help break down this State despotism, and they will see better times and brighter prospects as soon as the spell is broken.

In order to mislead the young men of our State, and induce them to join the very disinterested reformers who are now anxious to be encumbered with the cares of State, a faint inducement is held out to them. They are told we have thousands of educated young men in this State capable of filling clerkships and State and city offices, who are out of employment, or are obliged to subsist on half wages, on account of those offices being principally at the disposal of H. C. Warmoth, who deals them out at his pleasure. Now, here is an inducement—although we confess it should be a very poor one to every sensible and industriously inclined young man—for the young men of our State to enter the ranks of the pure and disinterested—so far as personal interest is concerned—reform party. The false hope of a lucrative political position is held out to "thousands of educated young men in this State" in order to get them to array themselves against Governor Warmoth and help to elect some one of the self-styled reformers Governor. These very honest reformers assume that the present State government is very corrupt, and hold Governor Warmoth responsible for all the corruption that has really polluted and despoiled the State since 1861; and they virtually accuse him of keeping the aforesaid "thousands of educated young men" from highly remunerative public positions. Now this is transparent humbuggery. It is impossible for Governor Warmoth, or whoever may succeed him as Governor, to give the "thousands of educated young men" lucrative public positions. And it is certainly a heinous fraud, not only upon individuals, but upon the State, to thus lure young men from the paths of honest industry into the most contaminating influences that surround and degrade politics of the present day. It is really humiliating to the character of our people to have to allude to the dissemblings, tergiversations and violent conduct of men who, assuming the garb of reform, are endeavoring to clutch "the rod of empire." These men are fully aware that Governor Warmoth is in no way responsible for the many plundering acts that have robbed this State, commencing with the act of secession in the spring of 1861. The misfortunes of our people may be truly said to have commenced there. Their expressed will was then disregarded, and the State was attempted to be stolen out of the Union; and matters ever since have not gone to please some of the men who perpetrated this great public wrong, nor those who were in sympathy with them. The "Reformers" are well aware of this, and of the further fact that the political enemies of Governor Warmoth have utterly failed to furnish the evidence that he is guilty of the charges of corruption so freely made against him for political purposes.

PUTTING IN THE APPLAUSE.

Appended to the report of the speech which Mr. Fenner delivered before the Eleventh Ward Reform Club is a note which states that the speaker was frequently applauded. This reminds us of the man who wrote a book and put all the punctuation marks at the end, for the purpose, as he said, of allowing the reader to punctuate the matter to suit his own taste. Availing ourselves of this privilege, in the present instance, we elect to put in "long and loud applause" in Mr. Fenner's speech at that point where he tells his hearers what the colored people of the State have learned during the last four years:

The colored people, he said, now understood that they had been the dupes of the hordes who had led them; they had found how utterly they had been deceived and swindled; this, he said, is the knowledge that the colored people have acquired. [Long and loud applause.]

We take exceptions to the speech, but accept the applause, for the statement is not correct, but the cheers with which it was greeted were really genuine and heartfelt. And now for the argument.

The colored people do not understand that they have been duped; they do not feel that they have been deceived and swindled; they are not informed that they have been victimized by the Republican party at all. Why should they? They were told that their political equality would be maintained; that their rights as citizens would be enforced by the enactment of laws that would place them upon a political footing with every other class; that they would be elected to office by their own votes, and that in every particular all the barriers that oppressed them more than any other class would be removed as much as just and equal laws could do that service for them. They were still further told that by the passage of proper laws their social and political condition would be bettered in every way; that their children would be educated; their persons made secure from violence by virtue of their own presence on the grand and petit juries and as officers of the peace; their acquirement of property made easy, and the desire to do this thing promoted, and that ultimately their friendship would be courted by the very men who so bitterly opposed their elevation as citizens. These promises were made by the hordes that have led the colored people, as Mr. Fenner says, and they have all been faithfully fulfilled. Does Mr. Fenner, or those who applauded him deny any single one of these assertions? If he nor they feel disposed to dispute with us, are they prepared to admit that they uttered and applauded what was a wicked untruth? We make the point deliberately, and we propose to prove it very directly by citing Mr. Fenner as a witness against himself. He says the policy which he advocates to-day, and which is simply the practice of the "hordes" he alluded to, he proposed in the Legislature of 1866, but which met with such a chilling reception that it was not entertained for a second. He says still further that he almost despaired until within a few weeks past that his policy, which we again insist is merely the practice of the Republicans, would ever be accepted by the insane people of New Orleans. He directly charges his friends with insanity, because he says that no sane man on the street will to-day dispute the propriety of admitting the negroes to that perfect equality which they rejected two months ago. Have we not made out our case against Mr. Fenner, and proved it up by himself? As to the applause, that was genuine, because it was the cropping out of that old spirit which rejected Mr. Fenner's suggestion in 1866, and put its ice on his hopes for many years. The world will move, however.

BLOWING WITH OUR BELLOWS.

Mr. Fenner ought to have remembered, when he was encouraging the reformers of the eleventh ward by pointing them to the glorious example of the Republicans, that there is a great difference between succeeding with genuine political principles of reform and succeeding with principles borrowed from another party. All that he said in our favor was true to the letter, that as Republicans we have succeeded in forcing the American people to accept of our principles, and that, too, in the face of the most extraordinary opposition, abuse and personal discomfort. After admitting this much, would it not have been honester if he had proposed to join with us, instead of trying to mislead his friends into the belief that they could take our principles and succeed with them in securing the power to enforce or abuse them? As he accepts of the Republican platform, why not become a Republican at once, instead of dressing himself up in a new name?

His mistake is this, that the believers in the principles which he now indorses will prefer to adhere to the original advocates of these ideas rather than run the risk of falling into error and mishap by trusting to the leadership of new converts to these old-fashioned doctrines. When Leeds invents a piece of machinery and offers it as cheap as any other foundryman, who will patronize an upstart in the business? The public know Leeds, and trust in his good faith because he has established it by his works. The Republicans know Governor Warmoth and their other leaders, and they do not intend to desert him and other well tried Republicans to follow after the reformers merely because the latter promise what the former has constantly practiced since he had the opportunity to prove his assertions by his deeds. Messrs. Fenner & Co. admit that they have been in error, and that they have persisted in following the trail of the serpent even in the light of day and against the entreaties and protests of the Republicans. They still further admit that their conversion is only six weeks old. What security do they offer that they are in earnest, or that they understand their newly discovered faith, that we should desert those who have been tried to trust ourselves into their keeping? If they are as honest as they pretend to be would they not coalesce with the authors of their ideas, rather than seek to appropriate these ideas to their own benefit?

Mr. Fenner is blowing with our bellows, and this is an unsafe attempt, for he might have known that the bellows would be reclaimed, and that this would put out his fires. If he wants to run a reform party he must invent some principle, as the Republicans did, that will take with the people, and be founded upon the truth and upon the consciences of its apostles. He can not be a reformer of eminence at the expense of a party already in existence and jealous of its rights.

WHICH IS WHICH?

After calling attention to the fact that the colored people of the United States design to hold a national convention in New Orleans at an early date, the Memphis *Appeal* proceeds to advise the delegates what they had better do when they meet in their convention. And to make its advice all the more palatable and acceptable, the *Appeal* puts on the air of an old time overseer and preludes its suggestions with a volley of abuse such as the overseer was wont to deliver before he proceeded to apply the lash. The *Appeal* says to the negroes that, although they are not possessed of the necessary sense to hold a convention or decide upon a political opinion, they must, nevertheless, be very careful what they do when they attempt to hold conventions and declare their intentions. It says, further, that they are so interlocked behind a shield of prejudices that it is useless to counsel with them as a sensible Democrat would like to do, yet it proceeds to advise them that they have elected bad men and assisted in the vilest sort of tyranny toward their best friends and toward themselves by piling up taxation and robbing unresisting communities. The negro ought to "roost lower," says this Democratic oracle, and he will have to do so, because the people beyond the Ohio are surfeited with his savagery and ignorance. He has created "small hells" in the South, and bankrupted States, cities and parishes by his villainous knavery. And much more of the same sort, all of which is but a preamble to the charge, which is that no negro must presume to aspire to the office that is now filled by Mr. Colfax. This is very aggravating just at this time to our Louisiana Democracy, who are using very different language. Mr. Ogden does not allude to savages and Hottentots when he writes an address to the people of Louisiana, but, on the contrary, he accepts of all men as capable of aspiring to office and of being admitted to every political right with himself. The convention which the *Appeal* alludes to will probably appoint a committee of inquiry to find out and report to it which is the genuine organ of the Democracy, the Memphis *Appeal* or Mr. H. D. Ogden, and we shall wait for the result with considerable interest.

REFORMERS WITH REPUBLICAN IDEAS.

Preachers tell us that the facts which mankind usually accept as accidents are often direct providential interferences, and they illustrate this proposition by repeating instances that clearly demonstrate the correctness of their suggestion. We have neither the time nor the disposition to argue this point at present, our position being merely to say that the theory of the preachers received a very apt illustration at the meeting of the reformers in the eleventh ward, on Friday night, where, owing to the absence of the regularly appointed orators of the occasion, Mr. C. E. Fenner accidently became the speaker of the movement. He improved the opportunity to the great advantage of the parties who were present, for laying aside all Democratic clap-trap, Mr. Fenner made just such a sensible talk, in most respects, as even a Republican might have listened to without regret. The speaker appealed to his hearers to forego their prejudices and to harness themselves to the principles which have become the only ones that can succeed before the American people. All men, regardless of race, color or condition must be accepted as politically entitled to the same rights, and the party or man that refuses to embrace and tolerate the idea must fail to be of service to himself or to the community. He had attempted to embody this principle into a law when he was in the Legislature in 1866, but his Democratic friends would not entertain it for a second, and he had almost despaired of ever seeing his Southern friends liberalized to such a degree as to recognize its justice and necessity. But recent events had altered his opinions, and now there are but few sane men to be met with on the streets who would dispute with him as to its correctness. And much more of the same sort of sound sense was uttered, which, we presume, will be heard repeated at length in the wigwams, since it has become popular to say such things.

One thing Mr. Fenner neglected to tell his auditors which ought to have been told was this, that these sayings of his were to be found in the REPUBLICAN every day, and were the true and genuine principles of the Republican party of Louisiana. Perhaps it was not desirable to proclaim this fact in a reform meeting, as it might have induced the members of the club to depart at once and join the Republican party. What Mr. Fenner said was applauded and accepted, however, which leads us to hope that both the orator and his disciples are drifting in such a direction as will surely land them in the ranks of the party that holds possession of the principles which they are enjoying at present under the name of reformers.

A DEAD FAILURE.

For a month past circulars headed with the original motto, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and calling upon our downtrodden people in the most pathetic terms to overturn certain unnamed despots, and arm and organize to defend certain indefinite rights, that vandals (which they ought not to do it) were wresting from "our people," have been industriously circulated for signatures. How many gentlemen patriotically engaged in this business, and how many salaried canvassers participated in the great undertaking, which was born of the Fifty-one, we have no means of knowing; but of the results of their industry (and they have been industrious) we can fairly judge. Backed by the *Times*, and the most extraordinary vehemence and erratic displays of genius in the *Picayune*, they succeeded in organizing only four poor little ward clubs. And this is called "a great uprising of the people." If these be "the people," then are we happy in the assurance that an immense majority of the citizens of New Orleans—more than we had even hoped for—have found a political haven in the progressive Republican party.

It was a noticeable feature of this late movement, that while in their papers, speeches and resolutions a strict avoidance of politicians was urged, that at every stage of their proceedings, from the appointment of the Fifty-one, through the preliminary State and ward organizations to the selection of the provisional committee, "regular old party hacks" have been either the open or secret manipulators. Candidates for nearly every mentionable office, and political wire-workers of all shades and degrees are prominent in each call and on every delegation, and are loudest in denouncing respectable citizens as "politicians." In this hypocrisy we find a sufficient cause for the failure. The thinking masses—and the masses do think for themselves—could not be taken in by any such flimsy pretenses, and refused to respond to the "call" so persistently thrust upon them. We hope this experience will prove a lesson to the demagogues who have shown a disposition to stir up popular commotion for personal advancement solely.

The *Times and Chronicle*, of Cincinnati, does not make as nice a point upon Charles Schurz as it might have done if it had not intended to spoil the job. It says that Schurz is not justifiable in complaining that he was not put upon the committee to investigate the sale of arms to Remington, any more than Tweed would be in complaining about his being left off the committee selected to investigate the Tammany frauds. We submit that this is a doubtful compliment to the very parties in whose interests it was written. It admits the existence of the very wickedness which Schurz has denounced. Besides, it is not applicable. Tweed did not demand that a committee should be appointed to investigate the Tammany frauds. Tweed did not discover and denounce the frauds in which he was the principal scamp. Schurz did demand the committee of investigation, and did discover and denounce the illegal sale of arms to French agents. Where is the comparison between these two men that one should be kept off a committee because the other was? The President is about as stupidly defended in Cincinnati as he is in New Orleans.

The death rate has been made a matter of statistical calculation. In Europe the mortality varies from one in forty-six to one in thirty-two. England is the lowest, and France the highest, or rather one out of every forty-six die in England, while in France the grim monster takes off one out of every thirty-two of the population. The other States range between these rates. On our side of the Atlantic the rate varies according to locality from one in sixty to one in one hundred and twenty. The New England States present the greatest mortality, and the Northwestern States the smallest. The Southern States are not set down as much better than the New England States, and the Gulf States are equally subject to the visits of the desolator as the Yankee land, the rate being one out of every sixty. The Pacific States are next to the Northwest, being one out of every one hundred and ten. These facts will enable the public to determine where the best place to die is to be found.

The *Times* has been instructed by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. It now very positively asserts that there can be no such thing as social equality, and yet its readers will remember that it has constantly slandered the REPUBLICAN by denominating it as the organ of a party that intended to debauch the State with that social equality which it now declares to be an impossibility. If the editor of the *Times* had interviewed Mr. Pinchback three or four years ago it might have learned its lesson earlier in life, and the REPUBLICAN might have been saved from some very slanderous charges. Upon the recantation of the *Times*, a lawyer of barratrous practices might stir us up to prosecute it for having libelled us in a very malignant fashion.

George Francis Train has a son and heir. His answer to a dispatch announcing the event is characteristic. It reads: "Young America forever! Omaha's future guaranteed. Good Presidential point."

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Plantation, shipping and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Order box No. 30, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange. Postoffice, glass box No. 558. ja21 6m

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DEVADE street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. de22 1y*

HORSES—MULES.—THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the public that he has perfected arrangements with Western buyers that will enable him to keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of horses and mules to suit the country and city demand, which he can sell as low as any other dealer, and guarantees all stock sold as represented.

JAMES RAGAN,

Stonewall Sale Stables, 134 Baronne street.

de20 1y

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment

94.....Camp Street.....

We have purchased from George Bruce, York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senoir, agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS,

with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first class

GORDON PRESSES

of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for their and superior execution of work. We employ only ful workmen, who will at all times be properly formed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to the partment of our Establishment, as we have to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE

PRESSES, ETC.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,

FANCY SHOW CARDS

RAILROAD WORK

LAWYERS BRIEFS

BOOK WORK,

STEAMBOAT WORK,

BUSINESS CARDS,

PROGRAMMES

BALL

and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

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 Steamboat Printing, and have

NEW FONTS OF BEATIFUL TYPE

FOR

COLORED BILLS

AS WELL AS SOME OF THE

FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS

AND OF EVERY SIZE

Our Facilities for Printing

BLANK WORK,

are unequaled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER

Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES,

In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING to be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.