

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 29, 1872.

The Supreme Court has adjourned until April 8, when decisions will be rendered.

The ground was frozen three and a half feet deep in Lowell, Massachusetts, last week.

"Caste" will be produced to-night at the St. Charles Theatre, being repeated by request.

It was as warm yesterday afternoon at Vicksburg as at Key West, and warmer than at New Orleans.

A new style of house shoe is a sort of high slipper of the color of the dress, buttoned on one side with six small buttons.

A new postoffice has been established in Morehouse parish, called De Gallion, and S. Bozman has been appointed postmaster.

If the name of that distinguished Senator is printed correctly, it will be Charles Sumner, without an A. or H. for the middle initial.

The name of the Chicago Republican has been changed to the Inter-Ocean, under which title it will be published by Mr. J. Y. Seaman, the present proprietor.

The St. Louis Democrat has been enlarged to the size of the Republican. It will be published hereafter by the St. Louis Democrat Company, with a capital \$500,000.

We publish in another part of this morning's REPUBLICAN a special dispatch from New York to the St. Louis Democrat, in reference to Catholic missionaries to the colored people.

Hon. W. T. Clark, member of Congress from the third district of Texas, passed through this city on Wednesday, en route for Galveston. He will probably be absent from Washington about twenty days.

A Washington special to the St. Louis Times says "a story has gone out that Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, has made a proposition for a compromise between himself and the President. This is not true."

A woman raised to the third power of widowhood has the photographs of her three departed lords in a group, with a vignette of herself in the centre, and underneath is the inscription, "The Lord will provide."

Count Von Beust said, the other day, to a Hungarian journalist: "People believe that I have amassed riches while I was chancellor of the Austrian empire. The truth is, I am to-day poorer than when I came to Vienna."

Mr. Louis Grunwald, No. 129 Canal street, has just published a new piece of sheet music, entitled "The Lover and the Bird," mazurka, arranged by Auguste Davis, and dedicated to her scholar, Miss Kate Boulware.

The late George Peabody, the London banker, once sawed a cord of wood in Concord, New Hampshire, to pay for a night's lodging at the tavern. That was a practical lecture to young men who fail to pay their board bills because they are out of business.

A kind-hearted, but illiterate, livery stable keeper, who could not bear to see a horse ill-treated, used to say, with perfect sincerity, and as he believed, with accuracy: "My hostility to them as abuses horses was born unto me, and comes as natural as breathin'."

On Wednesday night of last week Peace, one of the actors in the Vienna tragedy, was taken from the Vernon jail, and has disappeared. There seems to be no doubt that Judge Lynch tried, convicted and sentenced him. His body was found about a mile and a half from Vernon, hanging by the neck and feet.

John Vanderwerker, a young man who went from Troy, New York, to the diamond fields of Africa, has returned with several fine specimens. He sold an eighty-two-carat stone for \$10,000, and an eighty-three-carat for \$10,000. He and two partners are now working thirty negroes in the beds of the diamond rivers.

The latest achievement in sewing machines is the successful introduction of what is known as the "carpet sewer." It is an "automaton," and arranged to run along the room and sew the breadths of carpets together as it is propelled by the operator, who, at the same time, does the sewing with an ease which is really astonishing.

A farmer, who was sympathizing with his neighbor Jones on the death of his son, said: "You should remember, Mr. Jones, there is no loss without some gain. John, you remember, was always a monstrous eater." "I know he was," responded the bereaved parent; "but to think he was laid up with the rheumatism all the winter and died just in laying time is pretty tough, neighbor."

A fortunate man is Ferdinand Flory, of No. 325 Rampart street, who bought for twenty-five cents a quarter combination ticket, Nos. 17, 39, 60, class 74, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of \$1000. This lucky purchase was made at the office of J. Y. Dyar, No. 117 Common street, and perhaps other individuals may go there and do likewise. A quarter of \$300 these times is a big pile of money.

A Dolly Varden dress is thus described for the benefit of ignorant people: "A Dolly Varden is a moine antique dress pattern, and it is made of some material, and is cut bias at the top and bottom and trimmed with honiton polonaises and tube roses, with a peplum running two chains and three links to the southwest from the starting point, around the skirts of civilization and pinned together with a self-acting safety pin. The figures are so large that it takes eight dress patterns to show them off to advantage."

When Senator Wilson was in New Hampshire, just before the election, he addressed the Republicans of Strafford. As he and George C. Peavey were riding from Dover to Strafford the sleighing was poor and they were obliged to go out of the brook to keep on the snow. In crossing a brook the ice broke through on Mr. Peavey's side and he was thrown out into the water. He went under, but his head, but came up unhurt, and he had a good laugh over it. Mr. Wilson said he should tell the incident to John L. Swift that he might add it to his lecture upon "Incidents of the American Stamp."

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

When Governor Warmoth left here, he had made up his mind he had no business in Washington, and therefore signified his intention not to go there unless called upon to do so.

The heavy stake Louisiana has in the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad rendered it advisable to have the State properly represented at the meeting of the stockholders convened in New York about the middle of this month; and as Governor Warmoth had shown himself to be the friend and able advocate of internal improvements of all kinds, and more particularly of a thorough system of railroads in our State, connecting it closely with other States of the Union, he was entitled to the honor of representing Louisiana's interest at the railroad meeting in question.

We have reason to believe the Governor regards the completion of this road into Texas and its connection with the Southern Pacific railroad as of vast importance to this city and State, and, therefore, felt more than an ordinary interest in a meeting of the stockholders, called to push forward the work. This interest in a great public work and a desire for a little relief from the confinement of the arduous duties of his office had imposed on him, no doubt induced the Governor to go to New York at a season of the year when the prospect for pleasure is not the most cheerful. He was willing to face the fierce March winds of New York, and even the slush of ice and snow in the streets of our country's great emporium at this season of the year, if in doing so he could continue to be of service to the Pelican State; but not relishing the idea of going to Washington in search of only pleasure he determined to give the nation's political Mecca the go-by, unless something occurred to specially invite him there. The Governor had been to Washington and seen it in a ferment. He knew it was not exactly the place for repose, especially on the eve of a Presidential campaign. He also likely had a fellow-feeling for Grant, and was not disposed to put in an appearance that would render the President's situation still more trying, perplexing and provoking. The Governor has felt the perplexities of official position, and a fellow-feeling would naturally make him wondrous wise. This accounts for his determination, before leaving home, not to go to Washington if it he could avoid it. He did not want to add to the troubles that were centering in and around the White House—troubles that had their origin in Louisiana, and should have been settled here.

Fearing this way, Governor Warmoth was quietly attending to the railroad interest in New York, when, according to good authority, President Grant sent for Senator West, and requested him to invite Louisiana's worthy Governor to visit Washington and call upon the President at the executive mansion. To refuse the invitation of the President, extended through no less a personage than a United States Senator, would have been regarded as a slight to the nation's chief officer; and as Governor Warmoth is too much of a gentleman and a diplomat to be guilty of such a breach of civility he did not hesitate, even at the expense of his inclination not to visit Washington, to accept the President's invitation. He accompanied Senator West to Washington, and in company with that gentleman visited the President. The meeting between these distinguished individuals is represented as having been cordial but diplomatic. All expressed a desire for the unity of the Republican party in the coming elections, and believed there was no real necessity for divisions and dissensions, if all were disposed to concede something to the views and wishes of opponents.

It is said, "the President suggested that perhaps matters could be arranged in Louisiana by merging the State committees," and that Governor Warmoth replied "that being a Republican he was willing to do anything right and reasonable that would secure the success of Republican principles and of the party he represents in Louisiana." The conference was of a most friendly character throughout, and in reply to Governor Warmoth's declarations that he required no aid, either from the national government at Washington or its adherents at New Orleans; that the Republican party in Louisiana was practically united and in a majority throughout the State; and that it could only be beaten by the aid of the executive," the President is reported to have assured the Governor that his desire now, as heretofore, is the good of the country and the success of the National Republican party.

We will repeat, in conclusion, the remark Governor Warmoth is reported to have made to the President, "that the President alone could defeat the success of Republicanism in Louisiana, notwithstanding they are in the majority." The President is reported to have submitted the proposition made by him to Governor Warmoth (in regard to merging the two committees, to Messrs. Kellogg, Sheldon, Casey, etc.), and they refused to act in the matter unless the proposition came direct from Governor Warmoth. This refusal places the matter just where it stood before it was submitted to the President, and it remains for him to see who are the obstacles in the way of the complete unity of the Republican party in Louisiana.

A LITTLE PRIVATE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Jones, who is indorsed by the Times as the ablest and most sagacious Democratic leader in New Orleans, substantiates his claim to this distinguished epithet by asserting that the colored people got all their rights when they were allowed to vote, to be elected to public position, and to hold office. Does Mr. Jones consider that this fills the measure of his own rights? We leave out of the discussion all question of privilege, and desire to narrow this able and sagacious Democrat down to the mere discussion of rights. And more than this, we ask to have Mr. Jones for the respondent in the case, and not a dozen or two fools, who can not understand a principle nor discuss it when they do.

To begin, then, does Mr. Jones consider

that a man's rights in Louisiana are limited to the simple formula of voting, being elected and holding office? Would he be satisfied with this limitation, and if he would not, will he complain if others are not? He certainly does not pretend that he has any greater rights than another citizen, and if he does not claim this for himself, will he allow others to claim it for themselves?

Having narrowed the controversy down to this simple inquiry, and selected the wisest and most sagacious Democrat for an interview, we propose to run the argument in a very simple groove, if we can manage to hold Mr. Jones to the track. All men are liable to thirst, hunger, curiosity, enmity and dissipation in the same degree. All have the same ambition to acquire knowledge. It is more pleasing to see a citizen striving to be wise than to see him aspiring to office, or even to holding one. These affirmatives being admitted, there are others of a different order that are equally admissible, under our view of the case. Hotels, saloons, theaters, billiard rooms and whisky shops are a part of the machinery of government; for they are licensed and regulated by the State in the interest of every citizen. They are protected by a sort of monopoly, and the return which they make is that every citizen shall be treated with equal fairness by them. Mr. Jones has rights in the hotels, saloons, theaters and other licensed places which he can not be deprived of wantonly and continuously, or even negligently and singly, without being entitled to his remedy in damages. These rights are absolute and it does destroy their existence to say that no gentleman would pursue them. That is a question of privilege, as it is to pursue a man for slander.

Then, again, there is the higher right which Mr. Jones has—to have his children educated at the public schools. This is a duty, besides being a right, in those who have not the privilege that Mr. Jones has of sending his children to a private school. Now, Mr. Jones would insist upon his right to send his children to the best public school in his district, if he was so poor that he had to depend upon the liberality of the State for the education of his family. Does the law make a distinction in favor of Mr. Jones and his Democratic friends in this particular, and if it does, is the law just as it should be? Suppose the State was imperiled, would it then discriminate in the same way, and take Mr. Jones first and the colored neighbor last?

It is about time to draw this controversy to a close just now, for we have silenced the wise and sagacious leader; but behind him we hear the awful clatter of a thousand fools who say that this is social equality, miscegenation, white degradation, and miserable Radical poison. We can not talk sense into a multitude of madmen, but we can drive it into a sensible man when he will consent to go off into a private place and talk reason. The negroes have not got all their rights.

THE RULE OF GRATITUDE.

When Mr. McGlin insists that the Irish shall support the Democratic ticket because the Democracy defended the naturalization laws twenty-five years ago, he merges the matter of government into one of gratitude. There is no question of this sort before the country. No party that we know of proposes to interfere with the contrary, all parties are friendly to the naturalization laws, and every American community is striving with the other which shall secure the greatest number of these new citizens as settlers in their midst. These strangers are not interested in what occurred twenty-five years ago, except to remember that the people of this country refused to tolerate any policy that excluded the emigrant from all the benefits of our free institutions. The Democracy can not succeed to-day by pleading the duty that it performed a quarter of a century ago, but it must win or fail by virtue of what it proposes to do to-day and to-morrow. It can not claim the credit that properly belongs to another generation, for the Democrats are not now what they were then. They are like the prodigal son who has wasted and abused his inheritance, for the patriotism which directed them in 1845 has been dissipated in a mad attempt to overthrow the very government which then they were engaged in defending, and from being the advocates of liberty to all men they are now the enemies of an entire race whose only crime is their color. They are become genuine Know Nothings in principle, for as the latter made a man's place of birth the basis of his political disfranchisement, so the former now demand that color shall determine the rights of their fellow-beings.

If Mr. McGlin will insist that the Democracy are entitled to the Irish vote by virtue of the service it performed in their behalf twenty-five years ago, then, upon the same principle, we insist that the colored people are bound to vote the Republican ticket by virtue of the immensely superior service which the Republican party performed in behalf of the colored people four years ago. And Mr. McGlin can have nothing to say.

NARROWED DOWN TO TWO PARTIES.

The Times figures it out that there is little practical difference between a modern Democrat and a Reformer. We can concede this fact. It is easily accounted for. With both reform means a new deal and a redistribution of the public offices. The control of public patronage has always been the objective point of the Democracy, and the Reformers would never have left them if they had continued successful. There is in fact so little difference between the two parties that we fully expect there will be a reunion. Such of those who have joined the reform movement will naturally gravitate back to the old fold as soon as they discover that success for the new movement is impossible. The sincere Reformers will probably come squarely over to the Republican party, where we hope they will be received into full membership and given a fair degree of influence. That there will be practically but two parties in the next campaign,

With the Republican party united and reinforced by accessions from the ranks of the Reformers they will carry the State by an increased majority.

ONE OF OUR MEMBERS.

The following choice sample of parliamentary style comes to us all the way from Washington. We are a little ashamed of our member from the first district, but the Democrats told us not to elect him. We grow wiser with age and promise reform.

COME UP AND CONTRAST.

We have seen a letter from Washington which contains a little revelation concerning Representative Sypher. After Casey, Packard & Co. had got one Chandler to "recognize" their ring as the regular State committee, they brought their heavy treasury and postoffice guns to bear upon the member from the first district. The result was that he endeavored to induce the "recognize" of the congressional investigating committee, which was recently here, to induce a similar letter to that of Chandler's to Marshal Packard; but the said secretary, having visited Louisiana and learned the true situation of affairs, promptly declined.

Is this true, Mr. Sypher? If not, let us hear from you. And remember what the old lady says:

"He that acts unbecomingly to himself, and the new reformer and the dream of power. May draw the sword, get a reputation, and speak louder than I!"

—Republican, March 19.

The above article, "Come up and Contrast," appeared in the editorial columns of the New Orleans Republican of the nineteenth instant.

To the demand, "let us hear from you if not true," I reply that the writer of the above article is an ass, and the author of the letter from Washington, upon which the article is founded, is a liar.

J. H. SPYHER.

Washington, March 23, 1872.

When Mr. E. Booth walked out of the grand jury room, where he was a very trusted officer, he made a misstep and entered a Democratic club, where he caught the prevailing disease, and fell into the most astonishing unhealthiness as to his veracity. When he asserts that he is indebted to the State and city amount to fifty-one millions of dollars, he exaggerates in a very wicked fashion. When he still further asserts that all the debts that are outstanding against the city and State are to be charged to the Republicans, he left the naked truth so far behind him that it never will catch up with him again. Either Mr. Booth knew that he was saying what he could not substantiate when he made the above assertion, or else he is totally unfit to assume the position of a patriot or a politician in public hereafter. A patriot should know better than this out of regard to his duty to the State; a politician should never make such reckless assertions, for it leaves him open to be considered unreliable on matters in which he wants to be accepted as honest. Mr. Booth had better read a little more.

One lesson which the Reformers are learning is very familiar to the Republicans. They are being accused of all sorts of wicked designs and promiscuous wickedness that they are utter strangers to. The same parties who lay this charge at the doors of the Reformers, have been engaged for years in doing the same thing to the Republicans, and with just as little foundation for their scanda! in our case as they have for defaming the Reformers. We have become used to these liels, but the new party does not seem to feel just right about it. When they have been in harness a few years they will understand the Democratic practice better. In the meantime they can sympathize with those who have been abused unjustly for years as they have been accused for only a few weeks.

The habit of indiscriminately charging public officials with being thieves and plunderers, without the proof to sustain the charge, tends to weaken the force of language. Every day we, or rather misdeeds, of such words, eventually wears off the rough edges and renders them comparatively harmless. At last it becomes no reproach to accuse an official, even if he be dishonest. When the good are assailed with the bad, the latter are protected by the public vindication of the former.

Mr. McGlin denies that he has any desire to raise a question of nationality in politics, but will insist that the Irish ought to vote the Democratic ticket because they were protected from the Know Nothings by the Democracy. Mr. McGlin is inconsistent in his two positions, and besides he sets up a claim for the Democracy that belongs as much to the Republicans as to any other party.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Leave stock is quoted at \$7 35 to \$7 37 1/2 for preferred, \$2 50 paid. Fully 600 shares were sold, and the desire to invest is greater than the disposition to sell.

Ammonia stock is quoted better, it having by some as yet unexplained reason, been merged into the patent left-covered super-heated steam hot-water-by-hand street railroad company.

A CARD.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-quarter of a combination ticket No. 17, 39, 60, class 74, in the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which drew the capital prize of \$1000 on Wednesday, March 27, 1872, and ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of J. Y. Dyar, No. 117 Common street, near Camp and Desart, No. 17, Common street, he will on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company, receive the amount of money, \$750, in presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

D. H. HOLMES.

Nos. 155 Canal and 75 Bourbon Streets.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES AND PARIS LINENRY.

A very large, choice stock of French EMBROIDERIES and Paris LINENRY, just received per steamer Kora and Vandalla, from Havre. A portion of the above articles having been slightly damaged by the voyage, will be offered, together with a heavy line of PERCALE COSTUMES, for Ladies, Misses and Children, AT GREAT SACRIFICES.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal street, 168

Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at very low prices for cash. Also, just received, new Carpet Matting, in White, Black and Fawn, 162 1/2 to 2p.

BODLEY'S CASE STABLE SHAVERS. With Circular Saws. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN CURVE PLAINERS. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLAINERS. THOMAS B. BODLEY, 622 1/2 to 2p.

E. A. TYLER, 115 Canal Street, 115

Has received ONE-QUARTER AND ONE-FIFTH SECOND WATCHES.

Of the best makers a good assortment of plain Watches, horse timers and watchmen detectors. Also, a large lot of Shell and Other Goods. All offered at reduced prices. 115 to 2p.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS, No. 55 ST. CHARLES STREET.

A LARGE NEW AND FRESH SUPPLY OF FISHING TACKLE JUST RECEIVED.

The attention of city and country purchasers is requested to my superior stock, which will arrange myself with the best basins in Europe and the North Atlantic to order at

VERY LOW PRICES. Jointed Laneswood, Bamboo, Hickory and Japan POLES, the finest ever offered in the city, the best WIRE, LIME, COTTON, CHINA and GUT LINES, BRILLEN, NET LINES and FISH BASKETS, every description of ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Lures and Crochet HOOKS; Reddish, Silver, Green, Lead, Brass, Croaker, Perch and Gravitation HOOKS.

FISHING APPARATUS OF EVERY KIND. Also, Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition of every description. F. CHARLEVILLE, No. 55 St. Charles street, sign of the "Red Gun," 115 to 2p.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will heat as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 115 to 2p. No. 141 Perdrix street.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

SIXTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF THE MECHANICS AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA

Will be held on the Fair Grounds in the city of New Orleans, April 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1872.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. The books are now open for the entry of Exhibitors. Manufacturers, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association in Mechanics Institute. Stockholders are invited to call at the office and receive their tickets for 1872, and information relating to their duties at the coming Fair. Only fifty-five stockholders can be admitted to the Association with the balance of stock on hand. Those desiring to become stockholders will make their application at once.

For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge. LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans, February 15, 1872, 115 to 2p.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, 73

Keeps all orders with promptness and dispatch. DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Bethesda Mineral Water. The undersigned certifies that Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, can be cured or relieved at No. 21 Magazine street, New Orleans.

H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent, 21 Magazine street, 21

REMOND B. MANNON, 29 Canard street, 29

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. 29 to 2p.

BUSINESS CARDS. D. McKENDRICK, House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc., No. 44 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas-Fixtures, etc. 44 to 2p.

RICHARD BRODERICK, CISTERN MAKER, 132 Julia street, 132

Second hand furniture always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock-box No. 2, Mechanics and Builders Exchange. 132 to 2p.

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D. URBAN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, 115 to 2p.

Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States. Office No. 41 Camp Street, New Orleans. Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. 41 to 2p.

BREESING & ERNEST, 115 to 2p.

Carpet, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 21 Julia street, between Racine and Dryades, New Orleans. 21 to 2p.

SAMUELS & KNOPF, (Late Saml. & Oliver), DEALERS IN ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, IRON, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS, Office and Yard, No. 277 Julia street, New Basin.

Paints, oils, varnishes and city orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Office box No. 25, Mechanics and Builders Exchange, Postoffice, class box No. 25, 25 to 2p.

JOHN G. FLEMING, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES, Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No. 114 Perdrix street, the largest and finest assortment of goods in his branch of business that can be found west or south of the Allegheny Mountains. Call and see for yourselves. 114 to 2p.

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.

Orders made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of extra stock of the best quality of material and workmanship kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. 191 to 2p.

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

Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street, 94

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 style that can not be excelled in the South.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES

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 skill and experience, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

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POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., 53 Camp Street, 53

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, 53 Camp Street, 53

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