

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES... OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS... NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 4, 1873.

Omaha has commenced the sale of railroad tickets through to Cleveland.

The income tax of the United Kingdom is to be reduced to three pence on the pound.

This has been a bad year in the national Senate for lobbyists. All their big schemes have failed.

A lady in Harrisburg has a young bird which has bred and raised thirteen young ones in three months.

We are told that Miss Kellogg is going to Havana. But who is going to have Clara Louise?

A stone-cutter in Detroit keeps ready-made gravestones with the name—Smith on them.

Kidnaping enough—A 200-pound poetess writing verses about what she would do if she were a submarine.

When Jenah's fellow-passengers pitched him overboard they evidently regarded him as neither prophet nor loss.

The telescope of Lord Rosse reveals 70,000,000 worlds, only 3000 of these are visible to the naked eye.

William Irwin Moffitt has been appointed postmaster of the St. Charles postoffice, located at Iberville, parish of St. Charles.

Mr. F. A. Woodley, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, has returned to New Orleans, arriving here on Saturday evening.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is not a stickler for consistency. He says: "I say what I believe to-day if it contradicts all I said yesterday."

There are seven or eight Illinois men who are carrying around the identical powder-horn which Black Hawk used to pour powder out of.

The Saturday coast accommodation train of the Mobile railroad will leave the Canal street depot for Ocean Springs at 4 P. M., instead of three o'clock.

A large number of Mobile firemen have come over to New Orleans to see the annual celebration of our fire department. Many came over on the steamer Creole.

John Burkhardt, of Virginia, is over 100 years of age, and for a long time lived in the hollow of a large beech tree. Last year he married, however, and has now built an addition to the tree.

J. D. Wemple, Esq., of De Soto parish, a prominent citizen and member of the legal fraternity, attempted to commit suicide on the twenty-second ultimo. He succeeded in inflicting upon himself a fearful wound.

The Baltimore Commercial, referring to Mr. McEnery's militia proclamation, says: "If he happens to come in collision with company or two of United States soldiers, he will be likely to lower his belligerent tone."

The Hands-on Democrat recommends that farmers along the lake shore should turn their attention to sea island cotton, which can now be begun in New Orleans for five cents and the seed, instead of fifteen cents, which it has heretofore cost.

The New York Evening Post says of President Grant's message on Louisiana affairs: "The announcement by General Grant that he shall sustain the de facto government will show the opposite party that any struggle on their part will be futile."

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was zero at Omaha, while it was 19 above at Davenport and Keokuk. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 54 at Galveston and New Orleans, when it was only 72 above at St. Paul.

Latest accounts set forth that the Austrian navy consists at present of seventy-two war ships, carrying 350 guns. The total comprises vessels of every description, armor-plated, wooden, screw and paddle steamers, corvettes, schooners and gun-boats.

There are some theories that have been exploded by experience: All women do not add postscripts to their letters; scandal is not peculiar to the fair sex, but is indulged in by old ladies of both sexes; there are wives who are not suffering angels, and whose husbands are not "tyrants."

A difficulty occurred at Waterport last Thursday between W. G. McGraw and Adolph Lange, during which the latter was shot in the right eye and instantly killed by the former. McGraw was taken up to St. Joseph on the Katie, and put in the Tenessee parish jail Friday morning.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 140, against 116 the week previous. Twenty-one died of consumption, 2 of congestive fever, 1 of peripneural fever, 2 of malarial fever, 4 of heart disease, 12 of pneumonia and 24 of small-pox. Of those who died of the latter disease 22 were colored and 2 were white.

The St. Louis Republican, alluding to the proclamation of Mr. McEnery, calling for an enrollment of the militia, says: "The expediency of the course of Governor McEnery may well be doubted, in view of the serious consequences that may ensue from arbitrary conduct on the part of the federal authorities."

A mule in Memphis is supposed to have a propensity for practical jokes. Being attached to a street car, he became perfectly unmanageable. All the men in the car got out and were pushing it with all their might, when Mr. Mule suddenly dashed off at full speed, leaving them all sprawling in the mud. They will not be so ready next time to help a distressed driver.

When the general appropriation bill was being considered in committee of the whole last evening, an item was offered appropriating a sum of money for the clerk of the Fourth District Court of the parish of Orleans. Mr. Stewart, of Texas, opposed the item on the ground that if an appropriation was allowed in this instance the clerks of other courts might with propriety ask for similar appropriations. Mr. Stewart thought that in the present impoverished condition of the public treasury it would not do to make appropriations for clerks of a doubtful character.

A TAXPAYERS' STRIKE RECOMMENDED.

In one of Offenbach's pieces now before the people, it is said there are three modes of arriving at an object: 1. Consent. 2. Violence. 3. Le troisien moyen, c'est la ruse. Those engaged in "the wild hunt after office" have tried two of these modes. The people of Louisiana have not consented to their rule, the appeal to force was a failure, and has been renounced by its authors' organ. They have now fallen back upon the third and last. It is to carry their point par la ruse—by cunning. The measure proposed in this policy is to counsel the people: "Don't pay your taxes."

Though the statutes of Louisiana provide means for the prevention and punishment of combinations to obstruct the execution of the laws, we prefer to appeal rather to reason than litigation to avert such a calamity as is proposed. The organ of this plan to defeat by cunning casts aside the reasoning it has heretofore employed to prove that a citizen may nullify any law or decree that it does not suit him to obey, and commends a popular combination to effect the same object. In thus advising a course wholly inconsistent with the principles of a constitutional government it becomes necessary to give pretended republican precedents. This is done by citing the example of "our ancestors."

It was the policy of our ancestors after the war of 1776. At the close of the war—a seven years' war—the creditors of the country instituted suits and obtained execution against the different States laid taxes to meet the exigencies of their governments. But the people were unable to pay their taxes, and the taxes laid by their governments. They very justly required time to meet their obligations as so ruinous a war. To defend themselves from the demands of their governments they met in their different districts and parishes, and resolved that no property should be sold either for the payment of debts or taxes.

We take issue with the assertion that these were "our ancestors." This resistance to the taxes may have been made in some of the colonial States. There were some parts of them that required more force to put down the Tories than to keep the British out of the country. Those "ancestors," disaffected to a republican form of government, or who refused to pay taxes, or comply with contracts, were in no sense the common ancestry of the country. For whatever some of the colonial communities may have done, whether in Shay's or other State insurrections, the descendants of such ancestors are alone responsible. The obliquity can not be diminished by diffusion among those who repudiate all such repudiation, whether perpetrated now or then. There was one signal grievance which afflicted the people of the States. There was at the beginning of the revolution a debt due principally to British creditors from American merchants and planters. This debt, confiscated to the use of the States governments then in revolution, was paid into their loan offices, and appropriated to the common defense. The treaty of 1783 with Great Britain recognized this debt anew, and the American debtors were required to pay it over again. This repayment was made under the treaty made by Mr. Jay, and occasioned great and general discontent. Mr. Jefferson himself exemplified at once the hardships of this debt and the fidelity of the debtors. Under the caption how this great States man became embarrassed, Parson says:

An ancient debt hung, as he says, "like a millstone round his neck," a debt which he had twice paid, although not incurred by him. Upon the death of his wife's father, twenty years before, he had received property from his estate of \$13,000. In payment of debt, he sold a farm near Monticello for a sum sufficient to discharge it; but by the time he received the money the war of the revolution had begun. Virginia invited all men owning money to Great Britain to deposit the same in her treasury, the State agreeing to pay it over to the British creditor after the war. The identical sum which Jefferson received for his farm, he himself carried to the treasury in Williamsburg, where it was immediately expended in equipping troops.

The Legislature of Virginia, however, thought better of the policy, returned the resolution, and returned the same received under it. But Jefferson was obliged to take back his \$13,000 in depreciated paper, which continued to depreciate until it was worthless. In fact the \$13,000 just sufficed to buy him one garment, and in riding by that farm in six years he would sometimes pass by it with a laughing "That farm I once sold for an overcoat." At the end of the war, during which Cornwallis destroyed more than enough of his property to pay this debt, he had, as he remarked, "to lay his shoulders to the payment of it a third time," in addition to a considerable debt of his own incurred just before the outbreak of hostilities. "What the laws of Virginia," he wrote to his creditor in England, "are, or may be, will in no wise influence my conduct. Substantial justice is my object, as decided by reason, but by authority or compulsion." Ever since the war closed, he had been struggling to reduce these debts, and, finally, made an arrangement for paying them off at a rate of four hundred points sterling a year.

The influence of General Washington could alone, perhaps, have induced the British debtors to acquiesce in that treaty. It was a case in which the particular interest of individuals had to yield to the general advantage. Congress should in justice have accorded indemnity to these debtors. This treaty was justly unpopular; public meetings were held and violent action recommended against compliance with this and other provisions. For an historical explanation we refer to Chief Justice Marshall's Life of Washington. In this work the treaty is defended. As for the alleged general repudiation of debts and taxes which is thus made the excuse for a special refusal to pay taxes, we deny that it is of authority under the constitution and laws which now govern the United States. It would indeed seem to us that the slightest reflection would show such precedent applicable to the very terms in which it is stated. In that case it is alleged that "the people were unable to pay their debts or the taxes laid by their government." No such state of facts exists here. Congress has been empowered to pass a bankruptcy law; imprisonment for debt has been abolished, and if a man can not pay his debts, there is a means provided by which he may be relieved of them without shooting the sheriff and auctioneer. Nor is it true that the people of Louisiana "can not pay the taxes laid by their government." On the contrary, this advice

TO STRIKE IS BASED ON THE ABILITY OF THE PEOPLE TO PAY.

They are urged to withhold tax money ready for payment. If they were like some of the communities referred to, unable to pay, the strike association would be unnecessary. This example is inapplicable and of no authority here. Our contemporary might, however, have quoted a precedent for the organized non-payment of taxes by parties able to pay, as forcible for the result which awaits such lawless combinations. The whisky insurrection during the administration of General Washington was occasioned by the refusal of the people in certain counties of Pennsylvania to pay the federal tax on stills. Burns has sung:

Freedom an' whisky gang together, but in this case they do not travel far in company. Some troops and indictments satisfied the higher law nullifiers that it was better to obey the laws than to resist them. There have been other examples of combinations to defeat the sale and sacrifice of property under seizure—not for taxes, but for debt. Sometimes, as in Kentucky and other States, combinations of people dissipated of some large extent of land by a sleeping and superior title, have with their rifles escorted the legal claimants off the premises. Sometimes, as in Mississippi and Alabama, there have been periods of popular distress, when combinations to prevent the sacrifice of property have been formed and sales ordered under execution have been adjourned for want of bidders. These means were defeated by those who employed them because the debtors were "unable" to pay. Here no such inability is pretended. We dismiss, then, the examples of nullification and repudiation. It was well said of late "the coup d'etat is not an American institution." We add these two others to the same category.

We deny that repudiation of private or public obligations is authorized by the ancestral example of any man from whom people are proud to acknowledge their descent. The history of that long war of the revolution shows depreciation of credit to the last degree, but there was an honest effort to make it good, and the foreign debt of the revolution was paid off to the last cent. It is almost the only national debt that ever was paid. It is this fidelity to contracts which gives value to national securities at present.

HOW WE ARE MISREPRESENTED.

The New Orleans reporter of the Associated Press sent out the following as a part of his dispatches Saturday night:

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—There is a good deal of excitement to-day on account of the action of the United States Senate on the Kellogg question. The disappointment among the citizens was general. Hungry and expectant seekers of places were violent in denunciation, but the better class manifested square was a success. About 3000 persons assembled, and, though very unrepresentative, unanimously approved of the sentiments of the meeting, and condemning the Kellogg government and the national government. The speakers said the intention was to force a decision, and if the national government sided the Kellogg administration the people of Louisiana would not resist with arms, but submit themselves bound hand and foot. The most important speech of the evening was made by General George Shepley, well known in the North as a Republican stump speaker, and in Louisiana as the carpet-bagger who made a fortune in the office of tax collector, to which office he was appointed by Warmoth, before the war, but who submitted to the demoralization of society, and serious injury to commercial interests.

The meeting advertised to be held in support of Governor McEnery tonight in Levee square was a success. About 3000 persons assembled, and, though very unrepresentative, unanimously approved of the sentiments of the meeting, and condemning the Kellogg government and the national government. The speakers said the intention was to force a decision, and if the national government sided the Kellogg administration the people of Louisiana would not resist with arms, but submit themselves bound hand and foot. The most important speech of the evening was made by General George Shepley, well known in the North as a Republican stump speaker, and in Louisiana as the carpet-bagger who made a fortune in the office of tax collector, to which office he was appointed by Warmoth, before the war, but who submitted to the demoralization of society, and serious injury to commercial interests.

Now our impression, derived from a very extensive acquaintance with the people in every ward of the city, is that so far from there being any general disappointment among the "citizens," there was a decided tendency to rejoice at the very proper action of the Senate upon Carpenter's bill. Perhaps we are not so fortunate, or otherwise, as the case may be, as to encounter the small ring of bilious, office-seeking citizens from whom the reporter derived his impressions.

The "gloomy forebodings of the future," assumed the shape of a jump up in State warrants about five points within an hour after the news had been given to the public in an extra Bulletin. Perhaps a few brokers who lately telegraphed that new State warrants could not be sold for five cents on the dollar, may have felt a little blue because they had not secured all they could on Friday, before some of "our citizens," of whom the *Pionnee* bitterly and impotently complains, had come forward as buyers and stiffened the market. Their gloomy feeling, however, is excusable, because it proceeds from sufficient reasons. The true condition of the public mind could be stated thus: Hungry and expectant office seekers were generally disappointed, while the better classes rejoiced at the improved prospects for tranquility, because the Senate refused to go beyond all precedent and right to overthrow a legal State government. So much for the public feeling.

As for the meeting, not more than eight hundred put in an appearance at any one time during the evening. More than one-half of those were speculators, who came to hear and see, but not to sympathize. With the exception of the very few leading politicians who appeared on the platform, there was absolutely nobody of note or influence at the meeting. This result for a "mass meeting" of the people of Louisiana can not be truthfully called "a success." Our reporters characterized it as a fizzle, which seems to be the true statement of the case. We regret that the "intemperate" speech of General Sheridan failed to meet with the praise which other efforts of the class and tone received. Are the "coldest and best" about to turn a cold shoulder to George since he is at last in a condition not so able to stand high taxes? We fear something of the kind. As he and Governor Warmoth have pretty well demonstrated that they came into the Fusion tents empty handed, they are in some danger of being sent away with their capital stock and nothing more.

But we suppose the dispatch we have partly quoted above has been palmed off on all the papers of the country as a photograph of this city on Saturday.

The St. Louis Democrat, Chicago Tribune, Under-Ocean, Cincinnati Gazette, Commercial and Times will either be compelled to publish it as their regular New Orleans dispatches, or go without any. We desire to call the attention of those papers to the fact that we are about to move for reform in this matter.

THE LAST HOPE GONE.

With the adjournment of Congress vanishes away forever the last hope of success for the Louisiana Fusion movement. It was avowedly organized last summer as the means—the only means—to beat Grant, and now they have no one to look to but Grant to help them out of the slough in which they have been swamped. It would require a greater amount of impudence, commonly denominated "cheek," than we give our Fusion friends credit for to prompt an application to the President in such a cause, under the circumstances. Possibly, were they in a position to dictate terms to the national executive, they would boldly demand that he enlist as their ally, and lend a hand to his own undoing, by putting the finishing touches, the crowning success to the great work of leading Grant.

The most extraordinary thing about this whole Fusion movement is its wonderful vitality. Originated in selfishness and sought to be achieved by fraud, without one single definite principle to commend it to the favor of good men, and dependent for its uncertain existence from day to day upon the charitable forbearance of those whom it was intended to strike down, it has been permitted to linger on the public stage, agitating and disgusting the entire people of this State, and attracting a large share of the attention of the people and press of the whole country for nearly four months. Since the great rebellion we have never known an obvious, palpable wrong to extend so far or give the right so hard a contest for victory. But, like its great forerunner and prototype, it had to succumb at last, and the time has already come when its surviving actors are charging each other with the principal blame of the defeat. Of course, there was no great adherence to good faith on the part of the several factions that composed the Fusion party. It was a game in which each little ring confidently hoped first to cheat the people and then defraud their copartners. Perhaps this incongruity of elements, this insincerity of the leading actors, materially assisted the Republicans in gaining the victory, for when the alliance was first formed between the Liberals, with Warmoth at their head, and the old Ditch Democrats, it was done with a flourish of trumpets, and the oil-proclaimed boast that the Republicans had lost and the alliance gained twenty thousand votes, which were estimated to be the extent of the executive influence. Either the Governor's abilities were overrated or the Republican majority was too great to be overcome, even by the tremendous odds against them.

However this may be, the movement has signally failed. A carpet-bagger of the very latest importation has been chosen as the Fusion United States Senator, and Warmoth is rushing hitherward as fast as steam can carry him, yet full of fight. Possibly there will be a faint hope of reorganization kept up among the Fusionists for a short time longer; but as there is no possible hope for success, nothing further to achieve, and not even a popular election for two years yet to come, the elements will gradually subside, and quiet follow as a natural consequence.

A SIGNAL REPUBLICAN TRUHEE.

The eagerness for spoils which overlooked the life-long hostility of Mr. Greeley to the principles of the Democratic party seem to have had the usual effect of immoral reasons. The Democratic party has become entirely indifferent to the doctrines of those with whom it consorts, and has degraded itself into an indiscriminate alliance with any to which it is impossible to describe the intense repugnance of the Democracy to Warmoth; yet his snavish manner and powers of denunciation so far reconciled these obstinate old Romans that they have taken him up and clung to him as long as he had an office or a dollar to bestow. We do not suppose he has changed his political principles. He is still a Liberal Republican, having given away a great deal in the shape of votes and official appointments. We find him complimented with a number of Democratic votes, insufficient for his election, it is true, yet proving by the election of a friend whose election gave him so much pleasure as his own would have done, that the differences of principle between himself and his supporters was nothing. It has been in the election of Dr. McMillen, however, that the great triumph of the Republican party consists. This gentleman, whose devotion to his party was temporarily clouded by his support of Mr. Greeley, has been driven of his sine at Washington and has declared himself a Republican, and in full accord with the doctors and doctrines of his party. He is a skeptic and infidel as to the sovereignty of the States. The Democratic party in the Old Fellow's Legislature cast almost their entire vote for Warmoth and McMillen. This we may regard as an entire abandonment of organization or principle. The license extended to the humbler members of the Democratic party by the example of such eminent and inexorable leaders as Elam, Eastis, McCalieb, McConnell and Zacharie voting for an avowed Republican will be pleaded by him, and we suppose will be followed by a general amnesty to all such and a general abandonment of Democratic organization. To make the renunciation of all previous antagonism more conclusive, Dr. McMillen is known to be a carpet-bagger of a very recent edition, a member of the most odious Legislature, and a particular conductor of his own infidelity in the palmy days when he had most to bestow. The complimentary and abstract vote bringing nothing to Dr. McMillen, and, by consequence, even less to his supporters, proves the disinterested

sincerity with which the Democratic leaders have given in their adhesion to the Republican party. It will be acknowledged, no doubt, at a proper time by the usual acts of oblivion and amnesty. By next year we shall expect to see the voters at the recent election of McMillen among the oldest Republican candidates for office. "Republicans and carpet-baggers, to the front!"

SENATOR WEST.

A prominent Republican citizen of New Orleans telegraphed from Washington the other day: "Senator West has won the fight for us." Subsequent advices fully confirm this ascription of the credit of the recent great Republican victory in Washington to our able, vigilant and faithful Senator. For this substantial service we, in the name of the real people of Louisiana, thank General West most fervently. Although comparatively young as a Senator, he did not hesitate to coach his trenchant lance against the bravest veterans of the opposition in the heat of debate, and was ever on the alert to dispel plausible illusions and specious theories in committee rooms. The General is admittedly, even in Washington, where they usually lay claim to all the knowledge, fully familiar with all the questions and their collateral branches that went up from this State to the federal capital; and this gave him an immense advantage over those who had studied only one side, and that from selfish standpoints. In every respect he has proved himself fully equal to every occasion, and has, we are glad to observe, established his right to a place in the front rank of the leading minds of the august body of which he is a worthy member.

Hon. J. C. Monroze, Speaker of the Fusion House of Representatives, last evening paid quite a lengthy visit to the legal house on Dryades street, where he so long sat an honored and respected member. The old Republican members crowded around and warmly welcomed him, and the wish was unanimously expressed that he might soon again resume his official status among them. Doubtless Mr. Monroze could not help mentally contrasting the spirited and business-like aspect the House presented with that of the body over which he presides with so much dignity and ability.

If we are not out of order, we desire to call up the prediction of an election in this State, as an alternative for compromise made lately by one of our inspired contemporaries.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1873. Messrs. Ingraham & Vandewater, Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, No. 2 Canal street: Sir, I beg to permit me to thank you for the full and prompt payment of three thousand dollars, under policy No. 207 North British, on my late policy, No. 207 Rampart street, dated in the month of February 27, 1873. MRS. MARY A. BULLEN.

CLOSE YOUR LEAVES!

Whenever a break occurs in the procession, the marshals of the company at the point where the break has taken place will at once communicate the fact to the marshal proceeding him, who in like manner, will pass on the intelligence to the Grand Marshal. As soon as the Grand Marshal of the fact will be at once dispatched in the same manner to the head of the procession.

REDDON B. MANNING.

REDDON B. MANNING, 23 Canal Street, New Orleans. Loans, Broker and Real Estate Agent. Office, No. 23 Canal Street.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL, 23 Canal Street, New Orleans. Loans, Broker and Real Estate Agent. Office, No. 23 Canal Street.

TAX NOTICE.

JOHN KLEIN & CO., STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS, Will pay city licenses and all city taxes at a discount. Office, No. 23 Canal Street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIENER.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIENER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 72 Camp Street, New Orleans.

M. SCOLLER,

M. SCOLLER, 105 Canal Street, New Orleans.

REPAIRER AND DEALER IN FISH.

REPAIRER AND DEALER IN FISH, 105 Canal Street, New Orleans.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, 105 Canal Street, New Orleans.

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES.

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES, 105 Canal Street, New Orleans.

FAMILY GOODS.

FAMILY GOODS, 105 Canal Street, New Orleans.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. ORDER OF FORMING.

The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of its thirty-sixth anniversary, will assemble on TUESDAY, March 4, 1873, in the following order: Volunteer Steam Fire Company No. 1, of New Orleans.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR. WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873, AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS. A GRAND LOTTERY.

THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION. CAPITAL PRIZE \$5000 IN GOLD.

- List of participating fire companies and their respective divisions, including Pelican Engine Company No. 1, Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2, Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, etc.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. Entitling the holder to one admission to the Fair, and one to the Grand Lottery.

ROUTE.

ROUTE. The procession will form in the position indicated previously at 10 A. M. The head of the procession will move down Bayou to Esplanade, to Casseville, down Casseville to Mandeville, up Mandeville to Levee, to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Chartres, up Chartres to Canal, across Canal to the front of Magazine, down Magazine to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Canal, down Canal to the front of the Grand Marshal.

FOR SALE. NOTICE. To Printers and Breeders. FOR SALE, A DURHAM BULL.

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