

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 19, 1876.

Mr. Marsh is a bald-headed man.

Block aid is valuable assistance in war.

An empty pocket is no sign of an empty head.

A boy soon learns to take drama without scruples.

A man must take the chances if he can find them.

Offerings of twenty cents on the dollar are a failure.

The shower of meat in Kansas came in a strange manner.

Look out for drunken pigs when ale comes in hogheads.

Our foreign relations are to be considered this year, if they visit us.

Justice is heavy when it takes twelve men to bring in a verdict.

It is a real shame, the way many young men walk home late at night.

Democratic platforms carry great weight with them—principally dead weight.

The patient printers who wait for their pay may be called job printers.

Naturally enough "Truth is stranger than fiction," because it is not so common.

The license required of persons giving balls and parties is known as the hop tax.

Whittle and Bliss are at the Mobile theatre. They are song, but not dance men.

An observing man has discovered that the sun sets just before early candle-lighting.

The best of "lightning calculators" are not able to tell when and where the lightning will strike.

When you have more visitors than chairs, some of the guests must have come on a standing invitation.

The Democratic paper which lately ceased to be in Washington, "supplied a want long felt" when it started.

There are tramps so faithful that they will stick to their old clothes so long as the clothes will stick to them.

The name of Cawdor thought the storm would bring rain on the blasted heath, but the witches said, "All hail, Macbeth."

The recent elections in New York State show a gain of 133 Republican supervisors in twenty-three counties. Marsh is still in Canada.

Victor Hugo is for cremation, and he says, "Man ought to disappear; he ought not to rot." Mr. Clynar advised Marsh in the same way.

The Confederates in Congress say the President is surrounded by thieves. It is probable they are trying to impeach him for a better chance to steal.

As historians have never fixed the date of St. Patrick's birth, and as they differ regarding the date of his death, there is one chance in 365 that he was born and died on the seventeenth of March.

Mr. Lloyd Clark, an engine driver on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, is said to be worth \$100,000. If he was only a conductor, having that amount of money, he would be required to "punch in the presence of the passenger."

Men who sell their votes are neither Republicans nor Democrats; they are what are called independents. And the statement that New Hampshire Democrats regret they had not charged a higher price for their votes can not be true.

The Graphic says: "Boston ministers are going up and down the earth after the manner of the gentlemen in black mentioned in Job. One is in the Sandwich Islands and another in Italy, and now Edward Everett Hale goes to New Orleans."

"It," says a writer in the New York World, "when you were a boy, you ever carried the family saw to the locksmith's to have it filed and set, and waited until the job was done, you may have some conception of a speech by Congressman Holman, of Indiana."

The Bavarian government has put a sudden stop to dueling by denying Christian burial to persons killed in this manner, holding them in the eyes of the law the same as suicides. It must be very satisfactory to the surviving party to think his victim has committed suicide.

An English writer declares laughter to be an absurd and uncomfortable habit. He would have nothing more hearty than a smile. His opinion of the origin of laughter is that it resulted from the practice of tickling babies, which practice has made it a confirmed habit on the part of the human race.

A Georgia journal says: "We are very tired of this everlasting cry of negro emigration. Let them go. The old crop of negroes are poor enough, and the growing crop has every indication of being much poorer. The young negroes of the country are more triflingly lazy, more roguishly tricky, and more badly demoralized than the older ones."

The Jefferson Sentinel says: "The cornice and gutters on the courthouse are not what they should be, and the building a dilapidated concern. The books and papers are getting mildewed, and the entire building is continually springing a leak." A house with a roof that leaks in rainy weather is bad enough, but where an entire building is continually springing a leak something should be done about it.

The San Antonio Herald has an editorial paragraph headed, "More of Belknap's Resolutions," which says: "We have no positive evidence of the fact, but it is rumored that Belknap had the military frontier telegraph line constructed for the purpose of appraising post traders when to expect the arrival of the paymaster to pay off the troops." We shall next hear that Marsh aided in building the Grand Trunk railway, that he might be able to escape to Canada when Mr. Clynar told him to get out.

NOT ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

We are compelled to differ with Mr. Frederick Douglass, when he attributes the defeat of Mr. Pinchback to Republican prejudices of color. Why did all the Democracy vote against him? Because he was a Republican. Had he announced his purpose to go over to the Democracy, he might have obtained the party vote, as did Mr. Armistead for the State office for which he was nominated by the Democracy of Louisiana. We must take the Senators by what they say themselves, and we will find those who voted against Mr. Pinchback disclaiming any prejudice for character or color, and assigning as argument the alleged illegality of our State government. We can not see, it is true, why those Republican Senators could not, like Senator Alcorn, whose opinion of the election of 1872 was even worse than that of Senator Edmonds, have accepted the Senate vote, indorsing the act of the President in supporting the government of Governor Kellogg, as a decision of that body against their own personal opinions; but the five Republican Senators placed their votes upon the alleged nullity of the election of 1872. We can simply say, therefore, that the unfortunate reputation of that canvass and returns, have not only deprived an otherwise unobjectionable Senator-elect of his seat, but will deprive the State of Louisiana of any other Senator until she shall cure the defects of 1872 by an election which the Senate shall consider a fair and formal expression of the popular will.

The Democracy had as well read the rejection of Mr. Pinchback a right. It means that if the next State election shall be conducted on the basis of the shotgun suffrage, the conquering Democracy can not get in a Senator. The same strictness of construction which excluded Mr. Pinchback, and keeps Mr. Eustis home, will close the doors of the American Senate against any one showing credentials from any government holding office from the election of 1872.

We deem this correction requisite to prevent the adoption here of the impression conveyed by Mr. Douglass. He, it is true, counsels the colored people to abide by the Republican party, and with the intolerant evidence of the White League party here there is no fear that any colored Republican will ever follow the advice of Mr. Downing and hold themselves as a neutral reserve, to be gobbled by the Democracy so soon as they shall have defeated the diminished forces of the Republican party. We need no such caution to the Republicans of Louisiana. We expect the colored Republican masses to elect the Republican ticket. We expect them in effect to designate the ticket which they will support; but while the white Republicans award and accord this proof of confidence and fraternity, they will expect that the colored Republicans will indicate a ticket of honest and competent men. The outside color of a candidate makes no difference in a candidate. It is the internal hues of the heart. It is the external radiation of the intellect. The most competent candidate, though "black as ebony," can be carried through in triumph; the brightest "British blonde," tainted with fraud and stained with personal ignominy, will prove a burden too heavy to be borne by any party in Louisiana. An election is approaching in which the tests will be fidelity to the Union, with personal character and competency of the candidates. Both political parties are scrutinizing their men. The national Democrats will not dare bring forward a man whose opinions upon the settlement of Appomattox are doubtful. The national Republicans will not present the name of a man scandalized by State or federal frauds.

This is to be a centennial election. Principles have been settled. The national character is alone in issue. Political roguery is old fashioned. It died with Tweed. It is out of fashion in Louisiana, as is proved by the reforms and debt reduction and war against taxation since 1872. We do not dispute that men may be nominated with money or the promise of money, but they can not buy the voters this year. A nomination is not an election this year. The people will have a say. Therefore, let the parties of Louisiana take notice. Let them not stand in open contradiction of this national canvass. We can, we hope, answer for the Republicans. They have more at stake than any other party. The majority of the Republicans have suffrage and, perhaps, life at stake. If the white man is beaten in one place he can emigrate to another. If one set of politics does not suit, he can change and will be welcomed by his new associates. They are all of a color. If the colored Republican should be beaten he can not change his color, and is a marked man. The colored Republicans should keep their rights while they can. It can only be done by choosing honest candidates, without regard to color or past conditions. Let every Republican rally to his principles and demand a ticket of able and honest men—a ticket that can carry a party, not a ticket which it will take a party the hardest sort of labor to carry. We are satisfied the colored Republicans have not, and will not, be deprived of any right by the Republicans. Let them demand that the White Leaguers offer them at least as good guarantees as we do.

THE UNITED STATES AS A NATION.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, raised quite a commotion in the House on the fourth instant, by the introduction of an article of political faith in the shape of a resolution. In it is embodied the Republican idea of the status and powers of the national government, as determined by the appeal to arms. We copy from the Congressional Record the proceedings which took place on this occasion, which resulted in the rejection of Mr. Baker's resolution and the adoption of one by Mr. Cox, formerly known as a peace Democratic member from Ohio:

Mr. Baker, of Indiana—I send a resolution to the Clerk's desk to be read, and move that the rules be suspended so as to

quished, though a tacit claim is advanced to the old notions of State sovereignty, and nearly everything else raised to an issue by the war is retained. We are willing to go before the country on these two resolutions. There is more antagonism between them than appears on the surface, which discerning men will see at a glance, and prudent men, who do not wish to see another war, nor lose the fruits of "the recent conflict," will take measures to promptly quiet.

THE FUTURE OF COLORED WOMEN.

We meet every morning platoons of colored girls going to school with their satchels stuffed with books, slate and atlas. They are well dressed, neat and cheerful. We infer that themselves and their parents are intent upon securing an education, even at the expense of increased toil for the support of these pupils while pursuing their studies. We ask ourselves, What is to be the future of these girls intelligently intent on the improvement of their minds? There can be no doubt but that improved knowledge qualifies any one better for the pursuits of life, but it becomes also important that society should provide appropriate employment for improved intelligence.

We will assume that a portion of these educated women would like to have some industrial and mechanical employments. These employments ought to be organized by individuals or by associations. Suppose we consider two of these enterprises:

1. Ready made clothing. This is one of the most extensive industries in the United States. Cloths are purchased by the cargo. It is cut into garments, and turned over to the sewing women. There may be a hundred machines in the same building, all run from the same power. A large quantity of clothing is likewise sent into the country; often to distant States, made up and returned. These stocks are sent to every part of the United States, and to foreign countries. The shoemaking business is also conducted in the same manner.

It is probable if a correspondence should be opened with Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, a quantity of these goods might be received for and sent for manufacture here. An association of sewing women might order such a supply, and it might turn as much to the advantage of the merchant and the workwomen, as if the same goods had been sent into Michigan.

2. The manufacture of cotton yarns, cloths and prints. There can be no doubt but that there is in New Orleans as large a supply of females capable of being educated to the manipulation and manufacture of cotton goods as anywhere else in the Union. We do not propose to repeat the proofs that the three elements which constitute labor, to wit: food, fuel, rents and raiment, are cheaper here than elsewhere. It will become the duty of those who think for the employment of the people to institute an authentic examination, and we are satisfied they will find the facts as we have stated them. They will find the average rate of seven dollars and a half per week paid mill operatives an adequate inducement for females to seek such employment.

We are satisfied that there are many intelligent and reflective men of the colored race, who know that the employment of the men alone will not secure the support of a whole people. Such considerate men know that the condition of the colored females is not favorable to their personal independence, nor to domestic relations. They know that the colored women have in fact advanced little beyond the menial labors of a former state. It is not our province to advert to the effect upon either the future nurture or numbers of the race. Our object is alone to show that if the intelligent industry of the colored women, should be realized in the mechanic arts, it would aid greatly in

relieving social feeling toward them by utilizing a vast capacity for enhancing the products of the country.

The industries specified alone would add enormously to the income of Louisiana. A million of bales of cotton, worth fifty millions of dollars, converted into goods by machinery and labor, would be worth one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. An element of labor which is now only useful to the extent of certain menial and domestic services, would become far more productive than the productive labor of the field, and Louisiana would esteem the women who spin cotton as of even more value than the men who plant, plow, gather and gin and bale the cotton.

We have confined these observations to the colored industrial element. It is equally applicable to the unemployed white industry. There is no industry which we have mentioned that would not afford adequate employment to all women who wish, or are fitted for such work, and this without respect to color or condition. The argument has been made for a quarter of a century to the white people of the South. It has to a limited extent been acted upon, and in those communities in which these industries have been planted there has been a result of profit and social comfort. There is a particular reason why the colored people should be offered the same argument, and there are particular reasons why those of that race who think for their people should take steps to investigate the possibilities of securing such intelligent employment.

It is a moral and social question of much importance to all. There are more than half the people of Louisiana of color. They will be always an element which can not be ignored, and must be regarded. To leave half the people of the State without education or adequate moral care; to condemn them to menial service; to idleness, can not but have an injurious effect upon them, and must affect the character and well being of society. It is, therefore, that we thus throw out suggestions for the consideration of those especially interested in the happiness of the colored race, and in the vindication of those who have given to them freedom and suffrage.

DANGER OF FLIP JACK NOMINATIONS.

A man without capital can afford to take the chances. A capitalist will guard his investments, and look rather to the safety of his capital than to the rate of his profits. The Republican party has a powerful and permanent investment in the national adoption of its principles, and the renunciation of all opposition on the part of its former antagonists. Why, then, should such a party put anything at the risk of political speculators? Why depart from the simple manifestation of its principles, and the appointment of honest and competent men to administer them? The Democratic party may take all the chances. It may bargain with corrupt men calling themselves Republicans. It may grant a dispensation to every Democrat to take either or neither side of any principle, provided they believe in the perpetual succession of Democracy. They may rail at all others and assume superior virtues. These are the desperate speculations of a party incapable of progress, discarded and dreaded by the American people.

The Republican party of Louisiana should have no political connection or combination with the White League Democracy, nor should it trust any one who would advise such combination. The business and conservative interests of the city and State dread the Democracy, because they know that all political advantages—as in obtaining the control under the pretense of a compromise—will be employed by the Democracy for fresh disturbances. The conservative interests know that the Republican principles correspond with those of the Whigs, and that if entrusted to good men, these principles are safe and advantageous. The conservative interests, as between the Bourbon Democracy and the Republicans, will give the latter at least the support of neutrality, if the Republicans will give them good men. Why, then, should the Republicans speculate upon men who can bring nothing into the elections except cunning and intrigue? For every vote such men can bring they discourage or exasperate a hundred.

We need no political blacklegery in this election. It will be a weakness and a disgrace. The Republicans hold the game in their own hands, and why should they resort to and permit a trick to secure that which they have already. Even the lowest gambler would never employ a superfluous trick when he has the game safe. He may break up the game. He may be exposed, disgraced or shot. The man who has the game best should in common sense insist upon a fair game. It must be only a born fool or an ingrained knave who, in attempting to secure that which he had any way, should lose not only the impending stake, but possibly his life also.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

The Times' telegraphic correspondent informs us that Lieutenant Governor Davis, of Mississippi, vacates his office by resignation. Governor Ames will fill the vacancy by an appointment. The Democracy preferred to spike and counteract this lawful act by repealing the right of the Governor to designate the Lieutenant Governor. This repeal can not operate until the Governor has exercised the power of appointment; but as the appointment must be confirmed by a Democratic Senate, there would seem small prospect of its success. The accusation of Governor Ames out of office would seem a foregone conclusion, and then the Democratic President of the Senate will succeed to the executive administration. The public of Louisiana can thus see the programme which was prepared for adoption in Louisiana. We were so fortunate as to escape through the interposition of the business interests, but we see nothing in Mississippi which promises to protect the rights of the people to designate their own Governor for a term of years. There may be some lessons taught the Republicans of Louisiana by the dissensions among the Republicans of Mississippi. Upon these it is not our purpose now to comment. One thing is, however, evident, that neither federal patronage nor federal protection can assure a party the acquiescence of a people that can arise from a common sentiment and a common interest of the party representatives with the popular masses of the State. A few days, however, will reveal the results of a campaign, which, beginning in the violence of Vicksburg, advancing through the vicissitudes of a military campaign, have resulted in the siege and probable capitulation of a Republican government intended by the people of Mississippi to have administered the executive department for the whole of its term.

FIRELOCK SUFFRAGE.

The New York Tribune's correspondent asks: "But what are we to think when a man of Mr. Garfield's breadth of view tells the Union soldiers, as he did in this town last night, to get out the musket of 1861, bring it to the shoulder, look along the barrel and say, 'Oid gun, how would you vote?'"

We can assure the Tribune that this double-barrel argument has been in force in Louisiana for two years past, in which the abolition and manhood suffrage journal founded by Horace Greeley has been aiding the firelock Democracy with its special staff correspondents and its heaviest leaders.

A. ROCHEREAU & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF KRUG & CO'S CHAMPAGNE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of WINES, BRANDIES, SARDINES, ETC. No. 8 South William street, New York. No. 16 and 18 St. Louis street, New Orleans. mh19 3p

NOTICE

Is hereby given to whom it may concern that all UNREDEMED PROMISSORIES, up to October 1, 1875, will be put out for sale within ten days unless back interest is paid.

OTTO SCHWANEK, The Loan Office, No. 17 Baronne street.

CHAMPAGNE-CHAMPAGNE.

GOLDEN FLEECE. HENRY GOULET.....REIMS. THE MOST EXQUISITE WINE IMPORTED. For sale by RARESHIDE & MAES, mh19 3p No 17 Tchoupchoulas street.

PUBLIC MEETING.

All parties in favor of the Public Markets according to law, and consequently opposed to the Private Markets, are requested to assemble at the Mechanics Union on MONDAY EVENING, March 20, at half past six o'clock, for the purpose of consultation. By request of parties interested. mh19 12p JOSEPH RAYMOND.

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S

FOR YOUR PIANOS AND ORGANS. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. Comprising the Pianos of the best makers in the world. Sold on Easy Monthly Payments or Cheap For Cash. The celebrated Organs of PRINCE & CO., 55,500 now in use. Every family should have one. Before closing arrangements elsewhere, call on L. GRUNEWALD, Grunewald Hall, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, near Canal. mh19 3p

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, At New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, at the close of business, March 10, 1876.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts.....\$770,120 00 Overdrafts..... 42,238 78 United States bonds to secure circulation..... 200,000 00 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 2,500 00 Due from approved reserve agents..... 126,364 00 Due from other national banks..... 106,872 54 Due from State banks and bankers..... 21,289 23 Real estate, furniture and fixtures..... 5,000 00 Current expenses and taxes paid..... 5,212 57 Premiums paid..... 20,000 00 Checks and other cash items..... 2,526 36 Exchange for clearing House..... 39,720 91 Bills of other national banks..... 17,638 90 Fractional currency, including notes..... 4,800 75 specie, including gold treasury notes..... 64 00 Legal tender notes..... 132,000 00 Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (five per cent of circulation)..... 9,000 00 Total.....\$1,085,287 14

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in.....\$300,000 00 Surplus fund..... 5,962 22 Other undivided profits..... 26,977 57 National bank not outstanding..... 175,000 00 Dividends unpaid..... 1,623 00 Individual deposits subject to check.....\$402,370 36 Demand certificates of deposit..... 42,238 00-422,102 66 Due to other national banks..... 12,778 43 Due to State banks and bankers..... 5,167 36 Total.....\$1,085,287 14

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans. I, WILLIAM PALFREY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM PALFREY, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of March, 1876. GEORGE W. CHRISTY, Notary Public. Correct-Attes: J. P. GARVEY, SAMUEL DELGADO, A. CHAPKI, Directors. mh19

GRAND OPENING.

MRS. H. HIRSCHBURG, No. 173 Canal Street, Respectfully informs her friends and customers that on WEDNESDAY, March 22, she will exhibit A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE Very Latest Styles OF IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS, MILLINERY GOODS, And an exquisite array of FANCY ARTICLES. mh19 11

THIS SPACE HAS BEEN TAKEN

BY J. J. MARTIN, OF THE GREAT TEA DEPOT AND STEAM COFFEE MILLS, 5.....Camp Street.....5 Who is too busy WITH THE CUSTOMERS WHO DAILY THROG HIS STORE To write an advertisement.

1876. SPRING OPENING. 1876.

MME. C. SAMSON, 605.....Magazine street.....605

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1876.

THE ONLY CORRECT STYLE. mh19 3p

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

We are receiving daily a large addition to our already large assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE FAMILY DRY GOODS. Which will be offered at prices to suit the wants of our friends and customers. We would ask all in want of first-class goods to give us a call. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON. mh19 3p

VERDICT.

REALITY VS. PROMISES. It is impossible to succeed without fulfilling promises. Let there be judgment in favor of PLAINTIFFS. THE SECRET OF THEIR GREAT SUCCESS: TRUTH, HONESTY AND LIBERALITY. The benefits of which all can derive by paying a visit to THE MAMMOTH AND ALBION DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF H. KERN & CO. Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106 and 108 Esplanade street. Where at all times will be found the largest, best selected and cheapest stock that ample cash, experience and good taste can procure. mh19 12p

CRESCENT STORE,

17.....Bourbon street.....17 (Between Canal and Customhouse.) GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. LINEN LAWS at 10 and 12 1/2 a yard. CALICOES at 5 a yard. COTTONS at 5 a yard. LOW PRICES at 10 a yard. 100 YD BARS at 42 a piece. BLACK A PACAS at 25 a piece. 100 YD BARS at 42 a piece. COB-878 at 40 a pair. LINDS' HORN at \$1 a dozen. 100 YD STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS at 60 a dozen. WHITE GOODS. BLACK GOODS. COTTONS, DENIMS, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS in all Grades and Very Low for Cash. mh19 12p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRESH ARRIVALS. M. L. BYRNE & CO. Will open on MONDAY an elegant assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, Consisting in part: Black and Colored GRENADINES, INDIA PLAIDS, DE BEGERS, PERCALES, CALICOES, LINEN LAWS, MOSQUITO BARS, WHITE GOODS, POPULAR PRICES. mh19 12p

THE HOME PROOF.

In favor of the New Louisiana Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Hooping Cough, Whooping Cough, Diarrhea, Consumption, Wasting Away, Scrofula, Impudent Consumption, etc., are such as any sworn jury would be compelled to recognize, in children of Louisiana, and discovered by the Southern Indians. Contains no poison, and is delicious. Nearly eleven pages of names of home references—and pile of letters—at the depot, No. 109 Canal street, New Orleans, and daily increasing. It is a great constitutional remedy, and permeates every drop of blood in the system, expelling all foul humors, and imparting to it the vigor and vigor of health. Been shipped to all the Southern States, and must ere long supersede everything else of the kind, for there is nothing equal to it. Reducates consumptive virus, in children of scrofulous parents, and is the best Soothing Syrup in the world. A reward of \$100 is offered for the detection in it of laudanum, arsenic, or any other violent poison. There is little doubt that the timely and universal use of this remarkable remedy would, in a general on, do no little toward sweetening from the world that scourge of modern civilization, Pulmonary Consumption. (Lotion, a part of this Remedy, is effective for fever and ague, swamp fever, poor appetite, diarrhea, dyspepsia, female irregularities, etc. Sold by druggists and country merchants. Depot No. 106 Camp Street, New Orleans; \$1 per bottle, \$3 per dozen. Liberal discount to the trade. The more thoroughly this Remedy becomes known the more popular it grows. fe24 1u 2p

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND MONEY WILL SAVE YOU.

Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Agents, Officers of Public and Private Institutions, Schools and Colleges, as well as all Consumers of STATIONERY. PRACTICE ECONOMY. And buy where you can buy cheapest. Save FIFTY PER CENT by going to Headquarters for PAPER, PENS, INK, BLANK BOOKS, PENCILS and all Articles needed in that line. The advantages derived from dealing directly with first hands are too well known to render an enumeration of them necessary. Not by favor, but by merit, do we desire to hold OUR PRICES to be invariably lower than those of a retailer. The article of one price below cost, others exorbitant; we leave to those who have no criterion of merit and quality of goods. Merchants, IT WILL PAY YOU to look at your stationery bills and price our goods. Dealers can save money by buying at the Wholesale Stationery and School Book Depot. Nos. 110 and 112 Camp street. ROBERT J. HARR, Agent. fe24 1u 2p