RICHMOND HOWITZERS.

CONTINUATION OF THE PAPER ON THAT COMPANY.

Transpirings During the Year 1861—Description of the Country Where Some of the Battles Were Fought--The Advance Upon Longstreet.

It will be remembered that the First company of Howitzers with Bonham's brigade had reached the south side of Bull Run about sunrise on the 18th day of July, 1861. They were posted behind some light works composed of felled trees and earth, and were immediately supported by Bacon's Seventh regiment of South Carolina volunteers. By 9 o'clock A. M. clouds of dust and the distant rumbling of wagons on the opposite hill indicated the arrival of the enemy in front of Beauregard's army. An hour or two afterwards his batteries opened fire upon the line occupied by Bonham at Mitchell's ford, and Longstreet, who held Blackburn's ford to the right. In order that the reader may understand the position of the Confederate army at this time, a short account of the country will be necessary. Beauregard's forces were now on the south side of Bull Run, facing northward. His line stretched from west to east about eight miles. Roads from different parts of the country behind him crossed Bull Run at intervals of several miles. These fords were named consecutively from east to west as follows: Union Mills ford on his extreme right, then McLean's ford, then Blackburn's, then Mitchell's, then smaller crossing places to the stone bridge on the left, and then that bridge itself, then on to the extreme left flank of the army.

THE COUNTRY.

Behind Bull Run the country sloped upwards as a rule, and was at intervals covered by woods. This was especially the case at Mitchell's ford, to the right of which the Howitzers were posted. This was the right centre of the army, an important point, and one which it was supposed the enemy would first assail with the hope of breaking Beauregard's line in two, and thus forcing him to fall back upon the works at Manassas four miles to the rear. The hills in front of Beauregard's line were higher than those on the south side of Bull Run, and commanded all the approaches to that stream just described. At the foot of these hills were low lands of more or less width, through the southern border of which the current of Bull run ran. To the right of Bonham's brigade at Mitchell's ford was Longstreet's brigade, holding Blackburn's ford. Early on the morning of Thursday, the 18th of July, the enemy announced his presence on the opposite hills by sending a few shells as feelers. He seemed anxious to find out exactly where the Confederate line lay. He soon got the range of our position, and sent his missiles with unwelcome precision among our horses and men. This was the first time the volunteers, of whom Beauregard's army was entirely composed, had ever been under fire. Unfortunately the distance was too great to allow of their returning the compliment with the small, smooth-bore artillery at their command. Towards midday the firing of the enemy became much heavier, and was directed more particularly towards Blackburn's Ford. It became evident that he meditated something more serious in that direction than mere shelling the woods. It was also noticed that he appeared to be concentrating a large force of infantry immediately in front of Longstreet's position.

RECONNOISSANCE.

At this juncture, and when it had become important to find out something more definite in regards to the movements and numbers of the enemy at that point, a daring and successful reconnoissance was effected by two young soldiers of Company "F," First Virginia Volunteers, George Norton and Tazewell Morton volunteered to this duty. Leaving the line while the regiment was under cover of the trees and growth on the banks of Bull Run, they crept along through the bushes and broom sedge, and masses of felled trees across the berme at the foot of the opposite hills. Here they lay full at full length to reconnoitre. Then by slowly and cautiously crawling up the slope they finally reached a point sufficiently near to watch the enemy's movements, and form some estimate of his numbers. Had they been discovered instant death would have been their fate. Had the enemy thrown out their line of skirmishers at this moment, their safe return would have been impossible. As it was, after having accomplished the object in view, they returned to their command and gave confirmation of the designs of the enemy.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

An hour later the enemy advanced in force upon Longstreet at Blacksburn's ford. This was the battle of Bull Run, which was fought and won in sight of the Howitzers, but as they were every moment expecting to be needed in defending the adjacent Ford Mitchell's, they could take no part in the action. After three ineffectual attempts to carry Longstreet's position the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss, and finally driven off the field. During the last assault made upon the Confederates in this significant prelude to the great battle that occurred a few days later, took place the famous artillery duel between a United States battery commanded by Captain Ayres and one of the Washington Artillery batteries commanded by Captain Eschelman. The latter had been directing his fire upon the masses of Federal infantry, whose gleaming bayonets could only be seen above the under growth as they pressed on to the attack upon Blackburn's Ford. Two assaults had already been repulsed, but the enemy seemed the more determined to carry out his purpose.

DAMAGE OF THE GUNS.

Perceiving the damage done by Eschelman's guns, Captain Ayres unlimbered his pieces in battery upon a hill overlooking the battle ground. From this commanding position he poured his fire upon the Washington artillery at first with great effect. Captain Eschelman could not distinctly make out the location of his opponent, and had to direct his fire chiefly by the smoke of Ayres guns. Under these disadvantageous circumstances the Federal battery was fast getting the better of the fight, when General Beauregard arriving at Mitchell's ford on horseback, dismounted and with his glass looked with eagerness upon the two antagonists. His practiced eye saw at once the disadvantage under which the Washington artillery were maintaining the fight. Tearing off a page of paper from his note-book, he wrote a hurried dispatch and sent it by a courier.

In a few minutes the fire of Eschelman's guns ceased, and we, Howitzers, who were then standing within ten paces of Beauregard, concluded that he had ordered that officer to withdraw from so unequal a contest. Not so, however. A few minutes more, and the fight was renewed by the gallant Louisianian. He had been instructed how, by a change of position, his fire would be made to fell upon the enemy. This was plainly discovered when once more his guns began their work. Instead of flying over the heads of Ayres' men, his shells and round shot now made things so hot that the Federals were seen running their pieces by hand to the right and left. This always indicates serious trouble among the cannoneers of an adversary's battery. They are then trying to get out of range, so as to avoid the fiery punishment to which they have become exposed. In the case before us, they did not succeed in escaping the unerring fire of the Southerners. As fast as they moved their pieces, the indefatigable and active gunners of the latter followed up the movement by a corresponding change in the direction of their fire. The fight was now at its height.

Two armies were looking on, intensely interested in the result. The Confederate infantry and artillerymen came out of their works and stood crowded upon the banks of earth, gazing anxiously towards the smoking hills about a mile and a half away. At last it was apparent that the fire of Eschelman's battery was telling severely upon the Federals. Their horses and men were being knocked over and their guns disabled; so that the intervals between their shots grew longer and longer. At length, after a hotly-contested artillery duel of nearly an hour, Ayres found himself humiliated by defeat and forced to drag from the field but a remnant of his shattered battery.

THE ARTILLERISTS.

The result of this trial of skill and pluck between the Northern and Southern artillerists had its legitimate effects upon the combatants on both sides. Those who had reason to think upon such matters had given serious consideration to the artillery question. They remembered the reputation of the United States light artillery service in the Mexican war, when the famous batteries of Ringold, Washington and others did such terrible work on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca. Many of them had witnessed the splendid drill and perfect organization of this arm of the regular army; consequently when the war of 1861 began it was a serious question as to how these formidable engines of modern warfare were to be successfully met. The South was at that time virtually without artillery. The few volunteer organizations called by that name knew nothing of the use of light batteries in the field. Some of them had been taught the manual of the piece which enabled the cannoneers to fire salutes and to appear on parade with hired teams dragging awkwardly along behind them their gun-carriages. No branch of the military service so impresses the senses as the brilliant maneuvering of well equipped and well drilled light batteries. The dashing array of men, horses and guns, the rapid firing and still more rapid changes of positions, and the distance at which they operate are well calculated to produce a sense of insecurity with those exposed to their fire.

THE SOUTHERN MEN.

The Southern artillerists were expected to experience this advantage in favor of their antagonists, and to overcome it, if they could. The incident just described not only excited the surprise of both antagonists, but gave promise of what might be done in the future by the former. The spirits of the Southern artillery were proportionately raised by the result of the unequal contest they had just entered. Well might this be, when we consider the circumstances. The United States battery came to the field with all the prestige of scientific preparation. It was commanded by an experienced military expert. It had the advantage of position and was superior to its opponent in the number, weight and calibre of its guns. Captain Ayres battery belonged to the third artillery of the regular army, and had engaged on this occasion an armament of two ten-pounder rifled Parrott guns, two twelve-pounder Howitzers, and two six-pounder pieces, aided by two twenty-pounder rifle Parrott guns, commanded by an officer of another company of regular artillery. Opposed to this formidable array of pieces, Captain Eschelman of the Washington artillery, with the disadvantage of being under the hill, had only three six-pounder rifle guns and four ordinary six-pounders.

DRAWN FROM CIVIL LIFE.

When it is remembered that the victors on this occasion were men drawn from civil life who had never been under fire before, who had not had the advantage of military training, and had encountered a picked company of United States light artillery, the result was the more astonishing. There was no adventitious circumstance to which the Confederates could have attributed their success. The truth is the astonishing efficiency of the Confederate artillery during the entire war was due to the peculiar adaptability of the Southerners to that arm of the service. They were intelligent, self-reliant and cool; three conditions, absolutely necessary to the efficient use of artillery in the field. They never allowed themselves to be bound by conventional technicalities; but used their guns as occasion might require, looking more to results than to rules. Although this applied particularly to the officers, as much depended upon the material as well as the morale of the company. We feel it but justice to the corps to which the First Company of Richmond Howitzers belonged, to say that perhaps there never went to the field a finer body of troops. They were men of education, intelligence and social standing. Many of the cannoneers and drivers, after a certain amount of experience, showed capacity to take command of a battery themselves; and it was often the case that the advice of one of these was gladly received by the officer in command. In verification of this, as the war progressed, from one company alone more than forty commissioned officers were created.

AFTER THE REPULSE.

But to return. After the severe repulse of the enemy by Longstreet, and the ignominious defeat of Ayres, General McDowell seemed disposed to try conclusions with General Bonham at Mitchell's Ford. His batteries kept up a severe and protracted fire upon the central position of Beauregard's lines, while his double line of skirmishers drove in the Confederate pickets. All this time the Howitzers and their infantry supports stood exposed to a heavy fire without being able to return a shot. At that time the former were armed with the Virginia Military Institute battery, composed of only four pieces, two smooth-bore six-pounders, and two twelve-pounder field Howitzers, all brass. Consequently, they were not able to reach the lines of the enemy who could be seen massed on the opposite hills, and whose long range artillery continued its fire throughout the day and night.

While these things were transpiring, a group of soldiers were seen to emerge from the woods on the left. They were bearing a litter, upon which lay the form of the gallant Captain Eschelman, of the Washington Artillery. He had been severely wounded in his late encounter, and was being taken to Manassas, to be sent to Richmond for treatment. It may not be amiss to add that he recovered, not only to meet the foe again on many a hard fought field, but had the pleasure of uniting with the veterans of his heroic corps in doing honor to the memory of the great commander of the Army of Northern Virginia at the unveiling of his statue on the 29th of May last.

P.

[To be Continued.]

Italian Duels.

Some one has taken the trouble to record the statistics of Italian duels for the decade 1880-90, and finds that 2,759 were fought in the entire kingdom, most of them military. The hotter the weather the more duels, while in very cold winter spells the figures tapered off. Thus seven-eighths of the whole number took place in summer and one-eighth in winter. Only fifty deaths resulted out of all these duels, ninety of which were fought with the sword, 2,489 with the sabre, and the rest with the pistol. Ordinary quarrels produced 730; press and political discussions, 1,322; love, 183; religious questions, 29. Most of the duels took place at Naples and the fewest at Venice.

Commerce in Wives.

The Levant Herald states that in Upper Heidok, in Silesia, a workman sold his wife for a term of two years to an acquaintance for a shilling. The wife lived with her new partner in harmony, until one day the lawful husband, thinking he had surrendered her too cheaply, called upon the man and demanded a further sum of fifteen shillings. The lady, he said, had a set of beautiful teeth. He had forgotten that, and he considered fifteen shillings a small sum under the circumstances. The "man in possession" demurred, and the husband sought the aid of the law. The authorities, it appears, pronounced that as he had contracted himself out of his legal rights for two years, and for a shilling, he was not entitled to any further amount.

Maniacs at Large.

Fourteen violent patients escaped from the Bicetre mad-house, in France, and rushed out into the yard, where they began demolishing windows and doing other damage to the building. They were armed with razors and other weapons, and several of the officials were badly injured by them. Troops were sent for, but this excited the lunatics to such a degree that it was not deemed advisable for the soldiers to act, and finally a fire engine was brought into use and streams of water turned upon them. In this way they were quickly subdued and returned to their quarters.

A Perfectly Independent Lady.

The Queen Dowager of Portugal doesn't care for expense. She recently bought 1,000 pairs of shoes in Paris, and ordered seventy dresses from Worth. The dresses were lost at sea, and her Majesty promptly ordered seventy more to replace them, and these reached Lisbon in safety. The people of Portugal "pay the freight," but they are not doing it with unbounded enthusiasm.

A Long-Lived Sovereign.

The Queen has now completed her 71st year, an age which has been exceeded by three only of her predecessors on the throne—viz., George II., 77 years; George III., 82 years; and William IV., 72 years. On June 20, Her Majesty will have reigned over the United Kingdom for fifty-three years, a period of time which has been exceeded by two only of the British monarchs—Henry III., whose reign lasted for fifty-six years, and George III., whose reign extended to nearly sixty years.

Honors to the Italian Prince.

It is believed, from the extraordinary honors recently paid to the Italian Crown Prince in Germany, that a match between a German Princess and this heir to the Italian throne is contemplated. If at the same time Crispi carries out his intention of making King Humbert Emperor of East Africa, the Italian monarch will have pretty nearly reached the summitt of his earthly ambition.

Stanley as an LL. D.

A number of Cambridge admirers of Mr. H. M. Stanley have subscribed for a gown for presentation to the gallant explorer on the occasion of the conferment of the honorary degree of LL.D. on June 10. The proposed gift is almost unprecedented at Cambridge, where usually the recipient of the degree has the privilege of not only buying his own robes, but also of paying a considerable fee to the university that confers the degree, as well as to the college that has the honor of receiving him as one of its members.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Consumption, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Bodeker Brothers and H. M. Sheilds & Co., corner of Fifth and Marshall streets.

ROUND ABOUT GOTHAM.

LATEST FADS AND FANCIES OF THE BIG METROPOLIS.

Strauss' Orchestra to Open Madison Square Garden—A Magnificent Amusement Palace—Cleveland and Lamont—Odds and Ends of Various Kinds.

NEW YORK BUREAU
RICHMOND DAILY TIMES,
June 14, 1890.

Edward Strauss and his Vienna court orchestra, will be heard for the first time in New York at the opening of the new Madison Square Garden, on the evening of June 16th, when the great amphitheatre, with its two hundred boxes and two thousand seats, will be occupied for the first time. Built on the old site of former structures, devoted to similar objects, the new garden will be the natural goal for seekers after the variety of entertainment, of which the promoters of the garden propose to make it the home. The garden is like a huge shell, enclosing a little less than the entire area of the square which its walls bound. The seating capacity of the structure is 14,000. The stage is at the eastern end, and opposite the stage are the stalls, row above row, arranged with an evident invitation to exclusiveness and tete-a-tetes. On the opening night the stage will be a veritable scene from fairy land. The miracles of luxuriant vegetation and strange forms of life, known only to fairy land, and the romantic extravagance of grand opera, will lend their scenic effect to the ballet. The archway beams that cross each other in the superstructure of the vast auditorium are strung with lines of electric globes that make the roof seem like a starlit firmament. To have the garden ready for the reception of the public on the date set for the opening night, armies of men have been kept at work. It is expected that the garden will be ready two or three days before the appointed time, so rapidly are the departments being finished.

THE GARDEN.

The Garden was erected at a cost of $3,000,000. It is built of cream-colored brick and terra cotta in the renaissance style. The pillars supporting the entrance are of polished granite, and the entrance-hall and porch are in marble with mosaic floors while the staircases throughout are in stone and marble. There are also grand entrances on Fourth avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The decorations are chiefly in quiet tints, which blend harmoniously and are in every way in perfect taste. The stage contains more superficial space than any stage in the world. The floor is divided into orchestra and parquet, the orchestra containing chairs and the parquet tables and chairs. There are two tiers of seats and three tiers of boxes, while a large promenade extends all around the upper part of the building. The box of State is directly over the main entrance. This box will hold fifty people when thrown open, or it can be divided into ten boxes holding five persons each. The enormous sliding skylight, covering nearly half the roof, is a notable feature. It is worked by machinery, and on hot summer evenings it can be rolled back and the great building perfectly ventilated. On the Madison Square side is the restaurant, 100 feet square, which is just double the size of the Brunswick or Delmonico's. Its location is unrivaled, looking out as it does on the park with its beautiful lawns and brilliant flower beds. The concert hall is just over the restaurant, and is connected with it by a broad marble staircase. The garden theatre, which will be open in the fall, is on the north side of the main entrance. The height of the tower will be 300 feet, and as it will command an extensive view, it will be an object of interest to tourists and visitors as well as New Yorkers. Electricity is used in lighting the entire building, and in the amphitheatre alone there are 4,000 lights.

The world-famous Strauss orchestra is to give the first impress to the new character of this old home of amusement. The ballet, too, on a scale that New York has probably never before seen, will assist in dancing the place into popular favor and vigor. Every one has heard of Albert Hall in London, of the Paris Grand Opera House, of the Auditorium in Chicago; and the Temple in Salt Lake City used to be considered the largest interior in the country. These and all other must now yield the palm to New York, which is only eclipsed until it makes an effort to excel.

THE FAMOUS LEADER.

The famous orchestra leader has been the idol of the women of Vienna for a great many years. The manner in which he leads an orchestra will create a sensation in New York. It is claimed that it is poetic. Like all his famous family, Edward Strauss leads with the assumption that he actually feels the effect of the music in every fibre of his body, and he sways to and fro, flourishes his arms, and twists his body with a rythmic motion suggested by the strains of the dance music which has made the name of his family so celebrated. His stature is small, but he is quite slim, which adds to his apparent height. His sole interest in life is the leadership of his orchestra, which he has made almost a part of himself.

CLEVELAND AND LAMONT.

Daniel S. Lamont and ex-President Cleveland are the modern edition of Damon and Pythias. In Mr. Lamont's law office, in the Mills building, occupying the place of honor, is a photograph of Mr. Cleveland, which was taken towards the close of the administration in Washington. It represents the President and members of the Cabinet. Mr. Mr. Lamont says it was taken while the Cabinet was session. The photograph was taken by the instantaneous process, and the subject were entirely unconscious that their pictures were being taken.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

An Italian funeral is about the liveliest and gayest sight that can be seen on the streets. The way to the cemetery is northward through Second avenue, but as the sight is of almost daily occurrence, the inhabitants rarely notice them. The windows of the carriages are open and the curtains up. There are no signs of mourning to be seen except in the first carriage. The women wear their gayest handkerchiefs, and the children are clad in the cast off finery of their elders. Smiles wreathe the dark faces, and all chatter as if out for a holiday.

With some of the water-side characters of New York, ice serves the double purpose of soap and water. During the noon hour many of the workmen along the river front may be seen scrubbing away at their grimy hands with a piece of ice, and strange to say the ice is more cleansing than soap and water.

On the East river front the small iron steamers that trade between this port and the tropics have their piers. Of the many things they bring to us, the most interesting, from an unloading point of view, is cocoanuts. They are brought up from the hold in baskets, and the cocoanut handler takes a nut in each hand, cracks the two together, counts them, then drops them into a large coarse bag. The knocking together is done to test the shells; the slightest touch reveals a defect, and if one is found unsound it is cast aside. The defective ones are sold to small retailers for immediate consumption, and those that are too badly damaged for the market find plenty of consumers in the men and boys that surround the dock.

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Sole Agent for the Richmond Cedar Works' Celebrated MOTH-PROOF RED CEDAR CHEST.

VERITABLE WORDS OF

REV. SAM P. JONES.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the World's Renowned Evangelist:

"I returned from Tyler, Texas, on the 12th. I find my wife has been taking ROYAL GERMETUER to the great upbuilding of her physical system. She is now almost free from the distressing headaches with which she has been a martyr for twenty years. Surely it has done wonders for her. I wish every poor suffering wife had access to that medicine."

Again, on February 6th, he writes:

"My wife, who has been an invalid from nervous sick headache, has been entirely cured by six weeks' use of Dr. King's ROYAL GERMETUER. Her health is perfect. In three weeks two of my children were cured completely of nasal catarrh. It is truly a great remedy."

Price, $1.50 Per Bottle.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA.

O! MY HEAD!

Sufferers with HEADACHE will find a permanent CURE in DR. DAVID'S LIVER PILLS.

LIFE IS WORTH LIVING,

If the liver is kept in a healthy state with that simplest and best of all Liver Medicines, DR DAVID'S LIVER PILLS.

O! HOW DELICIOUS!

Is one of those CHOCOLATE MILK SHAKES at

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.'S FOUNTAIN.

GET A LIMEADE AT

OWENS & MINOR DRUG COMPANY'S FOUNTAIN.

Buy a lot in BARTON & LAMB'S BROOKLAND PARK, at $200 each, for an investment, one and a half miles from centre of Richmond. The best improvements. The handsomest property. Certain to increase rapidly in value. Call and let us show you what improvements we are making.

BARTON & LAMB,
821 east Main.

RADAM'S
Microbe Killer?

The greatest discovery of the age. Old in theory, but the remedy only recently discovered.

The MICROBE KILLER is prepared on scientific principles. It starts at the root of all diseases, and cures by removing the cause of the disease.

Do you suffer with Catarrh?
Have you inherited Consumption?
Have you any Kidney Disease?
Are you afflicted with Rheumatism?
Are you troubled with Asthma?
Have you any disease that causes you anxiety or inconvenience?
Have you any disease that your doctor has pronounced incurable?

Give the Microbe Killer a Trial

It is no experiment nor an untried remedy. Hundreds of persons in this city have used or are now using this medicine, and the cures effected in many cases are miracles.

It has cured thousands who have been pronounced INCURABLE. Sold only in one gallon jugs. Price three (3) dollars. A small investment, when life and health can be obtained.

Beware of fradulent imitations. They are usually cheaper, as they use that method of imposing on the public. One of them held their price at $2.50 per gallon for nearly two years. Not being able to get their medicine in at that, they have now reduced it to $1.50, which is evidence enough that it has not met with success. A good medicine sustains itself in all communities. A cheap medicine is the last thing on earth a suffering man wants. The genuine sold only by

Polk Miller & Co.,
DRUGGISTS.
900 MAIN STREET.

Send for free pamphlet, "History of the Microbe Killer."

CITY TAXES.

OFFICE OF CITY COLLECTOR,
RICHMOND, VA., June 1, 1890.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

I am now ready to receive CITY TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1890. If the whole or one-half is not paid by the 30TH INSTANT 5 per cent. will be added, and if remaining unpaid until SEPTEMBER 1ST the Collector is required to Collect the same as the law directs.

All males twenty-one years of age, and all persons (male or female) who own personal property are assessed, and will please call and settle.

PAVING, PIPE and SEWER-CONNECTION bills are to be paid in the same manner as taxes, and at the same time.

Copy from ordinance, chapter 14, section 7

"If all taxes with which any person or any estate of a decedent is assessed be not paid before the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER the Collector shall distrain, except where one-half thereof has been paid under the third section, or except the same be suspended by order of the Committee on Finance, who shall report the reason therefor to the next meeting of the City Council."

Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

F. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Collector of City Taxes.

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FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients. Only paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS

GINNA & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DECORATED AND PLAIN TIN BOXES

FOR THE

Wholesale Tobacco Trade.

53 and 55 BEACH STREET,

NEW YORK.

DAVID A. AINSLIE,
Successor to GEORGE A. AINSLIE & SONS,
Manufacturer of
ALL STYLES OF CARRIAGES,
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND.
REPAIRING and REPAINTING VEHICLES A SPECIALTY
RICHMOND, VA.

HABLISTON & BROTHER,
908 MAIN STREET.
Furniture in Mahogany, Oak and Cherry
Elegant Designs, - - - Low Prices,