THE ORANGEBURG NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT
ORANGEBURG, S. C.
Office of Publication on Market-Street over the Post Office.
SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor.
VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, Associate Editor.
CHARLES H. HALL, Publisher.

Washington News.

MAY 2.—Judge Underwood issued to-day a writ of *habeas corpus* directing the commanding officer of Fortress Monroe to bring Mr. Davis before him on the 13th. The writ was obtained by Judge Shea. It is understood that the writ will be obeyed, and that Mr. Davis will not be remanded to the military custody.

MAY 3. Judge Underwood, District Attorney Chandler, and Mr. Davis' Attorney, O'Connor, are in the city for the purpose of consulting Attorney-General Stanberry regarding the writ of *habeas corpus* for Mr. Davis. If the Government obeys the writ, which is probable, bail will be tendered and the prisoner enlarged.

The Hon. R. J. Walker addressed the Supreme Court to-day in a speech of three hours duration, which is considered a masterly effort. He said that constitutional liberty and self-government were now on final trial, and it was about to be decided for posterity in all the world, whether written constitutions were parchment scrolls, words written in sand, to be swept away by the first angry surge of popular passion, whether they can be evaded by technical issues or plea of want of jurisdiction. A broader bill of attainder and pains and penalties had never been passed, reducing 10,000,000 of loyal and disloyal people to territorial bondage, and substituting the gleaming sword and bristling bayonet for constitutional guards and courts of law.

The case was continued until Monday, when Attorney-General Stanberry will reply.

MAY 6.—Attorney-General Stanberry closed his argument in the injunction cases. He spoke as to the general principle denying the jurisdiction of the Court, no basis by which relief could be given. Only two out of ten States affected were here. Eight were content.

The Attorney-General said that the Supreme Court might so act as to induce Congress to destroy the efficiency of the Court, by impeaching Judges on false accusations, or by denying the salaries required for their support. It rested with the people to secure honesty in the Legislature, and to this basis we must look for the preservation of rights of citizenship and the integrity of the State Courts. The Court then adjourned.

The Use of the Ballot.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has just made a speech to a number of the new citizens of his State. In his capacity as Governor he was expected to advise these political neophytes as to the proper course for them to pursue—to imbue them with the knowledge he had gained during a persistent course of office-holding statesmanship, and to instruct them in the art of voting. To such a source the inquisitive enfranchised ought not to look in vain for illumination. Surely, if any one is capable of throwing light on such a subject, it is a gentleman who has illustrated in his own history the workings of the ballot-box, and who has managed to get elected to a great many important offices, without possessing any superfluous quantity of merit The newly invented citizens of South Carolina must certainly entertain a high appreciation of the powers of the elective franchise when they find what it has done for Governor Orr; just as in this State, they must have gained an exalted notion of its efficacy by observing what it effected for the gentlemen who were elected to office in 1864. Hence, it is not surprising that the colored voters of South Carolina applied to Governor Orr for instruction before deciding on their future political course.

We have only a brief telegraphic synopsis of the remarks which the Governor addressed to his fellow-citizens on this important occasion, and, therefore, we are precluded from laying before our readers the whole of his speech. That is a luxury which they have yet in anticipation. But it is gratifying to know that we are not left entirely ignorant of the Governor's views. When we have been informed of the main point of his programme, it is, perhaps, superfluous to inquire for more. Indeed, his plan is so comprehensive, and yet so simple; so efficacious, and yet so intelligible, that we only wonder that nobody ever thought of it before; and should esteem it almost an impertinence to ask for arguments in its favor. In reply to the momentous questions, "What shall we do?" or, in other words, "How shall we vote?" he informs the colored people that the best thing for them to do is not to vote at all. He tells them that they must not attach themselves to either of the two parties now disputing for supremacy in the country; that they must avoid the Republican party as a sham and a humbug, and the Democratic party as a delusion and a snare, and wait to join the great party which is to comprise the people of both races in the South, and everybody at the North. Of course, nobody will deny that such a party would not be only powerful, but invincible; nor would anybody be guilty of the fatuity of opposing a party which is to include everybody. Hence we must concede that the Governor's advice was eminently sagacious and sound. But it would, no doubt, have been very agreeable to his hearers to be told when this political millenium is to commence; when this political happy family is to be organized; when the Republican lion and the Democratic lamb are to lie down together, and above all, of what particular use it would be for anybody to vote, just at that time, when votes shall have become altogether unnecessary and superfluous. In this point of view the suggestions of Governor Orr do not seem to be very practical. The newly enfranchised citizens ask for light on the political questions of the day, and he replies by blowing out the lamp of knowledge. They want to know how they shall vote as between the two great parties, and he tells them to vote with neither the one nor the other. They ask to what party they shall then ally themselves, and he answers "to that party which shall arise when there are no longer any parties." The inference from all of which is that the questions now before the country are of no particular moment; and that the only use of the ballot at present is to elect Governor Orr, and such like, to be Senators and members of Congress.—*N. O. Crescent, May* 3.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

District Destitution.

The cry is going forth from all sections of our State,—"Give us bread, or we die." This unparalelled state of distress, which exists in some Districts to such an extent as to bring many to the verge of starvation, calls for the earnest efforts of those who can, to alleviate the misery of their fellow creatures, especially when they are their neighbors, and perhaps the wives and children of those who stood side by side with them in trying hours of danger. Orangeburg is not as destitute as some other portions of the State, it is true; but it is getting worse and worse every day with us, and unless active, well-directed efforts are put forth, the murmur of starvation, now beginning to arise in our midst, will gather into a loud and heart-rending wail of human anguish.

Under these circumstances, what is to be done, to avert this impending calamity? We think that much can be accomplished by *systematising* charity. We are glad to have observed the appointment of a committee [illegible] zens at this place, for the purpose of collecting and dispersing District contributions, and we are confident that when they make a report of their labors, it will be seen that much good has been thus done to the suffering poor. We would suggest it as a good plan, to have similar committees in every Beat throughout the District, to ascertain the names of those who are really destitute, and to collect contributions from those who are in more favored circumstances. In this way, each Beat can in a measure relieve its own distress, and its Committee can then report to a Committee at this place, what they are unable to do of themselves, and the names of all the really destitute among them, so that further relief can be extended. This will obviate two evils of the present system of a single Central Committee: First, that they are sometimes liable to imposition, and distribute to those who make the most pitiful representations, but are not the most needy in reality; and secondly, that they may occasionally be led to withhold assistance from those really necessitous, on account of malicious reports of parties, attempting to wreak some private grudge, or gratify some petty spite.

In making these suggestions, we do not desire to cast any reflection on the good judgement or commendable efforts of the present Central Committee to do good. There is no doubt that they are discharging their duty to the best of their abitity, and that they are fully competent to this noble work: but how much could their good purposes be assisted, had they the co-operation of Beat Committees, such as we have above suggested.

"South Carolina a Home for the Industrious Immigrant."

This is the title of a neat and attractive pamphlet, published under the direction of Gen. Wagener, Commissioner of Immigration, and intended for circulation abroad, in the view of inducing industrious foreigners to turn their course towards our State, in coming to seek their fortunes in the New World.

The pamphlet is well calculated to set forth fairly and candidly the advantages offered now by this State to all who seek a home within her borders: and concludes with a list of a number of tracts of land offered on liberal terms, to new settlers.

We were sorry to find that while all our sister Districts were represented, there was not a single acre of Orangeburg land offered to the world. When we consider that this pamphlet is to be translated into foreign languages, and to be circulated abroad, we regret that so fine an opportunity of advertising their lands has been neglected by our large landholders, who, in many instances, we know to be desirous of selling. The offer of Gen. Wagener to publish this gratuitous advertisement was duly inserted in our columns, and appeared in two issues, several weeks ago.

Even now, it is not too late for those desiring to sell real Estate, to have their lands registered upon the books of the Bureau of Immigration in Charleston, so that any desiring to invest in real property may become acquainted with their terms of sale, and some good bargains may be made in this way:

We clip the following from the Danbury (Connecticut) *Times*, of the 2d inst. As it shows public sentiment in that State, we publish it for the benefit of our readers:

"The Firemen of Charleston, S. C. held a parade on Saturday. Previous to starting, it was discovered that an American flag was not in the procession, whereupon Gen. Sickles ordered that one be placed in the front, and attended by a guard of honor, and at the review should occupy a place before the stand, and be saluted by every one passing it. Gesler's order was obeyed, and with a cheerful alacrity that will probably encourage him to suspend his shirt next."

The Test Oath.

The following is the oath required of Managers of Registration and Elections under the Military and Supplemental Acts; but is not required of voters:

I,———of———County of———and State of———do solemnly———that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further———that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, [illegible] discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

———and subscribed before me, this——— day of———, A. D. 1864.

South Carolina in the Richmond Bazaar.

The following from the *Enquirer & Sentinel* of Saturday is the first notice we have of South Carolina to the Memorial Bazaar at Richmond:

THE PALMETTO TREE,

the emblem of South Carolina, next attracts our attention displayed upon the State shield and accompanied by the motto "*Dum Spiro Spero.*" The tree is formed of palmetto leaves and the canopy of the table is wreathed with similar leaves and garlanded with grey moss. Vases of flowers, bright and odorous, are scattered over the booth in rich profusion, setting off to fine advantage the numerous elegant articles, all of which we are informed are to be had for a dollar, this being a prize table. A toilet set of Bohemian glass, some elegant perfumery flacons, a bridal toilet box of white silk and a rich jewelry case are donations from South Carolina, as are also some other articles; but the most of the articles here displayed are contributions from Richmond. A fine picture of a young girl, a fancy sketch, is also the handiwork and offering of a young South Carolina lady, and some very pretty artificial work, tastily encircled with shell-work, are the products of one of Carolina's fair and faithful daughters. A pair of screens, beautifully embroidered in beads and worsted, will attract the attention of the ladies and are presents from Mrs. Gilmour, formerly of Richmond, but now residing in England; and an elegant Canton crape shawl, valued at $100, is also a donation from England. A pair of richly embroidered sofa cushions are a present from Charleston, and are worth more than a passing notice.

Our Charleston Letter.

CHARLESTON, May 8, 1867.

About fifteen hundred negroes and two hundred white persons—the former generally enthusiastic, while most of the latter were simply curious—assembled on the Citadel Green, on last Friday afternoon, as auditors of the Great Republican Apostle, Senator Wilson. Dr. A. G. Mackey, whose political notoriety is not bounded by the city limits, presided at the meeting, and after prayer by the Rev. Randolph (colored,) introduced the Honorable Orator to his audience. On the platform were representatives of both races and all parties; the Radical element naturally predominating.

The Senator's speech, which consumed about an hour and a half, was, throughout, intensely partisan and illiberal, and, on that account, I doubt not, acceptable to the majority of the large concourse. He disinterred issues long dead and buried, reviewed the history of South Carolina, and arraigned the old State and the principles advocated by her great men during the past fifty years, before his tribunal of sable judges, whose cultivated minds and impartially trained moral sense fitted them, as he doubtless thought, to decide equitably upon the merits of the questions discussed. He avowed himself as opposed to any antagonism of the races South, and yet insidiously disseminated opinions and sentiments, whose natural harvest would be irreconcileable dissension. And his seed was not sown upon stony ground, for most of the freedmen were thoroughly convinced that the South Carolina of the past was an object of deserved contumely and repudiation, and that her present and future could only be redeemed by a close affiliation with the doctrines of Radicalism.

In the evening, at Hibernian Hall, he again delivered himself to a large congregation of freedmen and their parasites. As his entire audience on this occasion was supposed to be altogether Radical in their views, he, after repeating his afternoon discourse, devoted himself to advising in regard to the approaching registration and the Convention elections. His course was not at all moderate or conciliatory in character; in fact I have heard the address characterized as an intensely inflammatory harangue. How much the work of reconstructing is stimulated by such honest and peaceful missionaries, and to what extent a spirit of harmony is fostered by satire and vituperation, Senator Wilson and his magnanimous people may be able to calculate. We can hope for no favorable results to follow this novel mode of peace-making.

The negroes have not availed themselves as generally as was anticipated, of the privilege of riding in the street cars, conceded to them last week. On Sunday afternoon, they crowded every car, and in dense masses rode to and from the Battery until dark; but since then, comparatively few have been seen riding. Many of our white citizens have, for the present, withdrawn their patronage from the company, but is probable that in a month or two, most of the gentlemen who were formerly guests of Mr. Rigg's conductors, will renew their old relations. The omission of the company to make special provision originally for the freedmen, has been, by many, severely censured, as rendering necessary the present wholesale concession; but as it is certain that no discriminative arrangement would have been satisfactory to the negroes or their advisers, and as their right to ride with the whites would have been ultimately conceded and enforced by the "powers that be," I dont know that the animadversion is merited. Special cars might have temporarily suffered, but the abrogation of all restrictive regulations was in the end inevitable.

The Union Republican Party of the State is now in Convention here. Their meetings are held at Military Hall. Delegates are in attendance from only six or seven Districts, and the present effort to fully organize the party will be a failure. The President of the Convention is a negro; among the Vice-Presidents, Epping, the United States Marshal, holds a conspicuous position. One of the Secretaries is Robt. James, formerly a printer here; now having swallowed and digested the Test Oath, an officer in the Custom House. Both, no doubt, feel highly complimented.

A panorama of Ireland, *yclept* "Hiberniacon," is on exhibition at Hibernian Hall, and is well patronized by the Fenians and their friends. Every night the hall has been crowded, and each allusion made by the lecturer to poor Ireland and her wrongs, has been boisterously applauded. Fenianism, though at present dormant, is not dead. The sons of Green Erin seem determined never to harmonize with old England, and many, in the face of repeated failures to organize a successful rebellion, still persistently cling to the anticipation of witnessing the emancipation of their father-land from the British yoke. 'Tis pleasant to be victims of a delusion, when the delusion is a pleasant one.

W. J. Ferlow Esq., one of the Agents of the Immigration Bureau, left last week for Europe. He will travel through Germany and circulate extensively, Colonel Wagener's Pamphlet on the resources of our State and the inducements it offers to Immigrants. His mission is one in which we are all deeply interested, and any success which may attend his efforts will merit a liberal gratitude.

The weather is remarkably and unpleasantly cool, and overcoats were yesterday decidedly popular. Winter has certainly lingered long "in the lap of Spring." DELTA.

The District Attorney for Eastern Virginia has requested the Secretary of War to direct the Commandant of Fortress Monroe to obey Judge Underwood's writ for Mr. Davis.

Items.

A locomotive for common roads has just been tried with great success in France.

The Indian Commissioner for Arizona reports the Indians hostile and the whites very indignant over outrages committed by them.

In Kentucky the Congressional election has passed off quietly. Grover's majority in the 5th District is 4000. Beck, in the 7th, and Knott, in the 4th, all Democrats, have been elected. In proportion to the vote cast, the Democratic majority will be larger than last year.

A paragraph in the petition of Hon. Jefferson Davis for a writ of *habeas corpus* says: "Your petitioner further shows that his imprisonment as aforesaid has greatly impaired his health, and that the continuance thereof through the ensuing summer would involve [illegible] his life, as your petioner believes."

Daniel Webster was right when he remarked of the press: "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper; amply rewarded its patron, I care not now humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a printed sheet without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price."

The *Examiner* has information, that the session of the United States Court in Virginia will be prolonged until after the adjournment of the Supreme Court, when Chief Justice Chase will come here, and preside at the trial of Mr. Davis. L. H. Chandler, the prosecuting attorney, is now in New York consulting with Evarts, and Mr. Davis's counsel, about the trial. Mr. Davis will probably be brought here on Saturday, and then be held by the civil authorities until the trial. Chase is expected next week.

The Charleston *Daily News* says: "We learn by a letter that on Sunday afternoon a disastrous fire occurred in Winnsboro, resulting in the destruction of Mount Zion College. The particulars are very meagre, and we only know that the origin of the fire was accidental. The students have all been accommodated in private houses for the present and the Society held a meeting yesterday to make some arrangements in order that the exercises of the College may be immediately resumed."

SUICIDE OF A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.—The St. Louis *Times* says:

F. C. Clewell, a gentleman by birth and education, was a captain in the Confederate service. At the closing of the war he worked a plantation in Holly Springs, Miss. Some time since he had a personal rencontre with a negro, and killed him. He was tried by a civil court and acquitted, but fearing the military authorities, he left, and on the 4th inst., reached this city, stopping at the Southern. He made friends with a gentlemen stopping or frequenting that hotel, to whom he imparted his history, and to whom, in fits of melancholy, he would express his disgust with life. He also imparted to this gentleman the fact that he was short of means, and unable to pay the sum required at the hotel if he remained in the city. He was therefore persuaded to take boarding in the house at which his friend stopped, No. 408 South Fifth street, kept by Mr. Vivian. Night before last Clewell was more than usually downhearted, and his friend asked him to go to the Varieties. This he refused, alleging that he felt like having a chill. When the gentleman returned from the threatre, he found his room mate very ill. Drs. Wizlezams and Golding were called in, but their efforts were ineffectual to save him. He died at four o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner was called upon yesterday, an inquest was held, and a *post mortem* examination made. It was found that he had taken a large amount of morphine, and some of the drug was found in his pocket. A bottle of prussic acid was found in his trunk unopened. Clewell had talked to his friend about killing himself, and showed him a farewell letter which he had written; but the gentleman persuaded him to give up the idea and destroy the letter. The circumstances prompted the jury to return a verdict of suicide. Deceased is known to have a mother and sister in South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, S. C., May 1, 1867.

Rev. I. S. K. Legare, Orangeburg,

MY DEAR SIR: The Legislature of Maryland, through her Board of Commissioners, has kindly donated to the suffering people of this State, fifteen thousand bushels of corn and forty thousand pounds of bacon. I have instructed Messrs. Adger & Co., of Charleston, to forward to your address, at Orangeburg, one hundred sacks of corn, for distribution among such destitute persons, white and colored, as have neither money nor credit to purchase provisions in Orangeburg District—also 1 Hdd of Bacon.

Please give the preference in all cases to the most helpless and dependent.

* * * * * * *

You will please preserve a statement of the names of persons, designating white and colored, to whom you make your distribution, and send a copy to this office. When the sacks of corn are emptied, you will please return them to James Adger & Co., Charleston, S. C.

I regret being compelled to ask you to perform so irksome a duty, but the destitution and suffering of your neighbors, will, I am sure, induce you willingly to sacrifice so much of your time and labor as may be necessary, to distribute the food which has been so generously donated to us by our friends in Maryland.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of S. C.

100 sacks sent to Orangeburg, 50 sacks sent to Lewisville, to F. Wannamaker, 50 sacks sent to Fort Motte, to M. Duffin, 50 sacks sent to Rowe's Pump, to W. F. Barton.

MR. EDITOR: The Chairman of the Committee appointed by the citizens to solicit from the Governor and others, provisions for the destitute, having received the above communication, begs leave to notify the citizens, that they will, on their arrival, distribute the one hundred sacks, holding about two hundred bushels, designated for Orangeburg, among the helpless and dependent in and around the village, above the village on the Bull Swamp and Kennerly Roads and over in the Fork. This will leave the section below the village towards Branchville, and between that place and the Belville road, to draw from Dr. W. F. Barton at Rowe's Pump. The destitute in St. Matthews must draw from Mr. Wannamaker at Lewisville, or from Mr. Duffin, at Fort Motte, according as they may live nearer to one or the other of these localities. The citizens will notice that from the quantity designated for this District, we have not a sufficiency to supply, over one month, the necessities of the most dependent and helpless, as we are directed to give such the preference.

I. S. K. LEGARE,
F. H. W. BRIGGMANN,
J. A. HAMILTON,
} Committee.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad Remaining in the Depot to Date.

H. Livingston, J. E. Bailey, T. W. Ulmer, A. W. Salley, R. McMichael, J. Jones, D. W. Barton, W. Knotts, J. H. O'Cain, H. L. Smoke, J. H. O., B. H. Barton, J. D. Fogle, D. W. Riley, H. D Cook, L. P. Collier, H. Livingston, T. E. Rickenbaker, L. H. Zimmerman, T. B. White.

In accordance with orders received from the Superintendent, Storage will hereafter be charged on Goods remaining in the Depot for an unreasonable length of time. W. C. MEREDITH,
Agent.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 28th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Herlong, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN RILEY to Miss SARAH CARSON, all of Orangeburg District.

P. J. MALONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WALTERBORO, S. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Orangeburg and Colleton, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
may 11 tf

NOTICE.
I, SALLIE C. WOLFE, wife of H. Lawrence Wolfe, a resident of Orangeburg, S. C., and by occupation a merchant, do hereby give notice of my intention after one month from this date, to trade as a sole trader. SALLIE C. WOLFE.
May 10th, 1867. may 11 1m

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the Estate of James Fisher, deceased, will present the same properly attested; and those indebted will come forward and make payment by the 1st of July 1867, as the Estate will be closed at that time.
J. E. COOPER,
may 11—3t Administrator.

Cheap Bacon, &c., &c.
3000 LBS PRIME BACON at a very reduced price. 10 bbls good Flour, 3 bbls N. O. Molasses, cheap. 1 bale Factory Yarns at $2,75. Also 2 cases Ladies and Misses extra fine Shoes, calf skin, cheap. 1 case fine fast colored Prints 15 cts worth 20c. 1 case fine new style Prints 20c, worth 25c. 1 case Challys at 25c. worth 35c. 300 yds beautiful Long Cloth very cheap.
100 gals pure Newark Apple Cider on draught, by gallon, quart, or glass—something very fine and rare. at M. McMASTERS, Agent.
may 11 1t

JOSEPH McNAMARA,
ANNOUNCES TO HIS
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY that he has just returned from the North with a Fine Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS
CALICOS AS LOW AS 12½ CENTS.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
SHOES, HATS, &c., &c., &c.
AS USUAL.
He has on Hand a Complete Supply of:
FRESH AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Embracing Every Article Desirable to Housekeepers in this Line.
Pay a visit to
McNAMARA'S.
feb 23 1y

THE HIGHEST CASH MARKET PRICE GIVEN for all kind of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Bees wax, Tallow, Hides, Furs, etc., etc., by
EZEKIEL & KOHN.
feb 23 y 1e

Agents Wanted
IN EVERY COUNTY OF NORTH AND SOUTH Carolina, to Canvass and Sell Lloyd's New Double Map of North America on the face, and a County Map of the United States on the back—covering 24 square feet of Muslin, with Rollers, &c. Other Agencies can be given if desired. Agents make from $5 to $20 per day.
WARREN R. MARSHALL,
General Agent Lloyd's Map.
apl 6—tf Columbia, S. C.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
KEROSENE OIL STOVES, WITH COMPLETE UTENSILS, Cost $15, for $10.
mar 16—tf CORNELSON, KRAMER & Co.

FOR THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTION of Papier Mache, and Silver Ware ever offered in this market, suitable for PRESENTS for all occasions, call at
EZEKIEL & KOHN'S.
feb 23 y 1e