

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Items.

Forney talks about the President as the servant who wastes the public property at Washington. How about the senatorial penknives and shears, you Treasury leech?

The great objection to smart children is that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. By forcing children you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

A silver mine has been discovered in the farm of Mr. John J. Larew, ten miles southwest of Staunton, Va. Surface specimens of the ore have been analyzed, which are said to be very rich and to promise a fine yield upon going deeper.

The Republicans of Albemarle, Virginia, met and revised their Convention ticket, leaving off the colored candidate, and nominated Judge Rives and Southall editors of the Charlottesville Chronicle, two prominent, wealthy citizens.

A diamond in the rough state was found at Camden, Mississippi, during the war, but at the time was considered of no value. Since then it has been examined, and in the opinion of intelligent men it is worth \$50,000. It is in the possession of Dr. Tom Cotton, of Camden.

Greeley has written to a friend in England, a note explanatory of his inconsistency in opposing female suffrage. He sapiently says that he gives the negro a vote because he wants it. He also thinks female suffrage would lead to quarrels in families. Peaceful Horatio!

The following is a recent revenue decision: "When land is leased for a term of years under a contract that the lessee shall erect a building thereon, the title to which is subject to the use of the lessee during the term, the expense of erecting the building immediately rests in the lessor, and is in the nature of rent, and is returnable as such in his income returns."

The packet ship, Golconda, Capt. Lovitt, owned by the American Colonization Society, arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday, from Monrovia, Africa. She will sail on her return voyage to Monrovia about the 26th instant, touching at Charleston, from whence she is expected to sail on the 11th of November. Already, it is stated, some six hundred names are enrolled by parties going out in her, the most of whom will embark from Charleston.

In a speech at Galea, Illinois, Congressman E. B. Washburne, details Grant's views. Grant sympathizes with Congress in the reconstruction plans, and advised an early session of Congress. He favored the House Bill, which required the consent of the Senate to change the District Commanders. He accepted the Secretaryship of War from a sense of duty, to prevent its being filled by Johnson men. The acceptance was with the knowledge and consent of Stanton, after a full consultation. Washburne said he had no right to speak regarding Grant's Presidential aspirations.

The revolutionists are invading Rome on all sides. The Garibaldians whipped the Papal troops near the Abruzzia frontier. Prussia approves Italy's appeal from the treaty stipulations requiring her to defend the integrity of the Papal dominions. The following plan has been agreed upon: Italy is to take possession of Rome. The Pope will remain until his death, when the temporal power of the Pope will cease. The Garibaldians are marching on Rome. The Florence Press urges the government to anticipate them. Garibaldi has issued an address denouncing Ratazzi.

Minister Von Valkenberg gives an account of Christian persecutions, heretofore reported by telegraph. There are twenty thousand native Roman Catholics in Japan, descendants from Christian converts, left there two hundred years ago, when Japan stopped intercourse. They are scattered throughout the empire. There have been no new converts. Their headquarters are Nagasaki, where there is a Bishop and several Priests. They have held their services in secret at night. Many of these Christians, men, women and children, have recently been arrested as criminals. Mr. Seward through Minister Von Valkenberg, urges the abolition of the laws against Christians.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

The following facts relative to the coming trial of Mr. Davis are from the best authority: The trial is set down for the 4th Monday in November, and as the Government will not interfere, there will be no postponement by counsel on either side. The offence of levying war against the United States will be testified to by Judge Scarborough, of Norfolk, Hon. Judge Goode, member of the Confederate Congress, and Captain Hendren, who were compelled to appear before the Norfolk Grand Jury and testify to the facts upon which the indictment was made. There will be very few, if any witnesses for the defence. The fact of levying war being admitted, the prosecution will then proceed with the legal argument that

the prisoner is guilty of treason, and the counsel for the defence will argue that being a citizen of a State, and under its laws, the prisoner's allegiance was due to it, and not first to the United States. It has been positively asserted that Judge Chase would preside, but as the Supreme Court commences its session on the first Monday in December, this is not possible. This trial is expected to last several weeks.

In view of the trial of Mr. Davis, double the usual number of petit Jurors have been ordered to be summoned for the fall term of the Court.

Hon. James Lyons has been furnished with a copy of the indictment against the accused. General Wells, of Alexandria, it is understood is engaged on the side of the prosecution.

The prosecuting attorney, Chandler has gone to New York to consult with Mr. Everts, who assists him.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 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.

The Northern Elections.

The news over the wires is encouraging. The extremists, who were bent on running this Government to destruction, are meeting with obstacles in their mad career. Pennsylvania and Ohio, two of the largest and most influential States, have, we may say, gone Democratic. Even in Ohio, where some doubt may still exist as to the election of a Radical or a Democratic Governor, the Republicans themselves united with the Democrats to vote against negro suffrage; and the negro is there disfranchised by a majority of fifty thousand.

But let us not indulge too much in dreams of hope. To ameliorate our condition, many greater successes must be accomplished than these. These remarkable changes in Northern public sentiment do not indicate any sympathy with us: they only show that the people of the North are not willing themselves to endure, what they intend that we, conquered subjects, shall be compelled to submit to. But to one class of people in our midst, there is in all this a very significant lesson. The defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio by the votes of the Republicans themselves, should show the negroes of the South the truth of the lesson, which the white people of the South have ever endeavored to impress upon them, that the Yankees of the North CARE NOTHING FOR THEM; and should teach them to distrust still more the hypocritical pretensions of wandering demagogues, who try to gain their votes by great promises of what the Republican party will do for their benefit.

Let the colored man ask the next one of these apostles of the Radical party that comes along, the question: "What has the Republican party done for the black people in Ohio in the last elections?" and we think the Rad will be slightly embarrassed.

Let the colored man now learn the great lesson, which to know, is to be capable of freedom. To act his part in his proper sphere, honestly and with good will to all; and to take counsel of his known and tried friends, in matters which he cannot of himself understand, in preference to the wordy advice of every mouthy vagabond, who may come along, and try to make him imagine himself a hero.

Our Charleston Letter.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19, 1867.

Of local news here there is a very great dearth, and were it not for the interest now evoked by the elections at the North the news people would suffer from leisure, and the newspaper men would be forced to imitate poets and draw largely on their imaginations. As however the popular pulse is now being quickened by the exciting tidings of the wonderful speed of the re-action harbingered by Connecticut last Spring—and as all are speculating on the results for us of the defeat of Radicalism, matters of a strictly local character are lost sight of and the want of home news is not felt. So much apologetically,—and as a premonition, that my letter will be barren of news.

An order from General Canby, designating the time for the Convention elections has been written but has not yet been published. I have good authority for stating that it will be promulgated by Monday next. I have been unable to ascertain the time at which the elections are to be held, the military being in this instance signally reticent.

No candidates have yet been presented to the people here, but nominations will be pre-

sented next week. The Radicals design holding ward-meetings for this purpose, and will probably present a mixed ticket. It is very doubtful if any Conservative or Democratic nominees will be made.

Hon. F. A. Sawyer, I have heard it stated, is an aspirant to the honors of the United States Senate. A portion of the Radicals here have endorsed him and every effort is to be made to bring his name prominently before the people. It was principally with this end in view that forty thousand copies of his late speech here have been printed for broadcast circulation. The party endorsing Mr. Sawyer also design laboring to advance the prospects of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency. They have hired the large hall in the third story of the Adger building and will use it as their headquarters.

Among the literary and scientific, a considerable interest has been taken in the discovery last week of an enormous fossilized human thigh bone and other relics of a former age in the post-pleistocene beds in this vicinity, by Professor Holmes, the geologist. From the age of the Stratum in which these are found the Professor advances the opinion that there were men anterior to the Indians, and probably before the flood. Among the relics are bones of the extinct Mastodon, Megatherium, Mylodon and Taper; also of the native American deer, raccoon, opossum, beaver and elk, besides those of the horse, cow, sheep, dog and hog, and most marvelous to relate, stone hatchets, arrow and spear heads, and fragments of pottery, all evidently the workmanship of man.

Mr. Pendleton on Repudiation.

The Democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, having serenaded Messrs. George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh at a hotel in that city on the evening of the 18th ult., Mr. Pendleton, in his response, took occasion to explain his position in relation to the payment of the five-twenty bonds. He said:

Let me state to you the position. We have an enormous debt. We have a rate of taxation beyond all example oppressive. We have a system of legal-tender notes, and a system of national banks. I am sorry we have seen them. I did not vote for them, and am not responsible for them. They are great evils. They ought to be gotten rid of. And if they present any means of assisting us in getting rid of them, we ought to seize it. The non-interest paying debt, consisting of greenbacks and a liquidated debt, amounts to about \$800,000,000. The proposition of the Republicans is to convert this debt into bonds which pay interest in gold. The interest on those bonds will be \$48,000,000 in gold annually. The result will be to increase by that amount the expenses, to convert active capital into inactive capital, and thus to increase the number of those who do not pay taxes, and to increase the burdens of those who do pay taxes.

I maintain that this debt ought not to be so converted; that these \$48,000,000 in gold should be saved. There are four hundred millions of these bonds in the Treasury as security for the national bank currency. They are represented by a nearly equal amount of bank notes. They call for \$24,000,000 in gold annually as interest. Now, I maintain that these bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks. The result would be that greenbacks would take the place of the bank notes, which would be called in, and that \$24,000,000 of interest would be saved. If that \$24,000,000 were added to the \$48,000,000 of which I have spoken, you have \$72,000,000 in gold annually; and this, properly compounded, would pay the whole debt, principal and interest, in fifteen years.

And now observe that thus far I have not proposed to add one dollar to your taxes, nor one dollar to the currency. I am satisfied that they can bear more now. I am satisfied that the good to result will more than compensate for the evils. How far the expansion may be safely carried, I cannot pretend with exactness to say. All that I maintain is this: That just as rapidly as the prosperous condition of the business will permit it, the bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks; for just so fast will the interest be paid, the taxes be reduced, and labor be relieved from the burdens which now so heavily oppress it.

[From the Columbia Chronicle 8th inst.]

Death of Henry Timrod Esq.

Who will not be pained to hear the announcement of the decease of Henry Timrod—he whose name has become a household word in every home where presides the diety of love, intellect and Christianity?

For several weeks his health has been declining, and recently a series of hemorrhages confined him to his room and bed. Yesterday he breathed his last, and, in the prime of his manhood and zenith of his fame, was gathered to his fathers.

The open record of Henry Timrod's life is a simple one—very unlike, however, that of other men. He knew nothing of the world. In thought, a giant; in act, he was but a child. Born in Charleston in 1830, for thirty-seven years he lived the life of a poet—nature denying him nothing which belongs to the poet's birthright, and giving him in death the open

scroll, on which was written his reward eternal.

The father of Henry Timrod was likewise a poet of no ordinary sweetness, and when the mantle fell upon the son, the "living fire" grew brighter, until it became a fixed and brilliant star in our Southern firmament.

In the school, at the university, as an editor of a daily journal, and amid the busy haunts of men, he lived, as it were, by himself—among the creations of his own far-reaching mind, and in sympathy with the consciousness of its unseen powers. His whole life had flowed from a mysterious urn—a sacred stream, in whose calm depth the beautiful and pure alone were mirrored—and when the end came, he returned to the nature he loved and the God he worshipped, with the calm, sweet, prophetic certainty in his soul that Heaven was near, and immortality about to begin.

The secret of his success as a poet was his love for nature, and the rare genius he possessed in portraying that love in language which stirred the heart. He loved God's creation, whether in the heavens above or the earth beneath—he loved music, sculpture, painting, all things pure, or grand, or beautiful; "the setting sun, a lake among the mountains, the light of an ingenuous countenance, and what transcends them all, a noble action."

Nothing unworthy ever came from Mr. Timrod's pen. Years ago, a volume of his poems was published; but since then, his fugitive pieces have not averaged more than three or four in a year. Who does not remember the thrilling lines with which he was wont to stir the feelings of our people during the war—"Charleston," "Cry to Arms" and "Carolina"? We have seen audiences at their recital rise to their feet and send up cheer on cheer. These poems are destined to live in the English language, and with them their gifted author.

We may not have appreciated him while living—genius seldom enjoys its reward in the flesh. But the time is now near when the name of Timrod will illustrate in literature the fame which South Carolina has derived from others of her sons in the forum and upon the field.

Mr. Timrod could not be a poet without being a Christian, and as such he died. He clung to life and those he loved with wonderful tenacity, yet his faith was firm, and he faltered not as the closing hour approached. Some one remarked while he was suffering, "Well, Harry, you will soon be at rest." "Ah, yes," was the reply, "but here is stronger than death." A little later, he found both.

The following is the last poem he wrote; and being written upon the very bed where he died, it will be read with melancholy interest and peculiar applicability:

IN MEMORIAM—HARRIS SIMONS.

BY HENRY TIMROD.

"True Christian, tender husband, gentle sire,  
A stricken household mourns thee, but its loss  
Is Heaven's gain and thine, upon the cross  
God hangs the crown, the palm and the lyre;  
And thou hast won them all. Could we desire  
To reach that thicket's central light,  
To hush thy song and stay thy heavenly flight,  
Because we miss thee by this autumn fire?  
Ah, no! ah, no!—about our ears—our reign on!  
For we are better—thou art happier thus!  
And hark! from the splendor of thy throne,  
Or hark! from the echoes of thy psalm,  
Something may fall upon us like the calm  
To which thou sliaest heretofore welcome us."

Cotton—A Gay Deceiver.

Down—down—down—from forty-five and fifty to thirteen cents a pound! What does it mean? Simply that we have lost control of the staple of the world, and been deluded by the belief that all mankind depended on the South for what they wear and tear. No mistake ever was more grievous. England has developed the resources of India to a degree which made her almost independent of the South during the war, and she continues to grow more so every year. Magnificent railroads, one thousand miles in length, enable her to penetrate the heart of the India cotton region, where labor can be had for five cents a day. Magnificent lines of steamers communicate weekly with the Indian ports, and nearly a million of bales are now in course of transit to the Liverpool docks and warehouses.

Blind to these facts, our people have gone on making cotton, trusting to the chances of weather, rust and caterpillar, hoping to realize small fortunes quickly; crops have been mortgaged in advance to obtain funds, and large outlays made, in the confidence that the high prices to be received would more than balance the account. Now, what a disappointment. Few planters are likely to realize their salt. Half the crop has been ruined in many localities, and the remaining half must, perforce, be immediately sold to meet the demands against plantations by factors.

In all this there is a lesson; and that lesson should teach the importance of changing our style of agriculture, and grow crops that will pay, and are not subject to the immense speculative fluctuations of trade. Let our farmers turn their attention to corn, wheat, to groundnuts, fruit, vegetables, to the growth of sheep, cattle and horses, and to manufactures. Let the cotton we grow be made up at home. We can save fifteen per cent. in its manufacture alone, and probably thirty per cent. which now goes into the pocket of the Northern speculators.

We have gone through enough purgation to have learned some sense, and it is time to use it.—Columbia Chronicle.

A wrong impression prevails amongst some of the planters of this District that it is necessary the tax should be paid on their Cotton before being shipped from this District. This is a mistake. The tax must be paid on Cotton before shipment towards Augusta and Columbia, but there are no restrictions on it being sent to Charleston.

The Beginning of the End!  
—  
THE ELECTIONS IN  
Ohio and Pennsylvania.

GREAT  
DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSES!!

Negro Suffrage Defeated  
IN OHIO!!!

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Noon.—The election excitement is intense. Betting is high that the Republicans who favor negro suffrage are defeated. The State Republican ticket will be undoubtedly elected by a reduced majority.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The Commercial, of this morning, says that late dispatches show such large Democratic gains as to leave the State ticket in doubt, and make the Legislature very doubtful.

The Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial both telegraph here that negro suffrage has been defeated by 50,000. The Legislature is Democratic. They claim that Hayes is elected by 3,500.

Private dispatches make Thurman's election highly probable.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The Commercial of this morning says that over fifty counties have been heard from, giving Thurman (Democratic candidate for Governor) six thousand majority. The remaining twenty-five or thirty counties, embracing several in the reserve, will certainly reduce these figures, but whether enough to elect Hayes (Rad.) the official count can alone show. The Legislature is hopelessly gone Democratic.

The Enquirer says, Thurman's majority is 2,169. The Legislature stands: House of Representatives—Radicals, 50; Democrats, 50. Senate—Radicals, 17; Democrats, 19.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A special despatch received in this city to-day from Columbus, Ohio, says that the returns still indicate Thurman's election.

S. S. Cox telegraphs to the New York World that the Democrats have completely swept the whole State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 10.—A P. M.—The returns show that Hayes (Radical) is undoubtedly elected Governor by one or two thousand majority. The Legislature is Democratic in both Houses by small majorities. Carroll, Hocking and Noble Counties remain to be heard from.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The election report from Philadelphia, eleven o'clock this morning, state that the election was progressing quickly. The Republicans claim a three-fourths majority, which is generally credited. The Germans, with few exceptions, voted the Democratic ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, SEP. 31. M.—It is believed that the Democrats have carried Philadelphia by 3,000 majority. Great enthusiasm prevails at Democratic headquarters and the City office.

Woodward, Democrat, is elected in the 12th Pennsylvania District. The Democratic majority in the State is about 9,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Thirty-five counties heard from give a Democratic majority of 6,586. Half the counties unheard from.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The statistical table of election reported in the Ledger of this morning includes 50 counties, showing a majority of 3,279. Seven counties remain to be heard from. These gave last year an aggregate Republican majority of 543.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Evening.—The Republican Central Committee claims the State by 2,000 majority. The Democratic Committee claim it by 3,000 to 3,000 majority.

OTHER STATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Scattering letters from various parts of Indiana show Democratic gains. Allen county gave a Democratic gain of 300. The city of Indianapolis has a Republican gain of 450.

The New York World's Connecticut despatch claims a gain of five towns in yesterday's municipal elections. The Radicals gained none. Radicals have been ousted in New London, Glastonbury, Lyons, Seymour and Killingey. Besides these gains the Democrats carry Andover, Windsor, Waterford, Preston, Bristol, Holland, Burlington and the cities of Middletown and Waterbury.

The charter election of Newark, N. J., resulted in the election of a Republican Mayor by 35 votes—a radical loss of 1,200. No figures from Iowa yet.

An Appeal for Aid

FOR THE  
Mothers, Widows, and Daughters of Deceased Confederate Soldiers.

The undersigned, a Committee of Ladies, propose to establish in the City of Charleston, S. C., a HOME for the Mothers, Widows, and Daughters of deceased Confederate Soldiers, who may be in destitution or want.

The plan will be, at first, to furnish rooms to the destitute, at a rent merely nominal, and ultimately, if possible, to enable the inmates to defray the expenses of their rent, and aid in the support of the institution, by giving a por-

tion of their time to such labor or employment as shall be respectively suited to them, and as shall be provided by the Association. At the outset, the "Home" will be measurably dependent upon the contributions of the public; it is hoped, however, that in process of time, it may be made self-sustaining.

The large number of Ladies who have been reduced to extremity by the exactions and unsuccessful issue of the late war, render such an institution not only a meritorious charity, but almost an absolute necessity. If our affairs were now prosperous or promising, there would not be so much occasion for it, but the depression which seems to have settled down upon our fortunes, make our future still more gloomy, from its uncertainty.

There can be no class of persons more worthy than those whom this institution is designed to benefit—helpless women, who have seen better days, and who have lost all those means of support, upon which they formerly relied.

There cannot be a better opportunity for the Benevolent, upon whom the blessing of wealth or competency has smiled, to spare something from their abundance, to assist their suffering fellow creatures, whose only crime is, that they are the Mothers, Widows, and Daughters of men, who have given their lives for a cause which they believed to be that of Justice and Freedom.

- Mrs. M. A. SNOWDEN.
- Mrs. P. C. GILLARD.
- Mrs. D. E. HUGER.
- Mrs. G. ROBERTSON.
- Mrs. W. M. RAYBURN.
- Mrs. J. S. SNOWDEN.
- Mrs. C. FITSIMON.
- Mrs. HENRY RAYBURN.
- Mrs. W. E. MITCHELL.
- Mrs. C. S. VEDDER.
- Miss MATILDA MIDDLETON.
- Miss M. B. CAMPBELL.
- Miss E. E. PALMER.
- Miss ANNA SMITHSON.
- Mrs. M. D. MATTHEWS.

A fair to be held in December in aid of the enterprise; and contributions of money, provisions, plain or fancy work, *quilt*, *catsup*, or any other articles will be very acceptable.

Contributions from this District may be sent to Mrs. S. G. JAMISON, who will take pleasure in forwarding them to the Committee in Charleston.

WANTED.—A Good Cook and WASH-ER. Apply at 2225 Office.

CHEAP BACON!!!

1000 LBS. C. R. SIDES, at 20 cts. 500 LBS. Prime Shoulders, at 18 cts. 500 Pounds of Varn below market price. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots, Hats, and just received and for sale by cash.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,  
No. 478 Broadway New York.

F. H. W. Briggmann & Co.,

Wanted: BEER LEAVE TO INSURE FRIENDS and customers, that we have made arrangements to supply them with FRESH BOTTLED BEER and MEAL, at CHARLESTON PRICES, expenses only added.

A call will satisfy all. June 8—ly

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REMOVED TO A new office formerly occupied by Sam'l Dibble, Esq., (NEARLY OPPOSITE HIS OLD STAND,) will be glad to see his old friends and customers.

Particular attention paid to cutting for the country.

JAMES JONES,  
Sept 21

Plantation Wanted

TO RENT FOR THE COMING YEAR, A SMALL Plantation in good order, would prefer to lease for several years. Apply to

JUDE ROBINSON,  
sept 28—cov 11  
Orangeburg, S. C.

WANTED,

1000 DOLLARS IN CURRENCY, for which Real Estate will be Mortgage to secure payment. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE

A Excellent CORN and COTTON PLANTATION consisting of 750 acres. It is situated about three miles from the Depot, and has good Servants, Accommodations, a Dwelling and Outbuildings. Particulars address

J. D. RICE,  
sept 21—4\*  
St. Matthews, S. C.

EZEKIEL & KOHN

ALWAYS HAVE ON HAND, BEST ROCK LIME. Just received 25 barrels.

20 SACKS FRESH GEORGIA FLOUR, just received, of the best quality, and very cheap. McNAMARA'S

Attention Young America.

AN EXTRA MEETING will be held Oct 16th. Business of importance to be transacted. By order of the President.

oct 5—11  
W. R. BULL, Secretary.

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Demorest's Monthly and Family New-Yorker, oct 12