

THE LISTENER NO. II.

In addition to the example of the Hebrews, the defenders of modern warfare are accustomed to plead the authority of John the Baptist. It is recorded in the Gospel of Luke, that when that eminent Prophet was preaching in the wilderness, various classes of persons resorted to him for advice and instruction. Among others, the soldiers demanded of him, saying, "and what shall we do?" And he said unto them, "do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages." As the precept of John to these soldiers, that they should do violence to no man, probably related to their deportment among their friends and allies, it may be allowed that he did not on this occasion, forbid the practice of fighting. On the other hand, it must be observed, that the expressions of the Baptist, afford no direct encouragement to the practice. I would suggest that, with deference to the present argument, his doctrine is neutral. On the supposition, that the soldiers would continue to be soldiers, he confined himself to recommending to them that gentle, orderly and submissive demeanor which was so evidently calculated to soften the asperities of their profession.

It ought to be clearly understood, that the objection of the friends of Peace, to every description of military operations, is founded principally, on that more perfect revelation of the moral law of God, which distinguishes the dispensation of the Gospel of Christ. We contend, and that with no slight degree of earnestness, that all warfare—whatever are its peculiar features, circumstances or pretexts, is wholly at variance with the revealed characteristics and known principles of the Christian Religion.

In support of this position, I may in the first place adduce the testimony of the prophets. For these inspired writers, in their predictions respecting the Gospel dispensation, have frequently alluded both to the superior spirituality and to the purer morality of that system of Religion of which the law with all its accompaniments was only the introduction. In the second chapter of the book of Isaiah, we read the following prophecy: "And it shall come to pass in the last days that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the House of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among the nations and rebuke many people, and they shall beat their swords into plow shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. The prophet Micah repeats the same prediction, and adds the following animating sentence: "But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

It is allowed by the Jews that the "last days" of which these prophets speak, are those of the Messiah; & the unanimous consent of Christian Commentators confirms the application of these expressions to the period of that glorious dispensation which was introduced by Jesus Christ. Accordingly, the actual predictions of his coming are elsewhere accompanied with similar descriptions. In Isaiah, the Messiah is expressly denominated "the Prince of Peace." The reign of Christ is painted in glowing colours as accompanied by the universal harmony of God's creation, and in Zechariah, we read as follows: "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold, thy King cometh unto thee; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass. And I will cut off the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Jerusalem, and the battle-bow shall be cut off, and he shall speak peace unto the heathen; and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the rivers even to the ends of the earth."

It is undeniable, that in these passages, a total cessation from the practice of War is described as one of the most conspicuous characteristics of Christianity. Such a consequence is represented by Isaiah as arising from the conversion of the heathen nations—as resulting from their being led into the ways, instructed in the law, and enlightened by the word of the Lord. The chariot was to be cut off from Ephraim and the war-horse from Jerusalem. It is true, that the full accomplishment of these glorious prophecies, must look forward to a period yet to come; But let us not deceive ourselves. The inspired writers describe this complete and uninterrupted peaceableness as a distinguishing feature of the dispensation under which Christians are living—as the result of obedience to that law which they are at all times bound to follow; and we may therefore infer, that if the true nature of the Christian dispensation were fully understood, and if the laws by which it is regulated were exactly obeyed, a conversion to our holy Religion, or the cordial holding of it would be uniformly accompanied with an entire abstinence from Warfare.

From the Yaddin and Catawba Journal.

THE GROWTH OF SILK.

Silk—I am led now to address you, from the sensible pleasure I have just experienced from a visit to a highly meritorious individual, who, overcoming the grounds too common and the indolence

too prevalent in this country, has firmly determined to attempt the production of Silk. With all the difficulties and disadvantages attached to early experiments, I beheld nearly 200,000 eggs, in their various stages, as far, at least, as the season would permit them to be carried. The difficulty most prominent was the obtaining the Mulberry leaf. Had there been a sufficiency of the leaf of the white tree, the immense labour would have consisted of the close attention, for about 35 days, of two or three amiable and intelligent ladies, and one or two capable and active servants. Too see the little worms advancing from the moment of bursting their shells, to such a condition as to prove that they would soon repay the trouble they had occasioned, was really delightful—especially, when I recollected the valuable and easily attainable result of this trouble, the comparative produce of Cotton, besides the immense charge attendant on the production and conveyance, to even our own market, of the great staple of the country, and the cheapness with which this important and delicate commodity can be conveyed to the most distant climes.

Under a properly prepared system, the establishment of which I speak, could, I presume, rear for market fully \$4000 worth of Silk; or an amount equal in value to 160 bales of Cotton, at \$25 per bale. The Sumpter (S. Car.) Silk has been estimated in Baltimore at \$14 per lb. so, that to divide 4000 by \$14, we have 285 lbs.; but were we only to assume it to be worth \$7, and to 570 lbs. one horse could convey from Charlotte to Baltimore what a very slender establishment could produce. As to the quality of this material, this country is highly favoured in its means for producing this article; for specimens of the Sumpter Silk have been shown to the Italian Manufacturers in Lucca, and they say that the exhibition of such a material has been an affair but of very rare occurrence; nor have accounts from France been less favorable.

There is a point of view in which this subject appears, which is highly satisfactory. Hitherto the excellent mothers and fair daughters of Columbia have unlike those of other nations, but rarely been able to contribute, in any great degree, to the principal staples, and thus have their distinguished industry and intelligence been debased from assuming that rank which the large and lordly slave-holders, (*fruges consumerunt nati*) forming the would be (and, generally, the sufficiently new) aristocracy of the country, have practically asserted themselves to be sole possessors. And what renders this circumstance truly disgusting is, that these gentry are wholly indebted for it to the industry and intelligence for which, generally speaking, these (in their opinion,) lower classes, these *exiles* from the first families and first circles of the country, are distinguished. How satisfactory and how gratifying it will be to see the honest yeomanry of the country and the ancient families of the Southern States, the first of whom have been virtually expelled to make way for the Virginia slave, and the latter shoved aside to make way for these new lords, again rise into importance, and without the aid of any thing except their own industry and perseverance.

For North-Carolina, and especially the counties of Mecklenburg, Rowan, &c. &c. the introduction of Silk is particularly desirable. It is such a staple as will occasion the emigration of more of its blacks and the immigration of a better race—a race that, responsible and independent, will cease to occasion the expense and dread of which these Southern States, more especially their cities and towns, are becoming the victims.

As to the white Mulberry, another year will much lessen the actual want; and encouraged, as will be the production of Silk, a second and third will produce abundance. It will not, like cotton, occasion negroes to be brought to grow it; nor will it be grown to buy negroes. It will create a mass of permanent wealth, which will add value to the land and steadiness to the progress of national greatness. And if the mineral wealth of North-Carolina can be so managed as to produce its share of profit, there is little doubt but this State would become superior to her Southern neighbours, and assume the rank to which the industry of her citizens and the real wealth of her soil, so justly entitled her.

I will conclude by an allusion to an old story, which, in the present state of debt and distress may, perhaps, be applicable. A fortified town besieged by (was it not one of the Edwards?) some sovereign, had acted in such a manner as to make him determine that all the males should be put to the sword. The females of the town negotiated and obtained his permission, that they should depart, carrying with them what they deemed most valuable. At the appointed hour, each wife appeared with a husband, and each sister with a brother, and each spinster with a lover on their backs; and thus were preserved the lives of all. Now we will apply this story to the debt of the country, and merely ask our fair countrywomen, what will not be their pleasure, when they find their exertions have ridden their families from the horrors of debt, the miseries of poverty and the necessity of quitting their own fireside for the wilds of the West? This their perseverance can effect; and with a hope that *perseverando* will be their motto, I conclude. A. P. N.

From the Eastern Argus.

INTemperance and MURDER.

A melancholy scene took place in the shape of a Judicial trial, at York, in the county of York, on Friday last, before the Supreme Court, all the Justices being present. The accused was James

Murphy, who was indicted for the murder of his wife, Lucy Murphy, at Kennebunk Port, in November last. In addition to the barbarity of his crime, the trial presented peculiar features of melancholy and distress, in the persons appearing as witnesses against him. Among them were his own son and daughter, the one aged about 17 years and the other—the latter, about 15. The heart could not but revolt at the disclosures made by these two witnesses, respecting the practices and crimes familiar to them by their accused father and deceased mother, whose duty it was—whose pleasure doubtless would have been, but for the intoxicating bowl—to implant and nurture in their offspring, by precept and example, the seeds of virtue and usefulness to society.

But horrid as these examples were in their own appearances—the mind could not but feel still more anguish, when seeing their dreadful effects upon the hearts, feelings, and character of the children themselves. To see them arrayed in avowed hostility to their only living parent, and obviously earnest to effect the condemnation, while his life was at stake and dependent on their testimony—to see the father in such a situation, gazing wishfully upon his own offspring—watching in breathless anxiety every word from their kindness and mercy, was what could not but affect very sorrowfully the heart of the spectator, however strongly persuaded of the guilt of the accused.

The testimony established very clearly that Murphy, having probably first compelled his wife to drink until she fell intoxicated on the floor, then built up a fire upon her, which he was in the act of blowing with a bellows, when the neighbors, alarmed by some of his children, rushed in and rescued her. The wretched woman was, however, so much burnt, that after lingering in an almost unconscious state for 14 days, she died of mortification induced by the burns. This wretched couple had eleven children, some of whom are married.

The examination of the witnesses and arguments of counsel took up the whole day, & at 8 o'clock in the evening the jury retired for deliberation, the evidence having been fully & conspicuously summed up by Judge Weston, and some additional remarks having been made by the Chief Justice, particularly as to the law applicable to the case, and the lamentable consequences of intemperance, from which this transaction unquestionably originated. The jury after an absence of nearly two hours, returned into court, and pronounced a verdict of *Guiltily of the crime of murder*.

At the opening of the court on Saturday morning, the prisoner was brought in, and having been asked if he had any thing to object why the sentence of the law should not be passed, replied, that he "never had any intention of taking the life of his wife." The same enquiry was made of the counsel for the prisoner, who replied that they had carefully examined the indictment and other papers, and discovered no irregularity; whereupon, the Chief Justice, after a solemn admonition, pronounced the awful sentence of DEATH.

The time of execution will be fixed by the Executive.

From the United States Gazette.

Washington, May 8, 1829.
"GENTLEMEN:—In a recent letter, I informed you of the removals in our Post Office. Mr. Sweeney, the chief clerk, a gentleman of stern integrity, and in office here from the transfer of the seat of government to this place, and whose name you have seen conspicuous for his eloquent efforts at our meetings of the friends of Ireland, was removed, and the following scene between him and the new Post-Master (Dr. Jones) is interesting at this moment, and as indisputably correct in substance. Mr. Sweeney is a Catholic, and a gentleman respected for his high-mindedness.

Scene.—The Post Office, Washington, May 1, 1829.
Enter the New Postmaster, Dr. Jones.

Mr. Sweeney (meeting Dr. J.) Good morning, Doctor, Jones.

Dr. Jones. Good morning, Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. S. Well sir, I suppose you have come to take post in your new station.

Dr. J. Yes, sir.

Mr. S. Well, sir, there is your chair, desk, &c. I suppose, as you are acquainted with the gentlemen in the office, you do not require the ceremony of introduction, but when you wish to take a general view of the office, the nature of your new business, &c. I shall be ready to attend you, and give such explanation as you may desire.

Dr. J. Very well, sir. Mr. Sweeney as I have some conversation to hold with you, I suppose it may as well take place now, as any other time.

Mr. S. Whenever you please, sir. (Both gentlemen drawing their chairs.)

Dr. J. (Commencing with great embarrassment.) Mr. S. you understand the circumstances under which I came into office. There are some very disagreeable duties imposed upon me, and I assure you that the communication I am about to make, and which it is my very unpleasant duty to make, is one of the most painful I have ever had to perform—and, I am sure that you know, that is to say you are—

Mr. S. (interrupting him.) The plain English of what you wish to say, Doctor, is, I suppose, that I am to be dismissed.

Dr. J. Why yes, sir.

Mr. S. Very well, sir, let it be done instantly. That matter is settled.

Dr. J. I assure you, Mr. S. that the feelings of personal friendship for you, that I have always entertained are not at all changed. Indeed I possess for you, and shall always cherish the warmest regard, and I hope—I trust that you will believe that I have the sincerest regard for you, and an very anxious to promote your welfare, and I hope, sir, that our friendly feelings will not be at all interrupted.

Mr. S. (interrupting him.) Oh, Doctor, that is all nonsense. I understand, sir, that you came into this office upon the condition that you are to sacrifice me and my family. Now, sir, I must be candid with you. I can hold no man who comes into office on such terms as my personal friend.

Dr. J. Oh, my dear sir, you entirely mistake. I assure you, sir—I do, indeed, sir, that there are no personal objections to you at all. There are no charges, sir, against you, sir; none at all. I assure you, sir: none are brought, sir, none will be brought, for none can be brought against you, sir. The objections, that is to say, the reasons, sir, for your removal are entirely political—nothing else indeed, sir.

Mr. S. Then I understand you to mean, Doc-

tor, that you are merely the instrument of a party, and must do as you are ordered.
Dr. J. Why you know, sir, that it is necessary that every body in office should harmonize in political sentiment with the Head of the government.

Mr. S. Indeed, Sir, I know no such thing. I came into office, Dr. Jones, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. I was then a decided thorough-going, uncompromising federalist. Mr. Jefferson knew it; the heads of department knew it; every body who knew me, knew it; for I was then young and incautious, of course, more violent than I have been in the late contest; and yet so long as my integrity, and capacity, and intelligence, were unimpaired, it was not thought necessary that the political opinions of a clerk in the post office should harmonize with those of the President of the United States. But, Dr. Jones, I must be permitted to say, that the course which I am now pursued, is marked with brutality in all its aspects. In my case, great cruelty has been added to the ordinary brutality. You, sir, or your friends, have meanly and industriously circulated the report that Mr. Munroe has been deprived of his office on my account. The plain truth is, and you know it, sir, that Mr. Munroe has been sacrificed because his office was wanted, and that I am sacrificed because Duff Green could not have the control of this office, were I to remain in it. Now, sir, I shall go out of office under great pecuniary embarrassments—perhaps with the prospect of seeing my children starving before my eyes; but I go without a stigma or reproach upon my character, for no degradation can follow the man who receives his dismissal from the authority which removes me.

Dr. J. In your present feeling, Mr. S. I cannot, of course, take any exception to what you may choose to say.

Mr. S. Why, sir, you do not suppose that my last remark was intended to apply to you. You surely cannot think that I look upon you as the authority that removes me from office. No, sir; I know very well that, humble as I am, I am not too humble to be the victim of him that is "seated on the throne." As to the tender of your personal friendship, Dr. Jones, I wish you to understand that I ask no favors from you or your employers. You may hate me, sir, but I'll make you respect me. Good morning sir."

Now is the time to try your Luck.

30,000 DOLLARS

May be had for the small sum of \$10.
Grand Consolidated Lottery,
15TH CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Washington, on Saturday, 6th June.

60 No. Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	30,000 Dollars.
1 do	10,000 Dollars.
1 do	8,000 Dollars.
1 do	6,000 Dollars.
1 do	5,000 Dollars.
1 do	3,000 Dollars.
1 do	2,500 Dollars.
1 do	2,000 Dollars.
2 do	1,425 Dollars.
10 do	1,000 Dollars.
10 do	500 Dollars.
10 do	400 Dollars.
10 do	300 Dollars.
84 do	100 Dollars.

Besides many of 90, 80, 70, 60, &c.
Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Qrs. \$2 50;
Eighths \$1 25.

For sale in a variety of numbers at the Lottery and Exchange Office of

B. W. HEWSON,

Petersburg.

N. B.—Prizes all payable in Cash. Orders for Tickets or shares of Tickets must be sent on immediately—Delay not; another such an opportunity to obtain a fortune for so small a sum may never offer.—Direct to

B. W. HEWSON,

Petersburg 75.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.
Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,
20TH CLASS.

60 No. Lottery—9 drawn ballots.
\$25,000 Highest Prize.

SCHEME.		10 Prizes of \$500	
1 Prize of	\$25,000	10 do	of 400
1 do	15,000	10 do	300
1 do	10,000	10 do	200
1 do	5,000	29 do	150
1 do	4,950	51 do	100
10 do	1,000	51 do	100
10 do	600	80's, 70's, 60's, &c.	

Whole Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50, Eighths \$1 25.

Tickets and Shares in great variety of lucky numbers may be had at

YATES & MINTYRE'S Office,
May 23, 1829. Richmond, Va. 75

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Glendenning dec'd. at the last Granville County Court, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of said Estate, to present their claims for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

PARKER HAND, Adm.

May 21, 1829. 75 50

NOTICE.

MRS. SARAH GLENDENNING, late of Granville County, formerly resident in Raleigh, has lately died intestate. Many of her next of kin reside at a distance from this place, and I do hereby notify all persons concerned, that at the expiration of two years from the 1st May, 1829, as prescribed by law, I shall be ready and willing to settle the said Estate.—The Administration of said Estate having been committed to me by the County Court of Granville County in May 1829.

I will attend to all communications (post paid) which may be addressed to me at Raleigh, N. C.

PARKER HAND, Adm.

Wake county, 21st May, 1829. 74 6m

Private Boarding School.

THE Exercises in the Subscriber's School, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in August. There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.

J. WITHERSPOON,
N. B. Terms of his School, \$65 per session, for Board and Tuition, paid in advance.

Hillsborough, May 19. 75 1A

E. RUFFIN (formerly of Raleigh,) has opened his house in the Town of Wadesboro, 100 yards west of the Court-House, where he is prepared to receive BOARDERS and accommodate TRAVELLERS who may call on him. Every effort will be made to give general satisfaction.

Wadesboro, 22d Feb. 49 1f

State of North-Carolina.

Granville County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, A. D. 1829.
Howel Frazer, Adm'r. of William Hester, dec'd.

Robert Hester (of Wm.)
Original attachment. Levied in the hands of Thos. B. Littlejohn, Esq. and he is summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Robert Hester, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, giving notice to the said Robert Hester that he appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Courthouse in Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered up against him, and the property levied on, condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Stephen K. S. Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1829.

75 6w pd STEPH. K. SNEED, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

Bancroft County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Thomas Sharpe, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Susannah Sharpe, }
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yaddin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bancroft County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Bancroft County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Ann Armstrong, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Sam'l Armstrong, }
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yaddin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bancroft County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Bancroft County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Jacob Raper, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Deborah Raper, }
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yaddin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bancroft County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Bancroft County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Andrew Presly, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Eleanor Presly, }
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yaddin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bancroft County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Bancroft County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
William Roberts, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Margaret Roberts, }
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yaddin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bancroft County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Bancroft County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Ashur Lyon, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Lucinda Lyon, }
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yaddin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bancroft County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Bancroft County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.
Polly Buckner, }
v. } Petition for Divorce.

Edward Buckner, }
ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yaddin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bancroft County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

PRINTING

Of various descriptions executed here.