Christman:—It is proper that at your first regular semion under the new Constitution, I about the passes to the affairs of the finale, and recommend to your consideration such measures as may be deceased expedient.

The people of the finale have reconstructed.

their government on the basis of the equal rights of all. The State is quiet and tran-quit. There is no pround for apprehending that secondion will again be attempted, of that the peace of the covatry will be di-

turbed.

The year now closing has been richly consisted with harvests. The anasons have been propisions. A plentiful supply of bread has been produced for our whode population, so that want in this respect will not be folduring the coming year be any who will labor for a living. Fruits of all kinds have been gathered in abundance. The staples of notion and tobaccos are affording fair profits in thosewic beave jordinated them, while from timber and much shows a considerable portion of our people are realizing good returns, as in four people are realizing good returns, as in former years. Our econimerer is increasing. Our mineral resources are once more in proformer years. Our examiners is torceasing. Our mineral resources are once more in the process of development. Our railroads are reservering from the oppression made which they formerly abserved, and promising better returns than heretofore to the State and to the Stockholders, while new lines of communication are being laid out, destined to penetrain and develop the great natural resources of portions of the State herotofore naturals and develop the great natural resources of portions of the State herotofore naturals of portions of the State herotofore natural resources of portions of the State herotofore natural resources of portions of the State and distant day the bonds of the State will communic as much in the market as those of the most favored and prosperous States.

We have great cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the panafold blessings which He is bestowing upon us; and we can confidently look forward, under this protection and guidance, for a condition of prosperity and happiness which we have not herefore enjoyed.

STATE DEST AND POLICES. The State debt and finances will doubtless

The State debt and finances will doubtless receive the thoughtful and careful consideration of the General Assembly.

The amount of the State debt on the 1st of October, 1868, was nineteen million two handred and nine thousand nine hundred and forty-flux deliars. (\$10,000,940). This is cludes estimated amount of past due interest cludes estimated amount of past due interest. to be funded under act of August 20, 1869, of two millions of dollars. (\$2,000,000) The above amount (\$19,200,945.) is inclusive of bonds issued for internal improvement pur-poses since May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1806. The amount of these bonds is one e one hundred and twenty eight thou-

year 1895. The amount of chees bonds is one million one hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars, (#1 128,000.) and the estimated interest thereon due and unpaid is one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ten slollars (#180,510.)

The amount of interest which has matured Cetober 1st, 1898, and been paid in cash, is one hundred and tweive thousand one hundred and one dollars. (#12,101.) The interest maturing at subsequent dates during the present fiscal year is as follows: January 1st, 1899, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars. (#304,101.) July 1st, 1869, three hundred and flour thousand one hundred and one collars. (#304,101.) July 1st, 1869, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars. (#308,197.) Total for fiscal year ending September 30, 1809, one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars. (#1,032,596.) The amount of interest above stated as falling due April 1st, 1869, includes interest on bonds four millions five hundred thousand dollars, (#4,500,000.) yet to be issued, bearing date millions five hundred thousand dollars, (\$4,500,000.) yet to be issued, bearing date October 1st, 1868.

bonds, one hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred dollars: (\$117,600,) making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven thou-sand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-one cents; (\$337,831, 21.) Leav-ing the amount of one million and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dol-lars and seventy-nine cents, \$1,009,994 79,) to be provided for by taxation during the pres-ent fiscal year.

be provided for by taxation during the present fiscal year.

The stocks and bonds held by the State in corporations, and interest due from said corporations, is as follows: Stocks, eight million five hundred and thirty four thousand five hundred dollars. (\$8,534,500.) Bonds, four million two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, (\$4,234,000.) Interest, four hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars. (\$472,500.) Making a total of thirteen million two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars. (\$23,241,000.)

thirteen million two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars, (\$23,241,000.)

I recommend that some mode be provided to ensure the payment of this interest, and of such interest as may be due the State in future

rom corporations.

The report of the Public Treasurer will contain full details of the public debt, with recommendations as to the best means for providing for interest. I have full confidence in that officer, and respectfully commend his statements and views to the consideration of

minons (\$200,000,00) it is clear that the people of the State are fully able to carry on their government and at the same time provide for the payment of the interest on their debt. An advalvement to the interest on their debt. An advalvement to the per cent on two hundred militions would raise two millions. At a half per cent, it would be one millions. At a half per cent, it would be one millions. At a half per cent, it would be one fully asked of debt, would pay twenty-five dolars to the State, in order to raise the million that will be necessary—and so on in proportion. The interest on the State debt should be met promptly and in good faith, and the taxes necessary to meet it should be levied. The Constitution which we have all sworn to support, provides that the public charges, a system of schools to fit them to become intelligent and useful citizens. The people of North Carolina have long been a unit in fayor of education. From the daps of Yancey, Murphrey, Stanly, Cameron, Gastm. Caldwell, and others, to the present, their calightened statesmen of all parties have enjoined this as the firs duty of the State.—I am persuaded that the purpose to educate the rising generation is as firmly fixed now as at any former p.c.od. This is a subject on which all can waree. A rivalry can exist in this respect which will be generous in its nature, which will violate no sacred rule of support, provides that the public charges, a system of schools to fit them to become intelligent and useful citizens.

The people of North Carolina have long been a unit in fayor of education. From the daps of Yancey, Murphrey, Stanly, Cameron, Gastm. Caldwell, and others, to the present their tenter of all parties have enjoined this as the firs' duty of the State.—I am persuaded that the purpose to educate the rising generation is as firmly fixed now as at any former p.c.od. This is a subject on which all can waree.

I am persuaded that the purpose to educate the rising generation is as firmly fixed now as at any former p.c.od. This is a s cause to make due provision to meet it, we tions thereby "question" the debt, and do violence I re

Message of the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

RALEROUS, November 17, 1868.
To the Removable, the General Assembly of [North Research and the State will cheerfully pay whatever amount may be necessary to meet the interest on the debt. I believe it will be papalar to make such provision, but whether papalar to make such provision, but what does duty require under the circumstances? If the answer is, do a certain thing, the papalar to make such provision to make such provision, but what does duty require under the circumstances? If the answer is, do a certain thing, the papalar to make such provision to make such provision, but whether the circumstances? the it, and leave it to time, events, and a just public judgment to vindicate and sustain the

THERMAL CHEMPTON.

The people of the State are so fully committed to internal improvements that I down it necessary to say but little on the subject.—Since the cions of the rebellion State and less been extended to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Butherfurd Read—to the Feyetteville. been extended to the Winnington, Consister and Rutherford Road—to the Psychieville and Western Road—to the Chathen and Conflicted Bond—to the Tarborough and Williamston Road, and to the Western North Carolina Road, and to the Western North Carolina Road, and to the Western North Carolina Road, and extended the ter Bond is being vigorously prosecuted between Morganton and Asheville. A company has been organized, under an act of the General Assembly at its last sension, for the Western Division of this Road, and it is expected that d ing the counting year the roates will be surveyed, and nouch of the work put under contract. While I would properly estimate the importance of the other improvements referved to, I could not overstate the value of the extension west of the Blue Ridge. These Roads, one to Paint Rock and the other to Darkhown, will open to immigration, and will greatly increase and benefit a regio of the State which has heretofore been neglected, and which prove and henefit a regio of the State which has heretofore been neglected, and which is equal to any in the world in natural resources. There is no work to which the people of the State are more fully committed, both by interest and inclination; and I have every confidence that it is in hands that will press it to speedy completion. INCHES BATTOR

The Constitution provides that "there shall beestablished, in the office of the Secretary of

The Constitution provines the teserotary of State, a liureau of Statistica, Agriculture, and Insulgration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may preseribe."

The attention of the tieneral Assembly is especially invited to that portion of the report of the Secretary of State herewith transmitted, which refers to this subject. No State in the Union presents greater inducements than ours does to immigrants. I feel sure the General Assembly concurs with me as to the importance of encouraging inmigration; and I trust that body will at once adopt such measures on the subject as it may deem practicable and effective in their operation. We have a salubrious climate, a varied and fertile soil, an abundance of the most valuable minerals, inexhaustible water-power, flue grazing lands, vant forests of timber of all kinds, a long sweep of seacoast; and, in fine, everything, material and physical, which in a country in some respects coast; and, in fine, everything, material and physical, which in a country in some respects almost new, can attract immigrants and fil the measured of their expectations. Our government is now settled on a solid basis.— The laws are over all slike, and are faltifully government is now settled on a solid basis.— The laws are over all slike, and are faithfully and honestly administer. Society is pescea-ble and tranquit. Immigrants, therefore, will not noty welcomed by our people, but will be protected and respected, and a fair field will be opened to them, in common with those who are here, to improve their con-dition.

RECTATION.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, herewith transmitted. That officer is diligently engaged in his duties. I am satisfied, from my knowledge of his character and qualifications, that he will be able to not in constitutions.

distinguishes refined and civilized from barbarian races. It forms and compacts the only society among men which is worthy of the name, it touches the earth, and it blossoms with luxuriance; its soil yields its choicest fruits, its mines open and pour out their varied treasures, and its rivers and sens are whitened with commerce, which expressions with it work to the various ways.

The people of the State are anxious that industrions and worthy immigrants should come hither and settle among us. It is a primary question with all such imigrants whether in the communities of the state in which the communities of the commu recommendations as to the best means for providing for interest. I have full confidence in that officer, and respectfully commend his statements and views to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The estimated value of all the property in the State, lands and their improvements included, is two hundred and fifty millions of things. (\$250,000,000.) I do not regard thus as an extravagant estimate, but assuming that it is and putting it at two hundred millions. (\$206,000,000.) it is clear that the peonet in climate, soil and material resources, but in which they can secure for their children, at the public charges, a system of schools to fit

daps of Yancey, Murphrey, Stanly, Cameron, Gastom, Caldwell, and others, to the present, their enlightened statesmen of all parties have enjoined this as the first duty of the State.—
Lam persuaded that the purpose to educate the rising generation is as firmly fixed now as at any former pc., o.d. This is a subject on which all can agree. A rivalry can exist in this respect which will be generous in its mature, which will violate no sacred rule of charity, and which, honoring those who may engage in it, will confer immeasurable benefits and blessings on this and future generations.

I recommend, in the most carnest terms,

that the General Assembly during its present masters provide for a general and uniform system of public shocks. The schools for the white and colored children should be separate, but in other respects there should be no differ-ence in the character of the schools, or in the provision and begreenced these.

ence in the character of the achools, or in the provision mad- tomapport them.

The Board of Education and Trustees of the University will doubtiess make reports to the General Assembly of an early day as to the condition of the educational interests see-fided to them. Both these Boards are fully organized, and have transacted some impor-tant business.

The Constitution provides that "the General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an ad-equate lies on the agricult matter of their la-

In the conflict always going on between capital and labor, the latter is more likely to suffer it an the former; first, locause money or capital is gower; and secondly, lexause capital is greenly controlled by a greater degree of intelligence than that which charac-teriors labor. Labor rannot afford to com-bine against supital to enforce its rights, for the reason that it can not, like capital, retire within stacif and await results. Both should be protected in auch manner as to prevent either from encrosching on the rights of the other. Contrasts in writing should be en-couraged, and should be strictly enforced.— The mechanic or lakerer should be required to perform his suntrast with scrupations fidelity; and on the other hand, no opportunity should be afforded to the contractor or emshould be afforced to the contractor or employer to evads payment when the contract has thus been perferned. The life of labor is steady employmental compensating wages, with the certainty of payment. The life of capital is steady emergrise and investment, unembarvassed by ideness, inattention, non-performance, or slads performance of contracts by those employed. I can perceive no difference, in a legalize moral point of view, between a contract trocker by a mechanic or laborer, and an obligation obserganded by a capitalist or employer. The mechanic and the laborer should be protected, but not to the detriment of the employer when the latter has fully complied with its obligation. The former should be assued, while laboring, that the reward of his labor will be realized, and, to effect this, there should be a lien in every to effect this, there should be a lieu in every case until he is paid. The remedy should be plain, speedy and chop. As a general rule the mechanic and laborer cannot afford to en-

the mechanic and laborer cannot afford to curgage in suits at law and pay fees.

This is a subject which excites no small interest among the people. Those especially who live by their labor will continue to press the audient assembly unit similable have for their general Assembly unit similable have for their protection are enacted. A workingman myself, I feel a deep interest in whatever concerns the workingmen of the State. Our present and future prosperity must be based on labor—Labor should not only be honored, but it should be protected and promoted by every practicable means.

practicable means.

But while labor should be protected and But while labor should be protected and honored, idleness should receive no counte-nance or favor. Every one should be required to pursue such honest calling for a living; and the presumption should be, as it fairly and justly is, that an habitual idler with no known or visible means of support, is in a condition to be tempted to the commission of crime. It is idlers and loungers who, for the most part, fill our jails and workhouses, as they will fill the pentire tlary. There is work of some kind for all to do, and all should be employed.

stransmitted. That officer is diligently engaged in his duties. I am satisfied, from my knowledge of his character and qualifications, that he will be able to put in operation, at an early period, under the sanction of the General Assembly, a system of "schools and means of education" in all respects better and more extensive than any heretofore in existence in the State.

The University of the State is inseparably connected with the free public schools.—Both abould be fostered. Education in agriculture, mechanics, mining, engineering, and in all the useful arts and sciences, should be provided for at once, that we may have well educated teachers of our own for our public schools.

Nearly all the State school fund, the proceeds for the most part of the funds deposited with this State by the general government in 1836, has been lost. It is unnecessary to show how it was lost, or to dilate upon the advantages thus snatched from us. Regrets are vain for what is past. Let us improve the present, and address ourselves to the future. We must have free public schools. The law of creditor and debtor is of the mittions five hundred thousand dollars, [48,500,000], yet to be issued, bearing date October 1st, 1898.

The balance remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer October 1st, 1898, was one hundred and fifty thousand bearing date of the Public Treasurer October 1st, 1898, was one hundred and seven cases. They were general, affecting the whole people of the State in every walk of society. If a debtor cannot pay in the last resort, after reasonable indulgesce has been extended to him, he is a bankrupt. What rendered him a bankrupt—whether the rebellion, or his own improvidence, or wast of economy or fore-sight—is not material to the argument. We is their varied treasures, and its rivers and seens are whitened with commerce, which carries with it not only exchangeable wealth, but ideas in government, literature, science and art. It is the only sure basis of good morals, for without it the Divine Word, the fountain of all truth, would be a scaled book. It is the strongest belwark that can be erected to protect the rights of property. Property holders, are therefore, specially interested in promoting education,—
Tixes for such a purpose should be cheerfully and promptly paid. The affluent and the enlightened can afford to care in this respect for the poor and the ignorant, since it is not mosely their duty, but their highest interests are thus best subserved. But little, if any of the money expended for education is sent out of the State. It remains with us, and while our people are thus enriched with knowledge, they are not rendered poorer even in money, as the latter is collected from the citizens by one hand of the State and immerciately disbursed to them by the other.

The people of the State are anxious that industrious and worthy immigrants should be come hither and settle among us. It is a primary question with all such imigrants whether in the communities or States in which they est, industrious and upright citizen, howso-ever reduced or depressed by misfortune, will always find friends to aid him in his efforts

always find friends to aid him in his efforts to improve his condition.

I recommend that the stay laws be repealed, and that creditor and debtor be placed on a footing similar to that which they occupied previously to the rebellion.

The homestead exemption provided in the Constitution, even if not good against former debts, will nevertheless operate beneficially in the future. It will secure a home for the family in any event; and it will have a salutary effect to a certain extent in checking extravargance in the credit system. travagance in the credit system.

THE MILITIA.

does it expedient or necessary to avail my-self of the justice concepted upon up to pur-chase arms. A considerable quantity of arms, with necessary equipments and am-munition, has been procured without cost. arms, with normally equipment has a munition, has been procured without cost, save for transportation. It is important that the militia should be enrelied, but it is not derented examits) that the entire body should be disciplined or drilled. The recom-mendations of the Adjutant General on this subject seem to me to be such as should meet, as I trust they will, the approval of the Gen

as I trust they will, the approval of the Gen-eral Assembly.

It is caliumted that the expenses of the Ad-jutant General's office for the susuing year, including his saftary, will not exceed five thomsand dollars (\$5,000). I recommend an appropriation sufficient to cover that amount.

BOUNDAY IN PUBLIC EXPENSIVEMEN. I can not too envisually commend to the al-tention of the General Assembly the impor-tance of catorcing economy in the public ex-penditures. Public officers who distures the penditures. Public officers who distures the public memory about the required to be as careful and economical as they would be as individuals in their business transactions.—
The State is to debt, the people are for the sunsi part poor, and it is, therefore, especially important that economy should be observed. I recommend that the duties of the State Auditor be clearly and fully defined, and that it be made his duty to examine rigidity every econot or claim against the State, of whatsover character, before the Governor is required by law to issue his warrant for the name. SUTISS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES

SUTTING OF PUBLIC OFFICENS AND THESE SALADISS ASSENTAGE IN SUSPECTION, INCIDENT ASSENTAGE IN SUBJECT ASSENTAGE IN ADMINISTRATION OF STATEMENT ASSESSED AS SENTING AND ASSESSED AS SENTING A

The Report of Dr. Engene Grissons, Superintendent of the Asylum, is herewith transmitted. I can gratified to state that a decided improvement has been unable that a decided improvement has been unable the asylume and fidelits with the same qualities on the part of his Assistants, Br. F. T. Fuller, and his extendinate generally, an deserving of numerordation. The recommendation of the Superintendent in rotation to the Indilitation are commended to your attention. I do not doubt that the Ordered Assembly will adopt every measure necessary to sustain this indipendent and inche that it is not been as the commended and middle charity. TOWARD ASTRON.

INSTITUTION POR THE DEAF AND BURBASED THE BLIND. Attention is invited to the Report of Willie J. Palmer, Eng., Principal of this Institution, and to the Reset of W. M. Coleman, Eng., President of the Board

port of W. M. Coleman, Eq., France condition under all Directure.

This Institution is in a floorishing condition under the excellent management of its Principal. The sug-gestion in his report in relation to further improv-ments and the extension of the advantages of the in-stitution are worthly of consideration.

inents and the extremelors of the adventages of the institution are worthy of consideration.

THE PATRON EXPLANDAGELE AND PREPETUAL.

The suppression of the robellion by the government of the I nited States; the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of enfrage for all in the recently insurpress States, with the prospect that in due time and
trage will be conferred upon all, in all the binize; and
the election to the Presidency of Nouverlan Courses, have
madered the Union of these States Indisconsibile and
perpetual. We now have, indeed, a free Republic,
is which every man in nearly every State, is fully the
equal of every white man in political and civil rights.
We have no distinctions tounded on code or new, eave
those which are social in their character, but every one
is free timber the law to make his even way in life, and
to with a good many for himself and his children. The
Union is over all, States as well as people. There can
be no appeal from its authority lie action in any
recent and in matter times via it by the people without
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gover innest and confidence in it by the people, without
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the hours of the Republic We know only that it is

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the prop THE UNION EXDISSOLUBLE AND PREPETUAL. its friends should continue to administer its affairs. In no other way can harmony be maintained in these relations between the national and State governments, sundered for a time by rebellion, but now happily restored.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedicht servant.

W. W. HOLDEN.

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JAS. C. HARRISON, or 29-1w Register and ex officis Clerk.

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