

Newbern Daily Times
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Newbern Daily Times

VOL. 3.—NO. 81. NEWBERN, N. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1866. [PRICE FIVE CENTS]

Newbern Daily Times
ADVERTISING RATES.
1 Square, one insertion, \$1.00
Every succeeding insertion, .50
Ten lines make a square, and all advertisements will be continued until notified, unless otherwise ordered, and charged accordingly. To secure insertion they should be handed to J. O. Loomis, the afternoon previous. All bills are to be settled on the 1st of every month. The TIMES has a large circulation in Eastern North Carolina than any other paper combined, and reaching every part of the country, is the BEST medium for advertising in the State.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

THE MAIL WILL CROSS DAILY AS FOLLOWS:
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Washington, D. C., and all points North and East at 8:00 A. M.
For South and West at 10:00 A. M.
For all other points, at 12:00 P. M.
Letters to be delivered in the United States, including foreign letters, must be prepaid, or they will be sent by the next steamer.
GEO. W. NABSON, J. M. P. M.

Job Work.—We keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of material, also first-class Job Printers, for all kinds of work in that line. Orders in the city and from the country will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Business Notice.—From and after this date, all transient advertising and job work must be paid for promptly, when the order is handed in. The expense and trouble of collecting little bills is so great that we are driven to this necessity. This rule of course will not apply to regular monthly advertising patrons.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at Newbern.
The undersigned committee of arrangements in obedience to the resolution passed at the late public meeting held in this place, are engaged in making the necessary preparations to celebrate the coming Anniversary of our National Independence. It is proposed to observe the occasion in the patriotic spirit of the past, by the ringing of bells, display of National Flags, firing of cannon, processions, reading of the Declaration of Independence, orations and other suitable modes of rejoicing.

W. W. LINDNER, FRANCIS A. FLETCHER, J. M. WASHINGTON, H. A. MCKINNEY, M. D. SAMUEL BLAGG, W. H. FERRITT, Wm. P. MOORE, P. MEYERS.
Newbern, N. C., June 16th, 1866.

Mayor's Court.
Saturday, June 23.—Before His Honor Mayor WASHINGTON.
Abraham Austin, colored, for driving on wrong side of the street, was fined \$2.
His Honor then called upon the two cases laid over from yesterday. C. P. Goodspeed was called and informed by the Mayor that he was charged with driving in the city limits over six miles an hour, and asked him if he was guilty or not? Charley very promptly replied, "Not guilty." Whereupon His Honor examined policeman Waters and Mr. George Everson, and upon their testimony His Honor came to the conclusion after consulting Marshall Whittier and Mr. Stevenson, the town clerk, that Charley was not guilty, but owing to testimony introduced by the plaintiff, allowing that it was intentional, the Court fined him \$10, and remitted it to \$2.

George Everson was arraigned on the same charge. He was also interrogated as to his guilt, and he stated that he was guilty in the same way that Mr. Goodspeed was.
His Honor was of a different opinion from the evidence before the Court, and therefore fined him \$10, remitting him \$4.

CONCERT.—We are informed that there will be a Sabbath School Concert at the Episcopal Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening next, commencing at a quarter past 8 o'clock. There are two distinct objects in view in having this concert. The first is for the improvement of the children, and the second is to raise a sufficient fund to purchase such books as are needed for the school.

LISTEN!—I have had a slight peep behind the curtain, and ascertained that some of our good citizens are to have a treat in the way of a serenade, by the original North State Glee Club, on to-morrow (Monday) night. This Club sings well, and we are of the opinion that those who are favored with a visit by them will be greatly pleased.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—Some parties tried to enter the dwelling of Mr. W. F. PEABY, on Hancock street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but owing to Mrs. Peaby being awake, and making an alarm, they were foiled in their undertaking.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN A PARTY OF WHITE MEN AND NEGROES.—Passengers by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, yesterday, bring rumors of a difficulty which occurred about three miles above the head of that road, on Thursday night last, between a party of white men and negroes, who were employed in grading at the place mentioned.

It appears that both parties were employed by the same contractor, and were ever involved in some dispute. On the night above mentioned, one of the negroes grossly insulted one of the party of white men, whereupon the latter struck him to the ground with a spade. Several other negroes came to the relief of their comrade, and in a very short time both parties were engaged in a general row.

The white men far out-numbering the negroes, soon overpowered them, but before two of the negroes were killed outright. Several on both sides were severely injured.

The white men were Irishmen, and were noted for their industry and orderly behavior. The negroes were discharged soldiers, and were very ready to engage in any outbreak with their white fellow-laborers.

The assault of the white man upon the negro at the commencement of the row, is said to have been perfectly justifiable.

We glean the above from several rumors, which are none the more explicit and clear in their statements. We will be glad to publish the definite account of the whole transaction, if you will send it to the Editor.

I have had the order of supply determined by lot—and the sheriff of each county will be duly notified when to summon the named soldiers to come, and none should come until so summoned. The sheriff is to supply with all necessary information, but must not allow any coming without certificates, and before they are summoned, from which much inconvenience arises.

Each newspaper in the State is requested to give one insertion to this notice and to forward account to this office for payment.

LOCKSMITH WORK.
Governor of North Carolina.

MINORITY REPORT
OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, constituted under the concurrent resolution of the 13th of December, 1865, making it their duty "to inquire into the condition of the States which have been admitted to the Union as States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise," not being able to concur in the measures recommended by the majority or in the grounds upon which they base them, they leave to report the following:

In order to obtain a correct apprehension of the subject, and as having a direct bearing upon it, the undersigned think it all important clearly to ascertain what was the effect of the late insurrection upon the relations of the States where it prevailed to the general government, and the people collectively and individually, constituting the Southern States. To this inquiry they therefore first addressed themselves.

First, as to the States. Did the insurrection, at its commencement or any subsequent time, dissolve the connection between the States and the general government? In our judgment, so far from this being a "profound question," it is a vital inquiry; for, if such relation was not dissolved, such States during the rebellion were as completely component States of the U. S. as they were before the rebellion, and were bound by all the obligations which the constitution imposes. Was not this the condition of the States, as they were at first? If not, they are entitled to the rights and privileges which belong to States under the constitution. The opposite view alone can justify the denial of such rights and privileges. That a State of the Union can exist without possessing them is inconsistent with the very nature of the government and its obligations to the people.

They were granted the same representation in the House of Representatives, and the same rights in the latter being regulated only by a difference in population. But every State, however small its population, was secured one representative in the branch. Each State was given the right, on the same right, to participate in the election of President and Vice-President, and all the were secured the benefit of the judicial department. The constitution, too, was submitted to the people of each State, separately, and adopted by them in that capacity. The convention which framed it, as they were bound to do, each as a separate sovereignty, and not subjected to the constitution except by its own consent. That consent was consequently asked and given. The equality, therefore, of rights was the condition of the original thirteen States before the government was formed, and such equality was not only not interfered with, but guaranteed by the constitution. The government powers conferred upon the general government as to those reserved to the States or to the people of the States. The same equality is secured to those which have been admitted into the Union since the constitution was adopted. In each instance the State admitted has been "declared to be one of the United States," and all the rights of the original States in all respects whatever. The constitution, too, so far as most of the powers it confers on the general government are concerned, operates directly upon the people in each State, and not on all alike. Each citizen, therefore, of every State owes the same allegiance to the general government, and is entitled to the same protection. The obligation of this allegiance is not within the legal power of his State to annul or evade. It is made paramount and perpetual, and for that very reason it is equally the duty of the general government to protect the rights secured to them and the protection necessary to their full enjoyment. A citizen can no doubt forfeit such rights by committing a crime against the United States, upon conviction of which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or to death, or to banishment, or to any other punishment. But a State cannot in its corporate capacity be made liable to such a forfeiture; for a State, as such, under the constitution cannot commit or be indicted for a crime. No legal proceedings, civil or criminal, can be taken against a State of the benefits of the constitution, by forfeiting against her any of the rights it secured to her. Her citizens, be they few or many, may be proceeded against under the law and convicted; but the State remains a State of the Union. To consider that she is not a State of the Union if her own citizens be withdrawn from the Union is virtually to concede the right of secession; for what difference does it make as regards the result, whether a State can rightfully secede (a doctrine maintained by statesmen North as well as South) or whether the United States are to be divided into two parts, one of which her citizens cease to be a State of the Union. In either case the end is the same, the only difference is that by the one theory she ceases by law to be a State of the Union, and by the other by crime, without and against law. To consider that she is not a State of the Union if her own citizens be withdrawn from the Union is virtually to concede the right of secession; for what difference does it make as regards the result, whether a State can rightfully secede (a doctrine maintained by statesmen North as well as South) or whether the United States are to be divided into two parts, one of which her citizens cease to be a State of the Union. In either case the end is the same, the only difference is that by the one theory she ceases by law to be a State of the Union, and by the other by crime, without and against law.

such States, furnish such support. For looking to and regarding the rights of the other States, such a submission has no warrant or foundation, except upon the hypothesis that they are as absolutely independent of the United States as they are of each other. It can never be, under any circumstances, a "profitless abstraction," whether, under the constitution, a State is or is not a State of the Union. It can never be such an abstraction whether the people of a State once of the Union can voluntarily and lawfully be freed from the obligations it imposes, or be deprived of the rights it confers or the protection it affords. A different doctrine necessarily leads to a dissolution of the Union. The constitution supposes that insurrections may exist in a State, and provides for their suppression by giving Congress the power of association of States, and the militia, for that purpose. That power is not to subjugate the State within whose limits the insurrection may prevail, and to extinguish it as a State of the Union; but to preserve it as such by subduing the rebellion, by acting on the individual persons engaged in it, and not on the State as a whole. The power is altogether conservative; it is to protect a State, not to destroy it; to prevent her being taken out of the Union by individual crime, not in any contingency to put her out. The continuance of the Union of all the States is necessary to the intended existence of the government. The government is not in a position of association of States, and its integrity depends on the continuance of the entire association. If one State is withdrawn from it by any cause, to that extent is the Union dissolved. Those that remain may exist as a government, but it is not the very government the constitution designs; that consists of all, and is changed in its character, and its powers diminished by the absence of any one. A different principle leads to a disintegration that must sooner or later result in the separation of all and the consequent destruction of the government. To suppose that a power to preserve may, as the option of the body to which it is given, be used in a way that is destructive to the common sense and yet as the late insurrection was put down by means of that power, that being the only one conferred upon Congress to that end, that proposition is the one on which alone can be presented the Southern States are not in the Union as well as at first.

The idea that the Union, as such, has been used, or could have been used, to extinguish the rebellion is, in the judgment of the undersigned, utterly without foundation. That power was given for a different contingency; for the contingency of a conflict with other governments; an international conflict. It had been thought that this power was to be resorted to to suppress a domestic strife, the words appropriate to that end would have been used. But so far from this having been done, in the same section that confers it, an express provision is inserted, to meet the exigency of a domestic war, whether it be a civil or foreign war, progress of the effort to suppress an insurrection, the rights incident to war as between the United States and foreign nations may not arise, is a question which in no way changes the character of the contest as between the government and the insurrection. The exercise of such rights of war, or of peace, or of force, or of power, to the suppression of the rebellion, but the character of the conflict is in no way changed by a resort to them. That remains as it was at first, and that, from its very nature, during its continuance, remains a mere contest, in which the power of the government is not to be put to the test of the rebellion. That achieved, the original condition of things is at once restored.

Two judicial decisions have been made by judges of eminence and unquestioned loyalty, which fully sustain our view. In one, that of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Roger Taney, District Court for Massachusetts, Judge Sprague, referring to the supposed effect of belligerent rights which it was conceded belonged to the government during the rebellion, in giving it when suppressed, the rights of conquest, declared as follows: "It is not supposed that if the government has the right of a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed it will have the rights of conquest, and that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political advantages and created a foreign territory, and that the United States may, by force, take and hold possession and dominion over any portion of its territory, and the nation by force of arms expel or overthrow the enemy and suppress hostilities, it acquires no new title, and merely resumes the possession of what it has been temporarily deprived of; the nation acquires no new sovereignty, but simply maintains its previous rights. When the United States take possession of a rebel district they merely vindicate their pre-existing title. Under despotic governments the confiscation may be unlimited; but under our government the right of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given and limited by the constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before.

In the other an application for the habeas corpus of Mr. Justice Nelson, one of the Judges of the United States of the Circuit Court, by James Egan, to be discharged from an imprisonment to which he had been sentenced by a military commission in South Carolina, for the offense of murder, alleged to have been committed in that State, the discharge was ordered, and in an opinion carefully prepared, among other things the Judge said:

"For all that appears, the civil local courts of the State of South Carolina were in the full exercise of their judicial functions at the time of this trial, and were not suppressed, and by the revival of the laws and the reorganization of the State government in obedience to and in conformity with its constitutional duties to the federal Union. Indeed, long previous to this a provisional government had been appointed by the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States (and whose will under martial law constituted the only rule of action), for the special purpose of changing the existing state of things and restoring civil government to the people. In operation of this appointment a new constitution was formed, and the State placed in the full enjoyment or entitled to the full enjoyment of all her constitutional rights and privileges. The constitutional laws of the State were thereby put in force, and obeyed, and whereas belligerent and authoritative over the people of the State as in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the moment the rebellion was suppressed and the government growing out of it substituted, the ancient laws resumed their accustomed force, and the State became again an independent State, by the appointment of the appropriate officers to give them operation and effect. This reorganization and appointment of public functionaries, which was under the superintendence and direction of the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, had previously governed the State from imperative necessity by the force of martial law, had already taken place, and the necessity no longer existed.

This opinion is the more authoritative than it might otherwise possibly be estimated from, in being the one given in a case where the government which governed the majority of the Supreme Court at the last term in their judgment of the case of Milligan and others, for the decision that military commissions in the trial of civilians are not constitutional. We submit that nothing can

be more conclusive in favor of the doctrine for which they are cited than these judgments. In the one the proposition of Congress of a State under war to suppress an insurrection is not only rapid and efficient, but because of the nature of our government it is considered to be legally impossible. "The right of sovereignty over any portion of a State," he tells us, "only be the same after the war as it was before." They leave it to us to add that suppression of the rebellion restores the rights of the State, and that when her government is organized she is at once in the full enjoyment or entitled to the full enjoyment of all her constitutional rights and privileges.

Again, a contrary doctrine is inconsistent with the obligation which the government is under to each citizen of a State. Protection to each is part of that obligation; protection not only against a foreign, but a domestic foe. To hold that it is in the power of any part of the people of a State, whether they constitute a majority or minority, by assuming an insurrection, and adopting any measures, to suppress the rebellion, is to adopt a policy which is not only against the rights of the citizens of the United States, but is opposed to the protection which the constitution affords to citizens who are true to their allegiance, and is as illegal as it is flagrantly unjust. During the conflict, the exigency may justify a denial of such protection and subject the unoffending citizen to inconvenience or loss; but the contest over, the exigency ceases, and the obligation to afford him all the immunities and advantages of the constitution, which he is entitled to be restored, is immediately resumed. Congress becomes absolute and imperative. A different rule would enable the government to escape a clear duty and to commit a gross violation of the constitution. It has been said that the Supreme Court have entertained a different doctrine in the prize cases. This, in the opinion of the undersigned, is a clear misapprehension. One of the questions in those cases was whether, in such a contest as was being waged for the extinguishment of the insurrection, belligerent rights, as between the United States and other nations, belonged to the former. The States which they did, but the parties engaged in the rebellion were designated in their opinion as traitors, and liable to be tried as traitors when the rebellion should terminate. If the Confederate States, by force of insurrection became foreign States, and lost their character as such, the United States, in the contest, was an international one, and treason was no more committed by citizens of the former against the latter than by those of the latter against those of the former. Treason necessarily assumes allegiance to the government, and allegiance is a duty which binds the citizen to his government. Neither predicament was true, except upon the hypothesis that the old state of things continued; in other words, that the States, notwithstanding the insurrection, were continuously and are now States of the United States, and their citizens are responsible to the constitution and the laws.

Second—What is there, then, in the present political condition of such States that justifies their exclusion from representation in Congress? Is it because they are without organized governments? Is it because they are without a republican form of government? In fact, we know that they have governments completely organized with legislative, executive and judicial functions. We know that they are now successful in operation; no one will deny their political regularity and order, or their protection. How they were formed, under what auspices they were formed, are inquiries with which Congress has no concern. The right of the people of a State to form a government for themselves has never been questioned. The absence of any restriction, that right would be denied, if any control could be adopted by them that they might determine upon. The Constitution imposes but a single restriction upon such right—that the government adopted shall be of a republican form—and this is done in the obligation to guarantee every State a republican form of government, and to restore to a State. It operates alone upon one already formed by the State. In the words of the Federalist (No. 44): "It supposes a pre-existing government of the form which is to be guaranteed." It is not pretended that the existing governments of the States which are not of the republican form, the objection is that they were not legally established; but it is confidently submitted that this is a matter with which Congress has no concern. The power to establish a republic in a State belongs exclusively to the people of the State. When they shall exercise it, how they shall exercise it, what provisions shall contain it, it is their exclusive right to decide, and when decided their decision is obligatory upon everybody, and independent of the constitutional control of any government be of a republican form. To convert an obligation of guarantee into an authority to interfere in any way in the formation of the government to be guaranteed is to do violence to language. If it be said that the President did this, it is the organization of the government of the States the answers are obvious. First, if it was, if the people of such States not only have not, but do not complain of it, but, on the contrary, have pursued his advice and are satisfied with, and are living under the governments they have adopted, and those governments are established in fact, what right has Congress to interfere or deny their legal existence? Second, conceding, for argument's sake, that the President's alleged interference was unauthorized, does it not, for the same reason, follow that any like interference would be equally unauthorized? A different view is not to be maintained, because of the difference in the nature of the powers conferred upon Congress and the President, the one being legislative and the other executive. For it is equally and upon the same grounds beyond the scope of either to form a government for the people of a State on the Union, or to expel such a State from the Union, or to deny, temporarily, or permanently, the rights which belong to a State and her people under the constitution. Congress may admit new States; but a State once admitted ceases to be within the control and can never again be brought within it. What changes her people may at any time think proper to make in her constitution is a matter with which neither Congress nor any department of the general government can interfere unless such changes make the State government and independent, and then it can only be made under the obligation to guarantee that the republicanism. Whatever may be the extent of the power conferred upon Congress in the third section, article four of the constitution, to admit new States, in what manner, and to what extent they can, under that power, interfere in the formation and character of the constitution of such States preliminary to admission into the Union, no one has ever pretended that when that admission is had the State can again be brought within its influence. The power is exhausted when once executed, the power forth with passing out of its reach. The States admitted, like the original thirteen States, become at once and forever independent of Congressional control. A different view would change the entire character of the government, as its framers and their contemporaries designed and understood it to be. They never intended to make the State government subordinate to the general government. Each was to move supreme in its own orbit; but as each would not alone have met the exigency of a government adequate to all the wants of the people, the two, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, constituted "co-ordinate departments of one single and integral government, each to be controlled by the other, and administration." In affairs which concerned their own citizens only, "the other," whatever concerned foreigners or citizens of other States. Within their respective limits each is paramount. The States, as to all powers not delegated to the general government, are as independent of that

government as the latter, in regard to all powers that are delegated to it, is independent of the government of the States. The proposition, then, that Congress can, by force or otherwise, under the war or insurrection, or any other power, expel a State from the Union, or reduce it to a territorial condition, and govern it as such, is utterly without foundation. The undersigned deem it unnecessary to examine the question further. They leave it to the observations submitted, considering it perfectly clear that, notwithstanding occurring insurrections, continue to be States of the Union.

HELMHOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Diuretic.
HELMHOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SAMPARILLA
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
HELMHOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Blood Purifier.
For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, stone in the bladder, calculus gravel or brick-bust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings.
USE HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, as little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no expense. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.
THE GLORY OF MAN'S STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the framp and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.
MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST of the properties of HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.
TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

SHIPPING NEWS.
PORT OF NEWBERN, N. C.
ARRIVED.
June 22.—Schooner Mary Bryan, Reppas, Master, from New York, with cargo, to Master.
June 23.—Schooner Ellen Perry, Chapin, Master, from New York, with freight and passengers, to C. P. Loomis, Goodspeed.
CLEARED.
June 23.—Schooner Henry Clay, Mayo, Master, for Washington, N. C., with freight and passengers, for Master.
Schooner General Taylor, Roberts, Master, for Hyde county, Halt, by Master.

New Advertisements.
A SPECIAL MEETING of Newbern Fire Engine Company No. 1, will be held at their House on Monday Evening, June 25th.
A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Company.
C. P. LOOMIS, Secretary. June 24th.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE LOT OF
LAGER BEER, STOCK ALE, &c.,
By
ROSSETER & COOPER,
June 24th.

MACON HOUSE.
Morehead City, North Carolina.
THIS SUMMER HOTEL will be opened on the 1st of June next, for the reception of guests. Persons desiring to visit "OLD OCEAN," and breathing the invigorating "sea air," will find the MACON HOUSE a pleasant place to stop at. N. B.—Boats for sailing or fishing excursions easily obtained.
T. L. E.

TOWN CONSTABLE.
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court and complied with the requirements of the law in such cases made and provided, gives notice that he is now prepared to collect all claims coming under the jurisdiction of a Constable, either in town or any other portion of the county. Also, will collect and account for all debts placed on his hands not under a warrant on reasonable commissions.
A. J. SAVAGE,
Constable.
June 20th.

MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT INSTRUMENTAL WORDS.
FREDERICK CHENE WORRE, for the Pianoforte. By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY. A New Edition of these superior compositions is just published. No pianist dares omit only the most beautiful and classical style of execution should fail to possess them. Price \$3.00. Sent post paid on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
14-15 Cornhill, Boston.