THE EAGLE.

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AT
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
M. J. McSween,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Legislature of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb'y 9, 1871.

Mr. Ashe presented a memorial from certain citizens of Wilmington asking the abolishment of the Special Court of that city. Referred.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, presented an additional article of impeachment against W. W. Holden. Mr. J. said that he very reluctantly introduced this article as it might smack of something like persecution, but the report of the special Committee, appointed to investigate the issue of bonds to the Western Division of the Western N C R R, made it his duty as a representative of the people, to have this fully examined into. This unauthorized issue of bonds should be sifted to the bottom, and the guilt fastened where it properly belongs, &c.

The article reads as follows:

ARTICLE IX.

That the said William W Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, unmindful of the duties of his office and the interests of the State, did, on or about the 9th day of June, A. D. 1869, wilfully, corruptly, unlawfully, and in violation of his oath of office, and under color of his said office, and conspiring with one Geo. W. Swepson and other evil disposed persons to defraud the State of North Carolina, sign and issue, as President *ex officio*, of the Board of Internal Improvements, an order directing the Treasurer of the State to subscribe, on behalf of the State, the sum of two millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the State to that amount to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, although the said W W Holden, Governor as aforesaid, well knew that the President of said Railroad Company had not, as required by law, certified to said Board of Internal Improvements that "solvent individuals, corporations, companies or contractors," had subscribed to the capital stock of said Company a sufficient amount to authorize the issuing of said sum of two millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, and that five per cent. thereof had been paid in cash, as was required by law;

And the said William W Holden, Governor as aforesaid, in further disregard of his oath of office and the interests of the people of the State; and conspiring with one George W. Swepson and other evil disposed persons to wrong and defraud the State of North Carolina, did as President *ex officio* of the Board of Internal Improvements, sign and issue the order to the Treasurer of the State directing him to subscribe, on behalf of the State, the sum of four million of dollars, and to issue bonds of the State to that amount, and deliver them to the President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, when the said William W Holden, Governor as aforesaid, well knew that the certificate made to said Board of Internal Improvements by George W Swepson, President of said Road, "that one million, six

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hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars had been subscribed by solvent individuals, corporations," &c., to the capital stock of said Railroad Company, and "that five per cent. thereof had been paid in cash," as required by law, was false and fraudulent, and was made by said G W Swepson, President as aforesaid, in furtherance of the wicked and unlawful designs of said G W Swepson, W W Holden, Governor as aforesaid, and others to wrong and defraud the good people of this State; whereby the said William W Holden, Governor as aforesaid, has brought his said office of Governor into contempt, and was then and there, in manner and form as aforesaid, guilty of misconduct in office and of high crimes and misdemeanors in office against the Constitution and laws of said State and against the peace, dignity and interests thereof.

Mr Robinson offered a resolution referring the article to the Committee on Articles of Impeachment, with power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution and the article, according to the rules were placed upon the calendar.

By Mr Justice: A bill to amend the act in relation to a Convention of the people. Referred.

Mr Robinson moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution in reference to the additional article of impeachment. The yeas and nays were called and the motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 71, nays 22.

The resolution was then put upon its passage and adopted by the following ballot:

Yeas, 74; nays, 11.

[Among the republicans who voted for the resolution on its passage, but who voted against the motion to suspend the rules to take it up, were Messrs. Hargrove and Harris of Franklin.]

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill regulating the salaries and fees of State officers was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Goodwyn offered a section, to be known as section 6, (which had been stricken out on the second readings of the bill) giving the Superintendent of Instruction a salary of $1 500 and allowing for travelling expenses and also allowing him an assistant at a salary of $1,000 with travelling expenses.

Mr. Anderson offered a substitute for the section, giving the Superintendent a salary of $1,500 with no travelling expenses and prohibiting the appointment of an assistant, which was adopted, and the section was then adopted.

Passed third reading.

CALENDAR.

Bill to render valid and binding the acts of certain officers in the State whose elections are contested, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill requiring candidates to be voted for on separate ballots was taken up, and passed second and third readings.

Bill to repeal the act to provide for the holding of municipal elections in this State was taken up, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Franklin, the bill to amend Section 1, Chapter 168, laws 1868-'69, in regard to official bonds, was taken up and passed its third reading.

[It gives county officers elect three days grace, after the time specified by law to file their bonds.]

SENATE, Feb'y 10.

Called to order by President Warren.

Leave of absence granted Mr. Graham, of Alamance.

Mr. Speed introduced a bill to encourage immigration, and to settlement of unimproved lands in the State.

Mr. Speed said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I ask leave to introduce a bill. It is to promote, facilitate and foster immigration. The bill is to combine the entire one thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine miles of railroad in this State into one corporation for that purpose with powers ample and capital sufficient.—The object is to employ agents, both in this country and in Europe, to solicit immigration and to provide vessels with good accommodations at cheap rates to take emigrants directly from their homes to Norfolk, Va., and to inaugurate a general uniform and cheap system of freights and passage from that and other points, on all the railroads in the State to any part of the State, and to give certain, constant and uniform aid to emigrants after they arrive, as their needs and comfort may require; and to assist them in the procurement of employment, the purchase of farms or in the commencement and prosecution of such skilled labor as they may be competent to perform, as well as to combine the entire railroad interest of the State into one solid column, the better to resist the combinations of foreign capitol now seeking to buy them and destroy them in detail. I shall ask that the bill be ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. So ordered and referred.

Mr. Murphy called up bill, concerning working on public roads. Rules were suspended and bill taken up.

It imposes a fine of from $2 to $5 for all who are liable to work on roads and shall wilfully refuse so to do.

On third reading

Mr. King [illegible] of adopting [illegible] should be required to work the roads, but the bill, in his judgment, would entail more costs upon the counties than it would be beneficial.

Mr. Merrimon concurred with Mr. King, and moved to postpone until tonight, at 7 p. m., and make it a special order for that hour. Prevailed.

Mr. Olds arose to make a statement, and said that the public, and even some part of the Assembly, were complaining in regard to what was somewhat thought to be inactivity upon the part of the Legislature. Exculpated the Judiciary Committee from such a charge, and hoped other committees would endeavor to act upon all bills with such promptness as to prevent such opinions.

Mr. Cowles, a bill requiring the Secretary of State to keep in his office a record of all land grants issued since the organization of the State and of which there may be any record in his office; referred.

Mr. Lehman moved suspension of rules, to take up bill incorporating the African, Methodist and Episcopal Singing School of North Carolina, of New Berne.

Mr. Love wanted to know if that bill asked for an appropriation; if so, he was in favor of it. Passed several readings.

Mr. Merrimon moved to concur in the amendments of the House, to the bill concerning the W. N. C. R. R. Concurred in.

Mr. Merrimon moved to reconsider that vote and to lay that motion on the table. Prevailed.

Hour arrived for the Court of Impeachment, and after adjournment of Court, President Warren called senate to order.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 10th.

By Mr. Tomlinson: A resolution concerning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; placed on calendar.

By the same: A bill appropriating $39,000 for defraying the expenses of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the current fiscal year; referred.

By Mr. Dickey: A bill to incorporate the Georgia and North Carolina R R.; referred.

By Mr. McCauley: A bill concerning the dower of married women; referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to lay off and establish the County of Swain, (out of portions of Macon and Jackson Counties.) The bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Robinson moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its third reading. In support of the motion, Mr. Robinson took the floor. He said the people who desired this county had for the past 20 or 30 years been put to great inconvenience to get to the Court House of the counties in which they at present reside. Over twelve months ago he had presented a petitition, signed by over 300 names, asking for this county. Representation in this body was the least consideration that influenced them in this movement. They were a poor people and the present expense of attending their present courts was a great burden and hardship to them. All the people, proposed to be incorporated into this County, are to a unit in favor of the measure.

Mr. R. continued for some time in advocacy of the bill, and urged its immediate passage as a measure of relief for the people asking it, &c.

Mr. Hargrove opposed the bill.

Messrs. McAffee and Johnston, of Buncombe supported the bill.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 57, nays 19.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Resolution in favor of M. A. Bledsoe (allowing him some $5,000 for supplies furnished to inmates of the Insane Asylum just before the close of the war.)

After a long debate, Mr. Justice moved to lay the matter on the table. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 26, nays 32.

Mr. Ashe offered an amendment not allowing any interest; failed for want of a quorum.

Mr. Hargrove moved to postpone indefinitely; lost.

Mr. Waring moved to postpone until Wednesday next; adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Adjutant General in regard to the employment of spies, detectives, &c.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the message together with the documents were referred to a special Committee of 5.

[The communication from the Adjutant General came in the shape of a large bundle of pa[illegible] [illegible]rence was asked.

On motion of M[illegible] of the Hall was te[illegible] Cary, of Ohio, to [illegible] day evening.

Page, col., mov[illegible] ing that "provid[illegible] House be admitte[illegible] afterwards withd[illegible]

CAL[illegible]

Bill to authoriz[illegible] of each judicial di[illegible] own Judge of Sup[illegible] up and, on mo[illegible] indefinitely [illegible]

Bill to incorp[illegible] and [illegible] up, amended and passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

From the Savannah News.

Littlefield and his Friends.

The Jacksonville Union of the 31st, under the head of "Attempt to Kidnap," prints the following:

"On Sunday evening last, Gen. M. S. Littlefield left this city on the 7:30 p. m. train for Tallahassee. At Live Oak, the sleeping car (in which Gen. Littlefield occupied a berth) was uncoupled from the train by five armed men, (three North Carolinians and two Floridians) who were waiting at Live Oak for the purpose of kidnapping Littlefield. His Honor, Judge Long, happened to be in the car, and with his usual promptness, called upon the Sheriff of Suwannee county, who chanced to be present to summon an armed *posse* and protect the General. This was immediately done and the baffled kidnappers were driven away, while the General went upon his way rejoicing.

"The General and his friends have reliable information as to other plans for his capture, and have taken suitable measures for his protection. If such lawlessness and cowardly attempts at kidnapping cannot be suppressed by the proper authorities, they will certainly be defeated by the precautions adopted by their intended victim.

"Whatever claim the Governor of North Carolina may have, or pretend to have, upon Gen. Littlefield, we must wait until Florida has satisfied her claim and is ready to surrender him. In the meantime, all such mercenary attempts to secure him by stratagem or force are outrages upon the peace and dignity of this State, deserving of the condemnation of every law-abiding citizen."

The "General" Littlefield alluded to in the foregoing is the person for whose arrest a reward of $5,000 has been offered by the Governor of North Carolina. He is charged with embezzlement or forgery, or some such crime common to the carpet-bag genus. The nature of the warrant which has been issued for his apprehension, and his refusal to meet the charges brought against him, constitute him an outlaw—a character easily assumed by the carpet-bagger.

Ried, the carpet-bag Governor of Florida, having refused to surrender this man Littlefield upon a requisition from the Governor of North Carolina, the Legislature, by a special act authorized the Governor of the State to offer a reward of $5,000 for his arrest.

What the Union calls an "attempt to kidnap" was no doubt a legal attempt to arrest a fugutive from justice, and the parties who made the attempt were no doubt, provided with lawful warrants. If there *was* an irregularity, however—if it was really an attempt to kidnap Littlefield without a warrant or document—still, under the circumstances, it was a justifiable proceeding, and was neither a violation of the law nor the comity of States.

This case furnishes food for the reflection of honest men of the North. Here is a man so notoriously criminal that the Legislature of a State passes, by a unanimous vote, a bill authorizing the Govorner to offer an enormous reward for the arrest of the fugitive, and to make a requisition on the Governor of another State for his delivery. The Governor up on whom the requisition is made, however, happens to be the friend and confederate of the outlaw, and all requisitions and all attempts to arrest him are frustrated and foiled. We dare say that when the case of Littlefield does come up to be investigated, it will be discovered that Reid is interested in his forgeries and embezzlements.

"His Honor," Judge Long, alluded to by the Union as preventing the arrest of Littlefield, is peculiarly fortunate. Fate gave him an early opportunity to pay the price of his recent appointment, and he paid it without a murmur.

We have strong hopes, however,

under-current has moved, the cables upon the edge of a cliff or rocky point, till the coatings are abraded an insulation destroyed, is not improbable. The Robert Lowe (British Steamer) is at St. John's, Newfoundland, on a grappling and repairing expedition, and it is to be hoped that we may soon hear that both cables are perfect, and communication restored. The survey of the bed of the Atlantic ocean is now so complete, that, in any future cable there will be less difficulty in placing portions of wire rope, heavier and better protected, in such parts as the difficult places at the bottom of the sea may make necessary.

The damage is known to have occurred at about 65 miles from Hart's Content, Newfoundland. The grappling for the cables is simple enough but the rough weather, usual at this time of year, off Cape Race, may delay the completion of the work until spring.

Congress Feb. 8th, 1871.

The Senate had before it a bill for the establishment of a common school system of education in the District of Columbia, in which bill there is a provision that there shall be no distinction made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, in the admission of children to the schools or in their mode of education or treatment. Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, a member of the District committee, and himself the president of an educational institution, moved to strike out that provision, as one which would only produce the failure of the whole system; but Mr. Sumner, caring nothing for consequences, and stimulated only by his theories of negro equality, resisted the proposition, and had for an ally the colored Senator from Mississippi, who avowed naively that he had no prejudice against the white race, and that, consequently, there should be no prejudice against the blacks. As there are public schools in the District of Columbia specially set apart for colored children we cannot see the propriety of endeavoring to break up that arrangement and to put in practice a compulsory system of equality between white and colored children, which can only result in driving the former entirely from the public schools.

In the House a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was discussed during the morning hour. Amendments were offered, and are still pending, extending its application to the naval yards of Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Me., and also making it applicable to all the navy yards in the United States. The arguments against the maintenance of navy yards are that the experience in this country, and in England and France, has proved that ships can be built cheaper, better and quicker at private ship yards, under contract, than they can be at the navy yards; that, in this country, mechanics are employed or dismissed at the navy yards for politicial reasons, and that the best way to encourage the shipbuilding interest is to have the work of the government performed at private yards, under contract. These reasons have great weight, and will probably result in the passage of the bill.

The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, apparently stimulated by his success in exposing and defeating the Chorpenning fraud, has made another move against the Postmaster General, in procuring authority for his committee to send for persons and papers and to prosecute an inquiry into the facts connected with the cancellation of Demsey & O'Toole's contract for supplying stamps and envelopes to the Post Office Department. It is charged that the contract was cancelled without just cause, and for the purpose of allowing higher rates to other parties.

A bill for the organization of bands of Texas Rangers, to guard the frontiers of that State against Indian depredations, was briefly discussed in the House and was summarily disposed of by being laid upon the table, its opponents representing that the objects were to furnish employment to some of the estimable youths of that region who had nothing else to do; also to involve the United States in a war with Mexico; and that the quiet people there would have more to apprehend from the Rangers than from the Indians.

Several hours in the House were consumed in the debate on the bill to establish a system of national education.

received 320,401 bales, 39,000 more than the whole of last season, and had a stock of 48,120. She expects to receive over 490,000.

The Conservatives of Rowan meet in Convention at Salisbury, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of selecting their delegates to the State Convention.

PAIN KILLER
PERRY DAVIS' & SON PROVIDENCE R.I.
1840 1870

Time tests the Merits of all Things
☞ FOR THIRTY YEARS. ☜
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, on sea and land, and no one should travel on the LAKES OR RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

It is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhœa, and bowel complaints generally, and is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

PRICE 25cts, 50cts, and $100 PER BOTTLE
Sold by all Medicine Dealers. may5m'h31-1y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
jan 12-1y

DR. E. FLOYD, DENTIST, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 19-1y

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No. 3, Green St. Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 28, 1869. 1y

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DEALER IN GROCERIES, LIQUORS, Flour, Bacon, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., also, Goshen and Mountain Butter, Salt, Fish, Pork, Lard, Molasses—of different grades, Soap, Lye, Potash, Blacking, Soda, East Powders, Cheese, &c. All for sale cheap at the old stand, Gillespie Street. nov 10-tf

R. T. SCANLIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR DEALER
AT THE JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
DOMESTIC and Foreign Liquors and Cigars always on hand. sept 29-6m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL
LIVERY STABLES.
PASSAGE can be had to and from the Boats, about town, out in the country, or to any of the neighboring towns.
Jan 27 1y. JACKSON JOHNSON

Colic, Cholera, [illegible] and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of Debility, Nervousness, Inertness, and Diseases peculiar to the sex.
☞ Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the office of
M. JACOBSON, Sole Proprietor,
64 & 66 Water Street, N. Y.
H. BRUNHHILD, Wilmington, N. C., General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
jan 19-1y.

JAS. L. COOLEY,
Agent for the Sale of McKethan's Buggies and Carriages,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Collars, Horse Blankets.
'SHOE HEEL, N. C.
All kinds of Repairing done on short notice.
nov 3-tf

A. W. STEEL, & CO.
BANKING,
EXCHANGE & COLLECTION OFFICE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dealers in Bank Notes, Coin, &c.
Prompt and Particular Attention given to the Collection of Notes, Drafts &c., in all parts of the Country. ap'l 21,-1y.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
Change of Schedule.
ON and after the 2d of September the Steamer North State will leave her wharf at Fayetteville at 7:30 A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays.
sep 1-tf J. B. STARR, Ag't.

Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and General Merchandise.
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.
January 5, 1y

P. HEINSBERGER,
BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER,
ALSO
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
Dealer in Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Chromos, &c., 39 Market street,
sept 29-6m WILMINGTON, N. C.

ESTEY'S COTTGE ORGANS,
AND
BRADBURY'S PIANOS.
H SANDERS & CO.
No 79 West Fayette Street,
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MANUFACTURER, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Office and Library
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MATTRESSES, WINDOW SHADES, SASH BLINDS AND DOORS,
Granite Front Buildings,
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SPRUNT & HINSON.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Refer to James Dawson, Esq., Banker, Wilmington, N. C. aug 4-tf

Large Assortment.
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
Sporting Apparatus, Ammunition and material for Gun Makers, etc., wholesale and retail. Guns made to order or repaired in best manner. 51 SOUTH CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE. Established 1843.
sept 29-6m ALEXANDER McCOMAS.

MALTBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
C. R. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS OLD and FIRST CLASS HOUSE still accommodates the travelling public in a style equal to any in the city. Coaches ready for all Railroad and Steamer arrivals and departures. sep 22-tf.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ACTUAL
BUSINESS COLLEGE
CORNER OF
Baltimore and Charles Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Founded 1852 Incorporated 1854.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND
BEST BUSINESS COLLEGE
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Every Young Man should write immediately for a package of College Documents, containing our large Illustrated College Journal, Samples of Money, Beautiful Specimens of Penmanship, &c.
E. K. LOSIER, President.
J. M. PHILLIPS, Supt. of Actual Business Dept. oct. 6-1yr