

WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C., DECEMBER 21, 1867.

The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the Chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the angels of our nature.

How the Democrats Keep Faith. The Democratic party North and South is solemnly declaring that it is willing to give the colored people equal rights before the law and willing to respect those rights—that the colored people when under their civil control will receive that which is just, therefore the ballot is not necessary for their security.

Maryland is a Democratic State, a State in the Union; Maryland manages her own affairs, undisturbed by Congressional reconstruction acts, or military control; it is governed by the white man's party; colored citizens are disfranchised. How does Maryland treat the Freedman? Hear General Grant's answer to that question, as follows: "Apprenticeship in Maryland still holds large numbers of colored children in virtual slavery. The evils and cruelties resulting from this system, sanctioned by the State laws, are matters of constant complaint. As many as two thousand cases have been presented in a single county."

Virginia. The Auditor of Virginia remitted to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., of London, on Saturday about \$50,000 in gold to pay the five per cent. interest due by the State of Virginia. Certainly this looks as though things might be worse than they are in Virginia. One would suppose from the tone of the papers that the Old Dominion was ruined entirely—ruined beyond redemption.

We are glad to see that facts put a different face upon affairs. Hurrah for reconstruction. Texas a Republican State by a White Majority. The Austin (Texas) Republican, one of the boldest and best conducted Radical papers in the South, says: "No conservative can any longer hope to defeat the convention in Texas. There is only a difference of nine thousand in favor of the whites, so that five thousand whites, added to the colored voters, will give us the majority. But we have at least twenty-five thousand white Republicans and the conservatives cannot poll over thirty-five thousand all told, leaving a Republican majority of thirty thousand. Verily, the Congressional policy of reconstruction is a grand success."

The above proves that the Republican party is not a "Black man's party"—proves that its principles and action are attracting to it the sympathies and co-operation of thousands of thinking white men. This is true not only of Texas but of every Southern State.

Democratic Truthfulness. Gen. Dent, the brother-in-law of General Grant, stamps the letter published over his name censuring Gen. Grant as a wholesale fabrication and a deliberate forgery, nevertheless Democratic papers continue to publish Gen. Dent's letter as though it was genuine. This is Democratic truthfulness.

Bureau. An order has been issued dispensing with the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, Superintendents of Educations excepted, after the 15th of February, 1868, in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Census of Washington, D. C. Number of families in the city 20,040; number of white persons 73,957; number of colored persons 31,874; total, 105,831. This census was taken by the Bureau of Education for the District.

Distress. It is reported that great distress prevails throughout Louisiana, 3,000 whites and 4,000 colored are said to be starving. Probably Gen. Hancock will apply for a Congressional appropriation for their relief.

Convention in Texas. Gen. Hancock has designated the last Monday of January as the day of election for Constitutional Convention.

France and Mexico. The Paris Patrie sharply denies the report that the French Government has sent an envoy to Mexico.

Communication from Gen. Grant That "Private" Marked Letter. The following letter from Gen. Grant to the President, concerning the removal of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sheridan, and an "endorsement" respecting the situation in Texas will afford the Republicans of the country eminent satisfaction.

This correspondence was laid before the House of Representatives in obedience to a resolution passed on the 26th ult., calling upon the President for information. We are indebted to the Washington Chronicle for this important document: [PRIVATE.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1867. His Excellency, A. Johnson, President of the United States: Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country, should you carry out the designs then expressed. First, on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal, if it was desired. It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place the Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet Ministers are effected by the tenure of office bill, it was intended specially to protect the Secretary of War, in whom the country felt great confidence. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of the loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers. Second, on the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the 5th military district, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustain this Government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the Government. If fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as Gen. Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has done. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed district commander

On December 18th the Convention assembled. There were two hundred delegates present. B. W. Raymond, of Illinois, was elected President. Ethan Chamberlain, of New York, and Chas. Dickson of Connecticut, Vice Presidents.

Letters were received from Hon. D. Kelley, D. A. Wells and Messrs. Merritt & Morehead.

The report of the Committee on resolutions embodies the report and memorial of the Detroit Manufacturers' Convention—urges a reduction of taxation, and pledges the Convention to the payment of the National debt.

Reconstruction—Congress. On Wednesday the House of Representatives passed an act amendatory of the reconstruction acts, which require that a majority of all the registered voters of the District shall be cast in favor of the Constitution before it becomes valid and that a majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to ratify or reject the Constitution.

Also that at the time of voting for the Constitution, the voters may vote for members of Congress.

Election districts are to remain as they were in the years 1856 and 1858, until a new apportionment is made.

Fourth Military District. Gen. Ord prohibits the purchase or delivery of country supplies between sunset and the market hour in the morning.

After the first day of January the purchasers of country produce must obtain license from the proper authorities. A violation of this order will subject the offender to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or in default of payment of fine to imprisonment for not to exceed, three months in the county jail.

All officers are ordered to obey writs of Habeas Corpus issued by United States courts.

The National Debt. We invite careful attention to the bill from the United States Senate Committee on Finance, for funding National debt, and for the conversion of the notes of the U. S. This is a matter which should interest every citizen.

The North. Democratic papers North continually assert, and their counterparts South re echo the assertion, that the colored people, since emancipation, have deteriorated in manners and morals—that they have become idle, vicious and lawless. This is not the truth. We have good authority for this denial. The records of every Bureau office will prove that the denial is correct.

Gen. Grant in his report as Secretary of War ad interim, says: "The freedmen, as a people, are making rapid progress in education, in mechanical arts, and in all branches of industry."

Virginia. The Auditor of Virginia remitted to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., of London, on Saturday about \$50,000 in gold to pay the five per cent. interest due by the State of Virginia. Certainly this looks as though things might be worse than they are in Virginia. One would suppose from the tone of the papers that the Old Dominion was ruined entirely—ruined beyond redemption.

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to the present time the press has given out that he was to be removed—that the Administration was dissatisfied with him, &c. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise might never have been required.

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is in my opinion more than the loyal people of this country (I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very men, of all others, in whom they have expressed confidence removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. Grant, General.

Among the papers is a letter to General Grant from Major General Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 25, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas, and particularly referring to the condition of Union men and freedmen in different parts of the State which he says is truly horrible. He says the Government is denounced, freedmen are shot, and Union men are persecuted, if they have the temerity to express their opinions, &c.

This letter General Grant, under date "Headquarters Army of the United States, January 29, 1867," endorses as follows: Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War. Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of Union men and freedmen in Texas, and to the powerlessness of the military in the present state of affairs to afford them protection. Even the moral effect of the presence of troops is passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty was fired on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas, not only as a rule unpunished but investigated, constitute practically a state of insurrection; and, believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of its citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these ends. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored. If resorted to, it should be limited to its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unobstructed until they prove their inefficiency or unwillingness to perform their duties.

Martial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens, without regard to race, color, or political opinions, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relations with the Union.

The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and, if necessary, could be extended to others. U. S. Grant, General.

No action was had by the civil authorities upon the foregoing recommendation.

Proposition to Fund the Debt in Long Time. In the Senate, Dec. 17, Senator Sherman reported an important bill from the Committee on Finance, providing "for funding the National debt, and for the conversion of the notes of the United States."

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registered or coupon bonds of such denominations as he shall prescribe, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest at six per cent.; such bonds to be payable in forty years from date; redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from date; to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing obligations of the United States, and to be disposed of in such manner and on such terms, not less than par as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best; and the said bonds shall be exclusively used in taking up the existing securities of the United States. The expense of issuing and disposing of the bonds is not to exceed one per centum on their amount.

Section second provides for the entire exemption of these bonds (to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States) from taxation, whether by State, municipal, or other authority, and the same, and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes and duties to the United States; but, in consideration of such exemption, the Treasurer of the United States shall reserve one-sixth of the interest accruing on them, which sum, in lawful money, shall form a special fund—one-half to be distributed among the several States in proportion to their population, and the remaining half to be applied to the payment of the national debt, in the manner afterward provided by this bill.

Section third substitutes for the sinking fund, as provided for by laws now in force, the plan of appropriating yearly from moneys not otherwise appropriated in the treasury. A sum which, including the amount necessary for payment of interest and maturing debt, and one-half of the reserved tax as aforesaid, shall amount to—millions of dollars, which sum, during each fiscal year after the current fiscal year shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct.

The bill further provides that the bonds, known as the Five-twenty bonds, "shall at the expiration of five years from their date, at the option of the holder thereof, be exchanged for the bonds authorized by this act, and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange on or before the first day of November next, and not thereafter, and the residue to be presented on or before the expiration of five years from their date, and not thereafter; and such exchange shall be made at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

Section fifth provides that the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of one hundred dollars or multiples of one hundred dollars, may convert the same into a bond for an equal amount; the notes so received to be held in the Treasury as a part of the reserve already provided for; and the holder of any of the Five-twenty bonds, or of the bonds contemplated by this act, may demand their redemption in lawful money of the United States, and the treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money, unless the amount of United States notes then outstanding shall be equal to \$400,000,000. In order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem securities of the United States held abroad he is further authorized to issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in coin, in Frankfurt or London, bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at

a rate of exchange equivalent to five francs per dollar; such bonds payable in forty years and redeemable after twenty years from date at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, at a like rate of exchange, and to be issued to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, to be exchanged for an equal amount of Five twenty bonds, or disposed of on such terms, not less than par, in lawful money, as the Secretary may deem best; but the expense of the sale or exchange of said bonds shall not exceed the difference between the said rate of exchange and the market rate of exchange on London or Frankfurt.

Mr. Sherman said that he did not intend to call up the bill until after the holidays.

Outrages in Texas by White men. An intelligent Pennsylvanian, who resided eight years in Texas before the rebellion; who voted against secession, and left the State for his old home in 1863 to save his life, and returned to Texas after the war, has been in Washington for several days to obtain the restitution of his property taken from him by force by the rebels since Andrew Johnson revived alike their hopes and their malignities. He gives a fearful account of the state of society in Texas. Acting for a short time as one of the registers under the Freedmen's Bureau, with two other Union men, the latter were shot down in cold blood, and he only escaped by being out of the range of the rebels' rifles; but he saw his companions fall. He says that not a rebel has been punished for murder, and of course not for crimes, while a list of over twenty-two unpunished murdered Union men is on file at Austin. When Governor Hamilton was sent out there, after the surrender of Lee, the whole rebel population were not only submissive, but ready to yield everything to save their property and lives; and when the Governor spoke to them his strongest words were accepted with favor. Now, all has changed. Hardly a day passes without some rebel outrage, and it is always permitted to go unpunished. Our informant, who left for Texas yesterday, fears that General Hancock's order reviving the civil courts of Louisiana may be extended to Texas, in which case, he says, all his hopes of recovery, which he says, all his hopes of recovery, from his property are gone. The gentleman from whom we get this information is well known in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where his relatives occupy a high social position.—Washington Chronicle.

The above shows that murderous outrages are committed at the South by white men—that black men are not the only lawless people here.

See if the Democratic papers will publish this.

New York, December 16.—A fire occurred this morning in a tenement house in Second avenue, in which eleven persons lost their lives. Several of the inmates were injured in leaping from the windows of the burning building.

Mr. Motley is proposed by a Columbus, Ohio, paper for Vice-President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Christmas Festival. A FESTIVAL WILL BE GIVEN BY THE Ladies of St. James' Church, in this city, at the City Hall, in aid of the Widows' & Orphan's Home, in contemplation by the Parish.

The Festival will open Monday evening. In addition to the articles usually offered for sale, a number of BOOKS and TOYS have been received by direct importation, the former from England and the latter from Germany.

An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. dec 21

To Philadelphia Shippers. THE STEAMSHIP PIONEER, WILL LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR WILMINGTON on the 27th inst. WORTH & DANIEL, Agents. dec 21

1868. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. the BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, Published for Nearly A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

This Splendid Newspaper, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most reliable, useful, and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed and elegantly illustrated with several Original Engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Photography, Manufactures, Engineering, Science, &c. &c.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, people in every vocation of life, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the value of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. All patents granted, with the claims, published weekly for reference.

Every Public or Private Library should have the work bound and preserved for reference. The numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make a splendid volume of nearly one thousand quarto pages, equivalent to nearly four thousand ordinary book pages. Published Weekly. Terms: One Year, \$3; Half-Year, \$1.50; Clubs of Ten Copies for One Year, \$25. Specimens Copies sent gratis.

37 Park Row, New York. The Publishers of the Scientific American, have acted as Solicitors of Patents for twenty-two years. Thirty thousand their Agency. More than One Hundred of the Proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, concerning their inventions, free Pamphlets concerning Patent Laws of all Countries.

A Handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United States Census by Counties, in English and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25c. dec 21

GROCERIES. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

WHISKIES, GIN, BRANDY, WINES & CORDIALS all kinds.

Everything required for the "Inner Man," for sale very low for Cash at Geo. Z. French's, 10 South Front St., dec 19

NOTICE. THE CITY HOTEL. HAVING changed hands and name, will continue to accommodate the traveling public, and as soon as the House can be REPAIRED, RENOVATED, and REPAIRED, full satisfaction will be guaranteed to its PATRONS. PROPRIETOR. dec 19

GROCERIES. 40 bags RIO COFFEE. 10 " LAGUIRA " 20 pockets and sacks OLD JAVA. 40 boxes ASSORTED CANDY. 20 " FANCY CANDY. 80 barrel and half-barrels SUGAR. 100 boxes ADAMANTINE & SPERM CANDLES. 25 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS. Just in store at GEORGE MYERS', 11 and 13 Front Street, CHAS. D. MYERS, Agent. dec 17

MISCELLANEOUS. MARVIN'S PATENT Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, With Combination Lock. WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Never corrode the Iron. Never lose their fire-proof qualities. Are the only Safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster. Please send or call for an Illustrated Catalogue. MARVIN & CO., Principal Warerooms: No. 276 Broadway, New York. No. 721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 5m dec 7

NOT FOR A DAY BUT FOR ALL TIME. DREW'S INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER, The Best and only Reliable Powder in Use. War- to make Good Biscuit, Bread, Pie Crust, Muffins, Waffles, Indian, Biscuits, and other Griddle Cakes. Also Baked Puddings, Dumplings, &c. &c. Equally good for all. It is warranted not to contain any deleterious drug, but is made from the purest materials, is of snowy whiteness, and perfectly congenial to health. DYSPEPTICS are particularly recommended to use it. TRY IT AND USE NO OTHER. For sale by all Grocers throughout the United States and Canada. The Trade supplied by the Manufacturers Address the DREW MANUFACTURING CO., 215 Fulton Street, New York. WANTED.—Good and reliable Agents in every city and town. Liberal inducements will be offered. Send on application. dec 7

MAGIC OINTMENT. L. WALTERS. The best Ointment in the world. It cures everything that other ointments will, and hundreds of things that none others can. Price, 25 cents per Box. STARCH GLOSS. This is the article that every one while ironing so much admire, as it so effectually prevents the iron from sticking, and gives such a smooth and lustrous surface to the goods. Price 25 cents per Cake. IMPERIAL BLUE. Superior to all other Blues. All we ask is one trial of these articles. Manufactured by the NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO., 215 Fulton St., New York. Will send, post paid, a sample of a box of Gloss, box of Blue, and box of Ointment to any one sending 75 cents. Make large discounts to Agents and to the Trade. dec 7

TERWILLIGER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Improved Triple Flange Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES. With Combination and Powder-proof Locks, warranted free from dampness. Jewelers' and Bankers' Safes, Made to Order and lined with Hardened Steel. Manufacture, 120 to 122 West Houston Street, Depot, 100 Maiden Lane, near Pearl Street, N. Y. W. Terwilliger, J. S. Lockwood, W. H. Terwilliger. dec 7

STOVES, GAS FIXTURES, &c. Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, A LOT OF GAS FIXTURES, Just Received. AGENT FOR FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. For Sale by A. H. NEFF. Nov 26

RYTTENBERG'S COLUMN. 43, Market Street. 43.

RYTTENBERG BROS. WOULD Respectfully Inform their FRIENDS and PATRONS that they are now receiving a large addition to their already extensive Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS, which they are determined to sell as cheap or

Cheaper than any other HOUSE SOUTH OF BALTIMORE

Their GOODS have all been selected with special care, and are of the LATEST IMPORTATION, and they wish it to be distinctly understood that they Will not be Undersold.

Having had several years' experience in the DRY GOODS LINE, they make the above assertion with no fears of its contradiction.

TO THE LADIES they offer, at greatly reduced rates, a full variety of GOODS, such as ALPACAS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, BALMORALS, BELTINGS, BOMBAZINES, CAMBRICS, COLLARS & CUFFS, CALICOES, CORSETS, CANTON FLANNELS, CLOAKS, CHAMBRAS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, DRILLING, DUPLEX SKIRTS, DELAINES, ENGLISH MERINOES, EMBROIDERIES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ELASTICS, EDGINGS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH MERINOES, GLOVES, GIMPS, GINGHAMS, HOSE, HOMESPUN, ILLUSIONS, INSERTINGS, JACONETS, KNIT GOODS, LACES, LINENS, LINSEY WOOLSEYS, MOURNING GOODS, MANTILLAS, MARSEILLES, NUBIAS, NAPKINS, NAINSOOKS, OPERA CLOAKS, POPLINS, PLAIDS, PAPER CAMBRICS, PILLOW CASINGS, QUILTS, QUILTINGS, RIGOLETTES, RISTORIS, RUFFLINGS, RIBBONS, SILKS, SHEETINGS, SKIRTS, SONTAGS, TAFFETAS, TABLE LINEN & COVERS, TICKINGS, TARLATANS, TOWELINGS, UNDER GARMENTS, VEILS, VELVETS, VALENCIENNE LACES, VICTORIA LAWN, WHITE GOODS, WOOLENS, WORSTEDS, XTENSIVE VARIETIES, YOUNG LADIES GOODS, ZEPHYRS, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TO THE GENTLEMEN they offer a full line of CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, OSNABURGS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, in the assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

To Wholesale Buyers. Our connection with Northern Importing HOUSES will enable us to sell our GOODS at WHOLESALE, at as low rates as they can be bought for in the Northern Market. We guarantee to do this, and our FRIENDS in the Interior, by purchasing of us, can save the expense of Freight, Transfer of Money, &c. between this and Northern Markets.

N. B.—Goods Warranted as Represented, or Money Refunded. oct 8