

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C. APRIL 24, 1870.

By request of many, we surrender considerable portion of our editorial columns this morning to the "Address of Gen. T. L. Clingman." It is an able and exhaustive review of our political field, and coming as it does from one of the ripest and most experienced politicians of our State, will be read with absorbing interest.

Address to the Citizens of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 10, 1870.

While it is the right of all persons to discuss public affairs, it is sometimes the duty of those having connection with them, to make statements. Three months since, I announced to many members of the Legislature and others, my purpose to address the people of the State on certain subjects of importance. The delay has been, in part, owing to the final action of the Legislature on some of these questions.

The points which I intend to make, will probably provoke controversy, and perhaps attack on me. Such I will meet in due time if necessary, and content myself with discussing only matters of general interest. As the public mind is justly excited in relation to the railroad appropriations and the State's credit, I will first advert to these subjects.

Being extremely anxious to have the portion of the State where I reside improved, I accepted at the solicitation of the stockholders a position as director of the western division of the Western North Carolina railroad company. I found myself there politically isolated, the Board consisting of eight Republicans, three Whigs, as they spoke of themselves, and myself as the only Democrat. I had no reason to complain of any want of personal kindness on the part of these gentlemen, though points of difference sometimes arose.

For example, when we met at Asheville in June last, it was moved that the President, Mr. Swepson, should sell all the State bonds of the Company if he could obtain fifty per cent. of their par value. This motion I earnestly resisted, taking the ground that not more than one-fourth of the bonds should be sold, so as to raise merely money enough to supply the demands of contractors for one year in advance; I argued that it was wrong to flood the market with bonds, and by reducing the State's credit, sacrifice the interest of the Company and that by showing a large amount of work done, we should sustain the credit both of the Company and of the State. My earnest opposition detected the resolution, but the next day a paper was privately prepared and, as I learned, signed by all the Directors except myself, instructing Mr. Swepson to sell all the bonds at fifty cents in the dollar. Whose policy was right in this respect I do not propose now to argue.

Again, when Mr. Swepson resigned, I made a motion for the appointment of a committee to examine his accounts, purposing that I might be appointed one of the committee. The chairman, however yielding, as I was told, to strong remonstrances against my appointment on the ground that I was not sufficiently favorable to Mr. Swepson, selected two other persons. I might have resigned to avoid responsibility, but it has not been my custom, either in civil or military life, to shun danger where the public service demanded exposure. My neighbors as well as the people generally, were too deeply interested in the work to permit me to miss an opportunity to advance it. Hence, though I opposed the election of Gen. Littlefield, and solicited in succession two of the Directors of his own party, to consent to run against him, yet, on his election and declaration that he would press the work vigorously, I decided to remain in the Board as a Director and to give all the aid in my power to advance the enterprise. All those with whom I have been associated know that at all times I have constantly urged a vigorous prosecution of the work on the Road, and the application of all the available means of the Company to that object.

I come next to the consideration of a subject of more importance, viz: The causes which destroyed the credit of the State. When I was in New York last summer, it was ascertained that the value of bonds was depressed in part, from their being in the hands of several railroad Presidents, each of whom could at any time throw his bonds on the market in large quantities and that they were, by thus overstocking it, reducing the value of the securities. To remedy this, it was proposed that they should all come to an agreement to place all the bonds in one banking establishment to avoid competition with each other, and that bonds should only be sold as the market might absorb them, and the funds thus raised be applied fairly according to the wants of the several Companies. After weeks of effort on my part, and that of some others, I was informed by the several Presidents, that such an agreement had been signed by them all, and that Henry Clegg & Co. had been selected to manage the bond sales. It was then estimated that not more than five millions of the special tax bonds had been sold, a large portion of which had already gone into the hands of parties who were holding them as an investment. At the request of Mr. Clegg, I made a statement explaining briefly the subject of the State indebtedness, &c. Ten thousand copies of this, he informed me he had circulated among different banks and others, over the country at large. It was also understood that the interest was to be paid, and under these favorable circumstances, the bonds then on the market, not estimated above two millions, began to be rapidly taken up. The head of a banking house on Nassau street, told me that in less than a week three hundred and sixty thousand dollars worth of these bonds were furnished by him to investors, and statements of similar import were, on the same day, made to me at two other banking establishments on Wall street. There was then every reason to believe that in a few weeks the remaining securities on the market would be absorbed, and the interest being paid, there was little ground to doubt, but that the bonds would go up to seventy or seventy-five per cent.

What prevented this result? There were at least two causes. In the first place, in violation of the agreement they had entered into, some one or more of the Presidents threw fresh bonds on the market. Mr. Clegg stated to me that whenever they rose a few cents on the dollar large quantities of fresh bonds came out for sale from a certain banking house. The second cause, however, was much more potent and mischievous. This was

the series of attacks made on the credit of the State in part by certain classes of persons visiting New York, and some of whom boasted to me that they were declaring that those bonds should not be paid. The newspaper assaults on the State credit were, however, still more influential. Certain papers in the State from time to time assailed these bonds, and labored to create the impression that they were never to be paid. These articles were re-published in the city of New York at the instigation of parties wishing to depress the credit of the State, and by these means persons were prevented from purchasing the bonds. It was manifest that certain individuals in this State were acting in concert with those in New York who wish to "beat" the bonds and lower the credit of the State. But that men should endeavor to destroy the credit of the State in which they live is so extraordinary, that these classes should be extradited.

There were outstanding a large amount of old or ante-war bonds. Most of these had gone to the North during the war, for the Confederate Government at Richmond ascertained that the North Carolina bonds afforded the best medium of exchange, and hence they were sent off to purchase supplies for the Confederacy, and sustain the blockade runners. Though most of these bonds bought at a high premium here were used to obtain supplies for the Confederate armies, yet some of them were retained chiefly by persons living in the central portion of the State. These bonds, however, were bought at the North for less than one-third of their original value. As half, perhaps I ought rather to say two-thirds, of the property in the State had been lost by the war, at its close there was a fair chance for some equitable compromise, and a purchase in of the bonds at a reduced rate. The Legislature of 1865 and 1866, however, neglected this, and matters had gone to an extent that would have rendered it more difficult to effect on good terms.

The State having been seriously crippled, it seemed sound policy that her means should all be used in the first place to finish works already begun, increase the wealth of the State, and thus in time become able to pay off all her obligations. Acts were passed, and as the Constitution required, special taxes were imposed for this purpose. But the old bondholders greedily demanded that their claims should be among the first settled. Our condition was like that of a man whose plantation had been wasted in the war, who owed debts that he could not then pay, and who proposed to mortgage part of his property to get money to re-stock his plantation, and thus be able, after making a few crops to pay off all his old debts. But this class of old bondholders declared that the State should not be allowed to recover in this mode. They thereupon commenced a system of attacks on the credit of the new bonds, in which possibly they might, to some extent, have been aided by others in the North. They labored industriously to break down the credit of their own State. They determined to kill the goose rather than wait to receive the golden egg. Having deliberately attempted to disgrace North Carolina, it remains to be seen how they will be rewarded for their narrow selfishness.

In the second place, while the special tax bills were being generally supported in the Legislature, a number of acts were passed for roads in the central parts of the State, which, because they were for new works, the Supreme Court in the summer declared to be unconstitutional and void. Thereupon some of the friends of these acts which were thus defeated commenced to make war on the bonds that were held to be good. They resolved that if they could not get additional roads in the central parts of the State, the west should not have any at all. For example, the North Carolina road had been carried much out of its course, and at great expense, in order that it might pass by Hillsborough, the county seat of Orange. Not being satisfied with this, the members from that county had gotten an appropriation for an additional road to the University. The Oxford road also might pass near the northern part of the county. But the decision of the Court against the validity of these appropriations. Thereupon it was resolved that if the county of Orange was to be limited only to one road through its centre, the people of the west should not have any road at all, though they had cheerfully paid their share of the taxes for more than twenty years for the construction of works in the central and eastern part of the State. As soon as the Legislature met, the members from Orange in both houses signaled themselves by offering bills against our western road.

A class of men to be named in the third place, were, however, the most active in their efforts to destroy the credit of the State. There are a set of persons, mostly living in the central part of North Carolina, who act as though it was absolutely necessary that they should control all the offices to be filled, and that all means were lawful to that end, even though the credit of the State or the State itself should be ruined.

I have much reason to believe that nearly twelve months since they formed a plan to break down the credit of the new bonds, partly because they were not to control them, but chiefly in the hope of making capital on which they might run into office. Through the newspapers they control, and by all means in their power, they worked to break down the financial character of the State. If they could be foisted into place, it mattered nothing to them what mischief was done. By these different classes the credit of the State was seriously impaired, but might have been restored by proper action on the part of the Legislature.

It had failed at the previous session, and even refused to impose proper restriction on the issuing of the bonds, and the manner in which they were to be used. Seeing apparently a disposition to act otherwise at the beginning of the present session, I induced one of the Code Commissioners to prepare a bill which, in the main, embraced the features desired. It required reports under heavy penalties from all officers in the first instance, and was intended to be followed by a second act to secure the custody of the unsold bonds.

This bill, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Respass, soon passed that body and went into the House of Representatives, but though I appealed to several persons of different parties to get it up, it has not, I think, yet been presented to the House. Had it passed we should have been able to get reports more than two months ago, and much mischief would have been arrested.

It would seem that there are persons outside of the Legislature certainly, and some inside probably, who prefer that the bonds should be wasted in order that they may make political capital and get elected. Instead of seeing the money used to advance the prosperity of the State, I apprehend that they prefer it should be stolen. No effort seems to have been made to correct even, but on the contrary, exertions have been made to ruin matters as bad as pos-

sible. Apparently, to give a death blow to the bonds, they passed an act forbidding the Treasurer to pay the interest already collected. The Constitution expressly requires that the money thus raised, shall not be applied to any other purpose. It is said, however, that the members of the Legislature have not been paid their per diem for more than two months. But though their wants may be very great, yet they should have resorted to almost any other shift rather than levy on the money which had been collected by their own order out of the people to pay the public creditors.

After various other assaults on the credit of the State, they finally passed an act repealing all acts making appropriations for Railroads at the last session. It is difficult to say whether the stupidity or the wickedness of this act is the greater. Look for a moment at its probable results. Suppose a Rail Road President had embezzled a large amount of the funds, it was competent for the company to take legal steps to make him disgorge. Now he may shield himself under this act of the Legislature. If the Treasurer should call on him, he can say that all lawyers believe the repeal bill unconstitutional and void, and that therefore he must wait until it has been legally decided whether he is liable to his company or to the Treasurer. As, however, citizens of other States are interested in the question, it can easily be carried through the Federal Courts. After it had reached the Supreme Court of the United States, it would probably remain on the docket for some years before it was finally decided. Hence, this act ought to have been entitled "An act to enable any defaulting Rail Road President to retain the funds in his hands for a long period." No wonder that people outside of the Legislature should suppose it to have been passed in the interest and at the solicitation of some defaulting Rail Road President.

But can any one seriously regard this act as constitutional? It is idle to say that the Constitution of the United States can be repealed by a State Constitution, any more than it could be by an act of the Legislature. Our own Supreme Court have but recently decided that the stay law was unconstitutional, because it delayed merely the collection of debts, thereby infringing that part of the Constitution of the United States which forbids any State to impair the obligation of contracts. But the acts repealed had already become contracts. The Legislature had proposed to the companies that if they would accept State bonds at par, it would take stock of like amount in the companies. This was agreed to on the part of the corporations, and they went on afterwards to employ many persons under different contracts to make the Rail Roads, who have done a large amount of work, for which, in many cases, they have not been paid. If all these things do not amount to a contract within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, it is difficult to see what would.

The injustice of this proceeding is not less striking. When the bill was pending in the Senate, I have been told that an amendment was proposed to the effect that the State should give back to the companies the stock it had received from them, but this was rejected. In the House it was moved that at least provision should be made to pay the contractors, who had already done work on the roads, but this too was refused.

Let us test the justice of this proceeding by a familiar illustration. Suppose that I should have gone to Mr. Smith and proposed to buy a tract of land from him for four thousand dollars, if he would take my note at par, payable in one year. He agrees to my proposition, makes me a deed for the land and accepts my note. Before the note falls due, however, either from my getting too much in debt, or because I have intimated that I do not intend to pay my debts, my credit falls so that my paper is worth very little. I thereupon go to Mr. Smith and tell him my credit is so bad that the four thousand dollar note he holds on me, is only worth one thousand dollars. He would naturally say to me, "then I suppose you intend to pay me the debt in some other way." "No," I reply, "my credit is gone, and I cannot pay my debts." "As, however, you are an honest man," Mr. Smith would say, "you intend to give me back my land and take up your note." "No," Mr. Smith would say, "I intend to hold on to my land and meat to have my note too." "But," Mr. Smith would say, "you are a contractor, and you have contracted debts for the support of my family on the credit of this note of yours—at least pay me enough to get me out of debt, so that I may not be driven by my creditors out of my house to starve." "No, sir, I am a stronger man than you, and mean to have back my note for nothing."

Does not this illustration present the case actually made by the Legislature, and can anything be more palpably unjust? The actors in this movement may chuckle over their temporary success, but they will meet the indignation of an enlightened public opinion. They have waited too until the money of men, women and orphans, had been given for these bonds, and now they require their payment. They propose to take vengeance on the people of the North especially, by defrauding innocent persons who have trusted to their honor.

T. L. CLINGMAN.
[To be continued.]

The fifteenth amendment celebration in this city will bring many visitors from the adjacent districts; our merchants should improve the "golden opportunity" preparing for the disposition of their goods. And the only method we know of is liberal advertising.

The Charlotte Bulletin arraigns the Sentinel, and the latter cometh not to the Bulletin's nail, whereat the little sign-board, calls herivate Raleighite, "naughty," "Ke-nuff!"

NEW MEXICO wants to be a State. Where's George Francis Train, now? Senatorial robes await thy donning, George. Speak!

SYMPHONIC chances of being seated as Representative from Louisiana are like his name—they amount to naught.

Magistrates Blanks!
AT THE OFFICE OF THE POST.

SPECIALS.
CITY REAL AND PERSONAL TAXES, FOR 1869.
THE CITY REAL AND PERSONAL TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1869
Were due and payable on the 1st January 1870,
All property upon which the Taxes shall remain unpaid on the 15th Day of May 1870,
Will be advertised according to law and sold.
T. C. SERVOSS, Collector.

Treasurer's and Collector's Office,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 14, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING LAWS, I shall expose for sale, in front of the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 5th day of May, 1870, the following property, to satisfy the taxes due thereon and remaining unpaid, with charges:
Name of owner or supposed owner No. of lots or parcels Amount of taxes & charges.
Thos. M. Gardner 128 pts 1, 2, 3 \$158 52
Thos. M. Gardner 198 3 198 3
T. C. SERVOSS, Collector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Railroad Meeting.
OFFICE WIL. CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY, April 23, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is called to assemble in the city of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, to consider a proposed amendment to the Charter of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CALVIN J. COWLES, Secretary.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.
CALL AND EXAMINE those beautiful Instruments, at HEINSBERGER'S.
NEW ARRIVALS OF CROMOS.
A MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, at HEINSBERGER'S.
BLANK BOOKS.
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Keep always a full supply in stock, from the largest to the smallest.
For sale at HEINSBERGER'S Live Book Store, 371-1/2

WE SHALL HAVE IT.
WHEN? THIS WEEK. WHAT? THE CAN CAN HAT.
The most beautiful Hat of the season. A stylish stock of
CLOTHING,
Retailing very low,
MUNSON & CO.
CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE.
April 21

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
THE BEST BRANDS.
"HIRAM SMITH," N. Y. State; barrels and half barrels.
"EMPIRE MILLS," N. Y. State; barrels and half barrels.
"WINONA," Baltimore; barrels.
FAMILY FLOUR,
Warranted sweet and good,
\$6 00 a Barrel.
We deliver our goods to purchasers in any part of the city.
GEORGE MYERS, 11 and 13 Front st. 371-1/2

ROSADALIS!
THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORE, purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidney. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.
Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.
Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says: "I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful restorative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in case of secondary syphilis in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of restorative ingredients."
Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—a cleaner of the Blood I know no better remedy.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.
Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Balt. Drs. Clements & Co., Proprietors. April 24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOBEYARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON, AND ALL POINTS ON RAILROADS LEADING out of Wilmington.
THE STEAMSHIP REGULATOR,
Captain PENNINGTON.
Will leave our Wharf for New York on SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.
For Freight apply to
BARRY BROTHERS, AGENTS,
April 7 386-1/2

J. T. JAMES, Auctioneer.
By JAMES & MEARES.
\$10,000 CITY OF WILMINGTON BONDS AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Exchange Corner, we will sell \$10,000 NEW CITY OF WILMINGTON SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.
Bonds due January 1st, 1880. Interest payable in Gold on January 1st and July 1st in Wilmington, or in New York at purchaser's option.
July Coupons attached. Accrued interest, from January 1st payable in currency.
April 14 388-1/2

GREAT AUCTION SALE
AT HIGBEE'S SALES ROOMS 25 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, CHOICE STYLES
In great variety; also, several consignments of Watches and Jewelry.
GLASS LAMPS,
WATER TUMBLERS and GOBLETS, and housekeeping articles in great variety. Those Ten Cent Lamps are the *non plus ultra*.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR TEN DAYS.
J. H. HIGBEE, Auctioneer.
April 21 370-3/4

IX. IX. IX.
The Reason Why.
WHY SHOULD EVERY FARMER BUY his Plows from JACOBI?
BECAUSE he keeps those celebrated Plows that received the diploma at the Agricultural Fair, and can afford to sell them to you as cheap as others sell.
That's the reason why!
Why should every Planter buy his Hoes, Shovel, Hay Cutters, Shovels, Spades and all Farming Tools from JACOBI?
BECAUSE he keeps a large variety of the best pattern and of such good quality as he knows will give satisfaction to his customers besides making the prices very low.
That's the reason why!
Why should every Cooper, Carpenter and Blacksmith buy his tools and supplies of JACOBI?
BECAUSE he can there be supplied with tools at the lowest prices, and his stock is always well assorted.
That's the reason why!
Why should every Wheelwright, Saddler and Shoemaker buy from JACOBI?
BECAUSE his prices suit you, his goods are bought expressly for you, and he is anxious to sell to you.
That's the reason why!
Why should every Builder and Painter buy from JACOBI?
BECAUSE he keeps the Sash Doors, Blinds, Paints, Oils, Putty, and every kind of Builders' Hardware. Just what you want, and his prices and goods are bound to suit you.
That's the reason why!
Why ought everybody to buy of JACOBI?
BECAUSE he tries to furnish you the best goods for the least money.
BECAUSE he is a Southern man born, and in all his establishments on the same, and it is furthering our own best interests and the welfare of the South—to encourage and stimulate home industry and enterprise by every means in our power. By purchasing of JACOBI you do all this and save money in the bargain.
THAT'S THE REASON WHY.
JACOBI'S Store is No. 9 Market st., Wilmington, Where Wilson used to keep. 381-3/4

NORTH CAROLINA Real and Personal Estate Agency,
THESE VALUABLE HORSES, SIXTY-ONE TOWN LOTS, a fine set of Silver ware, and other property, of greater and less value, will be disposed of by the regular daily drawings. The well known Black Horse,
"Wilmington," TICKETS \$10 00.
Grey Horse known as the "Corbet Horse," TICKETS \$8 00.
A FINE SCOTTISH HORSE, Tickets \$3. TOWN LOTS, Tickets \$1.
All information furnished and Tickets for sale at Headquarters and the Sub-Agencies.
E. J. KREBS & CO. April 17 389-2/2

A PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency the Governor of North Carolina.
Executive Department of N. C., Raleigh, April 13, 1870.
WHEREAS, Information has been received at this Department that one ASHUR DE VANE, against whom indictments have been found for murder and other crimes committed in the county of Lenoir, is now at large, so that the process of law cannot be served upon him; Now, therefore, I, W. W. HOLDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority vested in me by section 1, of "An act to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in respect to fugitives from justice," do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery of said fugitive to the proper authorities for trial; and I do enjoin all officers, and citizens of the State generally, to aid in securing the ends of justice in this case.
Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, 1870, and in the 9th year of our Independence.
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.
By the Governor: W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary. April 17 389-3/4

DRY GOODS.
NO HUMBAG!
SPECIE AT A DISCOUNT.
SPRING GOODS CHEAPER THAN GOLD.
AT M. M. KATZ'.
36 MARKET STREET.
HAVING PURCHASED MY SPRING Stock in the late Northern panic, at less than importers or manufacturers cost, and offering accordingly a full assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Lecons, Alpaca, Or-gandies, Lawns.
WHITE GOODS,
Cambries, Jaconets, Swiss, Nanooks, in Stripes and Checks; Figues, Laces, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Collars, and every variety of Household Goods, Notions and Hosiery.
LACE POINTS,
Silk Mantles and Parasols.
MILLINERY,
Ladies Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, &c. &c.
BOYS' WEAR,
Men's Furnishing Goods and Hats, at prices that must please.
Examine, and you will certainly patronize
M. M. KATZ,
36 Market Street. 382-1/2
march 20

BANNER STORE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS ATTENDING the low prices of goods sold by
HEDRICK
has inaugurated a NEW ERA in the DRY GOODS TRADE of Wilmington. Now a person can buy from HEDRICK (only) as much for one dollar as formerly it would require two dollars to pay for. The verdict of the masses which daily throng the
BANNER STORE
is sufficient evidence.
EXCELSION being the motto—he now offers
Calicoes at 4¢ cents.
Excellent Bleached Cotton 10 cents.
Good Calicoes at 10 cents.
Very best Calicoes at 15 cents.
Good Alpaca at 50 cents.
Extra do. at 80 cents, worth \$1 00.
New York Mills Bleached Cotton at 25 cents.
Good Hoes, 3 pair for 25 cents.
10 Papers Needles for 25 cents.
Good Spool Cotton (300 yds.) at 5 cents.
Good Kentucky Jeans at 20 cents.
Brown Twilled Cotton at 15 cents.
Unbleached Homespun at 8¢ cents.
Hair Pins, 2 boxes for 10 cents.
Fine Embroidered Collars, each 10 cents.
Brussels Lace Veil worth \$6 00 for \$1 00.
The great living public are invited to give me a call—CASH, CASH, CASH.
Will insure good treatment and good bargains. The Remnant Basket is almost a millenium for prudent ladies, call and examine.
JNO. J. HEDRICK, Agent. feb 13 381-1/4

Glorious News.
Glorious News.
Glorious News.
SOL. BEAR & BRO.
are now offering to the general public the
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
EVER OPENED IN THIS CITY.
All having been carefully and specially selected for this market, consisting of
Sixty-five Cases of Domestic, Prints, Brown and Bleached Shirts, Bed Tickings, Plaids, Dimins, &c.,
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our Heavy stock of Cloths (all of our importation) is of a very superior description, consisting of
CLOTHS,
DOESKINS,
CASSIMERES,
SATTINETTS,
JEANS,
TWEEDS, &c.
Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing (all of our own manufacture) comprises the most select stock ever offered in this market.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
CONSISTING OF
Men's Boots,
Gaiters,
Balmorals,
Oxford Ties,
Calf and Brogan Shoes,
Women's Cloth Gaiters,
Scwed, Morocco, Calf, Pegged,
GOAT AND LEATHER SHOES,
MISSSES', BOYS', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,
AND
100 Cases of Hats.
All of which we offer at the lowest terms.
To Wholesale Buyers we offer unusual accommodations.
SOL. BEAR & BRO.
15 Market St. 389-1/2