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THE DAILY PHOENIX.



"Let our Just Censure Attend the True Event."
BY J. A. SELBY. COLUMBIA, S. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1874. VOL. IX—NO. 240.

To Rent,
 A SMALL FOUR ROOM COTTAGE, below the State House. Apply to
J. BULZBACHER.
To Rent or for Sale
 THE HOUSE on the corner of Lady and Assembly streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to
B. & W. C. SWAFFIELD.
Important Notice.
DEPOSITORS OF MONEY in the Columbia office of the CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA are requested to call at the office of said Bank, during banking hours of THIS WEEK, on business of great importance to themselves.
J. C. B. SMITH,
 Local Assistant Cashier.
Hardware! Hardware!
 THE undersigned, having found the cash business in their Grocery Department a complete success, have determined to conduct the Hardware Department on a strictly cash basis also. They have, therefore, greatly reduced the prices for all heavy goods in this line, embracing IRON, NAILS, STEEL, BELTING, AXLES and CARRIAGE MATERIALS, being convinced that a quick penny is better than a slow shilling.
 Purchasers will save money by examining our stock and prices before purchasing. Terms cash before delivery.
JOHN AGNEW & SON.
T. M. Wilkes, Attorney at Law,
 United States Commissioner for Circuit and District Courts for South Carolina. Office over the Carolina National Bank, Columbia, S. C.
Bonds, Stocks, &c.
BUY and SELL on COMMISSION and my own account, at current rates: **BONDS and STOCKS of RAILROADS, Bonds and Stocks of States and United States, Bonds and Stocks of Cities and other corporations, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, and approved Claims against the United States, State and County.**
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Special Notices.

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 Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address **HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.**—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Oct 30 3mo

THE MILD POWER CURES
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS
 HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST ample experience, an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficacious and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger; and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have the highest commendation from all, and will always succeed. Price, in large three-dramal vials, with directions:
 Nos. Cures. Cents.
 1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations, . . . 50
 2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, . . . 50
 3. Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants, . . . 50
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 10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, . . . 50
 11. Suppressed, or Painful Periods, . . . 50
 12. Whites, too Profuse Periods, . . . 50
 13. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing, . . . 50
 14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, . . . 50
 15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, . . . 50
 16. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues, . . . 50
 17. Piles, blind or bleeding, . . . 50
 18. Ophthalmia, and Sore and Weak Eyes, . . . 50
 19. Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Inflammation, . . . 50
 20. Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs, . . . 50
 21. Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, . . . 50
 22. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing, . . . 50
 23. Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings, . . . 50
 24. General Debility, Physical Weakness, . . . 50
 25. Dropsy and Scanty Secretions, . . . 50
 26. Skin-Diseases, Sickness from Riding, . . . 50
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 28. Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, . . . 1.00
 or Involuntary Discharges, . . . 1.00
 29. Sore Mouth, Canker, . . . 50
 30. Urinary Weakness, or the Best, . . . 50
 31. Painful Periods, with Spasms, . . . 50
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 33. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, . . . 1.00
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60¢ FAMILIAR CASES.
 Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, \$10 00
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These remedies are sent by the case or single box, on any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address
Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
 Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
For Sale by all Druggists.
 For sale by Geiger & McGregor, Agents, Dec 17

\$25 Per Thousand.

A large stock of CIGARS just received, and in order to guarantee quick sales, will be sold at the above price. Parties wishing a supply will do well to order at once. We are now prepared to furnish dealers, and solicit a call or order for samples.
PERRY & SLAWSON,
 Indian Girl Cigar Store, Columbia, S. C.
 Jan 6

For the New Year, I am resolved to make new and increasing efforts to meet the trying requirements of the times. Whilst keeping a full stock and continually opening up Fresh Goods, my expenses are so much less than the other dry goods houses, that you can save money, save time, and save patience, by dealing at my store.
C. F. JACKSON,
 "The Leader of Low Prices."
 Jan 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS
 At Bryan's Bookstore.
MEMOIRS OF MANY MEN AND SOME WOMEN. By Maunsel B. Field. \$2.00
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 Crooked Places—A Novel. By Edward Garrett.
 Nancy—A Novel. By Author of "Red as a Rose." 75 cents.
 Joseph the Jew—A Novel. 50 cents.
 A Great Lady—A German Novel. 75 cents.
 And other new books. Dec 30

The late telegrams from Washington, announcing the decision of the United States Supreme Court, concerning the

Bills of the Bank of the State.
 Did not create more excitement in Columbia than was caused by the announcement that there are plenty more of those fine Havana CIGARS, of our own make, which are still all the rage. We also announce that Building and Loan and Greenbacks are
 Received at Par.
 Great throngs are flocking to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure the choice Tobaccos and Cigars to be had
 At the California Cigar Store.
 Nov 9
M. SULZBACHER.

CLOTHING! DRY GOODS!
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!
 THE undersigned, equal to the wants of his friends and the public in general, has re-opened on Main street, at the stand formerly occupied by John C. Dial, with a large and well-selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, which he offers at prices that defy competition. Respectfully soliciting a share of the patronage hitherto extended to him, he promises full satisfaction to all that favor him with a call.
H. GOODMAN.
 Oct 23

Jewelry! Jewelry! Jewelry!
WM. GLAZE,

At this new store, Main street, nearly opposite the Central National Bank, has a large and beautiful stock of fine WATCHES, stem and key winders, from the best European and American manufacturers, and of his own importation, in gold and silver cases. **Elegant JEWELRY!** An unrivaled assortment just received, and all the latest styles. Bridal Presents, and a very fine selection of Plated-Ware, Gold Watch and Neck Chains, Lockets, elegant Scat, Wedding and Engagement Rings, large stock of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and a great variety of Fancy Articles. My stock is the largest and best selected in the Southern country, and will be sold as cheap as the same article can be bought anywhere.
MILLINERY.
 First Prize Awarded at Fair of 1873.
 MRS. C. E. REED has opened a fine assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BONNETS, Hats, Caps, Cloaks, Redingotes, Furs, Under-wear and Hair of all descriptions; also, Mrs. Moody's and other styles of Corsets. All of which will be sold at reduced prices. Mrs. Reed was awarded the highest premiums at the State Fairs for the last Millinery.
CONGAREE IRON WORKS,
 COLUMBIA, S. C.
JOHN ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, Gin Gearings, and all kinds of Iron Castings for Machinery and Ornamental and Agricultural Castings. Also Stores and Dwellings, Patent Railings for Gardens and Cemeteries, Iron Scaffolds and Arbor Chairs; also, Brass Castings of all kinds. Bells for Churches, Schools, Work-shops, &c. Our rates all my work first class and equal to any North or South.
 Works at foot of Lady street, and 107 1/2 South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia Railroad Companies' Depots.
S. E. STRATTON, TRIAL JUSTICE,
 Office on Assembly street, between Lady and Washington streets.
DEVOTES special attention to the rental of houses, the collection of rents, and to those remedies pursued by civil action and proceedings.
 Dec 28 '73mo

Speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Civil Rights Bill, Delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th of January, 1874.

Mr. Stephens prefaces his speech by a beautiful dedication to his constituents, in which he asks their dispassionate and calm judgment upon this solemn utterance and masterly argument upon a matter which affects equally the integrity of the Government and the rights and sensibilities of the States and people of the South. At the outset, he expatiates upon the immensely important character of the question which is before him to discuss. Steady, as well as skillful, he says, should be the hand of him who puts the probe about the "heart-strings of life" of any one single human being, however humble; much more should it be so with him who deals with questions affecting the vital functions of commonwealths, whether State or Federal. After quoting the language of the bill, and stating negatively why he opposes it, and reproducing from his past declarations before the Legislature of Georgia views and advice which embrace the fullest protection of the rights of the freedmen of that State, and insist upon the concession of justice and even magnanimity to them, and disavowing for his people any class legislation as existing or intended, Mr. Stephens enters fairly upon an argument which is both unanswerable and unanswerable. With slight omissions, we give it as follows:
 I am now to assign some of the reasons, affirmatively, why I oppose it. In the first place, I am opposed to the passage of this measure, or any one kindred to it, even if any of the rights proposed to be secured by it were properly just in themselves, because of the want of necessary power under the Constitution, on the part of Congress, to apply the appropriate remedy by the enactment of any such law as this bill proposes. I presume that it will not be assuming too much to take it for granted that it will be admitted by every member of the House that the powers of Congress are specific as well as limited, and that all the powers which Congress can, legislatively or otherwise, rightfully exercise, are held by delegation from the people of the several States of the Union. Where, then, in the Constitution is to be found the power which authorizes the passage of this measure? The power under which it is claimed, as I understand it, is derived chiefly from the first and fifth sections of the fourteenth article of amendment. It is true, in this connection, I have frequently seen reference made, also, to the fifteenth article of amendment. To see how far the power is sustained by the claim, we must, therefore, look into the purport and meaning of both these articles of amendment as they stand, without any consideration, at this time, as to their history, or how they became incorporated into the organic law of the Union. The two sections of the fourteenth article referred to are in the following words:
 "ARTICLE XIV.—SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."
 "SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."
 Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this article embrace a number of different subjects, not at all germane to the one under consideration. The fifteenth article is in the following words:
 "ARTICLE XV.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."
 "SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
 The reading of the fifteenth amendment shows it has no application whatever to the subject. Its main object was to deny to both Congress and the States the exercise of a certain power.
 And as to the first section of the fourteenth, all I have to say here is, that it very clearly appears from its words that it has but two objects. These were, first, to declare the colored race to be citizens of the United States, and of the States, respectively, in which they reside; and, secondly, to prohibit the States, severally, from denying to the class of citizens, so declared, the same privileges, immunities and civil rights which were secured to the citizens of the several States, respectively, and of the United States, by the Constitution as it stood before citizenship to the colored race was declared by this amendment.
 As to the fifth section of the fourteenth amendment and the second section of the fifteenth, so far as they relate to the subject matter of the body of each amendment, respectively, their clear meaning and import are to provide security to the colored race in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and rights so declared, in the same way and in like manner as was provided for the security of like privileges, immunities and rights of the citizens of the several States, respectively, by the Constitution before this amendment, and that no other remedy for a violation of the prohibitions on State action in either of these amendments was contemplated than such as existed for like violations of like prohibitions anterior to the amendments. The exercise of no new power was conferred by either of these new amendments. The denial of the exercise of any number of powers by the United States, severally, does not, most certainly, confer its exercise upon the Congress of the States. Neither of these amendments confer, bestow, or even declare, any rights, at all, to citizens of the United States, or to any class whatever. Upon the colored race, they neither confer, bestow or declare civil rights of any character—not even the right of franchise. They only forbid the States from discriminating in their laws against the colored race in the bestowment of such rights as they may severally deem best to bestow upon their own citizens. Whatever rights they grant to other citizens shall not be denied to the colored race as a class. This is the whole of the matter. The question, then, is, how can Congress enforce a prohibition of the exercise of these powers by a State? Most assuredly, in the same way they enforced or provided for violations of like prohibitions anterior to these amendments. The proper remedies before were, and are, nothing but the judgments of courts, to be rendered in such way as Congress might provide, declaring any State Act in violation of the prohibitions to be null and of no effect, because of their being in violation of this covenant between the States, as set forth in the Constitution of the United States. No new power over this matter of a different nature or character from that previously delegated over like subjects, was intended to be conferred by the concluding sections of either the fourteenth or fifteenth article of amendment. No such thing as the tremendous power of exercising general municipal, as well as criminal legislation over the people of the several States, could have been dreamed of by the proposers of these amendments. Such a construction would entirely upset the whole fabric of the Government, the maintenance of which in its integrity was the avowed object of the war. If the construction upon which this bill rests be a true construction, then you have power to prosecute and punish all those in Georgia and other States, numbering not only thousands but hundreds of thousands, who are seeking to avail themselves of the benefit of relief Acts passed by their States, which Acts the Supreme Court of the United States have declared, in the way properly provided by Congress, to be in violation of that clause of the Constitution prohibiting the States, severally, from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The prohibition against the States in the one case is the same in words and effect as in the other. To what monstrous consequences would not such a construction lead! It is my purpose, sir, to show, beyond the power of refutation, the correctness of all these propositions or positions.
 First, then, that the chief object of the 1st and 5th Sections of the fourteenth amendment was, as stated, to make citizens of this class of persons, there can be no doubt, or if there was any doubt before, it seems that there ought to be none any longer; for the Supreme Court, in the case before cited, said, in direct terms, of these parts of the fourteenth amendment just quoted, that "its main object was to establish citizenship of the negro, can admit of no doubt." So that proposition may rest there.
 Next, as to the correctness of the other propositions, I prefer to rely upon the same high authority rather than to indulge in any process of reasoning myself. I, therefore, shall cite extensively from the same decision in sustenance of all the positions taken.
 In speaking of that clause of the Constitution, as it stood before this amendment, in reference to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States secured by it, the court distinctly asserts:
 "Its sole purpose was to declare to the several States, that whatever those rights, as you grant or establish them to your own citizens, or as you limit or qualify, or impose restrictions on their exercise, the same, neither more nor less, shall be the measure of the rights of citizens of other States within your jurisdiction."
 And in relation to the powers of Congress to enforce such rights under the Constitution, as it stood before, by municipal laws operating over the people of the States, the court further asserts:
 "It would be the vainest show of

learning to attempt to prove, by citations of authority, that, up to the adoption of the recent amendments, no claim or pretense was set up that those rights depended on the Federal Government for their existence or protection, beyond the very few express limitations which the Federal Constitution imposed upon the States, such, for instance, as the prohibition against ex post facto laws, bills of attainder, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts. But, with the exception of these and a few other restrictions, the entire domain of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States, as above defined, lay within the constitutional and legislative power of the States, and without that of the Federal Government."

The court, then, in reference to the powers of Congress to pass municipal laws as a proper remedy against the exercise of powers prohibited to the States by the Constitution, with great point and potency puts the question:
 "Was it the purpose of the fourteenth amendment, by the simple declaration that no State should make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, to transfer the sovereignty, and protection of all the civil rights, which we have mentioned from the States to the Federal Government? And where it is declared that Congress shall have power to enforce that article, was it intended to bring within the power of Congress the entire domain of civil rights heretofore belonging exclusively to the States?"
 They answer it, too, with equal emphasis and power, in these words:
 "All this, and more, must follow, if the proposition of the plaintiffs in error be sound. For, not only are these rights subject to the control of Congress, whenever, in its discretion, any of them are supposed to be abridged by State legislation, but that body may also pass laws in advance, limiting and restricting the exercise of legislative power by the States, in their most ordinary and useful functions, as in all such subjects. And still further, such a construction, followed by the reversal of the judgments of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in these cases, would constitute this court a perpetual censor upon all legislation of the States, on the civil rights of their own citizens, with authority to nullify such as it did not approve as consistent with those rights, as they existed at the time of the adoption of this amendment."
 Further on, in the same decision, in speaking of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the heat and excitement of popular sentiment when they were before the people, the court gives forth certain other most important utterances on this subject, to which I call special attention. They say:
 "Under the pressure of all the excited feeling growing out of the war, our statesmen have still believed that the existence of the States, with powers for domestic and local government, including the regulation of civil rights—the rights of person and of property—was essential to the perfect working of our complex form of government, though they have thought proper to impose additional limitations on the States, and to confer additional power on that of the nation."
 Additional prohibitions imposed upon the States, severally, and additional powers conferred upon the General Government, but none of a new nature or character.
 It is here judicially affirmed that all the essential features of our original complex Federal system are still preserved. In substance it amounts to this, that these amendments (whether rightfully or wrongfully incorporated into the Constitution) do not change the nature and character of the Government. Soul-inspiring words are these! So long as an incorruptible judiciary shall sustain the pillars of the Constitution in their stately position, and the grand old Federal arch unbroken in any of its parts, no serious apprehension need be indulged in as to her future safety from the batteries of legislative demolition or reconstruction of the temple of our liberties. If the people of the several States shall continue equally true to themselves. The United States still exist as a Federal republic, and are not yet merged into a centralized empire. It is true the court here speaks of the States in union as a nation. This is, also, eminently correct, as the word was here doubtless intended to be used. The United States is, indeed, and ever has been, a nation, and a nation of the highest type. It is a Federal republic—a republic of republics. Hence the armorial motto stamped upon the great seal, as it was, in the beginning: *E pluribus unum*—a nation of nations!
 But to proceed. I wish to call special attention to another decision, made by the same tribunal, at the same term, [see 16 Wallace, 138-9.] giving additional light upon the true construction of the fourteenth amendment, which very clearly shows that the power claimed under it, even as it stands, cannot justify the passage of this bill, and that the rights embraced within its provisions are not of that character which can be rightfully legislated for by Congressional enactment. I quote extensively, for nothing I could say could impart either force to the argument or clearness to its conclusion. They say:
 "In regard to that amendment, [the fourteenth] counsel for the plaintiff in this court truly says that there are certain privileges and immunities which belong to a citizen of the United States as such; otherwise, it would be nonsense for the fourteenth amendment to prohibit a State from abridging them, and he proceeds to argue that admission to the bar of a State of a person who possesses the requisite learning and character is one of those which a State may not deny."
 "In this latter proposition, we are not able to concur with counsel. We

Extraordinary AND IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
\$60,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS AT AND BELOW COST!!

THE continued pressure of hard times compels us to make this MOST ALARMING SACRIFICE, but as we must have money, in order to pay our creditors, we will give the public such an opportunity to supply their many wants as they have never before had in the history of this city.
 Our entire stock of **DRESS GOODS** at 12, 15, 20, 25 cents—worth double.
SILK BALERNAS, BERLIN CORDS and EMPRESS CLOTHS, 87 cents—half price.
JAPANESE SILKS, 25 cents, (astounding bargain,) 50 and 75 cents—way down.
SILK PONGEES, REPARRAS, CASH MERES, (all new shades,) 75 cents—worth \$1.25.
FIGURED EPPINGLES, (a beautiful Northern novelty,) 50 cents—cost us 75.
 A large line of **CLOAKS and JACKETS**, we offer at 25 cents on the dollar.
 A full assortment of **FURS**, at scarcely half New York prices.
 Twenty boxes of **LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS** will be sold at 5 and 10 cents—worth four times the money.
 House-furnishing Goods, although quite staple, we have marked **BELOW COST**. They include a fine line of **LINEN DOYLIES**, at 60 cents and \$1.00. Also, large **Marseilles BED SPREADS**, from \$1.50 up. Table and Piano Covers, with other upholstery essentials, we will close out at one-half their original value.
 Our entire stock of **MILLINERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LAOES, &c.**, will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to effect a clearance.
 We have only enumerated a few leading lines, but the whole stock is offered without any reserve whatever. Cash must be paid on delivery of goods; from this, there will be no deviation. Parcels shall be delivered in the order in which they are bought.
 All parties owing us money must call and settle, or we will be compelled to resort to other measures.
J. H. KINARD & CO.
 Dec 18

\$100,000 IN GREENBACKS WANTED FOR CLOTHING HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BUGHT since the great decline, and we are selling them at the very lowest prices for cash. We intend to give our customers the advantage of the **LOW PRICES**. Come and see our stock. We consider it a compliment for persons to call and see our goods.
KINARD & WILEY.
HOMEOPATHY.
DR. SCHLEY, Homeopathist, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Columbia. Office over Duffie's Book Store, opposite Columbia Hotel. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
 Dec 7

GOOD GOODS!
 AND **AT LOW PRICES**
 Always be Found AT THE **GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT** OF **WM. D. LOVE & CO.**

WE would respectfully announce to our patrons that, notwithstanding our EXTENSIVE SALES during the past month, OUR STOCK is still COMPLETE in all the DEPARTMENTS. New Goods received daily. Customers are requested to examine our CHOICE ASSORTMENT before purchasing, as we ALWAYS have a great many **GOODS** needed in every family, at **POPULAR PRICES**.
 Preparatory to taking our yearly inventory, we will dispose of a great many Goods, at **VERY LOW PRICES**, at the
The Grand Central Dry Goods Establishment
 OF **WM. D. LOVE & CO.,**
 Under the Wheeler House.
WM. D. LOVE. **B. B. MCKEERY.**
 N. B.—CARPETS selling very low to reduce stock.
 Jan 4

Goal! Goal! Goal!
500 TONS GRATE COAL,
280 TONS LOVE COAL,
 100 tons SMITH'S COAL.
 For sale by **BOWEN & LAFAR, Agents,**
 22 Union-Georg. corry. Dec 9 '73mo