The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
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1 DOOR FROM NORTH STREET, UP STAIRS

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 3

THE EMANCIPATIONISTS AT WORK.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday will attract general attention, as indicating that the emancipationists throwing off all disguise are about to press their nefarious schemes to a successful result, if possible. The last vote upon the proposition to lay Mr. Eliot's infamous resolutions on the table, by which the House refused to do so by yeas 56, nays 70, is ominous, and if a fair exhibition of the tone of the body, utely presages the passage of measures of a most obnoxious character, looking to the inauguration of a general scheme for the liberation of the slaves and the total overthrow of an institution tolerated and legalized by the Constitution, and inseperably interwoven with the social *status* of the Southern people. The authors of this scheme, so thoroughly bent on the demoniacal project, must either be ignorant of the terrible results which must flow from its success, or, animated by the blood-thirsty sentiments which governed the worst men who rose to the surface in the French Revolution of 1789, are entirely reckless of consequences, and indifferent to a repetition of the horrors which befell the white inhabitants of San Domingo, when the liberation of the slaves on that island was decreed. The movements yesterday, both in the Senate and the House, were purposely put forth to elicit from the President a declaration of policy on this subject in his message, which we are now momentarily expecting. The serenade given last night to Lovejoy, who made such fast time from Bull Run, and to Lane, the leader of the negro thieves and Jay Hawkers of Kansas, was also gotten up as a part of the same programme, and can be accepted as showing that the extreme Abolitionists have determined to rule the proceedings of this Congress by terrorism and compulsion. Lovejoy, on being serenaded by the Marine Band, made the following remarks:

If you would dry a stream, you must strike at its head; so if we would crush out this Rebellion we must strike at its head. I am called a radical man and an abolitionist. I am radical. I am in favor of my country first, and if it is necessary to abolish slavery, I am in favor of it.

I believe slavery is the cause of this war. What slew Ellsworth at Alexandria? What, the noble Winthrop and heroic Greble at Great Bethel? What slew gallant Ward upon the Potomac? What slew the daring Baker? Slavery!! Then let slavery die! and let all of you say "Amen." (A shout was here sent up of "amen" from the whole crowd.) What is conservatism? (Voice—"That's played out.") It is regard for the peculiar institution and things long established. Which is most thoroughly established, Liberty or Slavery? (Voice—"Liberty.") Then I am for Liberty—for Freedom as ordained by God.

"What is Slavery? (Voice, "Born of hell.") Citizens will contend that they are property. If they are then why not confiscate them, the same as horses, mules and wagons? If they are men, then why hold them in bondage? But we have the right of necessity. Which must die first, Slavery or the Union? (Voice, "Slavery.") I want to see this source of rebellion dried up. Once upon a time there was a king, and God told him to destroy all men. He preferred to save a part, and God took his kingdom from him and I hope a certain tall man will not follow his example. (Applause.)

"I have seen Jim Lane's soldiers in Missouri and in Kansas, and they are as fine a set of men as we have in the army, but why do you honor him? Because he is a brave soldier; because you approve the policy he has carried the war on with; because over his path the flag never waved over a single bondman. (Loud cheering.)

Lane followed in this strain:

"The South, by her continual dropping, has brought the North to reverence human slavery. Born and bred in a Slave State, raised by a negro slave from infancy, I know what it is. I was taught to reverence it; taught to reverence it beyond my Bible and my God. They could be discussed, but slavery never. But the time has come now when we must discuss it. [Voice—"That's so."] I have now lost some of that reverence. I have seen the demon of slavery raise the Black flag in my native State; I have seen the highest in our country forced in the Capitol to use the power of Government to destroy this Government. I have seen the demon firing upon a little band of starving soldiers, and the flag of my country trampled in the dust. It has been done by slavery, and because it emanates from hell. Slavery has mustered an army—and it is now encamped ten miles from here—that intend to destroy the only free Government upon the face of the earth. They sent ministers abroad to injure us. [Voice—"Hurrah for Wilkes"] and some people are afraid that the lion across the ocean would roar because we trounced them back. [Voice—"Let him howl on"] But with the war waged and to be waged, "freedom," we can whip the whole world. [Applause.]

Once there was a Methodist minister went through Missouri, and I hope more will go there. [Laughter.] He stopped at a house and the old lady got him some sage. Before commencing he remarked to her, earnestly said grace before eating. "Well," said the lady, "pitch in." [Laughter.] He did pitch in, and now I am going to pitch in. [Cries of "good."] He proceeded with a bitter tirade against slavery, and in his usual racy style kept the large audience in an uproarious state all the time.

He said the record upon file of the campaign in Missouri proved that more than one-half of the rebel information they had of the enemy was got from Confederates, and there never was an instance of a slave betraying them. He was very severe upon Gen. Halleck for his course in Missouri, and closed at a late hour, amid much applause and laughter.

If the views of men like these are to control the conduct of the war, we can easily imagine the result. All the most doubtful features which characterized the Sepoy war in India, or those of Genghis Khan and Bazget, are to be repeated.—Quarter will neither be given or asked, and in the bloody orgie every trace of civilization will disappear.

The little spark of Union sentiment still living at the South will be immediately and utterly extinguished, and all classes in that section will fight against the armies of the Union to the last man and the last gasp. Can this powerful people, thoroughly aware of the designs of their adversaries, with every motive urging them to undying action, be subdued by a warfare conducted on the principles of Attila and Tamerlane? Will a Christian and civilized nation, the most enlightened, as it has been claimed, on the face of the globe, conduct in the 19th century a war of extermination against those so late their brothers after the model of the most barbarous of barbarians?

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the outgivings of the Northern journals, we apprehend that the difficulties which have prevented an advance of the Grand Army for so long a time from the line of the Potomac have determined the military heads to try a totally different plan of campaign. The policy now seems to be to send out numerous expeditions against different points on the Southern coast, the land forces of which are in the main drawn from the army of the Potomac, and consequently weaken that too much for offensive purposes.

This policy which involves the scattering of the army and its operation at points very distant from its base seems to us an unwise one—an opinion which is predicated upon history and common sense. Detachments of 15 and 20,000 men carried hundreds of miles from a point of supply and compelled to operate in an unknown, difficult and unfriendly country cannot be expected to accomplish much. They may make some successful demonstrations and occasionally achieve an advantage, but the latter is hardly ever likely to prove permanent. During the war of the Revolution and of 1812, the British pursued this policy and it generally ended in disaster. They occupied during the former struggle, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah and made such incursions along the coast as pleased them, but they never touched the heart of the country and were ultimately destroyed in detachments, as witness the capitulations of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and the disasters of Trenton and Princeton. So in 1812 Admiral Cockburn and the British armies ravaged our coasts, Washington was seized, the northern frontier successfully invaded, the mouth of the Mississippi occupied and New Orleans menanced and afterwards unsuccessfully assailed, but all these demonstrations availed nothing—

The yeomanry turned out, and at small expense confronted armies collected and transported at great and ruinous cost. So at Beaufort we now find that in a few weeks a superior force of Carolinians and Georgians have been assembled, without taking a man from Manassas, to meet General Sherman, and on account of these obstacles he cannot penetrate into the country. If Brunswick or Fernandina are in the same way occupied, the same result may be anticipated. It was not by thus dividing his strength and scattering his armies that Napoleon achieved success, and put a decisive end to campaigns. Collecting his forces in a solid and compact body, he advanced in a formidable mass upon his opponent, and after a few vigorous struggles the thing was over. A victory in which General McClellan should utterly defeat the great Southern Army of the Potomac, and seize the Capital of the Confederacy, would be worth a thousand times more than the capture of Charleston, Savannah and Norfolk combined.

HOW THE NORTHERN PEOPLE ARE DELUDED.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, a man in the Quartermasters Department at Hilton Head, writes solemnly thus to that paper:—

The negroes report to me in different parts of the island that no masters ever enlisted, no rich folks ever had on uniform down here, but they saw many and many poor white people, with iron chains and bullets, "they mean that soldiers wore the chain and ball," and the soldiers, seven of them, told the officers who had them in charge that they had no property and would not fight; but if the rich people would fight—for they had property—let them fight, but they, the soldiers, would be shot first. I do not write this on the hearing of it from one, but confirmed by so many, and knowing that the education of the negro could never invent such straight stories, I am firmly led to believe it.

This man is evidently a fit companion for the negroes whom he has chosen as associates and fully equals them in credulity and intelligence. If the rich men of the South wont take up arms and the poor men, with a ball and chain attached, are unwilling to fight, who are they who prevent Sherman with his 15,000 soldiers from marching on Charleston and taking possession of the entire country? These wretched falsehoods are simply so many stumbling blocks in the way of Federal success. The Government knows, or should know perfectly well, that both the rich and poor men of the South are in arms against its authority and should make their arrangements accordingly. We know as a fact that men in the South worth their thousands are serving as privates in the ranks and they will prove as Bull's Run and Bails Bluff have demonstrated, very hard customers to deal with.

RUMOR FROM WASHINGTON

A gentleman just returned from the Federal Capital informs us that he came over the Long Bridge across the Potomac late yesterday afternoon, and that a large portion of McClellans army advanced yesterday shortly after the hour of noon, and that the government had lost 200 army wagons, and that no doubt existed in his mind but that a battle of some magnitude was now in progress on the line of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Fairfax C. H. We give this information for what it will bring; not being personally acquainted with the informant, we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement.

The Prisoners at Richmond.

BOSTON, Dec. 2d.—The following is an extract from a letter from Captain Bowman, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, and now a prisoner of war, under date of Richmond, Nov. 27th:—

We are all, seven of us, confined in one cell, size eleven by seventeen feet. Our mess is made up of Colonels Coggswell and Wood, of New York, Col. Lee and Major Revery of the Massachusetts Twentieth, Captain Keffer, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Rockwood and myself, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. We were transferred from the tobacco warehouse, where we had been confined since the battle at Leesburg, a fortnight ago. Standing, as we do, for those privateers in New York, we are treated the same as prisoners charged with crime. What will be the result of all this I do not know. I trust that all will be well.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Porter, arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock.

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk yesterday, bringing some six or eight passengers, mostly ladies. There was several papers in the party, but belonging to persons who reside further North, and who, of course, were anxious and determined to carry the precious articles with them; but our reporter had a conversation with one of the persons who was possessed of a paper, and obtained the following items:

He says the rumor that the Confederate Capitol had been removed from Richmond to Nashville had no foundation, and was totally false. The planters in South Carolina and Georgia whose property would be likely to fall into the hands of the Federals in case a foothold was obtained on the main land, had destroyed all their cotton, and would burn their dwellings and other property, as the emergency of the case might require.

A plot among the Union men of New Orleans, Yankees who had been unable to get North, had been lately discovered, by which they intended to rise and join the Federals in case they landed in that neighborhood. Several prominent leaders of the intended insurrection had been arrested and placed in confinement. The number engaged in the movement was very small, and the affair was insignificant.

The latest despatch from Pensacola says that the navy-yard was not damaged much, and that Fort Pickens presented a black and battered appearance, which probably gave rise to the report that a breach had been made. It was also thought that Fort McRae would have been rendered useless, had the bombardment been continued any longer.

The Confederate iron-clad steamer Yorktown, came down James river yesterday morning, and about 5 o'clock, when abreast of the batteries at Newport News, she was fired into, which woke up some five or six gun-boats, who immediately got under weigh and co-operated in the attack upon her. The engagement is said to have lasted from 5 o'clock till 9, a space of four hours, when the commander of the Yorktown, seeing the hopelessness of coping with such immense odds, ordered the boat's head to be turned up the stream, and she was soon out of sight and safely anchored at her moorings again. It is not known what damage was experienced by either side, but a gentleman who witnessed the brush told us the only visible mark the Yorktown showed of having been hit, was a spot in her wheel house. Several of the gun-boats are reported to have been struck, and a few shells from the Yorktown exploded over the Federal camp at Newport News.

A steamer, name unknown, came into the roads yesterday afternoon, and after communicating with the flag-ship Minnesota, sailed immediately; it was thought she was from Port Royal, and bound for New York.

Nothing had occurred at the camps in the vicinity of the Fortress since the skirmish at New Market, reported by us yesterday, and from present indications it was not likely any movement of consequence was in immediate contemplation. A great anxiety was felt by the officers and men in the Fortress to hear something reliable from Pensacola. The weather was growing very cold in the vicinity of the Capes and the bows of the Louisiana were pretty heavily dressed in a coat of ice this morning, indicating severe weather on the bay.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"THE EASTERN SHORE TRIUMPH."

Messrs. Editors:—The above was the heading of an article which recently appeared in a respectable religious paper of New York. We can say, in all honesty, that there is not a word of truth in the whole article, except that there is a place called the Eastern Shore, Va. We are perfectly acquainted with the geography of the place, as well as the people. Indeed, we can safely say that there is not one white man born in Northampton county, with whom we are not personally acquainted. The writer, who is an Indiana man, says, "The peninsular maintains a width of fifteen or twenty miles"—Northampton in its widest part is not more than eight miles, and does not average five. He also says, "Accomac county comprises the extremity of the tongue or peninsular, and is noted for three things—the birth-place of Ex-Gov. Wise, no newspapers, and very few who can read." Northampton, and not Accomac, is the most Southern county. Scarcely a single family can be found who do not take one or more newspapers. We can say, moreover, without the fear of contradiction, that there are not ten white persons over ten years of age from Pongoteague, in Accomac (the upper county,) to Cape Charles, the extreme point of Northampton (the lower county), who cannot read. For the past sixteen years and up to the commencement of this war, Public Schools have been in operation in Northampton. These schools were attended by almost every white child in the county who did not go to private schools. There was a school to every forty pupils, not including private schools, of which there were several. The congressional district of which these counties compose a part, consists, in detail, of Northampton, Accomac, York, Warwick, Elizabeth City, James City, Gloucester and Matthews counties. For twenty-five years the representatives were residents of Accomac, and had greater influence in Congress, which proves that every one did not think with the Indiana man, that Accomac county is only the birth-place of fools and intermittent fevers.—We have seen, Mr. Editor, every State in the Union, or what was the Union, with the exception of about five, many of which we have traveled through, and we have repeatedly remarked, and heard others express the same opinion, that we have found more general intelligence and hospitality on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, than in any place we ever saw, and we have seen both New England and Indiana. While we do not reside on the Eastern Shore, still we desire the place to be shown up in its proper light. Perhaps, though, our Indiana man did not intend a misrepresentation of the people in that vicinity, but judges all by the company he keeps there; for I counted eight Indiana Zouaves, near New Town, walking side by side with as many negro men. So, sir, as likely negroes are his associates, we confess very few of such inhabitants can read.

Again he says: "Three thousand laid down their arms." There are not over 1,500 voters in both counties, and not more than 800 who bear arms. They were certainly not reinforced, for if they had been, the Indiana man would not have been there, and as a matter of course could never have been the author of "The Eastern Shore Triumph." Yours, CIVIS.

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CITY ITEMS

Arrivals from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.—There have arrived at this port within the past few days several pungies from Accomac county, Va., laden with oysters and country produce from that section. The captain of one of the boats informed us that as soon as the people of Accomac learned that the Federals were advancing, a party of armed Confederates, numbering 700 men, fully equipped, crossed the bay, and succeeded in safely reaching the camp of Gen. Magruder at Yorktown. The boats' captains and small traders report all quiet in Accomac and Northampton counties.

Condition of the City's Health.—The report of Dr. Bradford, Health Commissioner, for the week ending Sunday night, shows a total of 90 deaths, being an increase of 8 over that of the preceding week, and 11 more than the corresponding week of last year. Fifty-four were under 10 years of age. Scarlet fever, consumption, and infantile unknown were the principal agents of destruction.

Yielded Under Protest.—Robert J. Kerr, Esq., yesterday surrendered the papers and records of the Circuit Court of this city to Mr. Adams, under protest, based upon the grounds that the late election was invalid, and consequently Mr. Adams was not legally entitled to the position. Mr. Adams was, however, qualified and entered upon his duties, as stated by us yesterday.

Sale of a Baltimore Built Vessel.—The brig Fairfax, built by Messrs. Cooper & Sloss, of this city in 1859, 233 tons burthen, was recently sold at Rio de Janeiro to a Bremen house. She was an A1 vessel.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CONTINENTAL OPERA HOUSE—*Holliday street, next to the Theatre.*—This evening is set apart for the benefit of the renowned and inimitable Billy Pierce, the champion Nigger delineator, dancer and singer, upon which occasion we bespeak for him an overflowing house, and thereby a realization of substantial "aid and comfort" through his host of friends and admirers. Billy will be assisted by Mrs. Pierce, Miss Lamont, and Messrs. Heany, Pierce and McCleskey, who are unrivalled in their respective lines. The programme offered is highly entertaining. See advertisement.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—*Maryland Institute Hall.*—There was a large attendance at the Institute last evening, and the performance was received with good cheer. This evening will positively be the last appearance in this city, when a bumper is anticipated.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille's Camille last evening was a great triumph, and her reappearance was greeted with great enthusiasm by a dense auditory. This evening she will appear as Don Cæsar de Bazan, in which she so much excels. She also appears as Helen Macgregor in the musical drama of Rob Roy, supported by Mr. Tilton.

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COURSE OF LECTURES
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Will be commenced on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10th, and continue weekly thereafter (excepting Christmas week) until the Course of twelve lectures are through.

Gentlemen joining the Institute will be entitled to six extra tickets for Ladies, and Juniors to three. Members of the Institute are entitled to admission to the Lectures with two Ladies.

Season Tickets for a gentleman and 2 ladies, $2.00
Season tickets for a gentleman or lady, 1.00
Tickets for a single admission to one lecture, 25

☞ Tickets may be obtained at the Actuary's Office, at the Institute Hall.

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SCOURER AND DYER,
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COAL OIL,
Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas, and *no danger of explosion.*
LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING COAL OIL,
FOR MACHINERY.
Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for Cash. C. W. FORD,
n15-1m 32 Light street, near Lombard.

COAL at $5.25 and $5.75 PER TON.
SOFT, HARD AND MEDIUM
COAL.
These Coals I can recommend.
Hickory, Oak and Pine WOOD.
Blacksmith's COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL.
COAL for Steam purposes.
Sawed and Split WOOD.
☞ Cash when ordered.
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THE ORIGINAL GENUINE
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Will appear for
TWO NIGHTS MORE.
And give two of their popular entertainments, consisting of SONGS, GLEES, LOCAL HITS, BURLESQUE OPERAS, AND BALLET, ON MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the 2d and 3d December.
For particulars see Programmes.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8.
Admission 25 Cents.

CONTINENTAL OPERA HOUSE,
HOLLIDAY STREET.
PIERCE & JONES.....MANAGERS.
FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
Benefit of W. W. PIERCE, Manager.
STOCKS UP AND STOCKS DOWN.
By Pierce and Heany.
Dance, Jig, Ballad and Song and Dance.
GOBBLE FAMILY.
STRANGER.
Stranger.....Heany. | Mrs. Haller.....Pierce.
THE MUSICAL WONDER.
Heany and Pierce.
To conclude with
THE MISCHIEVOUS NIGGER.
Anthony Snow.....Billy Pierce
Mrs. Morton, a lone widow.....Mrs. Pierce
A host of volunteers will appear to night only.
ALL THE TALENT OF THE COMPANY APPEAR.
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NEW STOCK
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The undersigned having just taken possession of their new and elegant Marble Front Store, have with great care selected a large and desirable stock of all kinds of Dry Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers and the trade in general to our stock of

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Of which we have a splendid assortment of fine and medium qualities and beautiful styles, of the most recent importations.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings,
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FULLED LINSAYS AND BLANKETS,
Fine and Medium qualities of Blankets,
Suitable for Mangers and House keepers.
ALSO, 500 DOZEN COUNTRY KNIT HALF HOSE.
WE HAVE A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
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Furnishing Goods in great variety.
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UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
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HAMILTON KASTER & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
THEIR LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES IN NEW YORK
EMBRACING MANY STYLES OF
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At Half Cost of Importation.
HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS.
Strong and Durable Fabrics,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
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Another case of extra quality,
BLACK BAREGE, TWO YARDS WIDE.
Also, Just Opened, a Large Lot of
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
AT WAR PRICES.

COAL!
ALLEGHANY BITUMINOUS COAL
FOR GRATES, STEAM and BLACKSMITHS' PURPOSES.
For sale by car load or single ton.
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VELVET BRUSSELS,
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ALL GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
ROYSTON BROS.,
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WILL OPEN TO-DAY:
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
200 BROCHE CASHMERE SHAWLS, bought at Auction, which will be sold at half price.
Also, 2000 yds BLACK SILKS, of superior make, extra bargains.
ALSO—
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
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☞ Cloak and Shawl Department in second story.
Also, a general assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
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EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Cloaks, Cloaking Materials, and
SHAWLS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH, BEAVER, and VELVET
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AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
The stock comprises all the latest novelties in Parisian and English designs, manufactured expressly for our retail trade.
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I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my present stock of GOODS, of my own Importation and Manufacture, which will be found more extensive and varied than usual, and offer to my customers the
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