THE NAVY YARD HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery.

The following is an abstract of the opinion of the Attorney-General in the matter of the *habeas corpus* pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia:—

The opinion first recites the facts of the case, from which it appears that on the 24d of September a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, of Commodore Selfridge, Commandant at the Navy Yard at that city, for the production of the body of Charles Gordon, a person alleged to have been illegally enlisted in the navy. Under instructions from the Navy Department, Com. Selfridge refused to produce the body of Gordon, and made return to the writ that Gordon was "a regularly enlisted person, and held to service in the navy of the United States, subject to the rules and regulations of the recruiting service for enlisting recruits, by his assuming duties, and receiving the proper statement or declaring enlisted, and the proper oath of allegiance required for recruits; that he (Gordon) was regularly enlisted by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and that the recruit was regularly examined by the surgeon appointed for that purpose; that under the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, it is not my duty to produce the body of said Gordon in court; that said declination and denial of the jurisdiction of your honor is a matter of official duty, and not from any disrespect or contempt of your honorable court."

Upon this, attachment order was made by the Court on the 24th of September, 1867, that a rule be entered upon Commodore Selfridge to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt of Court in refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* commanding him to produce before the Court the body of the said Gordon. This rule was made returnable September 26, but has since been extended to Saturday, the 5th of October.

The question submitted to the Attorney-General is, whether the Commodore should be instructed to produce the body of Gordon before the court, or to resist by force, if necessary, any further writ or process from the Court of Quarter Sessions to enforce obedience to the command of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or any process of attachment against himself under the rule.

The Attorney-General first considers the laws of Pennsylvania upon the subject of *habeas corpus*, from which it appears that from the year 1785 to the present time, the highest court of judicature has authorized the writ in all cases of imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty, except in cases of commitment for treason or felony. The refusal of a judge or to the ministerial officer of the court to grant the writ involves liability to suit in favor of the party restrained, and a money penalty in favor of three hundred pounds. The refusal of the officer or other person to make return to the writ, or to bring in the body required by law, or to bring in the body of the prisoner, involves such other or other person in a contempt of the court issuing the writ, and a liability to the party aggrieved of one hundred pounds. The judge or court in the return to the writ and the production of the body is authorized to examine into the facts relating to the case, and therefore either to bail, remand, or discharge the party. Power to issue the writ is vested in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia, or either of the Judges thereof.

After reviewing the legislation of Pennsylvania, the Attorney-General says: "It thus appears, so far as the laws of the Legislature are concerned, that this was a case within the jurisdiction of the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions when issued the writ; that his duty was imperative to issue it, that the production of the body was required, and that the Judge, as to the facts stated in the return, is not concluded by the return, but may entertain an investigation of the truth and of the facts of the case.

The opinion next proceeds to a consideration of the legislation of the United States upon the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the several acts of 1789, 1833, 1842 and 1863 are all set forth. Upon review of this legislation the opinion is thus stated: "It will be observed that neither of these acts, now in force, nor any other acts of Congress, which have come under my notice, declare that the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States shall be exclusive of the jurisdiction of the State Courts, even in the cases provided for by the Federal law."

Next follows an examination of the legislation of Congress with regard to the enlistment of miners in the navy of the United States, it being understood that the ground of discharge set up in the case of Gormley is minority.

The provisions of the acts of 1789, section 5 of 1833, of 1842, of 1863, of 1855, and of July 1, 1864, are fully recited. The result of this investigation is stated to be that persons under the age of thirteen and eighteen, may be enlisted in the navy with the consent of their parents or guardians, to serve until the age of twenty-one; and that minors, above the age of eighteen may be enlisted in the navy without the consent of their parents or guardians. In this connection also the opinion refers to certain acts of Congress on the subject of enlistments in the army. These are the acts of 1861, 1862, February 24, 1863, and July 4, 1864. By this legislation, it is made the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians, upon repayment to the United States and to the State and local authorities of all bounties and advance pay which the party may have received.

The opinion then proceeds as follows:

"I find no statutory provision conferring similar authority upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the discharge of persons enlisted in that arm of the service. The authority conferred upon the Secretary of War, in regard to the discharge of army recruits, is in terms made the exclusive, and it may well be doubted whether such power conferred upon a merely ministerial officer can be held to oust judicial inquiry upon habeas corpus of the legality of the enlistment. See *ex parte* Randolph, 2 Brockenbrough, p. 447. The United States vs. Dickson, 15 Peters, p. 162.

"A provision vesting authority similar to that now vested in the Secretary of War, is not now in Congressional legislation. As far back as 1805 it was provided that no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier, until his term of service is expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of the Department, or the sentence of a general court-martial. This provision is not to be construed to oust the jurisdiction of courts upon habeas corpus, in instances of the discharge of enlisted soldiers.

"I do not deem it necessary, in the present posture of this case, to enter upon the mixed question of the power of State courts to issue writs of habeas corpus, to discharge persons held in custody under the authority of the United States. The question now to be considered, is as to the propriety of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia, in discharging Gordon from the custody of Commodore Selfridge, but if it upon the evidence of the return made by the Commodore to the writ which had been served upon him, Commodore Selfridge has very properly decided that it was his duty to make a return to the writ, in which he states the cause of detention, but declines to produce the body of Gordon before the court. For this reason, it persisted in an attachment will issue against him, for, though the court, and it, under the instructions that he has received from the Navy Department, yet he resist its execution by force, an actual collision between the State and United States Government. Before an executive or ministerial officer of the United States can be legally authorized or instructed to resist by force the judicial process of a State court, the duties of such officer under such resistance must be founded on clear law.

"Conceding the inquiry to the jurisdiction of a State Court in *habeas corpus*, upon the application of a person detained in custody under the authority of an enlistment under the laws of the United States, the question of judicial authority is clearly in favor of such jurisdiction, when it entertains a State court from the exercise of its jurisdiction, and proceeds into custody or *fore*, the general question as to the right of a State Court to entertain jurisdiction in cases of illegal enlistments under the authority of the United States, remains to be considered. As there are conflicting decisions between Courts of the United States, the preponderance of authority being in favor of the jurisdiction, the settlement of the question must await a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, or Congressional legislation upon the subject.

"The condition of opinion hitherto has been upon the authority of the State Court to discharge. In nearly all the cases the body of the applicant was produced according to the command of the writ issued in the State court, and I am not aware that there has been any serious conflict of views as to the jurisdiction of a State Court to issue and entertain the writ and enforce obedience to it to the point of requiring a return and the production of the body. The production of the body *habeas corpus* has been held to be life of the writ and the cases in which it has been dispensed with are few in number, and only admitted upon the footing of necessity. It is accordingly disposed with where there is an actual disability in the person to whom the writ is directed, from want of possession or custody of the body or power to produce the body, or where the person detained is so sick and insensible that he could not be produced without peril to his life."

Mr. Stanbery cites judicial authorities as a precedent case that of Ableman vs. Booth, and the United States, vs. Booth, 21 Howard, S. C. R., p. 506.

In the opinion, the course of proceedings on *habeas corpus* from a State court, for a person imprisoned under the authority of the United States, is then stated:

We do not question the authority of a State court or judge who is authorized by the laws of the State to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits, provided it does not appear where the application is made that the person imprisoned is in the custody under authority of the United States. The court or judge has a right to inquire in this mode of proceeding for what cause and by what authority the prisoner is confined within the territorial limits of the State sovereignty, and in the case of the arrest of other persons having the custody of the prisoner to make known to the judge or court, by proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody.

This right to inquire by means of *habeas corpus*, and the duty of the officer to make a return, grows necessarily out of the complex character of our government and the existence of two distinct and separate sovereignties within the same territorial space, each of them restricted in its powers, and each within its sphere of action, prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, independent of the other. But after the return is made, and the State judge or court judicially apprised that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further.

They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and under jurisdiction of another government, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* for any other process issued under State authority can pass over the line of division between the two sovereignties. The relation of the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If he has committed an offence against their laws they alone can punish him.

It is strongly urged that a State court, judge or tribunal can release him and afford him redress. and although, as we have said, it is the duty of the court, judge or officer holding him to make known the cause of his imprisonment, the authority which detains him, it is at the same time imperatively the duty of the process of the United States to hold the prisoner in custody under and, so to speak, in the custody of the United States and other governments. And consequently, it is his duty to make the prisoner or safeties him to the judge or court, or other officer judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any authority to interfere with him, or to require him to be produced before them, and the authority of State laws the form of judicial process, or other process issued under State authority, to control the action of the officer or agent of the United States in holding the prisoner in his custody. Nor is it his duty to resist it, and call to his aid any force that he may command, to maintain the authority of the law against illegal interference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued, and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence.

The language used in this opinion is not quite so specific as might have been expected. But I can only understand it as applicable to proceedings upon *habeas corpus* in State courts in cases of imprisonment under process issued under the authority of the United States. That was the sort of imprisonment in the cases before the court, and it is to that that the authoritative decisions used in the opinion are to be applied. A careful attention to the language used and facts me that no other sort of imprisonment was in question in the consideration of the court. In the first place, we find a general proposition that the writ is to be refused when it appears that the person imprisoned is in custody under the authority of the United States. This is the most general expression used in the opinion, and yet this does not seem proper to comprehend the case of a person held under enlistment. He can hardly be said to be "imprisoned" under the authority of the United States. Throughout the opinion the party to whom the behalf of the writ is issued is characterized as the inquire by what mode of proceeding that purpose can be accomplished.

In conformity with the foregoing opinion, the Secretary of the Navy revoked his former order, and instructed Commodore Selfridge to produce Gormley before the Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIELEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE CHORUS SEATS

To all places of amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening. 10 2tp

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A. G. ADAMS, Manager. Lessee and Manager
ENGAGEMENT FOR ONLY TWO NIGHTS
HOUSE THUNDERED NIGHTLY
with THE LIVE AND BEAUTY OF PHILADELPHIA to witness the unique spectacle ever produced,
THE BLACK CROOK, THE BLACK CROOK,
and the magnificent PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
WHO ARE RECEIVED NIGHTLY with
SHOUTS OF ADMIRATION.
NOTICE—Residents of adjoining towns have now an opportunity of witnessing the performances of the Black Crook and by which authority the prisoner is confined within the territorial limits of the State sovereignty, and in the case of the arrest of other persons having the custody of the prisoner to make known to the judge or court, by proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody.

This right to inquire by means of *habeas corpus*, and the duty of the officer to make a return, grows necessarily out of the complex character of our government and the existence of two distinct and separate sovereignties within the same territorial space, each of them restricted in its powers, and each within its sphere of action, prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, independent of the other. But after the return is made, and the State judge or court judicially apprised that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Indian Commissioners have left St. Louis for Fort Harker.

The internal revenue receipts for last week amounted to $6,941,207.

GEN. SHERMAN will have a grand welcome in Boston to-day.

HEAVY rains have seriously damaged the crops in Florida and Southwestern Georgia.

GEN. SHERMAN arrived in Washington yesterday, and held an interview with the President and General Grant.

THE Pacific express scouts threaten to make war on Spotted Tail's Indians, as soon as the latter are mustered out of the service of the United States.

A LAST freight line is to be established from the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE arrived at Columbus, Ohio, early Friday night, and was taken quietly to his residence.

THE difficulties in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., produced 20,000 gallons of whisky during the last month.

THE steamer Only Chance, from Fort Benton, Montana, arrived at Omaha on Friday night with $2,000,000 in treasure.

JEFF DAVIS's trial will take place in November. The counsel for the defense in Richmond are prepared at the Arch to-night. This drama has been played in Boston to crowded houses, and the press of that city speak in the highest terms of it.

THE yellow fever death in New Orleans during Friday numbered 55. There were three deaths in Mobile during the same period.

THE second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, will be held in St. Louis on November 15.

WM. H. HUNT, a cattle factory in Cincinnati was destroyed on Saturday. Loss $100,000; insured for $70,000.

A GANG of robbers thieves operating on the Pacific Railroad for the past six months has been broken up. Nine of the culprits are under arrest.

TWENTY thousand head of cattle from Texas and New Mexico, bound for the Eastern markets, are now at Kansas City, on the Union Pacific Railway, one hundred and sixty-five miles from the Kansas State line.

SEVERAL lieutenants of the British army are now on a humorous tour through the United States, in charge of a church engineer, in charge of Colonel Stein, Secretary of Legation at Paris, have gone out to plant telegraph poles and stretch wires, mites, &c.

SENOR ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, on Saturday, took leave of President Johnson. No other diplomatic visitors of a political character came to the Executive Mansion.

THE Plains and Rocky Mountains—Every night the Assembly Rooms are crowded to hear with brilliant and fashionable audiences who have assembled to hear the delightful lectures of Mr. Bishop on the above subject. Mr. Kingwalt illustrates the lecture with a very large number of paintings and stereopticon views drawn from photographs of the various localities which he describes.

Prof.—The Signor gives a performance to-night at Assembly Buildings.

Statement of the Public Debt.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, and 1st of October, 1867:

	Sept. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1867.
5 per cent. bonds	$14,847,500 00	$19,846,500 00
6 per cent. bonds	64,626,000 00	64,626,000 00
6 per cent. bonds	383,626,500 00	383,626,500 00
6 per cent. bonds	1,046,000 00	1,046,000 00
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000 00	14,000,000 00
	$1,513,645,000 00	$1,513,645,000 00
6 per cent. Int. Notes	$18,346,000 00	$18,346,000 00
3 year 7-30 notes	46,706,650 00	36,406,500 00
	$65,052,650 00	$54,752,500 00
Matured debt not presented	$2,033,000 00	$2,033,000 00
Interest on matured debt	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
	$3,033,000 00	$3,033,000 00
Debt bearing interest	$1,581,730,650 00	$1,571,430,500 00
Debt on which interest has ceased	$2,500,000 00	$2,500,000 00
Debt bearing no interest	$1,574,230,650 00	$1,568,930,500 00
Total debt	$1,576,730,650 00	$1,571,430,500 00
Decrease of debt since last month		$5,300,150 00

	Sept. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1867.
Coin in Treasury	$62,000,000 00	$62,000,000 00
Currency in Treasury	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00
	$66,000,000 00	$66,000,000 00
Coin certificates issued	$19,000,000 00	$19,000,000 00
Currency certificates issued	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00
	$23,000,000 00	$23,000,000 00
Coin in Treasury	$62,000,000 00	$62,000,000 00
Coin certificates issued	19,000,000 00	19,000,000 00
	$43,000,000 00	$43,000,000 00
Currency in Treasury	$4,000,000 00	$4,000,000 00
Currency certificates issued	4,000,000 00	4,000,000 00
	$0 00	$0 00
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury	$1,566,650,000 00	$1,565,350,000 00

CITY NOTICES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVER-SEAM AND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. What does it combine? All that is desirable that is old and mechanical! It combines two beautifully constructed machines in one, namely, the Lock-Stitch Shuttle Machine, the Button-hole and Overcasting stitch, and doing all the work of any two with beautiful perfection. It combines simplicity with certainty in its movements, easily understood by a child, it is adapted under any circumstances. It combines the useful with the ornamental, and will be the same twenty years of work it will do, and most agreeable to the manipulator. Call and see it operated at 914 Chestnut street, or at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets.

"Pain in the Back, Kidneys, and Loins."—This relentless foe was attacked on Friday with a detachment of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, conveyed to the front by four horse-cars of the Second and Third streets Line, commanded by Colonel Jones. The enemy, our foes as cut off the rear platoons and demolished the ammunition wagon, and the whole regiment of pains, aches, and fevers found to be exclusive. Yeoh, our Richmond, Va., friend, who, in the fight of the 1st of August, lost his right leg, the limb is therefore, returned the minions to the Navy Department, and reported to Gen. Hostetter, Gen. Chase, Stocker & Co., under the Continental, in place of Gen. Hostetter, Stocker & Co.

NEW MOON MACKEREL, 1867.—
Extra fine French Sardines.
Extra fine French Peas.
do. do. Strawberries.
MARCELLA & FLETCHER,
Importers of Choice Groceries.

HAVE YOU GOT A "PANTATIAN"? Carry mine. Have a chew of Goodwin's Tobacco! For sale everywhere.

EVERYBODY KNOWS HIM.—We mean George Wakefield, the renowned confectioner, at No. 1020 Spring Garden street. His Bon-bons, Caramels, Cream Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the lead. Parties who have tried his ice cream pronounce it perfection as it is possible to make it. Ice cream for sale to-day. Fort Sumter performance in general excellence and in the beauty of its scenic effects.

THE "AMERICAN."—A miscellaneous entertainment will be given by the combination troupe to-night.

EXCELSIOR STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. Carnefix & Dixey's Troupe of Minstrels attract all their opera house this evening. Carneross and Dixey are well known as the "Idiot Ballad," they are supported by a number of Ethiopian celebrities, the entertainment is varied and interesting.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—This popular place of amusement continues a brilliant and attractive entertainment to the lovers of negro minstrelsy and comic music. The company is a good one, and the programme for each night is replete with excellent things. The house is crowded every night.

THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Every night this lecture is delivered to crowded houses with brilliant and fashionable audiences who have assembled to hear the delightful lecture of Mr. Bishop on the above subject. Mr. Kingwalt illustrates the lecture with a very large number of paintings and stereopticon views drawn from photographs of the various localities which he describes.

Prof.—The Signor gives a performance to-night at Assembly Buildings.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

UNION
REPUBLICAN TICKET.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.
Office, No. 235 South Third Street.
Stores, Nos. 608 and 610 Arch Street.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff,
JOSEPH M. COWELL.
Register of Wills,
WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.
Clerk of Orphans' Court,
RICHARD M. BATTURS.
CITY OFFICERS.
City Treasurer,
DAVID JONES.
City Commissioner,
BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

Senate—Third District,
JOSEPH A. BONHAM.
Assembly
1st District—DAVID FOX.
2d " ROBERT C. TITTEMARY.
3d " A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4th " WILLIAM A. WATT.
5th " EDMUND S. YARD.
6th " CHARLES KLEGNER.
7th " JAMES SIBBES.
8th " JAMES W. STOKE.
9th " F. W. THOMAS.
10th " COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11th " CHARLES EAGER.
12th " ALEXANDER ADAIR.
13th " ENOS S. RENNER.
14th " GEORGE T. THOMAS.
15th " JAMES HOLGATE.
16th " COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17th " COL. JOHN CLARK.
18th " JAMES N. MARKS.

By Order of the Republican City Executive Committee.
WM. R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
ISAAC McBRIDE, }

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

NATIONAL UNION
Grocery and Provision Company.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
AT COST.
N. W. CORNER
ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

1101 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their First-class Stock of
Laces and Lace Goods,
Embroideries, Hdkfs, Veils, &c.,
To which additions will constantly be made of the
Novelties of the Season.
They offer in their
White Goods Department
A Great Sacrifice.
At 50, 75, and 40 cents.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEO. FRYER,
916 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
PERSIANS.
WHILL, D. HALEMANN,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
W. HARRISON EBERLY,
Late First Teller of the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg.
DIRECTORS:
WHILL D. HALEMANN,
W. HARRISON EBERLY,
HARRY W. STONER,
CHARLES H. PORTER,
GEORGE T. PERRY.

1101 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO'S,
N. W. Cor. 11th and Chestnut Sts.
House Furnishing Dry Goods,
Bought at the recent depressed prices,
Bleaching Sheetings, Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Linen Towels, Linen Huckaback, Linen Damasks, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Honey Comb, Lonsdale, Alpaca, Linen Linings, Cambrics.
Dealers in the above goods will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Company, available for Robber or Burglary, GOLD, SILVER AND PROVISIONS ALMOST PRICE to all persons who become members of the Association.

For the accommodation of all classes, we will issue Tickets of Membership of Robber or Burglary, PLATE TICKET entitles you to full membership for SIX MONTHS, during which time, our Robber, GOLD, SILVER and PROVISIONS ALMOST PRICE at any of the Company's Stores in the city, will be open to you, and you will be the holder to the same privileges for one year.

In case any of our Robber or Burglar Company will be entitled to the GOLD LAS DETAIL PRICE, established by the Company, on and after the 1st of OCTOBER, 1867, at the Company's Stores in the city, in the proportion of the stock of the Company. No. 2239 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Capital $1,000,000, Gold Dollars, Ist. It will be determined by a vote of the majority of the stock of the Company, that the capital thereof and the net profits shall be and the same is hereby changed to such amount and value or three representing a majority of the stock of said Company, viz:

Philadelphia, Oct. 5th, 1867. 2t

ALLEN & BROWN'S
CORSET
MANUFACTORY.
No. 329 ARCH STREET,
(BELOW FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1867.
Ladies' Fashionable Dress and Cloak Making Establishment, Corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets.
Patent Elastic Gaiters, in shoe shape.
Patent Elastic Gaiters, in shoe shape.
Fashion Dress and Cloak Making in all its Departments.
Dressmaking on Reasonable Terms.
Fashionable Dress and Cloak Making in all its Departments.
Dressmaking on Reasonable Terms.
Wedding and Travelling Dresses made to order in the most elegant manner and at the shortest notice.
Gaiters, in shoe shape.
Elegant Trimmed Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Sole of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers.
Patterns cut to measure and sent to all parts of the Union.
Mrs. Hutton's and Madame Demorest's charts for sale, and System of Dress Cutting taught.

CONFECTIONERY.
THE FINE ARTS IN SUGAR.
For the choicest Bon-Bons, Sugar Almonds, and Chocolate Preparations, call at
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
Manufactory of Rare Confections,
No. 1210 Market St.

Engravings and Photographs.
Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames.
Cheap Engravings, Chromos, Etc.
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
TAR, PITCH AND ROSIN.—50 BARRELS N. C. TAR.
100 Barrels Jewett's Ship Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin, Low Grade.
In Store and for Sale by
EDWARD C. BOWLEY,
12 South Wharves.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
ORDEALS.
Our Safes have been subjected to the severest ordeals, and always preserved their contents entirely undamaged in the recent fires.
WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, &c.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.
SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
French White Wine, and Pure Old Cider Vinegars. For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
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