Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1861.

The War Power—When it may be Exercised.

It has been evident to all, that the Government has had to feel its way ever since the fall of Sumter. Fear of doing too much or too little—of asserting too great a stretch of power with one hand, or of not doing its whole duty to the country on the other—has marked its policy throughout. We can sympathize with the feeling that has governed the President and his cabinet in the extraordinary position they were so suddenly placed, but it is quite time that some definite policy were inaugurated for the government of the Administration during the future of this war.

The questions which this war have originated in the public mind, are—is there a War Power?—What is its extent?—Does it over-ride, or is it above or outside of the Constitution? Who is to extend this power, etc.

An able article on this interesting and most important subject, lately appeared in the New York *Evening Post*, in which the writer lays down certain propositions, deduced from the action of Christian Governments, more particularly from that of Great Britain and our own Republic, as follows:

First—The war power is based upon natural justice, lying behind and outside of the constitution.

Thus, early in the revolution, while the British troops were in Charlestown, Massachusetts, they held possession of a dwelling house, the property of a Mrs. Frothingham. General Sullivan was anxious to dislodge them, which he could only effect by burning the house. That was done. The property was destroyed, not taken for public use, but blotted from existence. After the war had terminated, the owner petitioned Congress for compensation. But the Committee on Claims reported that the property was lost by the ordinary ravages of war, to which all property was liable in time of hostilities, and they refused indemnity. This is but a sample of the cases constantly occurring in time of war.

Secondly—*The war power embraces all those acts which lie outside of the constitution, but are necessary for the protection of government and the people.*

Thus, in 1814, while Fort Erie was in possession of our troops, it was attacked by the British army. One column emerged from a forest lying at the northwest of the fort, driving before them our picket guard, who kept up a fire upon the advancing foe, but were directly between the British column and the guns of the fort, rendering it impossible to fire on the enemy without shooting down our own men. Yet, against all remonstrances, the officer in command of the northwest bastion opened such a deadly fire upon the enemy as to break the column, which fled in disorder; but in doing this he killed nearly every man belonging to the picket guard, only three or four reaching the fort. For this the officer was arrested and tried, but was honorably acquitted; the court declaring that he had done nothing that was not his imperative duty. They regarded it as a legitimate exercise of the "war power," necessary to save the fort and the lives of those who were in it. The subject, of course, came under the consideration of Mr. Madison and his Cabinet, the finding of the court was approved, and the action of the officer was sanctioned.

Thirdly—*The war power is exerted by the Executive, and not by the Legislative power of the Government.*

Congress provides for raising and maintaining the army and navy. When raised, the President becomes the constitutional commander. At the point where the authority of Congress ends the duties of commander begins. When the troops take the field, the President, by himself or officers, thenceforth guides their action. According to his judgment they march or countermarch, open the cannonade, make battle, destroy the enemy, or, as has been shown, burn the buildings of friends, or even shoot them down, when necessary to save the government. In short, he exerts the whole "war power." He declares martial law—which of itself suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, paralyzes the civil code, and suspends all ordinary municipal regulations. He imprisons suspected persons, or even sends them out of the country. During the Revolution and war of 1812, and the Mexican war, Congress called on the President by resolution, requesting him to perform such acts or to take such measures as were deemed important; but it is believed that in none of those wars did Congress attempt to exercise the war power by legislation. That body is sworn to *support* the constitution. And while they are acting within its limits, and legislating under its provisions, the President stands with his army between them and the enemy, *protecting* and *defending* Congress and the constitution with all the power and by every honorable means within his control."

The application of these rules, together with some historical examples, we must reserve for another day.

Something which Needs Explanation.

The Louisville *Journal* reports the following recent occurrence:

"A slave belonging to Jeff. Offord, a secessionist of Spencer county, made his escape and delivered himself up at Camp Sherman, on our fair grounds. The officers of the camp handed him over to Mr. Dent, our Provost Marshal, who, under instructions from Gen. Sherman, returned him without reward to his owner."

This is only one among repeated instances of transactions of a similar character, and it is high time that the government took efficient means to stop such outrages upon the feelings of its loyal citizens. If the above "property" of Jeff. Offord had been a horse, it would have been confiscated, but being a human being, it is too sacred to be touched. It is handed back to his secession master, to be used by him to promote the cause of the rebels. Such acts are calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the administration; and to lose us the sympathy of the friends of freedom abroad. They are degrading to the army and wound the feelings of thousands of our brave soldiers who have taken up arms to crush out this slaveholders' rebellion. It is a voluntary service performed by our officers. It is not required by the Constitution, or by the letter or spirit of the Fugitive Slave law. We protest against such degradation being inflicted upon our soldiers who have gone from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, to deliver Kentucky from the domination of Jeff. Davis.

The following remarks, written by a gentleman of high standing, on a case similar to the above, are so appropriate, that we cannot forbear to quote them:

"No doubt the subject has been an embarrassing one to the government, and it should be judged charitably. But certainly honesty is the best policy for governments as well as individuals. Now which side does the government intend to favor, freedom or slavery? In the present state of affairs it cannot ignore the question. It must show itself for or against slavery. It is due to all parties that it be distinctly understood what is to be the character of the administration of the government in this respect. If the South is to be won back, and kept in union with the North only as the government makes it its special business to throw the ægis of its protection over the institution of slavery, let the North understand what is to be the result of the immense sacrifice it is making in maintaining the present war. If, on the other hand, the government is to sympathize with freedom, doing no more for slavery than a strict construction of the constitution requires, let the South, including the border, so understand it. To declare them now is to lay up trouble for the future. To the former policy the North never will submit. Against the latter the South has already protested, and in support of its protest has appealed to the sword. It takes this issue distinctly. Let the government accept it, and meet it fairly and honestly. Then when peace shall come, its basis will be understood, and there will be ground for hope that it may be perpetual.

"It is time the policy of the government was understood. It is useless to disguise the fact that the people of the Northern States are becoming seriously dissatisfied with the ambiguous position of the administration upon this vital question. And is there not reason to fear that there is a dissatisfaction elsewhere. We are, at least nominally, a religious people. We believe there is a God, and that he sides with the oppressed. Let us beware lest we be found fighting against him."

Army of the Potomac.

GEN. MCCLELLAN has now the complete control of the army of the Potomac, and we may expect soon to have some stirring news. It cannot be possible, that with so noble an army at his supreme command, with every thing necessary for its equipment which he may ask for, that he will let the season for an active campaign pass away unimproved. The people have spared nothing—they have poured out their treasure, and sent their sons and brothers with a hearty alacrity, because they wish this rebellion put down with the least possible delay. They have great confidence in McCLELLAN, they trust him, and they expect great things from him. But if there is no decisive action before the season closes; if the Potomac remains closed by the enemy; if we have to feed our immense army at Washington, with no better means of communication than a single railroad supplies; and all this at an expense of a million of dollars per day, through all the winter months, then we may look, and reasonably look, too, for great impatience on the part of the people. We shall confidently look for a movement on the Potomac, as soon as we hear from the great expedition.

GEN. JIM LANE is not recognized by the War Department, but he seems to be doing pretty good service on his own hook. He is always about when there is fighting to do, and is always successful. He seems to understand pretty well the true plan of treating the rebellion, and if there was more like him, or if his policy was adopted, we should make short work of the rebellion. He is more feared to-day by the rebels in Missouri than the whole Government besides. His quick, sharp practice is something tangible and practicable. There is no disputing its meaning. Union men are protected—rebels are punished. There is no tenderness displayed to the peculiar institution, no mawkishness. If a man is found with arms in his hands against the Government, he pays the penalty, and his property is confiscated for the use of the army, and frequently a portion is handed over to a suffering Union man, whom the rebels have dispoiled. The War Department will not recognize him, but the rebels will and do, and so do the loyal people of the West, who are tired of this gingerly way of treating the rebellion.

Some Beecherisms.

HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture in Philadelphia last week, to an immense and delighted audience. On the stage was Gov. Curtin and staff. At the same time the announcement that Geo. W. Curtis was to deliver the next lecture, was received with cheers. Public opinion in Philadelphia is undergoing a rapid change, and we think for the better. Mr. Beecher's theme was "Camp and Country." We select a few scraps:

"In a *business* aspect of the case, he said happy was the man who had been born a gunsmith. No books now sold like military books. Our schools were advertising military departments, and even sluggards were rising early to read the war news—to learn the latest 'blunder,' whether anything had happened on the Potomac; or to ascertain which was pursuing the faster, Fremont after the head of Price, or the Government messenger after the head of Fremont.

"No where in the Sacred page was there a prohibition of the use of physical force for a moral purpose. What supreme folly, he contended, it would be to send out policemen, forbidding them to use anything on their beats, but *moral suasion!* Ah no! The thief and the assassin needed a different course of treatment than mere expostulation by repeating the Ten Commandments. Moral suasion to such was simply moral nonsense! The right of taking life, he held, must be admitted by all who professed to believe in government at all—though he thought that the age had arrived when confinement and labor was mere *expedient* (using the word in its better sense) than capital punishment.

"There were some evils which could not be eradicated by peaceful remedies; that could only be cured by being burned up. He did not regard Napoleon as a saint, yet he did allege that the King of kings had seen fit to use that great general for a noble purpose—the breaking up of the old rotten doctrine of the legitimacy, and other false theories and practices that had previously existed.

"It was not the worst thing that could happen to a man to be slain in battle. If Warren had lived twenty years longer than he did, it would, he said, have been impossible for him to have given such an impetus to the popular cause as was accomplished by his death. Like Samson, there were many in our own day who effected more in dying than they could do by living; of whom were instances the same of Ellsworth, Ward, Lyon, and Baker.

"Speaking of the moral corruption of the camps, he held that it was, contrastively, over-estimated. For his own part, he had much rather consign his sons to run the full course of camp-life than to run the *night* in New York or Philadelphia.

"He read an extract from a recent speech made by the late Lord John (now Earl) Russell, in which the latter speaks of the two parties in this country as "squabbling," the one seeking empire, and the other power. This, Mr. Beecher said, was simply putting a scoundrel and assassin on a level with the man he is bent upon destroying! The absurdity of some other of Russell's suggestions was also presented in a very glaring light, the audience alternating the while between irrepressible laughter and thunders of applause.

"The secret of this war was found in the fact that good and evil cannot always be at peace, and the conflict now begun he believed was destined by God to go until the supremacy of this Government shall be triumphantly vindicated and established, even though it should demand the sacrifice of all that are held most near and dear to us in life."

SMOOTH BORE MUSKETS.—Many army officers prefer a large proportion of regiments armed with smooth bores, in a general engagement. Each is loaded with a bullet and three buckshot, and they are more effective than rifles for close fighting, besides bearing much longer use, without becoming fouled. The best military judgment has been that a part of the regiments should thus be armed. The mistake to the late engagement was in selecting men thus armed for skirmishers.

Why Buy Blankets and Cloth Abroad?

The Sanitary Committee, through its president, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, has issued a very able letter to Governor Morgan, in which the action of the government in buying blankets and cloth in Europe is explained and entirely justified. It appears the competition for blankets on the part of the federal authorities, the governors of the states, and local speculators have raised the price of all wool blankets from fifty cents to seventy-five and eighty cents per pound, and even at these exhorbitant prices our manufacturers were utterly unable to supply the demands of the army. Hence the government has been compelled to choose between permitting our troops to suffer until costly blankets could be made, or import from abroad, which it could do at forty cents per pound. It has accordingly ordered 360,000 blankets from Europe, a number of which have already arrived, and are doing good service on the Potomac. With regard to army cloth, the government has bought all fit for the purpose in the country, and, to supply a deficiency that must be met, has contracted for 1,200 000 yards in Europe, for which an agent has been sent abroad with a credit of $800,000, not 800,000 pounds sterling as erroneously stated. Of flannel shirts there are an abundance, but of socks, without the troublesome seam in the middle, there are not enough, and the women are urged to knit all they can by hand. With regard to other wants Dr. Bellows forcibly adds:

"In regard to hospital stores, under clothes, shirts, sheets, bed ticks, and whatever else has been called for by our commission, I can assure your excellency that whatever amount of money the government might possess, and whatever activity the medical department may put forth, the existence of 500,000 soldiers in camp and field, in a country and under a government utterly unused to the care of such vast numbers, will create wants which all the spontaneous liberality of all the women in the country, added to all the best administration can do, will not be able to prevent from becoming cruel in their pressure on the soldier. He will be oftimes cold, wet, and suffering, do the utmost we can in the government and out of the government."

These facts fully justify the government in its provident action, and are an effective appeal to the loyal women of the country to strengthen the hands of the Sanitary Commission.

New Advertisements.

CAPTAINS OR LIEUTENANTS,

FORMING COMPANIES

FOR THE WAR,

Would do well to call and get their Posters and Handbills of

W. S. HAVEN,

No. 84 Third street,

Who is prepared to print small or large, according to the desire in,

FANCY COLORS,

To attract

ATTENTION.

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PITTSBURGH

MOURNING STORE.

D. COOPER & CO.

Have just received another supply of MOURNING GOODS, in Black and Purple, and Black and Lavender, including

OTTOMANS AND VELOURS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CASHMERES AND MERINOS,
REPS AND DE LAINES,

SHAWLS—newest styles,
CRAPE AND OTHER COLLARS,
MOURNING BUGHES,
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
HOSIERY,

and an assortment of neat styles

MOURNING PRINTS and LOW PRICED DE LAINES.

☞Families in mourning will at all times find here a large assortment of such goods as are used for mourning, selected with much care, and at

LOW CASH PRICES.

no5.2awdw&3ditwT

CONCERT HALL.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 7th, 1861.

GRAND OPERATIC, BALLAD

AND

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

The public are respectfully informed that SIGNOR GIAMBONI will give a GRAND CONCERT as above, on which occasion he will be assisted by

MRS. DOWLING, PROF. V. DE HAM,
MR. F. SMITH, MR. EMIL FORESTER,

and others, who have kindly volunteered their services.

The Programme is new and attractive, containing several charming selections that are deserving the consideration of the musical public.

Tickets of admission, with reserved seats, FIFTY CENTS; may be obtained at the Music Stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Plan of hall and programmes, at Mr. MELLOR'S Music Store, Wood Street, and the SSRS. KLEBER & BROS., Fifth street, where tickets, with reserved seats, can be secured.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

The Pianos used upon this occasion are from the famous manufactory of Steinway & Sons, New York, and have been furnished by Mess s H. Kleber & Bro., Fifth street.

no2d1d

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS, FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

(Established in 1840.)

Incorporated by the Legislature of Penn'a.

BEING THE ONLY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the country conducted by a Practical Merchant. Over

6,000 STUDENTS

From thirty States have here earned a business reputation equal to that of West Point graduates for the army. Duff's system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping

Awarded Four Silver Medals and the sanction of special committees of the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best known.—Also, Duff's system of

STEAMBOAT BOOK-KEEPING,

Pronounced by the late Cashier of one of our Banks, "a perfect system for such books and accounts."—Also, Duff's new system of

RAILROAD BOOK-KEEPING

(In manuscript,) the only system of this branch of accounts taught in the city. Also, Duff's new system of

BANK BOOK-KEEPING,

(In manuscript,) the only one in use, practically adapted to private banking. These systems of accounts are here taught under the daily supervision of the author, with his daily lectures drawn from a nearly forty years' experience in business. The last United States and Pittsburgh Fairs awarded our Professors of Penmanship

NINE FIRST PREMIUMS

In all departments of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, overall the best penmen in the country.

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with new plates and scales, by WM. DUFF, illustrating all the elements of the penman's art—the most complete self-instructor known. Elegantly bound.—Crown quarto. *Price $5*, post paid.

☞Our elegant new Circular, pp. 64, and samples of our penmanship writing mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

no5d1m&aw1w F. DUFF & SON, Principals.

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE,

Situated on the Washington Turnpike Road, ¼ of a mile from *Jones' Ferry Landing*, with all the Fixtures, &c., necessary for making good Oil; also, an abundance of water. For further information enquire of

HUGH ROBERTS,

no4:1wd Mouth of Saw-Mill Run.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1861.

TO ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.—Blank Books for the Triennial Assessment of 1862, are now ready for delivery, at the office of the County Commissioners.

The provisions of the law fixing the time for Assessors to make their returns will be enforced and in all cases where the same may not be completed and the book not filed in the proper office previous to the first day of February, 1862, the penalties fixed by the Act of Assembly will be exacted.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

no4:2d&3d1w

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, November 2d, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 7th inst., for the erection of a Bridge over Pitts'ew's Run, on the line between the townships of Indiana and East Deer, near the canal. Span forty five feet. Stone work to be done by the perch of twenty-five cubic feet, and Wood work by the foot lineal.

Also, for the erection of a Bridge over the Four Mile Run, on the line of Pitt and Peebles townships near the Monongahela river. Span thirty five feet.—Stone work by the perch and Wood work, by the foot lineal.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners.

By direction of County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

n 4:3 d

THE ONLY ARTICLE THAT CAN always be relied on for exterminating VERMIN of all descriptions, is the

RAT PASTE,
RAT PASTE,
RAT PASTE,
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Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
no5 corner Market street and the Diamond

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

1000 bags prime Coffees,
100 chests Assam Tea,
300 barrels prime N. O. Molasses,
100 do Gold-n Syrup,
100 hhds prime N. O. Sugar,
100 do Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
20 barrels Crushed do
25 do B Coffee
4,000 sacks Extra Salt,
1000 barrels do do
1000 boxes assorted sizes Window Glass,
1000 kegs do Nails,
50 boxes German Clay,
50 barrels Missouri Clay,

In store and for sale by JOHN I. HOUSE & CO.,
no5 Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

PUBLIC SALE OF A WESTMORELAND FARM.—The undersigned, Assignee of W. R. Cochran, will sell by public outcry, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1861, a FARM situated on the Kempfield Township, Westmoreland county, two miles west of Adamsburg and two miles from both Irwin's or Manor Station, Penna. Railroad, containing 163½ acres of choice limestone land. The improvements are a good BRICK DWELLING, BANK BARN, STONE SPRING HOUSE and other outbuildings, also a good TENANT HOUSE with a BRICK STABLE attached. The land is of the best quality, in a high state of cultivation, and all in good repair and well watered. There is an Orchard of choice fruit thereon. The location is good, being convenient to churches, schools, mills and to market. Terms made known on the day of sale. To be offered at 1 o'clock p m.

no4:1td&3tWT H. M. JAMISON, Assignee.

$50 REWARD.—The above reward will be given by the undersigned for information that may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who set on fire the "DRUM" belonging to his coal works, at Pine Run, on the night of the 18th ult. JOHN O'NEIL.

no4:1t

EMPLOYMENT.—The Canvassing business is easily learned, pays well, and is suitable for any respectable person. Apply to

W. SMART,

Agent of the London Printing and Publishing Co.,
no4:1td No. 24 Robinson street, Allegheny.

ICELAND MOSS PASTE.—This delicious preparation, composed of Iceland Moss, Gum Arabic, Sugar and Vanilla, is confidently recommended for the alleviation and cure of COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c. Sold by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

and dealer in Choice Family Medicines,
no4 Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

UPHAM'S PILE ELECTUARY—A certain cure for PILES, either internal or external. Sold by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

and dealer in Choice Family Medicines,
no4 Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

REFINED CARBON OIL.—The subscribers are prepared to sell REFINED CARBON OIL AND BENZOLE in large and small quantities, from the Reserve Oil Co's Works, of the best quality, at fair market prices.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

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APPLES—200 bbls. choice varieties of Apple, by the single barrel or dray load, rec'd and for sale by

JAS. A. PETZER,

no5 Corner of Market and First sts.

CORN MEAL—75 bus. fresh ground Corn Meal just rec'd and for sale by

JAS. A. PETZER,

no5 Corner of Market and First sts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 sacks, in 25 and 50 lbs. sacks, just rec'd and for sale by

JAS. A. PETZER,

no5 Corner of Market and First sts.

CRANBERRIES—14 bbls. choice Cranberries received and for sale by

JAS. A. PETZER,

no5 Corner of Market and First sts.

PEARLS—40 casks No. 1 received this day by.

no5 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—300 bbls. Lime for sale by

no5 HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW GOODS

FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTIONS,

Received during this week at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,

77 Market street.

Our stock is now unusually full, and our goods purchased for CASH in New York Auctions and from the Importers, will be sold to CASH BUYERS at as LOW A PRICE as they can be purchased in any Eastern Jobbing House.

Purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a NEW, FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, especially adapted to the wants of a city and country trade.

WOOLEN HOODS, SHETLAND CAPS,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS, SLEEVES AND MITTS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS AND EDGES,
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND CAPS,
FLOUNCINGS AND EDGINGS,
BLACK LACE AND GRENADINE VEILS,
HOOP SKIRTS of all the most approved makes, very cheap,
FRENCH AND COMBINATION CORSETS,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S do do
MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, made of Cotton, Merino, Silk and all Wool. A splendid assortment at low prices.
SOLDIERS' SOCKS, GAUNTLETS and all other kinds of goods

no2 JOS HORNE.

OPENED AT W. & D. HUGUS',

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STRIPED FRENCH SHAWLS,

BLACK & WHITE CHECK SHAWLS,

CIRCULARS OF THE NEWEST STYLES,

BALMORAL SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES.

oc22 W. & D. HUGUS.

NEW GOODS!

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THIRD SUPPLY NEW AND HANDSOME

DRESS GOODS.

FIGURED MERINOS for 75c., worth $1,00.
HANDSOME VALOURES.
FRENCH MERINOS for $1,00, worth $1,25.
SILK QUARTER PARMETTOS for 50c, worth 75c.
FRENCH FLANNELS.
WHITE, YELLOW, GREY & BLUE FLANNELS.
HANDSOME NEW STYLE CLOAKS.
do LONG SHAWLS.

☞Call and see the stock, which will be found the handsomest in the city, selling

oc31 CHEAP FOR CASH—PAR MONEY.

Dry Goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVET RIBBONS,
VELVET BUTTONS, CROCHET FRINGES, CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
EUGENIE BODICES, slightly damaged, for 37½ cents.
GILT BELTS for 25c., worth 75c.; LINEN BELTS, for 50c, worth $1.25.
MECHANIC AND FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' GLOVES AND HOSIERY
LADIES' SILK AND MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, GAITERS AND ARMLETS,
FANCY KNIT SHAWLS, WOOLEN YARNS,
ZEPHYRS, SHETLAND WOOL, &c., &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH, at

CHARLES GIFFREN'S, 73 Market Street.

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EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,

Are now receiving a fresh supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS,

Purchased by one of the firm during the past week in New York and Boston market. We can now offer great inducements to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Embracing choice styles of

Gimps, Braids, Buttons, Tassels,
Velvets for Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Real French and Scotch Emb'd Collars and Sets,
Real Lace Trimmed Collars, Sets and Edgings,
Real French Lace, Grenadine and Tissue Veils,
Infants' Embroidered Robes, Waists and Caps,
Sonnet and Sash Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons,
French Flowers, Ruches and Frames,
Ladies' Colored Cashmere and Boston Ribbed Hose,
Silk, Merino and Fleecy-lined Cotton Hose,
Children's Highland Plaid and striped Hose,
Gents', Ladies' and Children's Gloves and Gauntlets,

Elegant Styles—Entirely New this Season.

Fancy Neck Ties, Stocks, Scarfs and Cravats,
Half Hose, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs,
Fine Custom-made Shirts and Collars,
Fancy Over Shirts—entirely new styles,
Silk, Merino and Wool Undershirts and Drawers,
Zephyr Knit Hoods, Sontags Caps,
Shawl, Talma, Sleeve, Gaiters and Mitts,
Zephyr and Shetland Wool—knitting material,
Fancy Chenille, Cord and Braid Hair Nets,
Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses, Nubias, &c.

☞Having made special arrangements with the manufacturers of the BEST FRENCH SPRING SKIRTS, we are enabled to sell a better Skirt to the trade at a lower price than any house east or west. Our line of numbers are 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30—ladies, and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15—misses and children's.

☞CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS AND PEDDLERS who buy to sell again, will always find our stock well assorted, and prices as low as any house east or west.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

no4 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

BEAUTIFUL

NEW DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c.,

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

NOW OPENING.

AS OUR BUYER IS NOW IN NEW YORK WE WILL BE RECEIVING

New Goods Daily.

C. HANSON LOVE,

NO. 74 MARKET STREET.

oc31:2aNW

CHEAP,

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

AT

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