The Daily Post.

TUESDAY MORNING,.....MAY 7.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The impatient complaints which were rife a few days since at the supposed inactivity, and want of positiveness on the part of the government, are effectually silenced. That which has been done, and promptly done in the way of preparation, but which for politic reasons, was not made public in advance, is day by day developing itself. The veriest grumbler now sees that the government has a line of policy, and of great magnitude and efficiency. It is a policy of power and of determination to enforce the laws and maintain the integrity of the Union at all hazards. It is a policy of placing itself in a position of ability to act and to continue that ability for any indefinite period of time, which future events and circumstances may render necessary. Its armies have been called out, and its navy strengthened in such a manner that when the proper time arrives, its power of compelling obedience to the laws will be felt. The moral effect of this preparation—the visible evidence of the mighty power which the government can call to its aid,—has already had a marked effect upon the rebellious States.

Maryland has reversed arms in a single week, and her government acknowledges the right of the Federal authorities to pass through her territory with troops and munitions of war. Her good citizens are with the government, and her bad ones will, if necessary, be kept in constant check by military power.

Virginia is frightened at the great preparations which have been made, and at the prospect that her own territory must be made the seat of war, and perhaps the scene of the first battles, unless she yields Harper's Ferry and the Gosport Navy Yard, and acknowledges the power of the National Constitution and the laws.

The usurping authorities of the Confederate States are brought to a realizing sense of the magnitude of the contest which they have initiated. The boaster who was to have eaten his May Day dinner in Washington has experienced a sudden fit of indigestion which has induced him to forego that repast at the Capital. He and his co-adjutors see that they have got enough to do at home without dining out. Their declared policy of seizing the Federal Capital has been abandoned, because they see that the Federal Government is prepared to give them a reception which they did not expect. Their visions of raids into the North and sacking her rich cities and large manufacturing towns have vanished. They see that in their country's cause, and in defence of their own rights that there are no cowards in the North. The prompt determination of the North, the unanimity of its people and their readiness to stand by the flag of their country, has astonished and disappointed these vain, hot-blood Southerners. They expected no such resistance to their lawlessness as all this preparation betokens. Their policy of "bold dashes" at Washington and other Northern cities, has become ridiculously impossible even in their own eyes.

But the labors of the government have but just commenced. In three weeks it has shown the country what rebellion has to expect at the hands of a free people. But the statesmanship which directs our national affairs, will stop at no half-way measures. It is not merely necessary that this rebellion should be checked; it must be conquered now—once and forever;—so thoroughly and effectually crushed out, that it will never again dare to raise its head against the Constitution and laws of the land. The disaffected must be made to feel that the government of the country possesses a strong arm of power, which can and will control them.

That the government is now determined to carry out this policy is now manifest. The details of how it is to be done are very wisely withheld from the public knowledge, but the progress of preparation gives us an earnest of the future and present movements, cast the shadow of coming events before them.

Already the Federal government has an army sufficient for its safety and defence at Washington City. In Pennsylvania and other points of the East it has troops in camp ready for service when the time for service comes. It has an army also in the West ready to carry its measures into effect on the Mississippi river. The Southern ports are blockaded, and the commerce of these ceded States is cut off. But the government is not blind to the magnitude, and real difficulties of its undertaking. If its purpose is to overawe and conquor the South, its labors have but just commenced. Preparations for war on a grand scale are requisite to occupy and command an extent of territory so immense as that which is tainted with this rebellion. Time too will be necessary to bring a population of the number and peculiar character which posesses the Southern States back to their allegiance, and to convince them that obedience to the laws is a stern and inevitable necessity to which they must submit.—The movement must and will be successful, but time, money, and every preparation are required to make it so. The government knows this, and is shaping its military action accordingly. If the South is to be invaded and occupied in such a manner as to "hold, occupy and possess" the federal property, and enforce the constitution and the laws of the United States within the borders of the rebellious States, it will require not less than four distinct lines of march to make the movement an effective one. One branch of the army, making the base of its operations at Cairo, must hold the line of the Mississippi river, and cut off the supplies to the seceded States in that direction. If any great battle is to be fought in the campaign it will probably be fought in the valley of the Mississippi. Another branch of the army will have to pass into Alabama, through Kentucky and Tennessee, and it is the necessity for this which renders the position of armed neutrality which these States desire to maintain, impossible. A third military force must be conducted through the valley of Virginia into East Tennessee and Georgia, while a still larger army must pass through the tide water regions of Eastern Virginia and Maryland, with orders to take and occupy Charleston. To render the campaign effectual, and speedily and certainly reduce the seceded States to obedience, less than this will scarcely effect the desired result.

The nucleus of the Eastern and of the extreme Western army has already been placed in the field, but to secure and occupy all these routes—to fully surround the South with the power of the government will require more men. The Government has all ready made a requisition for additional army and navy forces to the amount of 66,000 men. It is well that so large a force—now 150,000 men—have been called into the service at this early day.—We are a military people, but not a nation of soldiers, and for this great enterprise men must be placed under proper training. For the successful movement of large bodies of men, training is absolutely necessary. The troops may be as brave as Leonidas, and his three hundred Spartans; as individuals, each may fight heroically and successfully without discipline, but men undrilled and unused to action, are liable when moving in large bodies to fall into irretrievable disasters.

The campaign before our troops is, according to all indications, to be a grand one. It must, and will be, a successful one. And to make it so, speedily and gloriously, let every man who has volunteered, or who shall volunteer to serve his country, devote his whole energy to learning the art of war, and ascertaining and practising the duties of a soldier. There will be room for all, for the government is calling for troops as fast as it can receive and equip them, and it will depend upon the bravery and military discipline of the citizen soldiers of the North, how soon, and how perfectly this Southern rebellion shall be put down.

(From the New York Herald of Sunday Morning.)

Latest War News.

Our news from the seat of war continues to be of a highly interesting character, showing that decisive blows are about to be struck by the government. The navigation of the Potomac will be preserved at all hazards. The Virginia troops, under General Lee, have been withdrawn from Alexandria in consequence of the active military movements of the government on the right bank of the Potomac, and it is supposed that he is concentrating his whole force at Richmond, in expectation of an attack upon that city.

With regard to the movement of troops around Washington, we learn that the New York regiment of Zouaves (firemen) are to start this morning for Alexandria, and are to be immediately followed by the Sixth Massachusetts regiment to support them. This is the first aggressive move on the part of the twenty days' grace. The Sixty-ninth, after doing good service in repairing and guarding the railroad, have gone into camp at Georgetown, with plenty of provisions and in excellent condition. The Seventy-first have been sworn into the United States service for three months, and a detachment which had gone down to Potomac in a gunboat seized a schooner, loaded with provisions for the rebels on the Chesapeake, and placed her under the guns of the Cumberland.

The English regiment are ordered to proceed from Annapolis to Washington at eight o'clock this morning. The Seventh are very comfortably quartered on their tents on Georgetown Heights, enjoying the pleasant portion of a soldiers life.

Intelligence of the movements of the Southern army comes slowly and irregularly. The steamer Daniel Webster, which arrived here last night from Havana, reports that three privateers had obtained letters of marque at New Orleans from Jeff. Davis, and are now cruising in the Gulf. The Daniel Webster did not touch at New Orleans, being notified by the agents, through the medium of a pilot boat, that she could not approach without incurring the risk of seizure by the revolutionists, and she accordingly proceeded direct to New York.

The Union sentiment in Maryland is gaining ground. The bill from the Committee of Safety in the Senate at Frederick has been withdrawn under the pressure of outside sentiment. The committee of the Legislature in their interview with the President yesterday morning, admitted both the right and power of the government to bring troops thro' Baltimore or the State, and to take any measure for the public safety which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies. They expressed their belief that no immediate effort at secession to resistance of the federal authority would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked that, in this view, the State should, as long as possible, be spared the evils of a military occupation, or a mere revengeful chastisement for former transgressions. The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interests, and not any spirit of revenge, would actuate his measures.

With regard to the recognition of the Southern confederacy abroad, and the rumored presentation of the Southern Commissioners by Mr. Faulkner, the government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French court.—The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, to explicitly make known to the French government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this government *of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.*

Major Anderson reported himself to the War Department yesterday, and called upon the President, by whom he was highly complimented on his gallant conduct at Fort Sumter, and was assured that an extended leave of absence would be granted to him in consideration of the infirm condition of his health.

John M. Botts Sues for a Truce.

John M. Botts, of Virginia, has addressed Attorney-General Bates a letter, dated April 19, in which he urges the expediency of a truce to hostilities, and the immediate call of a National Convention. He dwells upon the excitement that exists in the South; declares that there is not one man in a thousand in Virginia who is not inflamed with a passion for war, states that the proclamation of the President is regarded by the South as "a declaration of war for the subjugation of the entire South and the extermination of slavery," and implores the Administration to save the unnecessary effusion of blood by making an effort for the preservation of peace.

Mr. Botts avows his love for the Union, but says that he now regards dissolution as inevitable, and is satisfied that although Northern armies may drench the South in blood and devastate its territory, they "can never subjugate it." He offers his plan for the preservation of peace as follows:

"Let me, then, as a strong, devoted, unalterable friend of the Union, (if it could be maintained)—let me, as a conscientious and unchangeable opponent of the fatal heresy of secession, urge upon this administration the policy of issuing another proclamation proposing a truce to hostilities, and the immediate assembling of the National Convention, to recognize the independence of such of the States as desire to withdraw from the Union and make the experiment of separate government, which it will not, as I think, take them long to discover is the most egregious error that man in his hour of madness ever committed.

"In five years from this time the remaining United States would be stronger and more powerful than the thirty-four States were six months ago, and you will have a government permanent and enduring for all time to come, to which all who seek an asylum from oppression may resort hereafter.

"I will not undertake to speculate on the experiment of a Southern republic; my opinions on that subject are well defined and too well understood to make it necessary that they should be canvassed here. Let it be tried, and let it work out its own salvation.

"If this policy can be adopted, all I shall ask for myself will be the privilege of retiring to some secluded spot, where I can live in peace and mourn over the downfall of the best government, wisely administered, with which man was ever blessed.

THE wise precaution of the authorities of the Northern States, in prohibiting the transportation of munitions of war to the rebellious districts, appears to be producing a good effect.—Powder is beginning to command exorbitant prices, fire arms are at a premium, and great complaint is heard on account of the scarcity of percussion caps.

The Warlike Scenes of New York.

WILLIS'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MILITARY SPECTACLE.

N. P. Willis writes to the "Home Journal" this week:

"I walked the streets for three days—the length of my visit to the city—and the prevailing impression on my mind, spite of the differences both in the occasion and the outer gear, was very much the same as I received from the Eglinton Tournament. It seemed to be to everybody, a most agreeable variation of the monotony of ordinary existence. A passage in Schlegel's 'Philosophy of Life' gives a very good explanation of the natural groundwork of the feeling. He says:

"'Although Peace is justly prized and desired, as the greatest of public blessings, still it is some comfort and compensation for its unavoidable absence, to know that the presence of war, and the struggles with its dangers and hardships, first awaken and call into being many of man's best energies and noblest virtues, which, in uninterrupted peace and tranquility, must have remained forever dormant. But, as is everywhere the case throughout the moral domain, a spurious enthusiasm stands close alongside of the true and genuine species, and requires to be carefully distinguished from it. The mark of a true patriotism is obedience, but an obedence associated with the forward energies of a fixed and prepared resolve, which far outruns the exact requisitions of duty, and gives rise to a true and real equality—the equality of self-sacrifice, wherein the rich and the noble vie with the poor and lowly in the magnanimous oblation to their country of their best and dearest possessions.'

'An excitement, above money-making or politics, was a curious variety to the week-day phisiognomy of New York, as was the show of military parading and crowd-gathering which overruled the ordinary quiet of Sunday. I walked up Broadway, from the morning service at Trinity Church, and it was a two-mile panorama—the centre inlaid with the bristling bayonets of the several regiments on their way to embark, and the side-walk so closely packed with the working classes that it was difficult to proceed; while the windows and balconies, for the entire distance, were alive with spectators, all very much excited. War was evidently a very palatable change. But it was startling to meet one's friends and acquaintances, and see the difference in their countenances and demeanor—having the remembrance of their familiar features and address, that is to say, for a standard of comparison. Antagonism and enthusiasm are very improving to beauty. The intenser eye, the slightly expanded nostril, the brighter color, the straighter figure and expanded chest, these and the prompter movement and more energetic tone, are unconscious heighteners to the good looks of a man. Better step into Brady's and have a photograph taken, while the war lasts.'

"But I was surprised at one feature of the military spectacle—how under sized are the majority of the common soldiers. In the present age of improved strategy and munitions small active men are doubtless the most serviceable—better able to bear privation and fatigue, while they pull a trigger equally well and expose less surface to the enemy's fire—but they certainly look less formidable on parade. It is curious tribute to the natural uppishness of taller men that the officers of every company seemed to have been selected only as those who stood highest in their boots. Either the average of human stature is decreasing, however measured by these military thousands—or the small man's constitutionally readier spunk brings him quickest to the fight. It should be taken into consideration by the future historian of this war, that the southerners deserve a certain allowance for having fought at a disadvantage—averaging, as they do, a head taller than the northerners, and offering that much better mark to the bullet. In a close grapple, also, I should say, though it is not very likely to come often to that, the different habits of the two classes of men would make the small, wiry New Englander the tougher customer of the two. What stories of respective sectional prowess—of pluck and performance by both 'York and Lancaster'—we shall hear tell' when it is all over."

THE action of our "Committee of Public Safety," on Saturday, in regard to the shipping or the transportation of contraband goods and munitions of war seems to have been in accordance with the views entertained in Cincinnati, as will be seen from the following from the *Gazette* of that city:

A Word to our Vigilance Committees on the Shipment of Provisions South.

When the citizens of Cincinnati determined to stop the shipment of provisions to the South, the government was in a state of siege at Washington, cut off from all communication with the country, in imminent peril, and entirely absorbed in measures for its own safety. In this state of affairs it was necessary for the people to act promptly, without waiting for orders from the beleaguered Government. Our citizens did so, and stopped, first, munitions of war in transit, and then, as there was evidence of the gathering of large bodies of troops by the Confederates for aggressive operations, they stopped the shipment of provisions.

Cincinnati has pursued this policy until the reason which originated it has passed away. The Government has now complete communications with the whole country, and is deliberately laying out plans for operations to meet the entire situation. The government of the United States has the command of the navigation of the Western rivers, and can put such restrictions upon the transportation of supplies as it regards necessary, without any just cause of offence to any States not in rebellion. There is a military post at Cairo, which can promptly enforce any restrictions that the government desires; but the commandant at the port has just announced that no interruption will be made to anything but munitions of war.

Under those circumstances our city is relieved from any further responsibility in this matter. It should be left entirely to the Government. We now have a government free to act, and have got to trust the conduct of the whole campaign to it. We suggest that our vigilance committees at once make a public expression that no further interference shall be made by any popular movement here against the shipment South of anything but munitions of war.

The Rebel Impudence.

The Philadelphia *Press* hits off the impudence of the usurping President of the South thus happily:

A few days since, Governor Rector, of Arkansas, seized the United States ordnance stores at Napoleon, and intended for Fort Smith. The Governor was acting under the orders of the same Mr. Jefferson Davis, who, in his recent melancholy message to the conspirators at Montgomery, spoke so piously about subjugation, coercion, a "just cause," and a desire to be "let alone." These rebels are not even consistent in their impudence.—They declare war, and steal the munitions with which it is to be fought; they bombard our forts with cannon which was stolen from the Government; they steal our merchantmen, fit them up with stolen ordnance, and turn them into piratical privateers. Thus, while pathetically discanting upon the fearful wrongs of the Federal Government, they very deliberately appropriate its guns, powder, and articles of warfare, and ship them off to Pensacola or Charleston, to assist the work of treason.

The Blockade.

A rigorous blockade of all the ports in the seceded States must produce the most disastrous consequences to those States, and will add considerably to their existing embarrassments.

What Jefferson Davis Wishes.

In his message to the Rebel Congress, convened at Motgomery, Ala., as reported by telegraph from New Orleans, under date of April 29, the usurper Davis is reported to have declared that all the Southern Confederacy demands of the North is "simply *to be let alone!*"

No doubt of it. And more than this no evil-doer has asked since the creation of the world. This is what the burglar would be satisfied with, who, at midnight, enters a peaceful dwelling, and purloins all the valuables he can lay his hands on. With this the highwayman would be contented, and the voluptuary, and the assassin, and the prowling incendiary, and the pirate, and the free booter. All that they modestly ask of the rest of mankind is simply to be *let alone!* So with the rebels. Suffer them, without molestation or interruption, to tear down and trample in the dust our glorious flag; to seize upon our mints, arsenals, forts, custom houses, navy yards, and other Government property; allow them to prey *ad libitum*, upon Northern commerce; permit them to enter Washington, occupy the public buildings, and administer the affairs of the nation, to which no man has called them, and to do all this, without let or hindrance, and they will be content! No doubt of it! Modest and patriotic gentlemen! No doubt of it!—*Philadelphia Press.*

Railroad Items.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have come down from their pedestal since the Government has laid its heavy hand upon their line between Washington and Annapolis. Most of the directors are among the extremist of the Disunion set, and refused to let the War Department have the use of locomotives and cars for Government purposes. The Secretary, however, promptly sent for the best railroad talent on the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Railroads, and took into his counsel such loyal men as Felton of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road, John Edgar Thomson and Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Central, and Nichols and Mulholland of the Reading road. He was soon independent of Mr. Garrett and the Baltimore capitalists, and railroad chiefs. To day I learn that they have volunteered the use of their machinery, an act of grace that would have been more graceful if it had been a little less tardy."

The War.

The Message of the Governor of North Carolina, in which he spoke of the necessity of sending the North Carolina troops into Virginia—the movement of the Kentucky Secession regiment in that direction—the statement of the Charleston *Courier* that Jefferson Davis will soon take command of the forces in Virginia—looks as if a battle might be fought in that State soon. There can hardly be a doubt that the President will employ a large force for the purpose of recovering the public property in Virginia, and thus bring on the struggle.

North Carolina Seceded.

The old conservative State of North Carolina, which has hitherto resisted the Secession-Disunion current nobly, has prepared to take the fatal secession plunge. Her Legislature, with a dissenting vote, has called a convention on the 20th of May for the purpose of passing an act of Secession. They do not even provide for the submission of the Ordinance to the people—the Disunion politicans having everywhere through the South a singular dread of the direct vote. They have placed the Secession flag of the Confederated States over the capital.

SOUTHERN TROOPS.

Reliable intelligence received at Washington states that the number of troops concentrating at various places in Virginia, has been greatly exaggerated

The greatest secrecy is preserved in regard to all Southern movements, however, and when news is communicated it is greatly exaggerated in its application to by the representatives of the New York press.

THE expenses of the British Government for the current year, according to the report of the Chancellor of exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, will be about £70,000,000, or $345,000,000. This is more than four times the expense of the American Government, even in its most extravagant year, and more than three times the amount of the Federal and State expenses combined.

Baltimore to be Occupied.

A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* says: "It is also decided to approach and occupy Baltimore. The army of occupation will move in four columns; one from Perrysville, one from Harrisburg, one from Annapolis and one from Washington. Of course, no opposition is anticipated, though no possible successful impediment could be placed in their way."

Captain Meigs has reported to Secretary Cameron that Pickens had been fully reinforced, and that the United States troops were ready for any emergency, alike to defend or attack. The policy of recapturing our stolen property will, of course, render it necessary for the government to resort to initiatory or aggressive measures, unless the property is restored.

THE Police commissioners of Baltimore have determined to disband the various military organizations of the city with the exception of four companies, who will be kept in service for the purpose of taking charge of the several armories.

THERE is a great scarcity of percussion caps in the Southern Confederacy, and a heavy bonus is said to have been offered by the State authorities of Virginia to any one who will establish a percussion cap manufactory in that State.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Twenty-five thousand Minie rifles have been purchased in Canada for the United States Government, and more can be obtained it is said." Of course, the United States can obtain, for cash, every spare Minie rifle in Canada. About 40,000 can be spared in all, we are informed.

THE demand for army cloth is so great that the mills at Lowell Mass. are now run on Sunday.

JAMES M. CHAMBERS has been appointed by the President, Navy Agent at Philadelphia.

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PREPARED FROM THE

Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for

INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN, HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.

The Weak and Nervous should try it.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, (full pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a teaspoonful.

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DEATH MAY ENSUE

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PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

Second Night of the eminent artists

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This evening,

THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.
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Dance.....Madlle Marie

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PURE OLD SOAPS,

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A Large assortment, embracing Castile, Palm, Old Brown Windsor, Chinese Musk, Honey, Glycerine, Pomona, Sunflower, Lubins, Barber, etc.,

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Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street. my7

ARMY SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.—Mothers, Fathers, Sisters, Brothers, Wives and Sweethearts, can have any Newspaper, Magazine or Books, sent to the Volunteers direct, regularly and promptly. HUNT & MINER have made arrangements to forward by Express, every day, Papers, Books, etc. Subscriptions will be received for any Newspaper or Magazine published at low rates, to be forwarded freight free every day. This is an excellent opportunity to Keep our friends in the Army supplied with the news and other reading matter. HUNT & MINER, 71 and 73 Fifth st. my7

ARTILLERISTS ATTENTION!—The Fulton Artillery of the Wilkins Guard, wish to fill their roll with practical artillerists and other good citizens, to form a company of Flying Artillery. Apply to Captain Williams, Wilkins Guard. my7

SITUATION WANTED.—An Englishman without family, who has resided in Allegheny county for the last 12 years, wishes a situation, either as gardener, groom, or to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's family. He can give the best of references as to capability, character and sobriety. Address "A. B." at the office of the Daily *Post*, stating when and where an interview may be had. my7:3t

NEW GOODS JUST OPENING AND will be offered at prices to suit the times, being purchased in Philadelphia at less than cost and will be sold for par funds at a small advance. Call soon and get bargains. H. J. LYNCH, my7 96 Market st., between 5th and Diamond.

ATTENTION!—Twenty young men, between the ages of 16 and 45, are wanted to fill out the complement of "Duquesne Cadets." Armory in 3d story of Custom House. Books open between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M. CAPT. CON WILLIAMS. W. GRAFF, Secretary. my7

FIRE CRACKERS.—250 Boxes Fire Crackers, No. 1, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, my7 126 and 128 Wood st.

PINE APPLES.—A prime lot of fresh Pine Apples, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, my7 126 and 128 Wood st.

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100 Boxes Messina Orange
100 " Lemons
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COCOA NUTS.—2000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, my7 126 and 128 Wood st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, Union Badges, Union Neck Ties, Union Buttons, Black Bonnet Silks, Black Velvets, Black Crapes, Black Bonnet Crapes, Black Bonnet Ribbons, Black Silk Fringes, Black Bonnet Laces, Black Lace Veils, Black Lace Mantles, Black Lace Scarfs, Black Silk Mitts, Black Silk Gloves, Black Lace Shawls, Black Lace Points, Black Lace Sleeves, Black Lace Dress Nets, Black Silk Netting, Black Crape Veils, Black Crape Hoods, Black Crape Sleeves, Black Crape Dress Trimmings, Black Crape Bonnet Trimmings, Black Crape Bonnet Ruffs, Black Crape Bonnet Netting, Black Crape Bonnet Fronts, Black Crape Bonnet Crowns, Black Crape Bonnet Bands, Black Crape Bonnet Bows, Black Crape Bonnet Ties, Black Crape Bonnet Strings, Black Crape Bonnet Tips, Black Crape Bonnet Edgings, Black Crape Bonnet Quillings, Black Crape Bonnet Puffings, Black Crape Bonnet Rosettes, Black Crape Bonnet Pleatings, Black Crape Bonnet Frillings, Black Crape Bonnet Wadings, Black Crape Bonnet Cordings, Black Crape Bonnet Braidings, Black Crape Bonnet Stitchings, Black Crape Bonnet Quilting, Black Crape Bonnet Puffing, Black Crape Bonnet Plaiting, Black Crape Bonnet Gathering, Black Crape Bonnet Tucking, Black Crape Bonnet Pleating, Black Crape Bonnet Fluting, Black Crape Bonnet Smocking, Black Crape Bonnet Embroidering, Black Crape Bonnet Stitching