

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.—The great feature of the day was the speech of Judge Wade. The galleries were densely packed, while literally thousands were unable to get in.

Judge Wade always speaks well, but he never spoke with more power, as he never spoke upon a greater occasion.

He scouted the fallacy of peaceable secession, and warned the South Carolinians that they took the hazard of revolutionists, to be honored as heroes if they succeeded, but to be treated as rebels if they failed.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHIEF.—We learn that the committee, yesterday, voted to take up H. W. Davis's resolution in respect to the fugitive slave law. Attempts were unsuccessfully made to give precedence to other propositions on other subjects.

Mr. H. W. Davis's proposition is, in brief, that the free States be advised to repeal their personal liberty laws, and that a right of trial by jury be secured to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, at the place in which they are alleged to be slaves.

It is thought that it may take several days yet before the committee are ready to report.

THE CLIMAX.

The Secretary of the Interior has gone to Raleigh, N. C., under appointment as commissioner from Mississippi. It is admitted that he is in favor of the secession of the Southern States, although it is claimed for him that he is in favor of "reconstruction," if the "South" can have what they want.

The spectacle of a Cabinet Minister, roaming about the country under a State appointment, for the purpose of urging on the overthrow of the Government, and all this with the assent and approbation of the President, was reserved for the era of James Buchanan.

THE PRESIDENT INTIMIDATED.

On Saturday, in reply to a Western Democrat who was urging the duty of sending such reinforcements to Fort Moultrie as would insure its safety, Mr. Buchanan replied, "No! I cannot do it. If I did, I should be assassinated right here in the house."

It is melancholy to think of, but it is thus undoubtedly true, that the nullifiers have played upon the fears of the President for his personal safety. He has been surrounded by that class of politicians, ever since his surrender to them in the early summer of 1857. He sees scarcely anybody else, and he is alternately bamboozled and frightened into compliance with their wishes.

If the President lacks courage, let him look out of the north windows of the east room, at the bronze figure of the soldier on horseback, who put down the nullification of 1832. No body ever threatened General Jackson with assassination.

THE DISUNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A meeting of Democratic politicians in New York last Saturday, presided over by Charles O'Connor, indulged itself in proceedings which really justify the suspicion, that there was more in a recent speech of Mr. Sickles in the House than is generally supposed, and that a party does actually exist in the city of New York, desiring to break up the Union, with a view to separate projects of ambition of their own.

Of course, these men affect to be in favor of Union. They would not, at present, dare to do otherwise. But it is credible, that men falsely charging the Republican party with designs which justify and even require the South to try the perils of secession, can have any other object than to drive the South into secession? Or at any rate, are they not willing to risk that catastrophe, for the sake of gaining a contemptible advantage over political opponents?

The following account gives an accurate view of the general drift of Mr. O'Connor's speech, and of the speeches of Mr. Dickinson and others:

"On taking the chair, Mr. O'Connor made a long speech on the state of national politics. He laid down the doctrine that the States of this Union cannot live in peace and harmony, or under the same Government, so long as the people of one portion believe the people of the other portion wrong, morally—wrong in their daily life and conversation. [Applause.] So long as such a state of things continue, the weaker States will be oppressed, although the oppression may be in accordance with constitutional forms.

"Mr. O'Connor repelled the idea that the South has committed any aggression. The South, he said, has done right; the South has nothing to atone for or excuse. She has only struggled to stay the power of the increasing anti-slavery sentiment of the North; and unless that could be done, secession is the only remedy for the Southern States to preserve their rights. There might be men in the South whom he disliked; but he looked upon the South as a unit; and looking upon her as a unit, he thought she had done right. He looked also upon the North as a unit. He did not take into account the men in the South who acted from bad motives, or the men in the North who acted from bad or good motives; but he looked upon the North as the sentiments of her majority were expressed through the ballot-box.

"He had no fears of the unprincipled politicians of the North. He did not believe they had power to injure the Union. The only men who are dangerous to the Union, are the honest and conscientious men of the North, who have imbibed the dreadful error that it is their duty to crush out slavery in the Southern States. It would do no good to say that Congress could not legislate against slavery in the Territories, so long as the anti-slavery sentiment is dominant."

The meeting appointed as a committee to visit the South, ex-President Fillmore, Judge Greene C. Bronson, and Mr. Lathers. The committee would be complete with the addition of Caleb Cushing, who could personally assure the South that nine-tenths of the people of Massachusetts are animated by a "diabolical hate" of everything Southern.

If these gentlemen really wish to do anything

to save the Union, it is in their power to do a good deal, and by the very easy method of ceasing to lie about the Republican party

PACIFIC RAILROADS.—This subject will be up in the House to-day, by arrangement made at the last session of Congress.

The two principal propositions are Col. Curtis's bill, which is now so modified as to add the Texas line to the central line, and the bill recognizing what is known as the "people's railroad," embracing a central line, the Texas line, and the northern line.

It is said that the secessionists are specially adverse to any bill, which shall do anything, little or much, for the Texas line, and for the obvious reason that they fear any measure which may tend to attach the Southwest to the Union, and detach it from their Palmetto projects.

CONFIRMED.—The Hon. J. S. Black was yesterday nominated to the Senate as Secretary of State, to succeed Hon. Lewis Cass. The nomination was confirmed, not, however, unanimously; about one-third of the Senators voted against him.

It is reported that the Republican members of Congress have received important news from the West, urging them to stand true to their principles, but expressing a desire that they would illustrate to the Southern members that they desire to make no encroachment upon their rights.

No QUARTER.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says, in respect to the intended attack on Fort Moultrie, "We will give no quarter!"

E. M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, now an assistant of the Attorney General, will, it is said, be appointed to that office, upon the transfer of Judge Black to the State Department.

For the National Republican.

"CONSERVATIVE" REPUBLICANISM.

A deceptive and treacherous communication appears in yesterday morning's Intelligencer, signed a "Conservative Republican," just as if there were any Republicans not conservative. How false this communication is, is palpable from its proposition to assail the integrity of our most admirable—I was going to say, our perfect—Constitution. That is a pretty proposition to come from a Republican of any sort. The fact is, the word "conservative" is and has for months been the most abused word in the language, and is stolen, like the "livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," by men who ache for nothing so much as to overthrow our Union, Constitution, and all, into one undistinguishable ruin. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred who use this word, are to be distrusted when they use it. The word properly translated out of their dialect into the language of truth and right, is "destructive."

The motto of the Republican party, unless by weakness and cowardice it courts its own ruin and that of the country at the same time, must be "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." This was the war-cry of our opponents in the late campaign; we shall hold them to it now, and while we stand and breathe upon the faces of any sort. Let the heathen rage and the people imagine the vain things; if they will, that the Republicans intend to have one hair on the glorious head of our Constitution disturbed. We will rather die in the last ditch. What says the London Times—and let it be read and sung by all whose hearts are yet those of brave patriots, and not of traitors or cowards, "all that is noble and venerable in the United States is associated with its Federal Constitution." Come war, come disunion, come ruin of every sort, but in all and through all the ark of the Constitution must be kept intact and inviolate.

The next time a "Conservative Republican" proposes plans to bring about harmony, let him put his proper name to his communication, and then we shall know whether he is entitled to the name he adopts, or is only setting up a "false light" to decoy the unwary voyager. A CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLICAN.

MR. MARCY ON MR. BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—It is stated that Mr. Marcy's diary contains a prophetic prediction of Mr. Buchanan's failure to administer the Government successfully, from his want of directness, fidelity, and courage.

Among Mr. Polk's papers there is even a stronger testimony against him, derived from association in his Cabinet. Gen. Jackson's last injunction to Mr. Polk, when starting for Washington, was not to take Mr. Buchanan into his Cabinet; but he was surrounded by politicians and overruled after reaching here, much to his regret afterward.

A MAN,

WHOSE whose time is not fully occupied, wishes to get employment in copying documents, making out accounts, or anything belonging to the line of a clerk.

Apply at No. 479 Ninth street, between D and E. dec 18

W. KRZYANOWSKI,

Seventh Street Crockery Depot, 383 Seventh street, (under Dorsey's Hotel), "Sign of the Plates," Washington, D. C.

CROCKERY, Glass, Cutlery, Coal-Oil Lamps, Kerosene and Coal Oil, at lowest prices. nov 26

Rooms to Let, with or without Board.

Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, 483 Tenth, between D and E streets, who has one very fine parlor and chamber. Also, several small rooms. Charges moderate. nov 26

JOHN LANGE, Practical Chronometer, Clock, and Watch-maker, 437 Seventh street, bet. G and H, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has just received a fine stock of Gold Patent and Detached Levers, Lepine, Duplex, and other Watches; also, fine French Clocks, Jewelry, &c. Attends promptly to the Repairing of fine Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. nov 26—1m

AT FRANCIS'S HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

490 Seventh street, You can find a complete assortment of Household Goods, including, Silver-plated Ware, Britannia, Block Tin, and Japanese Ware, Door Mats, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, Clocks, and all the useful articles for Housekeeping, together with Ladies' Satchels, Card Cases, Parasols, Fans, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, &c., &c., all selected with great care, bought for cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to remember FRANCIS'S House-Furnishing Store, No. 490 Seventh street. nov 26

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

Monday, December 17, 1860. SENATE.

Several House bills were taken up and referred. Mr. Clark, of N. H., introduced a resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the number of men at Fort Moultrie and Sumter, the state of said forts and of the public arms in South Carolina, with a statement of all instructions which may have been given to the officers of said forts, with the correspondence accompanying the same; objected to and laid over.

Mr. Fitch introduced a resolution to print 15,000 extra copies of the President's message, which, after a slight modification, was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill to reconsider the joint resolution in the De Groot case; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., called up Senate bill authorizing the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad across the Long Bridge. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Wednesday and Thursday of next week were set apart, on motion of Mr. Green, for the consideration of Territorial business. The Senate then took up the bill providing for carrying out some provisions of the treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Various amendments were proposed, and the subject discussed at some length, by Messrs. Hamlin, Trowson, and Bayard. The morning hour having expired, two special orders came up for consideration: The first, a bill providing for carrying into effect certain treaty stipulations with Spain, was postponed.

The second, Mr. Powell's resolutions on the President's message, were taken up.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, was surprised that here, where all had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, there should be heard declarations of disunion sentiments which were akin to treason. They could not complain of any acts of the Republican party, because that party had never had power. All complaints must be the result of unfounded apprehensions. The leaders of this modern revolution had nothing to complain of. Representing but one quarter of the free white people, they had yet controlled the policy of the Government, against which they now proposed to rebel. What then was the cause of the reign of terror which now existed in most of the large cities of the South, in which the rights of Northern men were sacrificed without even a protest from the authorities? The people of the South had been deceived by Northern Democrats. He understood Senators from the South to say that the subject of fugitive slaves was not now the cause of complaint.

Mr. Mason, of Va., said that the Senator was mistaken. They had merely said the personal liberty bills did not practically do anything more than the people had been in the habit of doing without them.

Mr. Green, of Mo., said that the fugitive slave law contained no provisions in restraint of individual liberty which were not also contained in all laws providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice. They cared for nothing, if the negro was not in it. [Applause.]

The Chair said, that upon a repetition of the disorder he would direct that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Wade. Never mind, let them cheer the fugitive slave law if they wish.

Mr. Mason said, if the indignity was repeated he would move to clear the galleries.

Mr. Hale hoped that that threat would be made every day, for it was never enforced.

Mr. Wade, resuming, paid a compliment to those Northern Democratic Senators who had testified to the execution of the fugitive slave law in the Northern States. What, then, had the South to complain of? She had the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and owned the President as completely as ever she owned any of her plantations. What, then, did the South complain of, save her apprehensions? The South complained because the North would not leave the old road, and follow the new one, that she had set out to travel. The charges made were all general.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, asked Mr. Wade if he was in favor of executing the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Wade responded, that he was in favor of executing every law that was a law. He did not wish to be catechized. [Applause.]

Mr. Powell wished to know if the Senator considered slave-stealing mala in se.

Mr. Wade declined to answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. Powell replied, that the Senator should not object to general charges, unless he was willing to face specific ones.

Mr. Wade, continuing, asked what principle of the Republican platform the South objected to. There was but one, that of preventing the extension of slavery to territory now free. In this they were backed by the civilized world. The South intended to rule or ruin. They had ruled the Government for thirty years—now, when misrule had shown the people the incompetency of their rule, and they had declared for a change, the Senator from Kentucky came forward with a compromise. There was nothing to compromise. He thought it was understood here that the day for compromise was past. No Democrat could look another in the face, and say compromise without attempting a compromise. The verdict of the people had chosen Lincoln and Hamlin on the Republican platform, and to the extent of his ability he would sustain them. To yield a title of this verdict would be a humiliation that he would resist at all hazards. If the South was as willing to do justice as she was to exact it, there would be no reason for moving compromise committees. He saw no warrant in the Constitution for secession. He wished no ill to South Carolina, for, if she were sunk by an earthquake, no one would ever know it, save from the unwonted harmony which would prevail in this Chamber, [laughter]; and if he had his will, she might go her way. But he was bound by the Constitution, and that did not allow her secession.

He thought the law of revolution was plain. If successful, all right; if unsuccessful, the Government would treat the revolutionists as traitors. He did not advise war upon a seceding State. No State could leave the Union without the consent of the Union. The President would be bound to collect duties, and if the State levied war upon the United States, it was treason, and the State must bow her way to independence by violence and war. The North knew the pluck of the South, and wanted no fight with them; but if war must come, then let the weakest go to the wall. He still saw a glorious future for those who adhered to the Government. Mexico would soon ask a protectorate. Mexico hated the South, but had no enmity to the North. From Mexico, the North would reap tenfold the loss from the ceasing of Southern trade. With a free-negro colony in Central America, and the annexation of Canada, the path which laid before the renovated Government was glorious; it would keep the Capitol, and over it should ever wave the flag that Washington defended. [Applause.]

The Chair. The Sergeant-at-arms will take

measures to preserve order in the galleries, or clear them.

Mr. Wade concluded, by declaring that he would lie under that flag.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Grow, Wednesday and Thursday of this week were set apart for the consideration of business relating to the several Territories of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Carter, two weeks from next Thursday was set apart for the consideration of business in relation to the District of Columbia.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation to supply deficiencies for the suppression of the African slave trade for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1861, and June 30, 1862.

Among the propositions offered was one by Mr. Green Adams, of Kentucky, for the more effectual protection of the rights of citizens of the United States, which was referred to the select committee of thirty-three. [It provides for visiting with punishment those who assist in resistance to the United States fugitive slave law, and for the recovery of double the amount of value of any slave who may be suffered to be seized in the State into which he escapes.]

Messrs. Florence and John Cochrane several introduced amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the more effectually to secure the rights of slave property in the Territories, &c., which were severally referred to the special committee.

Mr. Sickles offered a proposition, looking to the appointment of commissioners to adjust the question of property and the public debt, as to seceding States, which was similarly referred.

Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill for the protection of Puget's Sound and the entrance of the Columbia river; also, for military roads in Washington Territory; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution: Whereas the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful obedience the duty of all good and law-abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that Constitution, wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by the State Legislatures conflicting with and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

The yeas and nays were demanded. Mr. John Cochrane proposed an amendment, which Mr. Adrain accepted, namely, to include a recommendation to repeal the so-called personal liberty bills.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the resolution, so as to include all nullifying laws, with a view to obtain a unanimous vote.

Mr. Adrain objected, saying, if we wish to preserve the Union, there must be conciliation on all sides. A question was raised as to the resolution being in order, which was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Barksdale and Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, said they had no compromise to offer and none to receive, or something to this effect. The main question on the resolution was ordered by a vote of yeas 106, nays 65.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said he was very glad the Chair had decided the resolution to be divisible, so that he could have an opportunity to vote on both branches of it; for, while he was heartily in favor of the repeal of all laws in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, he had not sufficient knowledge of the personal liberty laws of the States to authorize him to say that they were unconstitutional; and thinking the latter part of the resolution might contain, by implication, a declaration of their unconstitutionality, he could not vote for that portion of it, and would have been obliged to vote against the whole resolution, but for the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker replied that he had decided that the resolution was not divisible.

Mr. Washburn then said he was very sorry, as he should be obliged to vote against the resolution, although, with the single exception stated, it met with his approbation.

Mr. Spinner and other gentlemen said they would vote against the resolution, because it did not include a recommendation to repeal all nullification laws.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 151, nays 14. And the preamble was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution similar to that of Mr. Adrain, but including all nullification statutes, and adding that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States.

Mr. Crawford wanted a proposition stating exactly what rights the South should have.

Mr. Barksdale thought the resolution was a cheat, and intended to deceive.

Mr. Hill expressed his gratification that the gentleman from Illinois had offered the resolution.

Mr. Florence said the gentleman had forgotten that "While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return." [Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy. Then there is some hope for us. [Renewed laughter.]

tion, providing that when the House adjourn on Thursday, the 20th instant, it adjourn to meet on — day of January; but the House refused to suspend the rules to receive it.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was excused from serving on the select committee of thirty-three, saying the committee refuse to yield anything to the South.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered a resolution declaring the right of property in slaves, &c.; pending which, The House adjourned.

UNIVERSALIST PREACHING.

The First Universalist Society of Washington will commence their meetings for public religious worship at the First Congregationalist Church (old Trinity) on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock. Mr. Fluke has been invited to deliver the opening discourse. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Church will be rented an evening during the week, for public meetings, lectures, &c. dec 18—3t

WANTED, a small girl to mind a child.

A girl ten or twelve years of age may hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

THIRD WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Association of this Ward on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, at Temperance Hall, at half past seven o'clock.

All persons in the Ward favorable to Republican principles are invited. THE PRESIDENT. By order of KRISSE KRINGLE.

Fine Old Whisky.

10 BARRELS FINE OLD RYE WHISKY. 10 barrels superior old Bourbon do. 5 barrels Gibson's XXXX old rye do. 10 do. do. XXX do. do. 20 do. do. XX do. do. 40 do. do. X do. do. 50 do. medium Rye and Bourbon do. 100 dozen old Cabinet, Rye, and Bourbon Whisky. 25 five gallon demijohns very superior old Whisky.

In store, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Bank of Washington. dec 15

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

Green Corn, Green Beans, Green Tomatoes, Fresh Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Lima Beans, French Peas, Asparagus, Mashed Potatoes, Capers and Olives, Olives Stuffed in Oil, Spanish do. New Raisins, Almonds, Dates, Prunes, Figs, &c.

For sale low by BROWNING & KEATING, 353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street. dec 15

CANDLES AND OIL.

20 cases Paraffine Candles. 20 boxes Sperm Candles. 50 boxes Adamantine Candles. 50 boxes Coal Oil Candles. 1 cask Coal Oil, for burning. Lard, Whale and Sperm Oil. Just received, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite Bank dec 15 of Washington.

NOTICE.

SPALDING'S CELEBRATED SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE PREPARED

Only 15 cents per bottle, at BONTZ & GRIF-FITHS, No. 369 Seventh street, between I and K streets. Warranted the Genuine Spalding Glue. dec 15—eod 1m

ENGLISH CARRIAGE VARNISH,

FOR sale by CHARLES STOTT, nov 26—law 1m No. 375 Penn. avenue.

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO'S

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

A few of the many reasons why these Sewing Machines are preferred above all others. 1. They are remarkably simple in their construction. A child can operate them, and understand the mechanism. 2. They are the strongest Sewing Machine made. It is almost impossible to break or get them out of order. 3. They are sure in their operation; finishing the work in a uniformly perfect manner. 4. They make a tight lock-stitch, alike on both sides of the work, which cannot be unravelled. 5. They stitch, hem, bind, felt, run, and gather, without basting. 6. They sew equally well the lightest and the heaviest fabrics. 7. They sew over the heaviest seams without changing the tension or breaking the finest thread. 8. They use any No. of Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool. 9. They use a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break. 10. The needle has a perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work. 11. They have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work. 12. They run easily and almost noiseless. 13. They are not liable to all the ills of the operator. 14. They do not require a screw-driver to set the needle. 15. They do not have to be taken apart to oil or clean. 16. They do not form ridges on the under side of the work, nor ravel out, nor are they wasteful of thread, as is the case with all chain-stitch machines. 17. They are capable of doing a greater range of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other Sewing Machine, as is proved by the result of our challenge for a trial, which has never been accepted.

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO., 348 Pennsylvania avenue, Janney's Store. nov 26

G. W. DUTTON,

BUTCHER AND VICTUALLER,

F street, (north side), near Eleventh.

THE subscriber has opened a regular Family Market on F street, near Eleventh street, where he is prepared to furnish Meats of all kinds, Vegetables, Oysters, Butter, Eggs, and every description of Family Provisions, for family use, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

He still continues to carry on the Butchering business at his stands, No. 7 in the Centre Market, and No. 46 in the Northern Liberties Market, where he will always be found on market days, ready to supply his customers with choice Meats. nov 26 G. W. DUTTON.

HENNING'S ISLAND EMPORIUM,

Seventh street, near Maryland avenue, Island,

For the sale of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Particular attention is called to the BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT, in which I have had thirteen years experience, and in which I have great inducements are offered. Now on hand—

Ladies' Button, Congress, and Lace Heel Gaiters, from \$1.25 to \$3. Ladies' Morocco and Goat Heel Boots from \$1 up.

Ladies' No Heel Boots from 75 cents to \$1.25. Misses' Boots from 50 cents up. A large variety of Misses' and Children's Shag-bais.

Boys' Boots from \$1.25 to \$2.50. Youth's Boots from \$1 to \$2. Men's Boots from \$1.50 to \$6. Men's Gaiters from \$1.25 to \$4. Men's Water Pr. of Boots from \$2.50 up.

India Rubber Goods

Is very large, consisting of Men's Hip and Knee Boots, Sandals, and Overs. Ladies' Boots, Buckins, Slippers, and Sandals. Misses' and Boys' Gums.

Having purchased my Gums directly from the manufacturers, I am prepared to sell them from ten to twelve and a-half per cent less than the usual prices for cash, there having been a heavy rise this season.

On hand, left over from last year, a few pairs of Men's Gums at \$1, and Ladies' small sizes at 50 cents.

Hats and Caps.

Wishing to reduce my stock of Hats and Caps, I will offer great inducements in these articles. I have on hand a good assortment of Black and Colored, High and Low Crown, Soft and Stiff, Fine and Common, Fashionable Hats. Fashionable Silk and Cassimere Hats. Children's Fancy Dress Caps, some neat styles, and very cheap.

Gen's and Boys' Glazed, Dress, and Warm Caps. Hats for Middle-aged Gentlemen.

Gen's Ready-Made Clothing.

Business Suits, Dress Suits, and Working Suits. Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union Pants. Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union Vests.

Pants from \$1.25 to \$7. Vests from \$1 to \$7 Business Coats from \$2.50 to \$12. Over Coats from \$3 to \$30. Black Cloth Dress Coats from \$4 to \$18.

A large stock of fine silk, satin, and velvet Vests of very neat styles. Bargains may be expected for cash.

Furnishing Goods.

Gen's Linen, Paper, Garrotte, Turnover, and Standing Collars. Ten Paper Co. lars for 25 cents. Linen Collars from \$1.50 per dozen up. Neck-Ties, Neck-Handkerchiefs, and Stocks. Undershirts, of Merino, Cotton, Canton Flannel, Red Flannel, &c.

Drawers to match. Merino, Wool, and Cotton Hosiery. Shirts