

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTITUTIONAL SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PERS, JUDGMENT BONDS, ETC. ETC.

New Advertisements.

- New Era, by T. P. Lova. Bricker has received his New Goods. Notice to Tax Collectors, by F. H. Lane. New Super Imperial Sheet Maps, by C. Dealver.

"A Weakness in the Knees."

The last Locomotive Gazette raises the names of the nominees of the 16th of March Convention—and says:

"We accept the candidates, but repudiate every other act of the Convention. We put up the names of the nominees, because we know that John Row and Richard L. Wright are strongly condemned by the disorganizing portion of the proceedings of the 16th of March Convention, as we do our 'selves.'"

These assertions are simply ridiculous. The candidates and every other act of the Convention are one and inseparable. Rowe and Wright, in accepting the nominations, accepted every other act of the Convention, and placed themselves as fair and square upon the Platform of the Convention, as James Buchanan placed himself upon the platform of Convention that put him in nomination for the office he now holds.

If Rowe and Wright strongly condemn the disorganizing portion of the proceedings of the Convention of the 16th March, why do they not ask to be heard in the press of the Democratic party? The truth is, if they dared to express themselves as is asserted by the Gazette, the Buchanan faction would strike them down with the same bitterness as they are now attempting to strike down every independent Democrat in the State.

Retrenchment Demanded.

The following resolution was adopted by a large Democratic Convention in Greene county, Tennessee. It is certainly significant, as coming from the Southern Democracy:

Resolved, That the expenses of the Federal Government, under improvident legislation, have grown beyond the just demands of a plain, simple, and republican administration, and that reform in the legislation of Congress, and retrenchment in every department of the Government is imperatively demanded by the best interest of the people.

The object of this resolution is plain and palpable—it was intended as a rebuke to the Buchanan Administration. We must confess, coming as it does, from a section, for the peculiar ideas and interests of whose people James Buchanan has sacrificed his manhood and his honor, that it is rather a hard blow.

EARNING THEIR WAGES—The editors of the papers in the employ of the Buchanan faction. Show us a paper justifying the treachery and proscription of Buchanan, Bigler, Black & Co., and we will in every instance show you a paper bought up by Government patronage.

"The difference in the Democracy of the two men, (Mitchel of the Somerset Democrat, and Lewis of the Globe), is somewhat striking."—Hollidaysburg Standard.

Somewhat striking, that's so—and we may be permitted to hint the "difference"—one lives in Huntingdon, and the other is a near neighbor of Judge Black. Do you understand?

The City of Reading was visited by a violent hail-storm on Friday evening last. Nearly all the windows in the Fourth street Methodist Church looking north, were broken, and many windows in private dwellings suffered in a similar manner.

The American State Convention held at Harrisburg last week, was a slim affair. Some seventeen delegates met, and adjourned without transacting any important business.

What's the Difference?

The Republicans contend that Congress has the power to exclude slavery from the Territories in opposition to the wishes of the people.

The Buchanan party hold that Congress has the right, or the Executive has, under the Dred Scott decision, to protect it there against the wishes of the people.

The popular sovereignty Democracy, repudiating both ideas, take the ground that "the people of the Territories, like those of the States," have the right to determine for themselves, whether they will have slavery or not.

So far as Congressional intervention is concerned, there is no disagreement between the Buchanan Federalists and the Black Republicans—and the doctrine of either party, if carried out, could result only in continued and increasing agitation for a time, and finally in civil war and disunion.

The popular sovereignty doctrine allays all agitation, deals justly between the contending sections, and restores peace to the country.

Those who reject it seem to us nothing less than traitors, and little less than madmen. On this subject, the Democratic Advocate, published at Lewistown Falls, in the State of Maine, has the following true and sensible remarks: "The Democratic party has, at divers times, committed itself, without reservation, to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It did so, together with the Whig party, in 1852, when it adopted the Baltimore platform, and pronounced in favor of STRICT NON-INTERVENTION WITH REGARD TO SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES. It did so in 1854, when it passed the Kansas Nebraska bill, with the express understanding, as the record shows, that it was the intention of the bill NEITHER TO LEGISLATE SLAVERY INTO ANY STATE OR TERRITORY, NOR TO EXCLUDE IT THEREFROM. It did so in 1856, when it adopted the Cincinnati platform, reaffirming the Kansas-Nebraska bill. And Democratic leaders everywhere, South as well as North, declared, in 1854 and 1856, that, even if Congress had the power to protect slavery in the Territories, as some of them think it had, yet it would be a MORAL WRONG thus to force the institution upon a people opposed to it.

"Let the people rule; that is the doctrine. Away with Congressional despotism. The popular sovereignty party is the right party; for that is neither pro-slavery nor anti-slavery, but stands between the two extremes, and concedes to every community the power to regulate its local affairs in its own way."

Every Buchanan faction paper, from the Pennsylvania down to the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, denies that Rowe and Wright condemn the disorganizing portion of the proceedings of the Convention that put them in nomination. The editors of the Locomotive Gazette should strengthen their knees and face the music with any evidence they may have in their possession.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

IOWA CITY, May 25, 1859. EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—Supposing that a number of your readers, as well as yourself, would like to hear from this region, and know particularly how myself and family have fared, since leaving Huntingdon, I send you this letter, intending to write occasionally, when I have anything of interest to send.

We had a very pleasant ride, agreeable weather, and reached this place last Saturday, about noon, without the least accident, or anything to discommode us—thanks to a kind providence. The prairie country through which we traveled for more than three hundred miles, is very fine, especially that part of it between Davenport and this city. No one who has not seen it, can realize the beauty of the deep green verdure, or the various brilliancy of the flowers that cover the plains. Perhaps the region that, on the whole, attracted me most, is that lying between Rock River and the Mississippi. It has rich rolling land, well watered, and set with valuable timber. I cannot, of course, in a short and rambling letter, give you a full account of the many interesting things I have seen since leaving your town. I must content myself for the present, by referring to that marvel of all places I have ever seen—Chicago, and close my note by giving some account of a wonderful providence that startled the people here, day before yesterday.

I have said Chicago was a marvel of a place. So it is—the most wonderful affair I have ever seen—a city of over one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, on a spot where fifteen years ago, you may say, there was nothing, or at most, an inconceivable town.—Some one says Chicago is only one vast railway station. And this exactly describes the place as to its business, and the people, as to their motions and spirit.

The City, as you know, is on a prairie.—But if you were set down in it, and commenced your walk, your gait would be like that of a sailor on deck in a storm—at least, this would be the case in a number of the principal streets. They are grading them, so as to raise the level of the city. And with the necessary excavations, filling in, and the screwing up of whole blocks of buildings, and the trundling of houses through the streets, (I saw them roll along a dwelling nearly as large as the one you are now living in,) the pedestrian is puzzled to know how to regulate his motions. He must get out of the way of this big thing and the other big thing—now he must go down two steps, and then up five—now he must walk over a gangway, three or four feet above the level of the street, and then he must descend and walk a rod or two, or many feet below it. Now he walks up a little inclined plane, and then down with a jerk on the opposite side of the curb, so that it has been remarked that a Chicagoan's walk looks peculiar when he is abroad.

The finest things I saw in the place, were a block of buildings (private residences) fronting on the lake, said to exceed anything in New York or Philadelphia, and the Court House, with the view from the dome. This latter, taking it in the city with forty or more miles of the lake across, is indeed superb. I think it the most interesting view of the kind I ever had. To say nothing of anything else that may be worthy of note in a trip of

more than eight hundred miles west, it is worth while to go that distance to see Chicago alone. With regard to Iowa City, I must reserve a description of it for another letter, and refer, in the conclusion of this, to the event to which I alluded above. As I was going to tea, day before yesterday, a gentleman pointed out a singular looking funnel shaped cloud in the west, that was going round with fearful gyrations, and travelling rapidly in a south-eastern direction. It crossed the river a few miles above town, proving to be a terrible tornado. When it struck the water, the sound was like that of canonading. Three miles from town it demolished a brick house so completely as to leave nothing but the lower floor. Seven miles out it struck one of the largest barns in the country, and tore it instantly to shreds. The house adjoining was also torn into fragments—literally so—scattered in splinters that they were stuck in the ground like porcupine quills, in all directions. You may judge of the violence of the storm from the following facts: A stick of timber belonging to a barn, six inches square, and fourteen or fifteen feet long, was carried half a mile. Wagon tires were straightened out and forced into the ground like fishing spears. The spokes of the wheels were twisted off like straws. A pond of water covering half an acre, and two feet deep, was cleaned entirely out. A common boiler, of a cook stove, of tin, was twisted up to the dimensions of a hat. I was told last evening, that one man was blown at least half a mile. Seven persons were killed, and others not expected to live. The destruction of life would have been immense, if the tornado had swept over the city, instead of the country, which you know is not densely populated. Persons who visited the scene of disaster, describe it as fearful indeed. One poor fellow was found sitting on a log with a wagon spoke driven through his breast. The event has cast a gloom over the city, especially, as one of the most respectable citizens is involved in it. He was killed in his barn, and his son so injured, he cannot live. This Providence has greatly solemnized my own mind, and made me feel more, not only the importance of being personally prepared for death, but of commencing and carrying on my ministry among this people, with diligence and earnestness. I will probably write you, shortly, again.

Yours truly,

O. O. McCLEAN.

Letter from Nebraska Territory.

COLUMBUS, May 19th, 1859.

DEAR GLOBE:—I have delayed writing for some time, on account of the unsettled state of the news from the mines, and at present, find myself as incapable of giving you any reliable information, as three weeks ago. About the first of this month, news of a favorable character, had become decidedly scarce, though nothing of a discouraging nature, had as yet reached us; thus, things remained several days, while thousands of eager miners were wending their way westward, some on foot, with nothing but a few day's provisions on their backs, some with wagons, and some with hand-carts.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., we received the first unfavorable news; two days afterward, both the routes, North and South of the Platte, were lined with returning miners, and up to the present date, I think it would be a fair estimate to say that three thousand wagons have returned from the Plains during the last two weeks.

It is not my desire to write a sensation letter, but the news that we receive, if correct, are certainly appalling. It is said that hundreds of miners at Cherry Creek are almost destitute of clothing, and their only means of supporting life, is begging from their more fortunate neighbors.

Some of the letter-writers have fled to the mountains, while others have left for parts unknown, to escape the fury of the disappointed gold hunters, many of whom are willing to work for one meal per day.

Flour is selling here, and at Fort Kearney, for two dollars per hundred; heretofore, it has never been less than nine dollars per hundred; everything else in the provision line, goes at the same reduced rates, while picks, shovels, rockers, &c., are a drug in the market.

Among the bad reports, we occasionally get news more encouraging; four men arrived here last Friday evening by stage, for Fort Kearney; they bring good news from the mines, having come through from Cherry Creek to the Fort in nine days; they say that the whole emigration was turned by one man, who was driven away from the mines for horse stealing. He met a party of emigrants about two hundred miles west of Kearney, who were a good deal discouraged by bad roads, and disagreeable weather; he told them a poor story, and succeeded in turning them, as they returned, they met others who also got frightened, and so it went on, until a general stampede occurred. The excitement appears to be subsiding; but from what I saw and heard yesterday, it is hard to tell what may happen, as Nebraskians, in general, are to be the victims of these disappointed worshippers of Mammon. I have no doubt, that it is well that this has so happened.—At the rate the emigration was pouring into Western Nebraska, in three months hence, there would have been, at the least calculation, ninety or one hundred thousand persons thrown together in the mining regions; this is populating a country too fast, even allowing that all should be good citizens.

Whether the mines will ultimately prove a failure, time alone will tell; but for my part, I can't believe it until I have it from persons more reliable than straggling footmen and horse thieves.

It is but fair to say, that among all this ranting, crest-fallen crew, I have not yet seen one, who will say that he has been at the mines. These people have, no doubt, suffered a great loss by buying their outfit at high prices, and selling them again at a great sacrifice; but for all they know, they have been frightened at a shadow.

I will write you again, as soon as something reliable can be obtained.

The Virginia Election.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

A special despatch received at the American office from the office of the Richmond Whig, says that the returns from 112 counties give Letcher a majority of 414. The remaining thirty-six counties gave Gov. Wise a majority of 1,200. In these there are considerable gains for Mr. Goggin, the Opposition candidate.

Kanawa eight hundred, and Mason one hundred and fifty for Goggin. Putnam—reported small majority for Goggin. Harrison official—three to twelve for Letcher.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.

The Richmond Enquirer, considers that Letcher has been elected by a small majority, not over 5000, and the best informed parties estimate the majority at between 2000 and 4000

Discouraging News from Pike's Peak.

The Omaha, Nebraska, correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 12th inst., says:—

The latest news from the gold fields of Kansas and Nebraska is of the most discouraging and depressing character. Mr. James Bradley, of Racine, Wisconsin, came in here to-day, direct from the mines. He went out in January last, as the pioneer from Wisconsin, and the company were to meet him at Omaha, and if his report should be favorable, they would go forward; if not, return.

To-day, Mr. Bradley arrived, having left Auraria on the 17th of April, and reports the gold mines as being a humbug, and that there is not even the "color of gold there," to use his own expression; that the whole thing has been gotten up by town speculators and land sharks, and that it is a gross swindle upon the people. The Wisconsin Company implicitly believe his statement, and are trading off their outfitting goods for buffalo robes, preparatory to returning home.

A great many persons, meeting Mr. Bradley on the road, have concluded to turn back, and give up the idea of going to Pike's Peak. The emigrants held a meeting at Elm Creek the day before yesterday, and some three hundred were in attendance. Inflammatory speeches were made, and a disposition was evinced to wreak vengeance on the Missouri river towns.

Much excitement exists here among the large number of emigrants in town, and all are in doubt about what to do—whether to push on or return. I have investigated, as well as I could, the real cause of this "panic," and the foundation of the various startling rumors that are flying from mouth to mouth, such as that mob violence had commenced at Auraria and in the mines; that the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican in Cherry Creek had been hung for writing gold letters; that others had been hung or shot for similar offences; and I find the stories all originated with the same man. That he believes there is no gold at Cherry Creek, and honestly imagines the whole thing to be a swindle, I have no doubt.

His report will deter many from going out at present; but still the tide will move on until other and more satisfactory information is received. We cannot believe, in fact, we know the mines are not a humbug, and we know there is gold there, and think in paying quantities. We all have friends and relations there, and a large number of our own citizens have gone there in proportion to our population than from any other point. Still I have wondered at this gold excitement—wondered to see the thousands toiling onward to the Rocky Mountains, with horses, with mules, with oxen, on horse-back, on foot, drawing handcarts; old men whose sands of life have nearly run out, young boys, old ladies and young ladies, all rushing forward to the unknown region, risking life and health, deserting comfortable homes and friendly faces, upon the, as yet, too uncertain intelligence that gold exists out there in paying quantities.

Suppose gold does exist there, which is undoubtedly the case, does that warrant all this excitement? No, the real cause of it is the restlessness of the universal Yankee nation, aided by the hard times and the spirit of adventure that prevades our people. There is novelty in such a trip across the prairie, up the beautiful Platte valley and among the Rocky Mountains; gold is only an inducement and excuse for the trip. All would be pleased to make their fortunes; but in case they should not, they would, with a light step and buoyant heart, march on to take possession of Sonora. We must wait to know the development of these matters, and in my opinion, gold or no gold at Pike's Peak, Sonora will soon be ours.

Hon. Samuel W. Black, Governor of this Territory, arrived at the capital last week, and was warmly welcomed by the citizens of Omaha. The evening of his arrival bonfires blazed upon Capitol Hill, and a large crowd of citizens, accompanied by the Omaha brass band, serenaded him at the Herndon House. On Wednesday evening a reception ball was given, which was a grand affair, even though it took place thus far west, and it would have done credit to a much older city. Governor Black has a place in the affections of our people which no other man in the Territory enjoys.

The European War.

Opinions of the Military Correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette.—On the Movements, Comparative Efficiency of the Hostile Armies in Sardinia, and the Probable Result of the First Encounter.

The next event of any importance will be a great battle fought in the plains, with little success for the Austrians. The latter cannot count upon any numerical superiority, even if they keep together all the force at their disposal. The French will have the advantage of greater military experience, of moral strength, and of a self-confidence surpassing all bounds. With the Sardinians the contrary is the case. They have no reliance upon themselves, they really fear the Austrian arms.

The French will not be much affected by a little loss, or even a defeat. All this must be reverted with regard to the Piedmontese. The army which they have now is all they possess. A defeat with them tells directly—cannot be hidden, and the political consequence are almost destructive to the Italian cause. The confidence in Piedmont at least, will be shaken its foundation.

The existing circumstances lead us to believe that, inasmuch as the French and Piedmontese are not strong enough to attack the Austrians, who in their turn are not in a position to assault them, a more decisive event is not aimed at by either party, and both will look for larger reinforcements. This, however, cannot, of course, last long, and will come to a termination on the arrival of the Emperor, Louis Napoleon.

The Austrians are in possession of the country, and Napoleon's primary object can only be to expel them. Nothing compelling the Austrians to take the initiative, and the defensive being the stronger mode of fighting, the better chance for success, speaking in a general sense, is to await the assault in defensive position. Combined operations in detail by the allied armies, would be disadvantageous to their common cause, they will consequently be made to fight separately.—It is most likely that the French will attack first, and that the Sardinians will be kept back. The Austrians, in consideration of the quality of their troops, have evidently an additional motive to keep on the defensive.

As assailed by the French, this being the less difficult part of the fight. They will on the other hand, seize every opportunity to attack, if opposed to the Sardinians alone.

Governor Packer.

Governor Packer's position on non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, so fearlessly taken and so ably maintained, while it meets the frank approval of the people of Pennsylvania, has drawn upon him the whole vituperative power of the Federal Administration and its hireling presses. Despite the denunciations and threats of Federal minions—nay, even against the personal entreaties of Mr. Buchanan, he has remained firm and held fast to the faith of the Cincinnati platform. This sturdy honesty was too much for the sensitive stomachs of the Southern dictators to the President. It was determined, therefore, that the Democratic Governor of the native State of the President, must, if possible, be sacrificed to the insatiable Melch of Southern sectionalism.

The shallow pretense, that the course of the Governor, in reference to the sale of part of the State improvements, bought by the Sunbury and Erie Company, was not consistent with the true interests of the State, is a miserable sham, which was not thought of until his destruction was fore-ordained at Washington. This is evident from the fact that in every County Convention held in the State for the election of Delegates to the general Convention of March 16, and in which any resolutions were passed, there was also a resolution passed, endorsing and complimenting Gov. Packer's Democratic Administration. The Federal office-holders and their friends, sang dumb at the primary meetings of the party, or cried for "conciliation," and in the County Conventions the same plea was reiterated and emphasized by complimentary resolutions to our patriotic State Executive. It was not until the Convention met at Harrisburg that word or action indicated any intention to smother the expression of popular confidence in Gov. Packer or his Administration.

Then and there met an assemblage of individuals such as had never before attempted to represent the true Democracy of a Sovereign State. By means of intrigue, threats, denunciation, bullying—and in not a few instances, by means of bribery, over forty regularly elected delegates were driven, or induced to resign, and their places were filled by those who were office-holders themselves, or whose friends or relations held office from the Federal Administration. And Joe Baker, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was there—and Hiram B. Swarr, Postmaster at Lancaster, was there, to deliver the degree of their master at Washington, that "the passage of a resolution complimenting Gov. Packer's Administration, would be an insult to the old man at Washington, and would be so remembered by him."

In a Convention thus packed and ruled by the minions of Presidential power, as a matter of course, the popular will was ignored and the popular voice was stifled.

But it was an unfortunate day for the political prospects of James Buchanan and his hirelings when they thus attempted to crush Wm. F. Packer. If they had not been blind as well as corrupt, the experience of the Illinois campaign against Judge Douglas might have warned them of the result of persecution in Pennsylvania. But the Southern lash was circling around the head of the President, and he did the bidding of his Southern taskmasters.

Governor Packer now holds a place in the hearts of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, where he can laugh to scorn the impotent efforts of his enemies. At best the terms of James Buchanan and his office-holders can curse the country but two years more, and then their broken pledges and festering corruptions will sink them into the merited graves of disgrace and dishonor. Had it been suspected or known at the primary elections that an attempt would be made to injure Gov. Packer in the Convention of the 16th of March, there would have been such an uprising of the people as would have terrified the conspirators from their base design. As it is, Gov. Packer can proudly and fearlessly ask for his Administration the approval and the sanction of the people—the real sovereigns in this land of freedom—and unlike the Despotism at Washington, he need not, and he does not dread their verdict.—Lancaster Inquirer.

MOST DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS.—The regular correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Denver City, on the 9th inst., recounts the most deplorable condition of affairs on the Plains.

Many of the emigrants are dying from starvation, while the others are subsisting on prickly pears and wild onions found along the road. The State agent reports picking up a man, named Blue, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. On recovering, he gave a most lamentable account of his adventures. He started in company with two of his brothers for the mines; one of them died on the road, and the remaining two were so far bordering on a state of starvation that they eat his body.

Another died, and in turn was nearly devoured by the survivor. A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, nine in number, had all perished.

Many graves were seen along the route. Much property has been destroyed and abandoned on the road. The writer of the letter before referred to, says the number of departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals.

About five hundred of the returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the suffering and privations on the Plains.

MORMON HORRORS.—The last Overland Mail brought us the Salt Lake City Valley Tan of the 19th ult., which is mainly devoted to the evidence elicited before Judge Cradlebaugh, in his examinations into the crimes in his district. The murders found to have been committed by the Mormons are horrible. The Valley Tan says:

Cutting of throats is the present best mode of murder by the victims of ecclesiastical mercy (?) are invariably sacrificed, and is the penalty attached to the violation of the oaths in the first degree of the mysterious and terrible endowment ceremonies. The penalty attached to the violation of the oath in the second endowment degree is, to have the throat cut and the heart plucked out, with the most agonizing details. In the third or last degree, in addition to the above, the most horrible mutilation of the body, the ripping across of the naval, and the tearing out of the bowels in the most disgusting manner, are the prescribed penalties of a violation of the terrible secrets of Mormonism.

The official Piedmontese Gazette publishes announcement laying an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

PIKESPEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS now being received and opened by FISHER & MURTRIE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it. It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Polli De Chevre, Robes A'Loz, Organzas, Jaconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berges, Craple Marces, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentins, Alpaccas, Do Bago, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, ruffled and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentienners' Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Under-shirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine collection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gaiters, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Flies, Sewing Silk, Extension Shirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Hosiery, Cravat Bands, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tulle, and many other articles which comprise the line of FINE and FANCY GOODS.

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