Miscellaneous.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

How They Look at It in Ohio.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says the Democracy of the country have again grappled with the combined forces of the common enemy, and have failed to accomplish all that was desired. Having done well, and failed to secure complete success, Democrats have no excuses to offer and no time to express unavailing regrets. The Republicans, as they still call themselves, owe their success to unconstitutional enactments and flagrant frauds; and, in their maudlin exultations, are plagued with a consciousness of the indelible disgrace which they have so unceremoniously brought upon themselves by the inexcusable means and methods adopted by their leaders to secure another four years' lease of power, and another opportunity to plunge their arms, up to their shoulders, into the already nearly exhausted resources of the nation. Such a triumph, at the cost of what little remained of the former respectability of that organization, will, like the apples of Sodom, turn to ashes and bitterness on the lips of those who have aided to secure it; while the Democrats, having contended manfully and honorably for the deliverance of our country from the evils of misrule, extravagance, and usurpation, can, with a laudable pride, and with no less self-respect, complacently contemplate the existing state of affairs and the duties and responsibilities of the present and immediate future. Our regrets are greatly modified by a realization of the fact, that as we have, in the midst of great discouragements, left no duty unperformed, so in the future we will assuredly win a triumph which shall be hailed as the harbinger of better and happier days. Nor can we forget that we have already gained much. The great State of New York, nearly equal in wealth and population to the whole of New England, has been gloriously redeemed from the blighted curse of Radicalism—a great change has been wrought in the elements of which the next Congress is to be composed—a majority of the reconstructed States, have, despite the efforts of the revolutionists to render them subservient to their purposes, promptly declared themselves Democratic—and the election of Grant and Colfax is, even by the leading Republican presses, pronounced no victory of that party, and no justification of its ideas or policy. What, then, under all the circumstances of the case, is the duty of the Democracy of the country? It is, undeniably, the imperative duty of all Democrats, and of all conservative men, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to adhere to and perfect their already powerful organization, and thus prepare themselves for every contest and every emergency of the future. Let it be known and felt that we have not retreated an inch or lost a hair's breadth of ground, but, on the contrary, have gained many and great advantages. Let those who, as prompted by their fears or their hopes, counsel an abandonment of our time-honored name, or a softening down of our rugged principles, or a tame quiescence in the pernicious and baleful policies of our enemies, be unceremoniously drummed out of the Democratic camp, or marched to the rear of our serried hosts, and let the tried and trusted soldiers in the irrepressible conflict which has been successfully inaugurated be assigned to the posts of honor.

Democrats! having rested on your arms while the smoke of the late battle has been clearing away, arise in the strength of uncomparable manhood, and go forth to a conflict which shall be crowned with a triumph of imperishable honor.

A Menagerie on Fire.

Forepaugh's menagerie caught fire in Philadelphia on Saturday night and from the following account, there was a lively time among the animals.

The buildings of Mr. Forepaugh were completely wrecked. He estimates his loss at between $90,000 or $100,000. He had no insurance whatever upon his properties.—Two or three cages of small animals were destroyed; one of them contained several specimens of monkeys, the others were filled with foxes, raccoons and wolves. Besides no less than fifteen of his fancy wagons were destroyed, in addition to harness and other paraphernalia incident to a menagerie. Although, as mentioned, some of the animals were burned, fortunately the great majority of them were rescued. The beasts were contained in cages mounted on trestles. As soon as the flames were first discovered the animals were thought of, and citizens rushed in and rolled the cages out into the street. It was impossible to save the wagons.

The fire burned stubbornly for some two hours before the fireman could get it under control.

Of course the fire soon gathered a large crowd to the spot, and the highest excitement reigned—an excitement, too, very materially augmented by the escape of several of the animals from the cages during the hurried confusion of rescuing them from the rapidly approaching flames. Before the fire reached the building in which were most of the cages, the firemen and citizens had succeeded in getting them out and running them along the sidewalk and the street, while this work was in progress, a tigress was seen making her way out of the burning. She had escaped from the cage in which she was confined, and, bristling with fright, rushed towards the street—rapidly, to be sure—but yet with much uncertainty.

As soon as she was observed a shout arose "A tiger! a tiger!" and men, women and children, dismayed at the thought of encountering the formidable beast, ran pell mell in every direction, in search of places of safety. The women shrieked, the children cried and the men yelled. The very noise lent speed to flying legs, and some of the more aged, hurrying in flight, made far better time than they had done for years. The firemen, however, stood their ground, watching a chance to capture the escaped animal. Following after the tigress came a leopard, then a wolf. Things were getting warm, and one might easily have imagined himself—as the noise of the crackling timbers mingled in his ears, the lurid light of the flames burst upon his eyes, and the unshackled beasts passed near him—upon a Western prairie while it blazed in fire.

The people who had been gazing from doors and windows upon the scene of conflagration hastily retreated, and shutters were closed in a trice. Clouds of petticoats dodged around the corners, and many were trampled under foot in the demoralized skedaddle. The fortunate presence of Mr. Forepaugh and some of his assistants at the breaking out of the fire, together with the manly conduct of the firemen, prevented, however, any serious consequences resulting from the escape of the beasts.

In one instance, where a lion was loose from one of the cages, and a tiger was endeavoring to make his exit, two men stood by the opening with clubs and beat back the animal until one of Mr. Forepaugh's employees reached the scene and replaced the iron bar. A lion succeeded in getting free, but as the huge brute was about to pass down the street some of the firemen seized a large packing box, and throwing it over the dangerous customer, held him prisoner until after the fire was extinguished.

The animals themselves were evidently frightened, and only sought after their escape, places where they could hide.

Some of the employees of Mr. Forepaugh started in pursuit of the fugitive animals. The tigress was found in the cellar of a building about two squares distant from the fire, where she had taken refuge; she was easily captured. The leopard ran up Jefferson street to Twenty-first, when, perceiving the open door of a dwelling, in he ran, passing, on his way to the parlor, one or two ladies. They at first supposed the brute a large dog, but after they discovered its true character precipitately left the place. Mr. Forepaugh's assistants some time afterwards were informed of his whereabouts and captured him.

Eric.

We fear that those of our readers who are not familiar with Wall street operations, have to completely comprehend the peculiarly smart trick described in our money market on Tuesday morning last, by which some millions of dollars have just been transferred from one set of stock gamblers to another. To explain it a little we would say that for some weeks past the Directors of the Erie Railway Comp'y have been secretly issuing millions upon millions of dollars worth of new stock, and selling it for whatever price they could get. A number of other stock gamblers have been buying this stock, with a view to obtain the control of the company, and make their own men Directors in place of the present Board. As, however, the new issues kept coming on the market, the price of the shares kept sinking lower and lower, until on Friday last they touched $35 each. The buying party, in the meanwhile, many of them being Englishmen, had secretly purchased stock to England as fast as they could; but there friends there, when they found out that there was no limit to the quantity manufactured by the printing press, got alarmed, and telegraphed to their brokers here to sell at any price, shipping the stock back at the same time by steamer. The brokers on this side, thinking to turn an honest penny, and knowing that they would receive plenty of the stock in ten days, the period required by the steamer to cross the Atlantic, undertook to sell ahead, borrowing, in the meanwhile, to make their deliveries. But suddenly the speculators who had been selling the new stock, having plenty of money, turned about and bought up all the stock actually here; and as the steamer cannot arrive with the stock from England for a week to come, they have compelled the foolish brokers, who have made sales at 40 and thereabouts, to buy in at 55 and 60 to meet their contracts. The amount lost and won by individuals in this way within three days past is estimated at sums ranging from $150,000 to $500,000 each.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Message of the Governor of North Carolina.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, sent his message to the Legislature yesterday. He recommends the encouragement of immigration, the education of the masses by a thorough system of free schools, and an early attention to internal improvements. The debt of the State is a little over $19,000,000.

The mackeral fishery this year has entirely failed, and in consequence a large number of families in Gloucester, Mass., are reduced to want. On the other hand, the vessels engaged in catching cod have been very successful, and the fish commands good prices and finds ready sales.

Latest Phase of the Lopez-Washburne Business.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister at Buenos Ayres, has got his deserts, and his degradation is complete. Benitze, who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs for Lopez conducted the correspondence with Mr. Washburne, has himself been arrested as a traitor, and Senor Carminos is appointed to his office. This gentleman, acting upon the old maxim that a new broom sweeps clean, has given Mr. Washburne a taste of his quality in a long-winded and very "high and mighty" letter. He accuses him of complicity with the enemies of his Government and the "holy national cause," and hints that if Lopez visited the American Minister with the punishment he deserved, he also would be sent to prison in irons, and put to the rack. But he adds, with the most condescending magnanimity, "My government, ever solicitous to give unequivocal proofs of its high consideration and esteem for the great American Republic, limits itself to sending you your passports, and requesting you to leave the country." He then tells Mr. Washburne that a steamer will be at his disposal any hour he pleases, "after to-morrow," to convey him on board the gunboat Wasp. He adds as a sort of postscript, that he cannot give passports to Bliss and Masterman, but that "they must abide by the decrees of justice." Mr. Bliss writes to the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow from Asuncion, Sept. 7, a letter, in which he says he is arrested and found guilty on a charge of being sworn to assassinate Lopez, all the testimony being of course forged, although he is ignorant of what it is or who are his accusers.

That Mr. Washburn should pocket the insult of being sent about his business, and say nothing about it, is of a piece with the whole of his conduct in these disgraceful transactions. Nor are we surprised that he should degrade himself by accepting the offer of Lopez's steamer to convey him on board the Wasp, instead of getting there as he otherwise could, and then calling upon the fleet to avenge the outrage upon the National honor. But that, having had time to think upon the magnitude of the crime committed by Lopez in dragging from his side his "protection," as he called it—two such men as Bliss and Masterman, both of them American citizens, he should deliberately abandon them to the cruelties of a tyrant who never knew what justice or mercy was, exceeds all belief.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Baron James Rothschild.

Baron James Rothschild was the head of the French branch of the great European banking-house of the Rosthcilds, and the youngest and only surviving son of the founder of the house—Mayer Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

With the Baron James ceases the second generation of this great family of money-lenders, so often the prop of tumbling thrones, the ready succors of exhausted treasuries, has passed away. There were five sons, who were taken into the "House of Rothschild" by the founders as fast as they became of age. These were Anselm, Solomon, Nathan Mayer, Charles and James. Anselm was his father's partner and Successor at Frankfort; the second son, at first travelling partner, and was eventually established in Vienna; Nathan Mayer settled in London in 1798, and became the most prominent, as he was generally deemed the ablest financier of the family; Charles settled at Naples in 1821; and James after being a year with his brother in Vienna, established himself in Paris. Thus, when the father, Mayer Anselm, died, his sons had increased the influence of the house, and stood at the head of five immense establishments, united in a compact the personal ability and extensive the world had ever seen.

James was born in Frankfort on the 5th of May, 1792, and took up his residence in Paris in 1812. A few years later he was appointed Consul General for Austria in France. During the early portion of his life in the French Empire he was interested in railroad affairs to a great extent, and was noted for the boldness of his speculations. After the great famine of 1817 he was charged with having caused much of the suffering of that time by his transactions, and became very unpopular with the people, so that in 1848, when the revolution broke out a portion of his property, the castle of Suresnes, was sacked by the populace. He was married, late in life, to his niece, the daughter of his brother Solomon. He founded several Jewish charitable institutions during his life, and gave large sums of money at various times to other like institutions. In Paris he was known, on account of his frequent dealings with crowned heads, as "Le preteur des rois." "The kings' money leader."

His title of Baron was received from Austria. The Austrain Emperor conferred on each of the brothers a patent of nobility with the title of Baron of the Empire, on account of the promptness and courtesy with which they responded to Metternich's application for a loan in 1813.

Successful Reconstruction.

If there be degrees in infamy the operation of reconstruction in Florida has pre-eminence. A majority for convention was procured by proven fraud. Pope ordered the body to meet by edict dated the day the council to have power to issue edicts; the convention had but three Floridians out of the forty-six delegates, and split forthwith into two factions; each framed a constitution. Mond first took one side and then the other, and finally fingered both; the latter he had never been elected, and by their aid, and by dint of threatening no sign, no pay, forced a sufficient number of signatures to one of his bogus documents; this thing was "ratified" by a minority of the registered voters; and now under it the State which started on the downward path of reconstruction with $6 in its treasury has an orgaization costing $700,000 per annum, over which the carpet-bag factions snarl like wolves.

The latest is that the bogus Legislature impeaches the pretended Governor, and his impeached executive declares the legislature, *ex nomine*, no legislature even by carpet-bag law. "Gov. Reed," says the telegram, "claims that there were only eight [out of twenty-four Senators] present, consequently no extraordinary session convened, and that acts are of no force." Exactly. There was no session, not even a reconstructed session, and by consequence the flourish about Florida casting its three votes for Grant is bosh. Being no legislature, there was no vote, so off with that three.

Moreover, in Florida, a negro named Saunders, "Grand President of the Union League" in that State, is out as an independent Radical candidate against C. M. Hamilton, the present carpet-bag representative, who will be remembered as the fellow who moved a fresh impeachment of the President ere he was warm in his seat. Of this Saunders we find mention in an official document that he was kicked out of his pretended convention as not being eligible to citizenship in Florida; and it is manifest that when carpet-baggers pass such a judgment as that, the case must be very bad one indeed. However, he is out for Congress, and fresh bubbles we shall have, no doubt, in this great election case of Congo vs. Carpet-bagger.—*N. Y. World.*

Heavy Robbery on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Passenger Relieved of $6,000.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, Nov. 16.]

A heavy robbery is reported to have occurred on the "Fast Line" on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while *en route* west on Saturday night. At Indiana Station Mr. M. H. Shannon, a merchant of Brookville, Jefferson county, got aboard the train, having in his possession about $6,000 in greenbacks and bonds. The money was in Mr. Shannon's outside breast pocket, and the ends protruded from a passbook in which it was placed. After leaving the Junction Mr. S. examined his pocket, and finding the money all right, laid down in his seat and took a nap. How long he slept he was unable to tell, but when he awoke, he alleges, the lamps in the car were turned down very low, and every passenger appeared to be asleep. He afterwards ascertained that the train was following Greensburg, and felt his pocket and satisfying himself that his book was all right, again fixed himself for another nap. He would have asked the meaning of the lamps being turned down, but there seemed to be no one awake, and he wept to sleep. When the train arrived at the Union depot at 1:50 o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Shannon arose to go out, when he discovered that his pocket had been cut and the money taken out of the book. Several passengers had already slighted from the train, and it was therefore useless for him to make known the loss. He immediately called to recollection the condition of the lamps in the car when he awoke at Greensburg, and believes the money was stolen between the Junction and that point. He was thrown off his guard at Greensburg when he found the money in his pocket, never thinking for a moment that any one would have taken the money, without also taking the book. Mr. Shannon put up at the St. Clair Hotel, and yesterday morning called at the Mayor's office, made known his loss to the Mayor, and furnished a description of the lost money. There was a $1,000 five-twenty United States bond of the issue of 1865; two bills of $1,000 each; one $500 bill; $1,500 in one dollar bills, and the balance in fifty, twenty, and ten dollar bills United States greenbacks. He offers a reward of $1,000 or more for the recovery of the money and arrest of the thieves, or for the recovery of the money alone. Mr. Shannon says he frequently travels over the road, often carrying with him double that amount of money, and this is the first occasion of his meeting with ill luck.

Ben Butler's Position.

A special reporter of the New York *Herald* has recently had a conversation with Ben Butler, who has expectations of becoming the Radical leader of the next Congress. The late Presidential election, said the General, was a "thrown race," the leaders of the Democracy having intended it to go just as it did Grant winning the Presidency and Hoffman winning New York. The newspaper defection in New York and Washington was part of the scheme, the closeness of the race in Pennsylvania and Indiana determining the leaders to demoralize the party by the proposed change of front. The new administration will be radical upon the reconstruction points, but conservative upon financial matters. As to the Alabama claims, he thinks the people are willing to wait until the precedent can be used during some English war to square accounts by a like chance on British commerce.

It may interest the ladies to know that the prominent features of the winter fashions are high colors: Tartan dresses and tartan suits are very much worn, and these are very bright and pretty, either for the house or street. High dresses of scarlet, cashmere, delaine, of French merino, are very much worn by young ladies, with little pantered over-dresses of black silk.

The Elections in England—Liberal Triumph.

We are not yet in possession of full details of the results of the elections in England. It is now, however, no longer doubtful that the success of the liberals will be complete. In the new House of Commons they will have a sweeping majority and they will be united as one man. The *Times* claims a liberal majority of 120. The *Herald* Says that the result of the elections on Tuesday proves that the gains of the conservative party more than counterbalance their losses, and that the government is less in a minority than before. Among the defeated candidates is "Bull Run Russell" for Chelsea. Among the victorious is Lord Stanley, for King's Lynn. The rejection of John Stuart Mill, Anthony Trollope and John Arthur Roebuck may rob the coming Parliament of much of its philosophy, its imaginative powers and its highly spiced eloquence; but Parliament can survive the loss. When Parliament meets there will be no longer any doubt as to which of the two great parties shall rule England. Mr. Disraeli has appealed to the country. The country has responded, and the meaning of the response is not to be doubted. Mr. Glanstone's policy, and not Mr. Disraeli's is the approved policy of the country. It will now be seen what Mr. Disraeli will do. All the world knows that he is tenacious of place and power. If he resigns and thus bows to the will of the people as expressed at the polls, it will be well. In such a case he will retire with a certain amount of honor. If he does not resign the liberals have no choice but to raise the question of confidence and take the vote. That the vote will be against him and that he will then resign there can scarcely be a doubt It is a certainty that Mr. Gladstone will be called upon by her Majesty to take the seals of office and to form a Ministry. A recess will be the immediate result. It may take Mr. Gladstone a few days to get his Cabinet properly arranged. Parliament may meet, but it can do no real work before the Christmas holidays. It will thus be necessary for us to await till after the New Year—probably till late in January or early in February—before we can hear of the new Parliament being fairly at work. It will be a lively springtime in the House of Commons.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Only Apparently Brutal.

The Jacobins tell us that the negro "is only *apparently* brutal, when his *warmest emotions are brought into play in his love for the white woman.*"

How this operates, and what condition the Southern people are reduced to by letting loose this mild and moral Jacobin pet, will appear by the following among hundreds of similar cases occurring throughout the South. We copy from the Savannah *News:*

November 5d, a most horrible crime was committed near Swainsboro, Emanuel county, by Pierce Bolding (negro), upon the person of Miss Wiggins, fifteen years old. She was on her way to school, when the negro rushed from the roadside, knocked her senseless, and accomplished his purpose. She was found lying insensible by a passer-by, and carried home, and on recovering, related what had occurred. Officers and others overhauled him near Summerville, in the same county, from whence he was carried to jail, when he confessed having committed the deed. The same night a body of armed men proceeded to the jail, took him out, and hung him. Previous to his execution, he stated that he and several other negroes had formed a plan on that day to violate the persons of several young ladies, who attended school in the village; but the others overslept themselves, and he started out alone, and Miss W. was the first one he met.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF JOHN BRYAN, LATE OF Conoy twp, dec'd—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all person indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOHN C. BRYAN,
oct21-6tdw*42 Administrator.

ESTATE OF SUSAN A. HIESTAND, late of Manor township, Lancaster county, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, in Millersville, in said township.

JACOB GAMBLE, Executor.
oct 28 *6tw-43.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN ECHTER late, late of East Cocalico township, deceased. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

ELIAS WEITZEL,
HENRY KEIMES,
oct 28 6t w* 43 Executors.

ESTATE OF THOMAS BULLOCK, LATE of Coleraine twp, deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

WM. N. GALBRAITH, Executor,
nov 18 6tw 46 Kirkwood P. O., Lanc. co.

Miscellaneous.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!! Just received 2,000 bushels prime Oats from the West, at GEO. D. SPRECHER'S Seed and Agricultural Store, oct 5 3md3taw3mw1 E. King St., Lancaster.

ROOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED The undersigned has constantly on hand a full supply of Roofing Slate for sale at Reduced Prices. Also, an extra LIGHT ROOFING SLATE, intended for slating on Shingle roofs Employing the very best slaters all work is warranted to be executed in the best manner. Builders and others will find it to their interest to examine the samples at his Agricultural and Seed Warerooms, No. 26 East King street Lancaster, Pa., 2 doors west of the Court House.

We have also the Asbesto's Roofing for flat roofs, or where the slate cannot conveniently be used. It is far superior to Plastic or Gravel Roofing.

GEO. D. SPRECHER.
dec 12 1tdaw

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

TOWLE & CO'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE!

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Heavy Robbery on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Passenger Relieved of $6,000.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, Nov. 16.]

A heavy robbery is reported to have occurred on the "Fast Line" on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while *en route* west on Saturday night. At Indiana Station Mr. M. H. Shannon, a merchant of Brookville, Jefferson county, got aboard the train, having in his possession about $6,000 in greenbacks and bonds. The money was in Mr. Shannon's outside breast pocket, and the ends protruded from a passbook in which it was placed. After leaving the Junction Mr. S. examined his pocket, and finding the money all right, laid down in his seat and took a nap. How long he slept he was unable to tell, but when he awoke, he alleges, the lamps in the car were turned down very low, and every passenger appeared to be asleep. He afterwards ascertained that the train was following Greensburg, and felt his pocket and satisfying himself that his book was all right, again fixed himself for another nap. He would have asked the meaning of the lamps being turned down, but there seemed to be no one awake, and he wept to sleep. When the train arrived at the Union depot at 1:50 o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Shannon arose to go out, when he discovered that his pocket had been cut and the money taken out of the book. Several passengers had already slighted from the train, and it was therefore useless for him to make known the loss. He immediately called to recollection the condition of the lamps in the car when he awoke at Greensburg, and believes the money was stolen between the Junction and that point. He was thrown off his guard at Greensburg when he found the money in his pocket, never thinking for a moment that any one would have taken the money, without also taking the book. Mr. Shannon put up at the St. Clair Hotel, and yesterday morning called at the Mayor's office, made known his loss to the Mayor, and furnished a description of the lost money. There was a $1,000 five-twenty United States bond of the issue of 1865; two bills of $1,000 each; one $500 bill; $1,500 in one dollar bills, and the balance in fifty, twenty, and ten dollar bills United States greenbacks. He offers a reward of $1,000 or more for the recovery of the money and arrest of the thieves, or for the recovery of the money alone. Mr. Shannon says he frequently travels over the road, often carrying with him double that amount of money, and this is the first occasion of his meeting with ill luck.

Ben Butler's Position.

A special reporter of the New York *Herald* has recently had a conversation with Ben Butler, who has expectations of becoming the Radical leader of the next Congress. The late Presidential election, said the General, was a "thrown race," the leaders of the Democracy having intended it to go just as it did Grant winning the Presidency and Hoffman winning New York. The newspaper defection in New York and Washington was part of the scheme, the closeness of the race in Pennsylvania and Indiana determining the leaders to demoralize the party by the proposed change of front. The new administration will be radical upon the reconstruction points, but conservative upon financial matters. As to the Alabama claims, he thinks the people are willing to wait until the precedent can be used during some English war to square accounts by a like chance on British commerce.

It may interest the ladies to know that the prominent features of the winter fashions are high colors: Tartan dresses and tartan suits are very much worn, and these are very bright and pretty, either for the house or street. High dresses of scarlet, cashmere, delaine, of French merino, are very much worn by young ladies, with little pantered over-dresses of black silk.

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