FROM MEXICO.

The Arrest of Ex-Governor Vega—Forcible Attempt for his Release—The Present Condition of Affairs.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 12, 1868.—Ex-Governor Pilacio Vega, on a private visit here on his way to Guaymas was arrested on board his vessel yesterday afternoon by armed forces of the general government, under command of General Pulsido, and is now a prisoner in the Custom House. General Martinez, provisional Military Governor of this State, ordered Vega's release, saying that he (Daniloo) had no right to arrest private citizens. Although temporarily set free, Governor Vega is again a prisoner, and confined up to hour of writing. Pulsido, it is said, General Martinez has peremptorily ordered his release, which is to be complied with or refused this afternoon. In the latter case Vega's friends, numerous and influential, are determined to free him by force. Bloodshed is predicted to-night if Vega is molested or given his enemies.

Up to this evening it was thought that to-morrow morning Vega will be declared Governor of this State by universal assent of the people.

Well informed men say that the whole affair will end in the northwestern States of Mexico willing themselves free and independent, asking for United States protection.

The American mail-of-war Saginaw arrived here from the Gulf this afternoon. Her errand may be needed.

Nothing lately heard from Governor Rabi, constitutionally elected Governor of the State. He holds his own in mountains about Copala against Alvarado and Palacio.

The Conspiracy against Juarez.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

A further examination into the conspiracy against Juarez supplies few additional particulars of interest. The plot had been in process of ripening some twenty days when discovered, and planning for some been organized under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Estevez, of the ship of Lieutenant-Colonel Estevez, of the Seventh, a Spaniard, who is said to be in league with Santa Anna, and also with Don Miguel Negrete, a Spaniard, who is also implicated, besides the same applicant, was also implicated, besides the Spaniards, Tejides and Casil Sotomayor, whom we have before mentioned, and a Frenchman named Charles Duffoo. It was their intention to allow their schemes to open until Monday, the 17th of February, when Estevez would be officer of the day, and would be called upon to act. The latter was to withdraw from the city part of the troops and try to win over the others. But the Government had been warned of their danger, and had taken every precaution, and on Sunday night and early Monday morning proceeded to arrest all of the suspected persons, the Governor of the District acting with most commendable activity until he succeeded in securing the ringleaders and seizing their documents and plans of conspiracy. Thus far the events and plans of these important papers has not exact particulars. Of many strangers it has been made public, but they will soon be published in the official organ, and the full details of this immediately with the full details of this infamous plot. The criminals will be tried by a military commission. The report that Col. Garcia had been compromised in this affair proves to be untrue, for the Colonel is true to a Mexican to be capable of committing an act of this nature. The principal and only really male ringleader of the scheme was the Spaniard, Estevez, and it will bringe to our notice with greater certainty the fact that we have among us many strangers of bad character, who are continually buying themselves in the confidence of this Republic. They ought to meet with the severest punishment, and be held up as examples for others, and we trust that the military commission, in taking cognizance of the political attempt to assassinate our President and Ministry and rob the Treasury, will be able to satisfy the people as to the guilt of the parties, and the parties apprehended, and then make examples of them all.

HAYTI.

Rout of Soiaave—Outrages on the Wealthy Classes—The French Admiral to Seize the Customs in Certain Contingencies—Subsidy.

HAVANA, March 18, 1868.—We have dates from Jacmel to February 22. President Salnave and his army were supplied thirty miles from Cape Haytien and defeated. He was pursued by the armed peasantry in overwhelming force and sustained great loss. The second of the late Gen. Leon Monlas has also met with a slow death. Hayti is at Port-de-Paix, preparing for victories that have never been won, and giving deceptive reports. The French Admiral demanded payment of the naval bill in France for the last 3 years. In Hayton arrears to France for the last 3 years. In Hayton arrears to France for the last 3 years. In to instructions, to seize the Custom House and collect payment himself. Conscriptions are active, and there seems to be a special design against wealthy families. A certain Senor Carbalho, an independently wealthy gentleman, had to pay two hundred thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the service. It is supposed that he has been killed or kidnapped. The government officials are already looking after his property. Other wealthy persons have escaped in female attire or are hid in the foreign consulates. The Cacos rebels manifest no desire to disband. They disappear for awhile and then suddenly fall on the troops of the Salnave. All communication between Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince is cut off. The blacks hail Gen. Solomon, who is expected from England in April. The mulattoes are alarmed, considering the fate of the exiled delegations. Others proclaim in favor of Gen. Faubert. General Sarcelle is strongly looking on Faubert. General Sarcelle is strongly looking on Faubert for Jacmel. The Haytien Chambers have voted 2 dollars in favor of the secretary, thousand dollars in favor of the secretary, fine that is to connect Jacmel, Kingston and New Jeremie, and Cape Haytien, Jacmel and New York. Salnave limits the term of his Minister two years, and promises to abolish the death penalty for any political offence, also to allow no more French clergy. Very many of these latter have been induced to leave the country. The Haytien government offers the use of a steamer to any the international cable that is to touch that island. Haytien pretensions are coming a difficulty in the stock amounting to twelve per cent. The shares are $105.

JAMAICA.

American Steamer Condemned—Education of Negroes—Judicial and Other Official Changes—Quarantine Makes Vessels Scarce—Cable to Cuba.

HAVANA, March 16.—Advices from Kingston are to March 1. The American steamer Estrella has been condemned. The Government has appropriated £5,000 per annum for the education of the negroes. The term of Governor Grant's appointment, which was seven years, has been reduced. In the Judiciary, Mr. Kar will probably succeed Mr. Edwards, who retires from the Supreme bench. Quarantine is enforced against all vessels from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Croix, and Santa Cruz. Vessels are in demand in consequence. The Governorship of St. Kitts is expected to have been offered to Mr. Eyre. The present Governor of the island has been promoted to the Governorship of the Bahamas. Gov. Walker is having been relieved. Mr. Franklin, agent of the International Telegraph, has applied to the Legislature for authority to lend the cables that are to connect Cuba, Jamaica and Aspinwall, also, to put a land line across Jamaica.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—*Afternoon Session.*—The following passed:

The Senate bill exempting the State Agricultural Society from taxation.

The Senate bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Milk Company.

The Senate bill incorporating the Lansdale and Gwynedd Square turnpike.

The House bill supplement to the Attlebourough railroad.

The Senate bill extending the term of the Receiver of Taxes was considered.

Mr. McCandless moved to amend by also extending the term of the City Treasurer. Lost—Yeas 13, nays 16. The bill then defeated—Yeas 11, nays 17.

HOUSE.—*Afternoon Session.*—The Senate amendments to the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812 were considered. The Senate substituted a new bill providing that the pensions shall commence on and after the hundred dollars. That no person obtaining a pension under any special act shall be entitled to a pension under this act. That all persons entitled to pensions under the act of 1861 shall apply never under this act. And that their application shall be endorsed by one of the judges in their judicial district, and that their pensions under the act shall cease when the general government has provided for them. The Senate amendments were concurred in. The House bill authorizing boroughs to regulate the running of railway cars within their limits at a rate not below six miles per hour, passed.

The act directing the State Treasurer to pay in national bank notes to any bank or banks holding specie certificates the difference between the value of the gold and currency, with legal interest, less the taxes due by said banks to the State, was considered.

Mr. Ewing moved a proviso that the difference should not exceed forty per cent., being the medium rate of gold in 1862 and 1863, when the gold was borrowed by the State and the certificates issued therefor. Agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson moved to strike out the words "with legal interest." Agreed to. The bill was negatived on the second reading.

The Senate bill to establish the State Insurance Department was negatived in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution in relation to the Civil Code Commission, extending the time for the final report to the opening of the legislative session of 1871, and increasing their powers, was considered.

Mr. Thomas Mullen moved to amend by changing the time for their final report to the beginning of the session of 1870. Not agreed to, and the resolution passed.

The act to change the venue in several counties, authorizing the Courts of Quarter Sessions to change the venue in any case where application is made by one of the parties on affidavit that he or they cannot obtain a fair trial, was negatived in Committee of the Whole.

The act to prevent unnecessary commitments of any person to any retreat or asylum for the insane without judicial investigation of his alleged insanity was negatived.

The act relative to the attendance of witnesses in certain cases, and authorizing widows and children of testators in cases of contested wills, was negatived—Yeas 36, nays 52. Adjourned.

Evening Session.—The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Foy, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the South Methodist Episcopal church for a large tract supplied to the State.

By Mr. Thorn, relinquishing escheats, and limiting their charges to ten per cent., and requiring their payment into the State Treasury.

By Mr. Stokes, incorporating the United States Security Life Insurance and Trust Company.

By Mr. Clark, incorporating the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Bridge Company, between Philadelphia and Camden.

Mr. Daily, repealing so much of the first section of the act of December 1st, 1862, relative to landlords and tenants, as provides that no tenant shall not be approached to the warrant of possession.

Mr. Beans, incorporating the Philadelphia and Delaware river railroad. Also repealing the act of March 21, 1866, relative to the fees of the prothonotary of Bucks county.

Mr. McGlaughlin, incorporating the City Library Association.

Mr. Thorn reported the park bill favorably from the committee, and asked the unanimous consent of the House to take it up for the consideration, but Mr. McGlinnie objected on the ground that it would cost the city ten millions of dollars, and the bill, consequently, is postponed.

Mr. Herr, from the Judiciary Committee, reported certain evidence implicating E. S. Budd, a justice of the peace in Shawn, Mercer county, in bribery. The committee, however, recommend impeachment, but suggest a criminal prosecution as common law. Adjourned.

Mechanical Labor in the Navy Yards.

The bill introduced by General Banks to regulate mechanical labor in the several navy yards, and the compensation therefor, contains a list of officers for each of the navy yards, and provides that the master workman shall have immediate control of, and be responsible for, the employed under him of those who may be employed under their supervision. He shall select the workmen to be employed in their respective branches of labor under the approval of the commandant of the yard, and the approval of the commandant of the yard, and the nominations shall be made by the heads of bureaus of the Navy Department. They will be held accountable for the execution of the work under their charge and that efficient men are employed. When a reduction of force is ordered, or when for discharge those whose services can best be dispensed with, consideration is to be given to the government, and with due regard to the order of the government, and the regulations for the execution of Congress to encourage the employment of disabled and honorably soldiers, as proved March 3, 1865. Eight hours shall be a day's work for laborers, mechanics and mechanics employed or who may hereafter be employed by or in behalf of the government of the United States, and that all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Modern Spiritualism and Free Love—Where They Came From—Swedenborg and Brisbane the Founders.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Albert Brisbane imported Fourierism directly from Paris, where he studied under Fourier himself and his chief disciples. His publications, from 1840 and onward, exited wide and eager interest, and the thrill of enthusiasm for social change which Owen's schemes had produced in 1825 was repeated with increased power in the hearts of the Greeley sympathizers. The columns of the *Tribune* were opened to Brisbane, and a systematic exposition of the charms of scientific association was spread before enthusiastic multitudes. The year 1842 was the third there was a great uprising of the young and enterprising spirits of the country in favor of social revolution. Fourier's millennium seemed surely coming and—very near.—Associations were organized in all parts of the country. Their plans deviated more or less from strict Fourierism. Brisbane sought the great object of Fourierism and Owenism and all other notable social innovations, viz: the amalgamation of large households for small; which, in the long run, must result in the abolition of private families.

The fresh and brightest of the associations that rose in the Fourier excitement was that at Brook Farm, near Boston. Its leaders were men whose names are now high in literature and politics. Hedge, Ripley, Channing, Dwight and Hawthorne are specimens of the list! Most of them were from the Unitarian school, the representatives are at Boston and Cambridge. The movement really issued as much from transcendental Unitarianism as from Fourierism. It was religious, literary and artistic, as well as social. It had a paper of its own and undertook propagandism by missionaries and lectures. Its periodical—the *Harbinger*—was ably conducted and very charming to all enthusiasts for progress. Our public school, which has been redolent of Fourierism, was among the admirers of this periodical, and undoubtedly took its inspiration from its teaching. The Brook Farm Association, as the leader and speaker of the hundred others that rose with it, certainly contributed most largely to the effect of the general movement begun by Brisbane and Greeley. But the remarkable fact, for the sake of which I am calling special attention to it, is, that in its dilectic fancies it brought into the public mind not only a new socialism but a new religion, and that religion was Swedenborgianism.

But the spirit of such an active people as the Yankees could not receive an old and foreign philosophy like Swedenborg's without wresting upon it and shaping it to its own surroundings. The old affiatus must have a new medium. In 1843 the movement which commenced in Brook Farm had its issue. In 1847 the great American Swedenborg, A. J. Davis, appeared, and Professor Bush gave him the right hand of fellowship, and introduced him into his office as the medium and representative of the "illuminations" of the world, the *Harbinger* rejoiced over them both.

After 1847 Swedenborgianism proper subsided, and "modern spiritualism" took its place. But the character of the two systems, as well as the history of their relations to each other, proves them to be identical in essence. Spiritualism is Swedenborgianism Americanized. "A. J. Davis began as a medium of Swedenborg, received from him his commission and inspiration, and became an independent seer and revelator, only because, as a son, he congrew his father. The constituent philosophies which he and his followers are identical in their main ideas about intuition, love and wisdom, familiarity of the living with the dead, classification of ghostly spheres, astronomical theology, &c., &c. A. J. Davis is more flippant and superficial than Swedenborg, and less respectful toward the Bible and the past; and in these respects he suits his customers.

Modern Spiritualism, which I thus hold and prove to be Swedenborgianism "gone to seed," numbers its converts by millions. The *Spiritual Register* for 1860 estimated the number of actual spiritualists in America at 1,500,000; those who believed at least some of its doctrine, but do not openly espouse it, 4,000,000; public advocates, 1,000; mediums, public and private, 40,000; places of public meetings, 1,000; books and pamphlets, 200; periodicals, 30.

And these millions carry in their hearts and carry more or less in their lives the philosophies and moralities of Swedenborg. Especially are they busy with the doctrine of eternal dualism, making by affinity and the right of search. What will be the end?

The politicians are threatening the Mormons in the far-off wilderness, while mischiefs are dying here in their midst. It was struck with death in 1843. It was not killed by the sword of the Gentiles, but by the Gentiles, but by Swedenborg and the Spiritualists. On its tombstone might be written—Died by visitation of God.

In my correspondence with Bush I said that the object of Swedenborgianism was to carry the Bible and the worst things have good in them. My final opinion is, that it is the devil meant destruction to the world, God meant destruction to marriage, in preparation for the kingdom of heaven.

From our latest edition of Yesterday.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Napier of the English expedition now operating in Abyssinia for the relief of the English captives held by King Theodore, has reached within one day's march of the city to-day. It was reported at Ancoly Bay, on March 6th, that General Napier was about to make a sudden attack on the enemy's forces near Magdala, in the hope of being able to free the captives in the enemy's camp and confusion of the moment.

PARIS, March 19.—The new pamphlet seeking to establish the claims of the Napoleonic dynasty to popular origin has been prohibited. Napoleon's authorship of the work in question is authoritatively denied, and it is now said to have been written by M. Conti, Secretary of the Emperor's Cabinet.

The Manufacturers' Exemption Bill.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Manufacturers' Exemption bill was discussed at length in the Senate this afternoon, on the amendment offered by Mr. Morgan exempting refined sugars Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in opposing this, announced his belief that the pending amendment will fall below the estimates of the appropriations required by at least $40,000,000. Instead of $15,000,000, as estimated by the Chairman of the committee.

Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—The Democrats evinced some disposition to filibuster some time came to take a vote on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, but after calling the roll twice on the question of a quorum, the bill passed the House by a vote of 96 ayes to 37 nays.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then called up and is now under discussion.

From Washington.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Ex-Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, came up in the Senate today, but giving rise to debate, it went over without a vote at the close of the morning hour.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House this morning had under consideration the whisky bill, but nothing important was done. There is no change of the views of the committee, and no prospect that they will recommend a reduction of the tax.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Impeachment managers today examined several witnesses from Cleveland as to the correctness of the testimony in the Pendleton case.

Messrs. Stanberry, Curtis and Evarts were again in consultation with the President this morning in relation to the trial.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 19.—The proprietors of the Buffalo driving park decided to-day to hold a spring meeting commencing on the third week in June. The contest is to be open to all parties in this country and Canada. It is intended to hold a third great trotting fair in August next. The premiums will amount to upwards of $10,000 in eight classes. There will be one premium of $10,000, open to horses that have never beaten 2:30.

The Erie Railroad Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 19.—In the Supreme Court today Judge Barnard vacated the order staying the proceedings in the Erie Railroad case, obtained from the Judges clerk last evening, and appointed George A. Osgood receiver of the $8,000,000 of stock issued recently.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 19.—A party of Ute Indians, accompanied by Governor Hunt and Gen. Carson, arrived here last night, and to-day are visiting the State House, City Hall and other places of interest.

Drowning of Two Girls.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., March 19.—Two daughters of Capt. Sutton, lighthouse-keeper, at Crown Point, broke through the ice on Lake Champlain, yesterday, and were drowned.

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c

HORSE COVERS,
Buffalo, Fur and Carriage Robes,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. AT
KNEASS'S,
631 MARKET STREET,
Where the large Horse stands in the door. 1s1-17

PERSONAL.

ISABELLE MARIAMO, M.D., 22 NORTH TWELFTH street. Hours, 9 to 8. Advice Free. 1a28-3m

FUTLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
No. 20 N. WATER and 21 S. DELAWARE avenue

CROWN BRAND LAYER RAISINS, — WHOLESALE dealers and retailers will find this splendid fruit, handsomely put up for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 18 South Delaware avenue.

OLIVE FANCIES, CAPERS, &c.—OLIVES FANCIES of splendid flavor, Nonpareil and Imperial Capers, Gherkins and Cocktail Onions, for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 18 South Delaware avenue.

NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.—2 BALES NEW Crop Soft-shell Grenoble Walnuts landing, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 18 South Delaware avenue.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP.—100 BOXES GENUINE White Castile Soap, landing from brig Pennsylvania, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 18 South Delaware avenue.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS.—NEW CROP GRENOBLE Walnuts and Paper Shell Almonds, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 18 South Delaware avenue.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1868.

In pursuance of the assent recognition the following bill, entitled

ORDINANCE

To authorize a loan for the construction of Culverts, is hereby published in accordance with the Act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN DICKESON,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN for the construction of culverts.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, eight hundred thousand dollars for the construction of culverts, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on the first day of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable not sooner than the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in such form as the ordinance of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lender may require, but not for any fractional part of two hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Sec. 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one mill on the dollar, to the redemption of such certificates as issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income, and the sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are pledged for the payment of the principal and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Select Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, the bill entitled "An Ordinance" presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 20, 1868, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of the Select Council next succeeding the date from the first day of said publication, shall present to the Select Council one copy of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2:22-3tt

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
WHITE GOODS, &C.

The dissolution of our firm on the 1st of January, requiring for its settlement a heavy reduction of our Stock, we are now offering, at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

To Insure Speedy Sales,

OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

White Goods,
Linens,
Laces,
Embroideries,
And House-Furnishing Dry Goods.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to lay in their SPRING SUPPLIES in

WHITE GOODS, &C., NOW,

As they will be able to purchase them at about ANTI-WAR PRICES.

Extra inducements will be offered to those purchasing by the Piece.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.
GIRARD ROW.

fel

EDWIN HALL & CO., 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, have now open their new stock of WOOL DE-LAINES, Tucked and Ruffled Muslins; French Mulles and Soft Cambrics; Jaconet and Nainsook Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Linen Sheetings and Sheets; Linen Lawns, Embroideries and Laces; Table Diapers and Napkins; Damasks, Linen Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Linen Cambrics, &c., White Flannels in great variety. mh9s

NEW SPRING GOODS DAILY RECEIVED 1868. opened—New Cheney Silks; New Plaid Silks; New Poplins; New Poplin Robes; New Poplin Suits; New Brocke Shawls; New Silk Gloves. EDWIN HALL & CO.

mh9 28 South Second street.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.—MIXED CASSIMERES for Boys' wear, 75 cents; Black Cloth and Black Cassimere for men, $1.25; Mixed Cassimeres for men, $1.25; Black Cassimere, $1.50; Black Cloth, $2.00. Worth double. Also, a full line of Cassimeres. Merchant tailors and others will find it to their interest to call at

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South Second street.

LADIES CAN SAVE THE MONEY THEY WILL ALLOW at Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S "TEMPLE OF FASHION," 704 CHESTNUT STREET, for the LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Over 500 styles of Patterns, Corsets, Corset Jeans, wholesale and retail.

A liberal discount to Dressmakers.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in every variety.

Ladies' Dresses Made to Order, BEST FITTING AT astonishing low prices.

Silk Braiding and Stitched Fringe, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Buttons, Ornaments, Velvet Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Stripes, Plaids, Poplins, Alpacas, Delaines, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Linen Sheetings, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Linen Damasks, Linen Diapers, Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Linen Laces, Linen Edgings, Linen Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars, Cuffs, Bosoms, Linen Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Hoops, Balmorals, Crinolines, Bustles, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Threads, Cotton, Silk, Linen, Thimbles, Scissors, Shears, Patent Leather Belts, Ribbons, Sashes, Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, Gentlemen's Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders