Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1862.

We invite attention to the Confiscation Bill, which is now a law. We assure the rebels that its provisions will be interpreted rigidly and enforced strictly against all who aid and abet the rebellion in any manner.

A Choice Letter from Gen. Leonidas Polk.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal publishes a letter from General Bishop Leonidas Polk, from which we make the subjoined extracts. The letter is dated Columbus, Ky., Jan. 20, 1862.

* * * *

Well may you say that true hearts would join hands with England rather than ever again live with our bitterest, inhuman enemies. Yes, bless God, Old England shall have us, *she will* have us, and with twelve millions of "Amens," long before we will be again subject to *infidel Puritans*, rationalists, and ravishers of our wives and mothers, daughters and sisters. Free government in the Northern States never was understood, never was appreciated, existed only by a consent for a time. It ended the day armed vessels were fitted to kill innocent people unless they longer submit to the yoke, and burdened with $6,000,000 per annum, and be slandered in public halls by public speakers. The Puritan infidels succeeded for a time, *but went under afterward*. Truth, Catholic God, reversed their course—so will He again. The Puritan element is the enemy to God, is the enemy to Christ, the enemy to truth, to order, to *obedience*, and therefore to free, just, and equitable government. None so blind as he *who will not see*. Black Slavery *is nothing, and white slavery is nothing*; all sink in view of the present war. The cause is a thousand years old; meantime, look to your United States Government. *When* the South is safely anchored in an *English harbor* and a French port, where are you? You miserable sinner before God, may God have mercy on your soul. Amen.

LEONIDAS POLK.

There are several points in this letter to which we wish to invite the careful consideration of all American citizens. The first is—

That the Secessionists prefer the government of England to that of the United States. Rather than be loyal citizens again of the Republic with its institutions of grand simplicity, they would become vassals of Queen Victoria, pay tribute to a nobleman, pay taxes to an Established Church, and pay revenue to the tune of $10,000,000 annually, to make up the income of half a dozen silly little Princes and Princesses, who came into the world with a Divine right to rule over common people! The Bishop says that the secessionists not only prefer such a government as that, but prefer it with *twelve millions of amens*."

Second. The Bishop asserts that "free government was never understood in the North."

This is a bold assertion, considering that the Northern States shed the first blood in the battle of freedom; that New England soldiers fought for the freedom of every Southern State, and that their ADAMS, HANCOCK, JAY, FRANKLIN, MORRIS, OTIS, RUSH, LIVINGSTON, PUTNAM, SHERMAN, RUTLEDGE and WARREN were held in high estimation by the patriots of '76.

Why is it, Bishop, that free government is not understood by the Northern people? Is it because they support themselves by hard labor? Is it because they are trained to industry from their youth? Is it because their first lesson is to be independent? Is it because their territory is dotted with schools, colleges and churches? Ah, you mean to say that *no republic can exist without slavery*, and that in the language of Mr. STEPHENS, "*the chief corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy is African slavery.*" Yes, that is exactly what you mean. You pay a high compliment, truly, to your own race in saying that they are obliged to employ negro help to govern themselves. But, Bishop, it is a remarkable fact, and we mention it only because you insist on the proposition, that *free government cannot be understood or appreciated by free white men without the help of slaves*, by reminding you that the ablest and most brilliant of all your Southern statesmen were enemies of slavery, and deplored its existence as a grievous curse. *They* looked upon it as an evil, which, instead of being protected, extended and increased, must gradually be removed. Such were the views of WASHINGTON, MADISON, JEFFERSON and HENRY CLAY. Said the illustrious GEORGE MASON, the first United States Senator from Virginia:

"Slavery discourages arts and manufacturers. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. *They* (slaves) *prevent the immigration of white, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effects on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant.* They bring the judgment of Heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects. Providence punishes national sins by national calamities."

Bishop, do you not feel like saying with Vice-President STEPHENS, that the idea of the framers of our Constitution were "fundamentally wrong"? Don't you think also that the plan of the Almighty "was fundamentally wrong," in placing the white man on one quarter of the globe and the black man on another, instead of bringing them together where one could serve the other, and thus enable the superior race to establish free governments? Bishop, don't you think you are a Solomon?

THIRD. The Bishop says that "Black Slavery is nothing and WHITE SLAVERY IS NOTHING." What does it mean? Why it can't have but one plain, obvious and unavoidable construction. It means that the land holders of the Southern Confederacy *will enslave the white race of the South*, if they found it advantageous or necessary for the increase of their strength. These lords who own vast bodies of fertile land and the size of whose estates has been growing with frightful rapidity by the absorption of small farms of non-slaveholders, have already made black slavery the chief corner stone of their new Empire, and they would have little objection, we suppose, to making WHITE SLAVERY *another corner stone*. Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, has already called poor white people the "*mudsills of society*," and why not make a "corner stone" of these "mudsills?" The course of events in the Southern States has been fast tending to this for many years. In many districts of Kentucky, Virginia, and other slave States, where twenty years ago were many fine farms of one, two, and three hundred acres, the small proprietors have been gradually bought out and plantations of two thousand and four thousand acres have usurped their places. This landless white population in these communities are made dependents on the landholder by every possible means, and a petty tyranny is exercised over them which, if not speedily broken and cast off will inevitably terminate in a system of white slavery. But we have digressed and will discuss this matter at another time.

The Bishop finally threatens to anchor the South safely in "an English harbor and French port." Lovers of freedom in Tennessee, are these the harbors to which you are steering? Do you prefer the rule of Victoria or Napoleon to that of the Federal Government—*a government to which you have given Presidents for twelve terms or forty-eight years*, although you were a weak minority? Will you be led astray from the long travelled track of your fathers by the absurd ravings of this military parson, who wears his epaulettes in his head, and his prayer book on his shoulders?

What the Army Say.

The Syracuse (New York) *Journal* is permitted to publish the following extract of a private letter received by a friend in that city, from a Brigadier General in the army of the West:

"This war will never close until we handle them (the rebels) without gloves, subsist our armies on them, tax the rich ones and confiscate all rebel property. *There are no Union people in the South.* We are now protecting the fathers and mothers whose sons make up the Southern army. We pay our money to rebels, whose all is in the Southern cause, and every cent we pay helps fill the Southern Treasury. Is this right? The Army, to a man, think not."

And the loyal citizens to a man think not and say not. We have no doubt whatever, that most of the defeats we have suffered are attributable to the fact that our soldiers have been discouraged by the temporizing course of the Government. Good soldiers and officers, who entered the army for the purpose of fighting, have on entering the enemy's country, been placed at some obscure point to protect the property of traitors, and there pining in inglorious obscurity, have had their energy and zeal gradually wasted away. They have become indifferent, careless and demoralized, and have thus fallen an easy prey to a wily and vigilant foe. Soldiers, such as ours, will not fight unless they see something to fight for, and we have heard many a stalwart fellow, who had been sent by his kid-gloved officer, to stand guard over a rebel's orchard, or over the cornfield of some scoundrel who was off in the rebel army, curse the stupidity of the Government, and the day when he enlisted in so disgraceful a service. Our men don't like such degradation; they hate it, they abominate it. Just think of a stout young man leaving his family, and going off a thousand miles to engage in such pitiful work as this. Indeed as this General says, the presence of our armies among the Rebels, actually furnish them with a market and enables them to raise means to carry on the war. We are a kind, clever, obliging, accommodating, preposterous, silly, ridiculous sort of people. We are cruel to our friends and generous to our enemies.

Colonel W. B. STOKES has established his Headquarters in this place, and is anxious to get recruits for his cavalry regiment. We urge on all active persons who can do so to enlist immediately, the peace and safety of the State demands their services. We must have a large cavalry force to cut off the guerrillas, and none will be so serviceable as those who are raised here, and are acquainted with the country, and we hope to see recruits from all quarters enlisting under Colonel STOKES.

A THIEVES.—The Warren (Pa.) *Mail* gives an account of the sentencing of a woman named Anna J. Clements to the Penitentiary for two years, on a charge of larceny. During the remarks made by the Court, she frequently interrupted with insolent and abusive language. When the sentence was pronounced, she broke forth with a volley of imprecations, and let fly four or five stone, one after another, like lightning. The judges ducked their heads, and dodged, barely escaping a hit. Then she bounded like a wild cat for the Judge, and actually got partly behind the bench before she was seized and held, while she yelled and struggled with the strength of a strong man.

Learned Ignorance.

Already we have the bitter knowledge that radical plans, threats and actions have increased the unity and power of the rebellion, have given it fury and vigor, have prolonged the war, and cost us thousands of our brave men.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The editors of the Journal of Commerce, who can write admirable articles on subjects they do understand, write some very absurd ones on subjects they do no understand. The sentence we have just quoted from its columns is a fine instance of learned ignorance. It is the whim of a man, honest enough, no doubt, who, shut up in his room and ignorant of plain facts in the world without, lays down impossible theories, and draws from them preposterous conclusions. The rebellion, apart from its innate zeal and earnestness which is the real secret of its power, has gained strength not from the violent and vehement opposition of its adversaries, but from the timid, hesitating and vascillating policy which too many of them have pursued. Nothing is more natural than for a body of violent men to mistake the leniency and indulgence of their opponents for cowardice, and this belief will incite them to new outrages. It is not "radical plans, threats and actions," that have strengthened and advanced the rebellion, but the unwise substitution by Federal authorities of mild and persuasive measures towards prominent rebels, instead of the rigid exercise of military power. The Government declared war, and war means *force* and compulsion, but our officers unhappily forgot their true business, and have been endeavoring most unsuccessfully to win the rebels over by allowing them commercial privileges, by suffering them to trade, by protecting their slave property, by hiring hands from them, and purchasing provisions from them at big prices. Instead of destroying them, the exercise of their former privileges as citizens, we have treated them exactly as though they had forfeited no right. Worse than all, we have actually allowed *them to place themselves on an equal footing with loyal citizens, and claim the protection of the Constitution!* The consequences of a policy so weak and meaningless have necessarily been most disastrous. We speak of these things, not seated in an office five hundred or a thousand miles from the scene of action, but living in the region of the rebellion, a slaveholder ourselves, and from long acquaintance and association with rebels, claiming a knowledge of their feelings and disposition—a good deal more accurate than those editors who know nothing personally of the insurrectionists.—We have heard rebels assert frequently that the Federal Government was afraid to adopt severe measures; and that it confessed its weakness by its conduct.—*We have known* men who had served as Captains and Colonels in the rebel service, go to Federal camps to reclaim their fugitive slaves, obtain their negroes, and, on returning home, denounce the very officer who restored his negro as a hypocrite and an Abolitionist.—We never have known or heard of one instance where a rebel abated his opposition to the Government by having his slaves restored or his property protected by Federal officers. And it would be very strange if such a thing were to occur. War, as we said before, is a thing not of reason, but a physical power. The rebels appealed to war and gave us the challenge, and our sole alternative is to fight them and whip them if we can, not to argue with them, or attempt to conciliate them. This may seem barbarous to the *Journal of Commerce*, and perhaps it is, but we must remember that all war is barbarous, and on their heads be the sin who began it. We will now mention another fact and that is, that what are called the "conservative" newspapers of the North, such as the CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, are eagerly sought after by the rebels. They manifest a singular partiality for newspapers which preach conservatism, although we cannot see that their treasonable feelings are softened in the least. It is not impossible that they desire a sort of encouragement from Northern newspapers which denounce and oppose an Administration which must either save or destroy the Government. And perhaps this encouragement may have something to do with prolonging the rebellion and giving it fury and vigor. Such at least is the belief of a vast majority of the loyal men in the South.

C. C. MORGAN, Esq., of New Orleans, has set an excellent example to his brethren of the bar. Finding that the law had become so very silent amid arms that it was difficult to settle sundry little bills which will accumulate, war or no war, he tossed aside his green satchel and petitions General BUTLER in this wise:

Believing a refreshment stand, for the sale of coffee, sandwiches, lemonade, and other light articles of food and drink, neatly furnished and properly conducted, would be equally requisite as beneficial on behalf of the many soldiers and citizens who frequent the place, as it would be a source of means and livelihood to myself, I am thus induced to ask the privilege of placing such a depot in the Custom House—place hereafter to be designated as agreed upon by you. My license will be duly paid. Asking your early attention and favorable answer to the above.

I am your obedient servant,
C. C. MORGAN.

The American Tract Society have undertaken a new branch of publishing. The managers have caused crackers to be baked, on each of which is to be stamped a text of scripture. This is an appeal to the stomach and one that many will listen to.

A Freebooter's Proclamation.

We have received a hand-bill brought by one of our soldiers from McMinnville, which we republish for the information of the guerrilla sympathizers, especially in this place. We invite especial attention to the announcement made by this man MURRAY, that his men "*will be entitled to the cash value of all property taken from the enemy.*" MORGAN sometimes pretends that he only wishes Government property, although he robbed A. BRAND, of Louisville, of some $4,500 of private funds, which have not been returned, but MURRAY is more honest in his declarations, and proclaims himself a land pirate—a dry ground privateer.—A number of our soldiers were robbed of all their money at McMinnville—one officer of $800.

ATLANTA, GA., June 22, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the re-organization of our forces, under the Conscript Act, I declined any position in my regiment, believing that it was my duty to endeavor to do something to relieve my own people from the depredations of lawless bands of an unprincipled foe.—I am now empowered to raise a Legion for special service in North Georgia, and in the mountains of East and Middle Tennessee. This corps will be armed with improved arms, and they will be entitled to bounty, pay, rations and quarters, as other troops; *they will all furthermore be entitled to the cash value of all property captured from the enemy. There was never a more fruitful field presented for the operations of this character, than Tennessee.*

The undersigned, from his intimate acquaintance with the geography of the country, coupled with his experience in mountain warfare in the campaign in Western Virginia, flatters himself that he can lead a corps of this sort successfully. He, therefore, appeals to the people of East and Middle Tennessee, and North Georgia for their aid and co-operation in his undertaking. And more especially does he appeal to the constituents of his old regiment. His appeals to them have always met a hearty response. He trusts that they will not turn a deaf ear to this appeal to them, to rally to the defence of their homes, property and liberties—nay more! the purity of their wives, daughters, mothers and sisters.

I also desire to organize one company of the most intrepid men in the country, who will be required to mount themselves on superior horses. They will be armed with the most approved long range guns, and will always be under the immediate command of myself. This company is designed for the most perilous scouting service.

Communications will receive attention if addressed to me at Ringgold, Georgia, or Chattanooga and Sweet Water, Tenn.

T. B. MURRAY.

General Butler's Woman Order---The General Gives his Reasons for Issuing it.

[From the Boston Journal.]

HEADQUARTERS Department of the Gulf,
NEW ORLEANS, July 2.

MY DEAR SIR: I am as jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressions in regard to Order No. 28 lead me to say a word to you on the subject.

That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Northern press, is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew, "O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others."

What was the state of things to which the woman order applied?

We were two thousand five hundred men in a city seven miles long by two to four wide, of a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all hostile, bitter defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine; a spark only needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobrious epithet, every insulting gesture was made by these bejeweled, becrinolined and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, towards my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our flesh and blood could have stood this without retort? That would lead to disturbances and riot, from which we must clear the streets with artillery—and then a howl that we had murdered these fine women. I had arrested the men who had *hurrahed* for Beauregard. Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one that would execute itself. With anxious, careful thought I hit upon this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and treated as common women plying their vocation."

Pray, how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you? As a gentleman, you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious.—It is only when she becomes a continued and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him.

But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman, one must stop her, talk to her, insult her, or hold dalliance with her, and so from their own conduct they construed my order.

The editor of the Boston *Courier* may so deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak—but so do not I.

Why, those she adders of New Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or annoyed any live soldier or officer, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore on the 23d of February last, members of my staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in New Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of gallant young De Kay, and you will see her punishment, a copy of the order which I inclose, is at once a vindication and a construction of my order.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking for your kind interest,

I am truly your friend,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

Wanted to Hire,

A Good COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.

Enquire at this Office. July 18—tf.

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DELICATE GROUND.

SINGING AND DANCING.

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SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS can have their Bounty Money and Back Pay collected, and Pensions secured when permanently disabled, by calling at the National Claim Agency, No. 38 Cherry Street, up stairs. July 20—tf

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PERSONS holding Claims against the U. S. Government, either for Property taken for the use of the Army, or for Damage to Property, Quartermaster Vouchers or Certificates, can have them settled and collected by placing them in the hands of CHARLES H. GREEN, Agent for the National Claim Agency of Washington, D. C. Office of the Tennessee Branch of the Agency, No. 38 Cherry Street, up Stairs. July 20—tf.

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THE STEAMSHIP
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WALTER PAYNE, Commander,
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This magnificent ship having proved herself unequalled for speed, safety and comfort (no sickness being unknown on board), is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

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State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70

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Intermediate State Room accommodation, Small Berths, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food.....$50.

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July 20, 1862—1m Pers TR.

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THIS AGENCY possesses peculiar facilities for the successful prosecution and settlement of Demands against the General Government of EVERY DESCRIPTION, its conductors having had several years' experience in the management of claims before Congress, the Court of Claims, and the Executive Departments at Washington, and being thoroughly acquainted and familiar with the laws and regulations governing their adjustment.

Particular attention will be given to cases arising out of the present war, including the accounts of States, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers of the War and Navy Departments, and for "**Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volunteers,**" the payment of which has been confirmed by an act of Congress; CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USES, OR FOR DAMAGES TO SUCH PROPERTY, for Horses lost in the service, and for **Military Pay, Pensions, and Bounty Lands.**

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All Claims placed in our hands receive our **Prompt Personal Attention,** thereby securing many which, in the hands of an Attorney at any distant point, frequently prove unsuccessful.

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July 20—1y.

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A NEW COMIC CAMP SONG and CHORUS, which is bound to be the most popular song in camp. Comp Edition; can be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the music in stamps.

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July 15—tf.

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Suttlers' Goods of all Kinds,
And many other articles arriving daily, purchased for Cash, and sold at small profit.
Call and See.
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July 18—3m.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
A LIGHT BAY HORSE,

ABOUT 15 hands high; white spot on his back, and branded "W" on the shoulder. He is slim built and trots well in harness. Any person returning him to No. 22 North Market Street, will be liberally rewarded.

J. T. E. MCLEAN,
July 18—2t. Col. commanding 3rd Tenn.

NOTICE,
Nashville Merchants!

IN consequence of the LOUISVILLE and NASHVILLE RAILROAD not receiving Freight at present, the freights consigned to them, or Agents, will be held in this city until the road is open, when it will be immediately forwarded to various Consignees. Freights consigned to T. M. E., agent L. N. R. R., always promptly attended to.

T. M. ERWIN, Agent
July 18—3t. At LOUISVILLE, Ky.

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IS THE
New York Weekly!

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It is written with all the force and vigor characteristic of the celebrated

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FOR SALE BY EVERY NEWS AGENT

July 18, 1862.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS desiring situations in the Public Schools, and who have not already filed their applications with the superintendent, are requested to make written application to some member of the Board of Education, or to the superintendent, on or before the 15th inst.

J. L. MEIGS, Sup't.
July 5—2w Pub. Schools.

FOUND,
A SMALL SUM OF MONEY.

THE Owner can have it, by describing same and paying for this advertisement.

C. H. ANDERSON,
July 12, 1862—3t* No. 45 Broad st.

Water Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given to delinquent water tax payers that the time for payment for the first six months of 1862, has expired, and unless they come forward forthwith and settle, it will be my duty to collect by law, and shut of the water. I will be at the collectors office from 9 to 3 p. m. every day.

F. B. GARRETT,
Water Tax Collector.
July 2—1m

2 ARRIVAL 2
— OF A —
LARGE STOCK
— OF —
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
— AT —
No. 2, South Side Public Square.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FROM THE EAST,
AN ENTIRELY NEW
— AND —
WELL-ASSORTED
STOCK OF GOODS
COMPRISING IN PART:
100 Cases
PRINTS,
60 Packages
BLEACHED AND BROWN
DOMESTICS,
150 Cases Hats,
TOGETHER WITH
LAWNS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
DENIMS,
CHECKS,
TICKS,
SILKS,
BAREGES,
JEANS,
SHEETINGS,
LINENS
— AND —
WHITE GOODS.
IN EVERY VARIETY.

A FULL STOCK
— OF —
NOTIONS
— AND —
SUTLERS' GOODS
OF ALL KINDS,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
— AND —
READY-MADE
CLOTHING
TAILORING GOODS
— AND —
TRIMMINGS
IERY,
THREAD,
CORSETS,
SKIRTS
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods Store

☞ We invite dealers to give us an early call, and examine our Stock and prices.

STADLER BROS. & CO.,
No 2, South Side PUBLIC SQUARE.
Ja —1m