

Dry Goods Store!

107 MILWAUKEE STREET (WEST SIDE), JANEVILLE, WIS. MR. H. S. SHELTON

WILL OPEN IN A FEW DAYS

Tallman's Corner Store,

Opposite the 1st National Bank on entirely new stock

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

with everything in the Dry Goods line kept in a first-class Dry Goods store, by the best and most reliable dealer in Dry Goods in New York, and will be sold at

Prices never before offered

In Janeville since the War of 1861, and will exhibit to the Ladies at 12 o'clock, of the store the

PARIS FASHION LITHOGRAPHS,

taken from life, showing the latest and newest approved styles of wearing Walking suits, and costumes for the Fall and Winter of 1871-2. The stock will be complete with a elegant suit of

Dress Goods

OF THE

Latest Styles & Importations

with all the Novelties of the season; with a full line of DRESS GOODS, every kind made. Don't purchase any Dry Goods until you have seen this stock. More news after 1 o'clock, from New York.

H. S. Shelton.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE AMERICAN Base-Burner.



IMPROVED FOR 1871-2.

HERRING'S SAFES.

Fire at Fond du Lac, Wis., July 18, 1871.

From the Milwaukee, Wis., July 18, 1871. HERRING & CO., Chicago. The fire at Fond du Lac, Wis., on the 18th inst. was a most destructive one, and the loss of property was enormous. In my possession was a Herring's Safe, which proved itself a most reliable one, and was the only one left standing. The papers were preserved, and my books were saved. I had been in the safe, but upon the breaking out of the fire, I was in my office, and upon seeing my books, and so on, I had them all in my hands. I had ordered a new safe to be made, but it was not yet ready. I had the old safe, but it was not in the warehouse and I was not in the city at the time. You see, it is better to have a Herring's Safe in your house, than to have no safe at all. Very truly yours, THOMAS C. HANNESTER.

Herring's Patent (Hannester) Safes, the most reliable and perfect made, for sale by HERRING & CO., Patentees, from the safe residence in Chicago, Ill. HERRING & CO., 40 State Street, Chicago.

Fresh Fish and Spring Chickens!

I wish to notify the public that I keep at all times a supply of FRESH FISH AND SPRING CHICKENS, Ready Dressed, for Cooking. Location West end of Milwaukee street, D. McDONALD, opposite the 1st National Bank.

CHICAGO!

The Great Calamity

No such Fire ever known on this Continent!

The most destructive Fire known to History!

The Whole of the South Side to Twelfth St., destroyed!

All the North Side, from the River to the Lake, swept to the Suburbs.

Not a Newspaper Office, Hotel, Commercial, or Public Building left Standing.

Three-Fourths of the Wealth of the City gone.

All Prisoners in the Cook Co. Jail Burned to death

The Great Fire in London, in 1666, eclipsed.

The Flames still Raging with Unabated Fury.

The entire City threatened with Destruction.

Assistance arriving from all Quarters.

The great fire which is now raging in Chicago, is the greatest disaster by fire which has ever been known on this continent. We fear the most destructive fire known in history. If we consider the value of the property destroyed, and the rapidity with which the destroying element swept through the entire business portion of the city, and through the residence portion on the north side to the suburbs, the great fires of Constantinople, Moscow, London and New York, appear insignificant beside the terrible conflagration which has laid in ashes all the wealthiest and most substantial portions of the great city of the west. It is too early yet to obtain particulars or estimates of the great loss; but we may safely say that it will require hundreds of millions to replace what was destroyed during last night. There is but one telegraph office left that connects the city with the northwest and that one belongs to the North Western Railroad Company. But enough is known to realize to some extent the magnitude of the great loss which Chicago has suffered. In one night the accommodations and labors of hundreds of thousands of people for a quarter of a century are swept away. Probably from fifty to seventy-five thousand of the citizens of Chicago are, to-night, without shelter or home.

Juanes has been elected the President of the Republic of Mexico for another term. On the 11th ult he was installed and immediately the hostilities inaugurated another revolution. Outbreaks occurred simultaneously in different parts of Mexico. It is probable that the government will be able to hold the malcontents and revolutionists in check. Constant revolution, unwillingness and determination not to submit to any decision in regard to the nature of the government which it is possible to reach makes a republic an impossibility. A government named a republic may exist, but where people lack the disposition to submit to the rule of the majority and the decisions of the regularly constituted authorities and support them, the government cannot be otherwise than to some extent one of physical rather than of moral force. The principle and power of self-government is lacking in the habits of the people.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

When Doollittle spoke in this city he said: "I repeat, no party in power once moving in a wrong direction ever reforms itself." Precisely. The democratic party is a remarkable proof of the truth of this declaration. Many years ago that party adopted the heretical theory of state rights as against the general government. Under this banner many of the victories of the democrats were won; but the direction in which the party was moving was a wrong one and resulted in impelling states to take arms to resist the authority of the government of the United States. The theory of the right of the states to determine for themselves in cases of difference between them and the general government was one on which the republicans fought the war. The issue thus made was decided against the states by the irrevocable decree of war, that claim can never be revived except by a force greater than that of the United States. Yet the democratic party under Doollittle and other condemned republicans, who are running that party, and who was in office in this state are charging it as a case of offense by the republican party, because the general government is exercising powers which were formerly claimed and exercised by the states. This is precisely what the war decided, and what the people, at every election held since the war, have determined should be done. This, then, is another form of that class of object on to the policy of the republican party which was denounced by Mr. Buchanan when he declared that the general government had no power to exercise a state and was continued and urged by the democracy against every measure adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and since the war closed for the reconstruction of the states. Yes, we accept the amendments, but we hold to a theory of the rights of the states, on the question of suffrage, for instance, which will deny to the general government the power to execute them, in the language of the democratic position. It is a renewal of the same conflict in another form. In substance it is the assertion of principles which will, if permitted to be put in force, disintegrate the government and restore civil war or anarchy. Power, office, for Doollittle and his satellites is what is wanted, the means employed to attain it are of the same nature as their incompetency, these were those employed by the rebels; to magnify the authority and power of the states at the expense of the legitimate authority of the general government; and, in case of hostility to measures designed to maintain the public peace and to protect the citizen in the free exercise of their unalienable rights. To exact the citizenship of the state where, so far as those states are concerned when this question is important, there is neither the ability nor the disposition to protect citizens, and limit as far as possible the prerogatives of citizens of the United States wherein both the power and the determination exists to afford equal protection to all. The only difference is that during this campaign instead of being labelled and entitled "a plea for the rights of states as understood and fought for by the late rebel army" it is purposely styled opposition to centralization.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S FIRES.

Chicago, October 8, 12:30 a. m.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in this city broke out about an hour and a half ago, and, having already swept over six entire blocks, is still raging with unabated fury. The fire started in a large planning mill situated between Clinton and Canal and Van Buren and Jackson streets, about the center of the block formed by these streets. The wind was blowing very fresh, and the flames spread with almost incredible rapidity; and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of fire. The immediate vicinity is built up mostly with small wooden tenement houses and two-story frame buildings, occupied as groceries, saloons, &c. The inmates of many of these houses, started from slumber, had barely time to rush from their homes in the scanty attire of the night, leaving their household goods to destruction. In several instances children were hastily wrapped in blankets and thrown to break the force of their fall, and girls from second-story windows to the ground.

THE FLAMES SPREADING.

Monday morning, 1:15 a. m.—The fire is still raging with fearful rapidity. It has spread almost with the velocity of the wind and has now reached West Monroe street, a distance of more than three miles from where it started, and it covers a breadth of nearly half a mile, reaching from the river to Jefferson street. The district already burned over embraces an immense number of lumber yards, freight depots of the Chicago & St. Louis and Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroads. The property already destroyed counts up many millions of dollars, and perhaps the half is not told. The task of arresting it seems five-fold greater now than it did an hour ago, and no one dare venture the opinion as to when or where it will stop.

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

A board was blown across to the east side of the river, and set fire to a wooden building directly adjoining the Chicago gas house. The flames spread in every direction, the adjoining buildings being all of the tinder box kind. The prospect is that the gas works will be destroyed, and the city left in darkness.

A TERRIBLE PANIC.

is prevailing throughout the whole city. Almost everybody—men, women and children of all ages—is on the street, and praying and weeping is heard in every direction. It now looks as if the whole city might be destroyed.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Of course large numbers of lives have been sacrificed, but how many, and who cannot be known until the progress of the flames has been arrested.

The alarm bell has just commenced ringing a peal which is intended to call every sleeper from his bed. The panic is increasing every moment, and the people are almost crazy with excitement.

DRIFTS AND SHIPPING BURNING.

1:45 A. M.—A raging, roaring hell of fire involves twenty blocks of the city. Already within a block of the telegraph office when this despatch was written, and sweeping onward, is a whirlwind of flames against which human efforts are powerless, and it is impossible to tell when it will stop.

THE DREADFUL SCENE.

The flames were swept through blocks of wooden houses with the rapidity of a prairie fire. Thousands of people fill the streets, rushing out of dwellings, in many instances, barely in time to save their lives.

LAST NIGHT'S & TO-DAY'S FIRE.

[Special Despatches to The Janesville Gazette.] A fire broke out in Chicago last night which has already proved more disastrous than any conflagration known in the Northwest.

The telegraph offices burned and we can obtain nothing from the scene of the disaster excepting what was given by the operator previous to leaving his office. As near as we can ascertain from reports, the fire originated in the vicinity of the post-office and has already consumed the buildings lying between Adams street on the south and Chicago avenue on the north, Jefferson street on the west and the lake on the east, embracing over two hundred and fifty blocks in the heart of the business portion of the city. Commencing at Adams street on the south, and going northward, the following are the streets over which the fire has swept, as far westward as Jefferson street: Monroe, Madison, Washington, Randolph, Lake, South Water, North Water, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior and Chicago Avenue.

From what we can ascertain, the fire is beyond control. Nearly all the prominent hotels and business points in Chicago come within these limits. It is reported that the prisoners confined in the court house were burned. This is the only loss of life we have yet heard of, and this we do not consider reliable, as the fire originated at a point remote from the court house and there must have been time to remove the prisoners.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MILWAUKEE, 12 o'clock, m.—The Sherman House, Tremont House and Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, are in ruins. The gaslight and water works are destroyed, also, the Tribune office, opera house, post office, Northwestern railway, Michigan Central and Rock Island depots, the Chicago dock, Nelson Meuser & Armstrong's and Galena elevators. The court house and county jail are in ashes, with fifty prisoners burned. The whole central, eastern and north side business portion of the city are consumed. Over nine square miles are already burned over. The fire reaches from 14th street, south side, to Chicago Avenue, north side. All telegraphic communication with Chicago is cut off, except one office of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, October 9th, 1:30 p. m.—This terrible destruction of property is the result of two separate fires. The first originated on the west side, in the neighborhood of the corner of Jackson and Canal streets, in a saw factory, on Saturday night, at 9:30 o'clock. It burned over the territory between Van Buren street on the north and Adams street on the north, and Canal street on the west and the river on the east. The second fire originated near the corner of Taylor and Canal streets, last evening at nine o'clock, in a stable. The report is that a man was milking his cow by the light of a kerosene lamp, and that, in a rage at the uncleanliness of the cow, the lamp was broken, setting fire to the hay within the barn. From here it spread to the adjoining buildings, the burning timbers being caught by the furious gale and carried to ignite other property in its track. The flames speedily crossed the river to the east side and burned with resistless fury toward the heart of the city. All efforts of the firemen to stay the progress of destruction were unavailing. Madly the flames leaped forward, giving the occupants of buildings scarcely time to flee to places of safety. All the magnificent structures which have been the pride of the west—public buildings, business blocks, dwelling houses—were consumed. At Wells and Rush streets the fire crossed the river to the north side, the wind bearing it in a northeasterly direction toward the lake. At latest accounts it had progressed as far as Chicago Avenue, eleven streets from the river on the north side, and was still burning with unquenchable fury.

In the track of the conflagration, which is a mile wide and of unknown length nothing remains standing. Every public building, every store, every hotel is destroyed and Chicago, to-day a mass of smoldering, smoking ruins. It is impossible to approximate the amount of the loss.

The report of the burning of prisoners in the court house is untrue. The loss of life may be great and may be small. Things are in such an uproar of confusion

that nothing reliable can be obtained. It is impossible to remove personal property and most of the contents of the buildings burned with the buildings. Expressmen's fees range from fifty to one hundred dollars and hackmen are refusing five hundred dollars a trip for their services.

Most of the fugitives have escaped on foot, and the scenes in the streets baffle description. Men, women and children are hastening to escape from the devouring elements, the air is filled with flying burning fragments of timber, showers of cinders descending from the roofs and flames breaking through the rifts in the smoke, as they roar and riot in their mad destruction, striking fire and terror into the hearts of the half frantic, fleeing populace. All is confusion, all is terror, all is destruction. Turn which way we may the crash of falling buildings greets the ear and a flaming ocean appals the eye.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Chicago, October 9—3:30 p. m.—The most terrible conflagration ever known; probably that the entire city will be destroyed; an area of many miles burned over; the fire unchecked; fearful panic prevailing; a great loss of life; almost everybody, men, women and children, in the streets and crying and wailing is heard in every direction. It now looks as if the whole city might be destroyed; the vessels on the river are catching fire in every direction and all on the South Branch will be destroyed. The flames swept through blocks with the rapidity of a prairie fire; thousands of people fill the streets, rushing out of dwellings, in many instances barely in time to save their lives.

One half of the north side, and a large portion of the north side is in ashes. The fire is still spreading in all directions. Farwell Hall, Chamber of Commerce building, Opera House, Fremont, Sherman, Revue, Palmer, Briggs, Tribune building, post office, Water Works, Western Union telegraph office, all the elevators in the city, and all the bridge's span Sixteenth street to Lake street. The court house and jail are burned and all the prisoners were roasted alive. The number is not known. All communication with the lost is destroyed.

The wind is blowing a gale and the fire is spreading in every direction and is completely beyond the control of the fire department.

The freight depots of the Chicago & St. Louis and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne & Chicago railroads are burned.

The city is ablaze from Erie street northward.

Thousands of wagons loaded with merchandise and packages are seen in the streets.

Assistance from all parts is hurrying to the city.

Business is entirely suspended. Thousands of people are leaving the city to seek new quarters.

JEFFERSON.

FIRE IN THE JEFFERSON WOODS!

THE CITIZENS TURN OUT EN MASSE TO FIGHT THE FIRE!

IT IS SUBDUED BY THEIR EFFORTS!

FROM JEFFERSON.

[Special Despatch to the Janesville Gazette.] A dispatch from Jefferson at 11:50 o'clock informs us that the woods and marshes on the west side of the track near that place are burning. Heavy winds prevailing. Citizens all out fighting fire. No water can be obtained. Further particulars this afternoon.

Orders have been received at this station to send no more loaded cars to Chicago.

LATER.

Jefferson, Oct. 9.—But three hundred cords were destroyed at Jefferson on Saturday. Previous accounts were exaggerated.

The body of Ruel, who has been missing since July 15th, was found in the woods near Jefferson, this morning, forty rods from the railroad track. It is supposed he died in a drunken fit.

Jefferson, Oct. 9.—2 p. m.—By the exertion of the people the fire in the woods at this point has been checked. The danger is passed and the fire will probably be subdued.

Seven buildings were burned in Woodstock last night.

Wide of the Mark.

The Janesville Gazette has a careless itemizer, if recent specimens of his paragraphs are to be taken as an indication. In noting the fact that a man walked into the river at the foot of Synamore street on Monday night, he adds that "he was heard to call loudly for help for nearly ten minutes, but the appeal was disregarded." Our papers state that boats were immediately manned, and that in spite of the efforts of the crews, no assistance could be rendered.

Under the same heading he announces that "the Annual Methodist Conference is in session at Milwaukee. This is the first time in the history of the church, that lay delegates have been admitted to a conference, and the experiment works well."

As the conference does not meet till next week, it is evident that the paragraphist is anything but reliable.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Both the items referred to were gleaned from special sent by Milwaukee to the Chicago papers and we made the statements as carefully as we could from the information at hand. If the Sentinel feels

aggrieved the best thing it can do is to send a man to throttle the correspondent who furnished the bogus news and cease venting its ill humor on us. We confess that we are not able to sort out the untruth from a telegraphic dispatch and give to our readers nothing but the genuine news.

One rumor, which was brought by a passenger on the train which reached this city at 2:10 p. m., in regard to the origin of the great fire in Chicago, is, that last evening there occurred a derangement of the gas works in consequence of which it became necessary to let all the gas out of the reservoir in order to prevent an explosion; and that the great volume of gas which was thus suddenly released, became ignited, and started the fire in that portion of the city around the gas works.

STATE ITEMS.

The policemen of Fond du Lac have made another raid on the jail sisters of that city.

A large pea bed near Delavan is reported to be on fire.

The Young Men's Association of Fond du Lac have engaged for the winter lecture season: Hon. Wm. H. Parsons, John G. Saxe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Han. Gen. P. Train, Judge H. S. Otton, Prof. Rufus Cheney and Prof. Holington, who will deliver three lectures in succession.

The Sentinel says there is a suspicion in the city, amounting almost to a certainty, that some of the many recent fires in Milwaukee are not the result of accident. So strongly impressed with this fact are many that extra night watches have been put on by property owners, and these men have been given directions to shoot on the spot any one detected in the act of setting a fire.

The smoke at Oshkosh shuts out the sun entirely.

The Fond du Lac Daily says: "The cloud of smoke which hangs over the city like a pall is becoming more and more dense. The sun is obscured, and it is impossible to see but a few rods into the noon day night. Red eyes and parched throats are universal. The cattle on the streets are gradually becoming smoked, beef, and every man, woman and child is being tanned by the Indian process."

Two hundred conductors were quartered at the Plankinton House during the conductor's convention at Milwaukee on the 6th inst.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin calls upon the people to furnish help to the sufferers from the northern fires.

A gold watch was presented to Mr. Rooney, retiring captain of the Milwaukee Sheridan Guards, on the 5th inst.

John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee county, has been called out by the democracy as a candidate for the state Senatorship, from the sixth district. He permits his name to be used.

The Fond du Lac Journal itemizes a sweet potato that weighed three pounds and five ounces, which grew in that city.

The editors of Northern Wisconsin have formed a newspaper press association, with Colonel Watrous, of the Fond du Lac Daily, for President; Hon. George Hoyer, of the Oshkosh Times, for Secretary, and Colonel C. D. Robinson, of the Green Bay Advocate, for Treasurer.

At the Horticultural Fair in Oshkosh, Miss Nannie Fieve stood first and Magee Hughes second, as "the most estimable young lady" in the city, on a vote of 40 to 27, at ten cents a ticket.

There was a good gathering in front of the court house yesterday afternoon to listen to the discussion between the two candidates for governor. We have estimated it from 1,000 to 1,500. The business men could not attend and hundreds were at the fair grounds. Mr. Doollittle was introduced by Honorable Joseph Stringham and spoke in his usual vein of eloquence and apparent sincerity. His speech would not have been followed by General Washburn, who exposed in a masterly manner his tergiversations and inconsistencies. His eloquence was devoted to the staple charges found in Democratic papers, the burden of which was "imperialism," "centralization," high tariff, office holders of which he has been one of his life, high taxes, &c.

General Washburn was introduced by Mayor Jones, and in an hour and a half demolished the imaginary fabric of evils created by Mr. D., under which the country was laboring. He made many happy hits and was repeatedly applauded by an enthusiastic audience. His speech was no less a surprise and pleasure to his friends than it was a discomfiture to his enemies. The general impression is that his opponent in every respect except a melodious voice. The whole affair was a grand success for the republicans, who have been congratulating themselves on the result.

The last half hour was occupied by Mr. Doollittle in a vain attempt to reply to the statements of his opponent. We have only to say at present, that the "mountain bird" can sing high, but his wings, like those of Icarus, are of wax and cannot stand the sun of truth.—Oshkosh Northwestern.

Goldsmith Maid and Dexter.

Bonner thus relieves his conscience of the burden thrown upon it by the remarkable performance of Goldsmith Maid at the Cold Spring course.

To the Editors of the Evening Express.—I have observed in your paper a paragraph stating that certain citizens of Milwaukee offer to make a bet of \$10,000, if Dexter will trot on their course. This proposition is absurd on its face, as everybody knows I am not allowed my horse to trot for money. I certainly would not do it on a track like the Milwaukee track, where a quarter of a mile is out of sight of the judges. You might as well talk about trotting a horse on a pitch dark night, where nobody could see whether the horse trot or run. But, while I do not bet, I am ready, as I have previously offered, to pay \$10,000 for the mere privilege of seeing any horse equal Dexter's last great performance, when he trotted a mile to a road wagon in 2:31 3/4.

Another absurd report is the one that

Dexter was lately beaten on Harlem Lane one Sunday morning. In the first place, I never drive or even travel, on Sunday, and Dexter never was on Harlem Lane in his life on Sunday. Moreover, no horse was beaten on Harlem Lane any day. Who speaks next? RONKOT BONNER.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tobacco.

Mr. C. H. STONE, from Connecticut, who has had 20 years' experience in packing and handling Tobacco, will start a Warehouse for Packing, Storing and Selling Tobacco, in company with P. J. FRYER, of this city, in time to handle the present crop.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN

cheerfully for securing Tobacco, by applying at Fryer's Pump Shop, oct9/1871

BULBS

This day received, a complete assortment of Hyacinths, Crown Imperials, Anemones, Crocus, Jonquils, Lilies, &c., &c.

Also, a stock of Gold Fish, Fish Globes, CROCUS POTS, HYACINTH GLASSES.

A full line of Wax-Work Materials, SHEET WAX—all colors; GREEN MOSS. S. Holmstrom & Son, New York Drug Store, oct9/1871

GIRL WANTED.

One who is a GOOD COOK, and can do General House-work. Apply to MOSELEY'S Bookstore, oct9/1871

Genuine Italian Macaroni,

Just received at DENNISTON'S, nov14/1871

NEW SMOKED HALIBUT,

Just received at DENNISTON'S, nov14/1871

New Canned Fruits

—and— VEGETABLES Just received at DENNISTON'S, nov14/1871

Lots of New Goods

Just received at DENNISTON'S, nov14/1871

Wagon Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

EAGER & McARTIN have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting a first-class Wagon and Carriage Manufactory. Having had a life-long practical experience in the manufacture of the different styles of vehicles we feel safe in guaranteeing satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. All kinds of Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing promptly attended to. Our shop is located at the corner of Hill and East Milwaukee streets. A call from the public is solicited. Repairing promptly attended to. WM. EAGER, D. J. McARTIN, oct9/1871

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF MILLINERY GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS, Fancy Dry Goods, &c., in Janesville, is at Taylor Bros., - 38 Main St. Particular attention is called to our new Stock of MILLINERY GOODS!

We have everything pertaining to this branch of trade, such as Flowers—All kinds, Frames, Plumes, Ribbons, Trimmings, Hats, which we are confident we can sell less than any other House, Wholesale and Retail.

Hats Trimmed to Order

on short notice. Give us a call and see how it is yourself. oct9/1871

WOOD, WOOD.

Maple Wood, \$7 50
Sawed and Split, 8 25
Lumber, 9 00
Orders left with J. C. Fredendall, or Kimball & Ross, will meet with prompt attention. OSHKOSH, WIS. oct9/1871

At Steam Elevator

NEW GOODS!

Dry Goods Store!

107 MILWAUKEE STREET (WEST SIDE), JANEVILLE, WIS. MR. H. S. SHELTON

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H. S. Shelton.

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