New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE---NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

Yearly Subscriptions, $10 --- By the Week, 20 Cents.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

☞ The Weekly Crescent is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $2—invariably in advance.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1861.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

J. B. Walker sells at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Poydras and Magnolia streets, fine furniture, etc.

F. Fernandez & Abrams sell at 11 o'clock, at No. 69 Magazine street, furniture, etc.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

☞ COPIES OF THE CRESCENT, containing the official proceedings of the Convention, can be had at our counter, in wrappers for mailing.

☞ The official proceedings of the Louisiana Convention, in French and English, of the 18th and 19th instant, appear on to-day's third page.

☞ The obliging gentlemen of Adams Express again have our thanks for Northern and Western papers in advance of the mails.

☞ We are requested by our gallant young friend, Capt. Chas. D. Dreux, to say that he is not a candidate for Judge of the Sixth District Court. While he feels complimented by having his name mentioned in that connection, he could not accept the position, even if the partiality of his friends selected him for it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Messrs. Salomon, Leefe, Kearny and Beggs, of the State Legislature, for valuable public documents.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.—We understand that private dispatches were received yesterday from Montgomery, stating that a Zouave regiment was to be immediately formed and drafted into the regular army of the Confederate States. For this purpose, as we further learn, some 500 men have been quietly enrolled in this city, and will be immediately equipped for active service.

LAW FIRM.—The card of Messrs. Bard & Hall, attorneys and counsellors at law, appears elsewhere. One of the firm will always be punctual in attendance at their office in the "Story building," corner of Camp and Common streets. Land certificates are offered for sale. See notice.

THIRD WARD.—See the call of the Southern American party for the Third Ward in another column.

SOUTHERN AMERICAN PARTY.—The Executive Committee of this party publish a call in our columns this morning, notifying the clubs of the different Wards to meet this evening at 7 o'clock upon business stated in the notice.

CITY POSSE GUARD, DISTRICT NO. 4.—The members of this company are elsewhere notified to attend a meeting to be held on Friday, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 9 New Basin street.

"STRIKES" THAT PAY.—The Western Virginia papers continue to bring accounts of the extraordinary oil "strikes" there. The Parkersburg News says that the well of Lewellyn & Wilson yields, in one day, oil to the value of $320,160. If the whole apperture of the well were left running, the yield would be $100,000 per day. The locality is the Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha river.

DEAD.—We learn that Mr. Joseph B. Brown, who was shot at Quitman a short time since by Mr. Bass, Deputy Sheriff of Clark county, Miss., died on Saturday night last at the residence of his mother, in Enterprise. His wound was not thought to be dangerous at first, but it appears that an artery in the thigh was ruptured, which it was found impossible to heal, and he died from loss of blood.

MONROE.—The Montgomery City (Mo.) Pioneer says that, a few days ago, a young man named Brockway, living near Middletown in that county, shot a Mr. Drughty in the breast with a charge of buckshot from a musket, killing him instantly. The murder resulted from a quarrel about a plow. Drughty left a wife and five children. Brockway escaped.

AN IMPERIAL PILGRIMAGE.—The Empress of the French, it is said, is about undertaking a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. She will replace the diamond stars stolen from the cave of the Nativity, and make costly additions to the decorations of the Holy Sepulcher.

The New Orleans Crescent speaks of one of the editors of this paper as the "Hog-Alley Man." The editor who is so profoundly ignorant of the popular events of the day as not to know that there is no such thoroughfare in Nashville as Hog Alley—that it became Franklin Avenue long ago—ought, in justice to his readers, to quit the business at once. [Nashville Patriot.

Our cotemporary should remember in times of revolutionary excitement matters of the most momentous interest are sometimes lost sight of. If, however, the Hog Alley Man is nice in his ideas of nomenclature, we shall be happy to apply to him any euphonious title he may indicate.

They say of Lincoln that he is so much pleased with his new position as to forget its great responsibilities. He seems to be absorbed in the honors and powers with which he is invested, and exceedingly grateful withal for his elevation.

LOSS ON THE NORTHERN LAKES IN 1860.—The Chicago Tribune of the 14th furnishes the following:

The Board of Lake Underwriters have just published a very complete statement of the loss of life and property on the lakes in 1860, of which the following is a recapitulation:

1859.	
Loss on Steam Hulls	$236,893
" " Cargoes	160,973
Total loss by Steam Vessels	$ 397,866
Loss on Sail Hulls	347,779
" " Cargoes	305,856
Total loss by Sail Vessels	653,622
Total loss by Steam and Sail Vessels	$1,051,015
1860.	
Loss on Steam Hulls	$169,405
" " Cargoes	182,139
Total loss by Steam Vessels	$ 351,535
Loss on Sail Hulls	351,236
" " Cargoes	257,327
Total loss by Sail Vessels	608,563
Total loss by Steam and Sail Vessels	$1,024,098
Increase in losses	158,013
Loss of Life in 1860	578
" " 1859	195 Increase 470

Of the 578 lives lost during the past year 400 are attributed to the disaster of the Lady Elgin. This is, undoubtedly, larger than the reality, though from the nature of the calamity, it is impossible to arrive at the number lost with absolute certainty.

FROM PENSACOLA.—The Mobile Advertiser says:

We learn from the captain of a fishing smack which arrived here yesterday from Pensacola, that on Saturday evening there were five men-of-war lying outside; that a steamer flying the white flag was plying between the fleet and Barrancas, and that after the steamer left the Barrancas fort fired eleven guns. We give this for what it is worth.

UNRESERVED CATALOGUE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE TO BE CONTINUED.—We are requested to announce to the public that the extensive and superior catalogue sale of furniture will be continued to day at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, corner of Poydras and Magnolia streets, by J. B. Walker, auctioneer, consisting of very elegant and superior ebony and rosewood parlor and bed-room sets, elegant, mapolished, carved black walnut hall and dining-room sets, china and glassware, bronze statuettes, splendid velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, etc., all nearly new, and to be sold on account of the owner declining housekeeping.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Messrs. J. H. Ashbridge & Nephew, No. 120 Common street, to-day advertise sterling exchange for sale.

WANTED.—A situation is offered to an intelligent boy of good character. See notice.

A girl from 12 to 15 years of age is wanted to act as nurse for a child. See notice.

A good washer, ironer and chambermaid is desired, as notice elsewhere specifies.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS.—Merchants and ship and steamboat captains are elsewhere advised that Custom-house blanks, as now used, are offered for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse. See the advertisement of Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, No. 60 Camp street.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory is a region lying west of Arkansas, and directly between Kansas on the north, and Texas on the south. In superficial area it is about the size of Missouri. It is not a Territory of the United States, subject to the control of the United States Congress and President, as are the other Territories, but the Government there is perfectly and entirely independent, except so far as it may be bound by treaty stipulations. The "Nations" have their Chiefs, corresponding to a Governor or President, and their Senates and Houses of Representatives, just like any of the Eastern States.

A very interesting document was read in the Louisiana Convention the other day, being the Message of the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, George Hudson, to the Legislative Council of his people. The message was called forth by the political changes going on in the States of the late Union, and the question is discussed as to which one of the two Confederacies the Indians shall take sides with. The message is well written, and treats our political troubles intelligently and candidly. Though the Chief hopes that the Union may be reconstructed, he believes that the responsibility of its dissolution will fall upon the North as being the aggressive section. In the event of permanent dissolution, he believes that his people should side with the South, and transfer to the Southern Confederacy the relations which now exist between them and the Government at Washington.

The Council, too, has passed resolutions to the same effect. One of them declares that in the event of dissolution the people of the Choctaw Nation "will be left free to follow the natural affections, education, institutions and interest of our people, which indissolubly bind us in every way to the destiny of our neighbors and brethren of the Southern States." The Choctaw Chief recommends that a general council should be held of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, to deliberate upon the best course to pursue, and to adopt a line of policy necessary for their safety and security. It is further recommended that each tribe dispatch a delegate to the Southern Congress to represent the Indian interests before that body.

This Indian Territory is a healthy, beautiful and productive country, and has within it all the elements of a great State. Cotton is produced there in considerable quantities and sent to this market, and some of the Indians are large slaveholders. There are many white persons and half-breeds in the Territory, and they have schools and other signs of civilization. The Government is stable and orderly. Such a country, with the beneficent system of African slave labor, has a future before it full of promise. Their institutions, friendships and sympathies are with the South, and their future relations with the Confederate States will, we doubt not, be pleasant and profitable on both sides.

TERRIBLE DENUNCIATION.

We accidentally picked up yesterday a copy of an obscure penny paper published in New York, called the "Sun," of the date of January 25th. The Sun had just heard of the secession of Louisiana, and relieves itself of its disgust thereat in the following severe and "binding" language:

LOUISIANA.—This ungracious pet of the Union, who owes her existence as a State to the United States money that bought her, and all her prosperity to the favoritism of national legislation, has also tumbled over the precipice of secession, under the malign control of her traitor office-holders. The act is as ridiculously impotent, as it is ridiculously suicidal and flagitiously ungrateful. For *Louisiana* to assume the control of her ports and navigable waters—which is the first attribute of an independent State—is about as silly as Mayor Wood's proposal for the city of New York to take possession of the Hudson river and Long Island Sound. It will amount to nothing. The West will take care of the robbers who are just now riding Louisiana off like a stolen horse, and will do it without asking anybody's leave.

There is probably no move in the whole secession game that will help more to "play it out," than the impotent assumption of national independence by Louisiana. The repeal of the sugar duties, alone, would reduce her at once to beggary and despair. The fever must run its delirious course. Let the Union stand firm and quiet, and the only difficulty will soon be to find an excuse for the misguided States to retrace their steps, and a convenient coating to enable them to swallow their proud and bitter words.

"Just so." And yet, although it has been about two months since the secession of Louisiana took place, we do not see that that act has been "ridiculously impotent," or "suicidal," or anything of the sort. Nor have we heard anything of that "taking care" of us which "the West" was going to do, without asking anybody's leave. Nor has the secession game been "played out," or the sugar duties repealed, which the Sun foolishly thinks would reduce Louisiana to "beggary and despair." That paper had better find out something about Louisiana before it undertakes to discuss our affairs any further. The Black Republicans had sufficient malignity of hatred towards Louisiana to repeal the sugar duty, but when they found out that their bankrupt Treasury could not stand the loss of from five to seven millions of dollars per annum derived from this source, they very quietly slummered down. When the "Sun" finds that "excuse" for our going back which it thinks will so soon be in demand, it will confer a favor by dropping us a line to let us know what it is.

TALK ON CHANCE.

The days were well thronged yesterday, and in the absence of the usual sensation dispatches over the telegraph, calmness and quietness seemed to prevail. The chief talk was about the bank question now under debate in the Convention. There exists a general feeling in favor of some action on the part of the Convention—justice requires and equality demands that there should be some uniformity in our banking statutes. The members of the Legislature say they have no authority to act; that they cannot change the constitution of the State; that the Convention, now in session, represent the sovereign people. Among the members of our commercial community there are very few to be found who oppose the action of the Convention.

There was some progress made yesterday on the ordinance, which will be found in the usual column under proceedings of the Convention. It is as plain as the noon-day sun that the system of banking on stocks and bonds is a delusion. There has been for years a kind of monomania for free banks, as they are termed, based on fine looking engravings, called stocks and bonds; that the interior worth of these securities are never considered, or what would be their value, or how many dollars in gold would a bond payable in 1899, or thirty or forty years hence command during a panic. The fundamental principle, the only solid, safe and sound basis (gold) is entirely discarded in the phrenzy for the mismomer, free banking.

The question is very pertinently asked, "what would constitute the basis of banking under the general banking law of our State if there were no such *stuffs* in existence as bonds of State, City or General Government?" It is fresh in the memory of our old citizens that the Government of the old United States had not a dollar of stock outstanding, or no indebtedness whatever. Our State might in the course of time be in the same situation *out of debt*. What then would be required to constitute security under the general banking law? The free banking system, as understood by the public, is a theory and delusion. We hold to the talk of coin, and coin only for the main basis, even if one-half, instead of one-third, should be decided as the fundamental basis.

The chief and main talk is, that the great and increasing business of our emporium will require additional banking capital before the year 1867; that some uniformity and equality is desired in our banking system. The members of the Legislature say they are powerless, inhibited by the constitution—in which view we do not concur—and as this body adjourns to-morrow, no action can be taken. It remains for the Convention to act, as the representatives direct from the people.

There was some talk about the large number of vessels having been cleared at the Custom-house the past two days. We could only learn that some two or three shippers were anxious to have their vessels cleared, which were about half loaded, as a precautionary measure; but for what purpose could not be ascertained. Most of the vessels were ready to depart. We could not learn of any recent order from Montgomery being at hand. True, some shippers apprehend a declaration of war, and desire their shipments to appear as cleared in advance of the *supposed* will-be declaration, particularly as the Northern Confederacy, or Northern States, are reinforcing Forts Taylor and Jefferson, and dispatching vessels to the Gulf. The knowing ones place no reliance on the peaceable promises of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet.

The clearing of so many vessels brought up the inquiry of the comparative number loading for Europe at the present time and the corresponding time last year. There are now loading for Liverpool twenty-five ships, say to carry 75,000 bales of cotton; last year there were sixty-seven ships, which carried 225,000 bales.

The freight market was depressed yesterday, and under the daily falling off in receipts of cotton, the Bears in freights have the call. The receipts of Western produce continue on a free scale. Stocks are not, however, accumulating. The decline in freights encourages buyers for foreign markets to come forward with freedom. The demand for the West India markets for breadstuffs is good, and our market now possesses advantages over any other on the Atlantic sea-board, both for buyers and sellers. The great West can send forward the contents of its granaries, warehouses, cribs and so on. We have an abundance of gold and silver to meet all supplies, and our Western merchants are proverbial for speedy sales, low charges, the best prices and prompt returns; and the mammoth steamboats bring produce on freight at one-third what it costs to transport it over railroads to New York and Boston.

THE NORTHERN "REACTION."

The "great Northern reaction" which Southern submissionists talk so glibly about, has received a fresh illustration, in addition to that afforded by the election in New Hampshire. The other day the Legislature of Pennsylvania was called upon to choose a United States Senator to succeed Cameron, who has been transferred to the Cabinet. The man chosen was the notorious David Wilmot—the celebrated author of the Wilmot proviso—the leader in one of the fiercest onslaughts ever made in the Congress of the Union. There were plenty of men in Pennsylvania, of more moderate views, of higher intellect, of more statesmanship. But in order to convince the South of the "great Northern reaction," they singled out the very man whom they knew to be specially obnoxious to our section, to crown him with the highest honors of the State. Thus is the "reaction" going on. Thus is the North becoming more conservative—more just and conciliatory to the South. Certainly. Of course. Just so.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—*Benefit of Mr. Rafter.* No patron of the opera should be absent to-night, for two reasons: First, that "Les Arrouns du Diable" is to be produced for the first time this season—one of the most charming of operas, and one of the most splendid in the scenic way. And second, that it is all to be for the benefit of the gentlemanly and popular comptroller of the theater, Mr. H. Rafter. Mr. R. does not appear on the stage, but he is none the less known and liked on that account, and right sure are we that his hosts of friends will rally around him to night like the Old Guard around Napoleon. Let this benefit be a crowing one!

VARIETIES.—*The Wife's Secret.* This truly beautiful and exciting play was repeated last night to a crowded and brilliant parquette and dress circle. We doubt if Jordan and Charlotte Thompson have yet come together in any play ("Dot" excepted) so effectively as in "The Wife's Secret." The play is very Othello-like, in that it brings the demon of jealousy between a noble and loving married couple. The wife aids and conceals a persecuted brother; the times are troublous, and the husband must know nothing of his brother-in-law's concealment under his roof. The three characters, *Sir Walter* and *Lady Annett* and *Lord Arden*, are by Jordan, Charlotte Thompson and Davenport. The *Jago* of the piece, *Jabez Snood*, is the old steward, personated by Bass. The *Emilia* of the piece is my lady's maid, *Maud*, personated by Mrs. Leighton. Fanny Brown's *Page* is lively, and Marion's *Bonifacio* the chief funny thing of the play. Though evidently patterned after Shakspeare, this story of love and jealousy ends happily and without tragedy, to the great relief of the audience. The play is the greatest treat at present offered to theater-goers.

S. W. NOYES.

No. 26 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

☞ Oil cloth for sale at the above address, uniformly PURE and manufactured by superior machinery. m18 2p10

Direct Importation

—OF—

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS!

GIQUEL & JAMISON,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

126 ..... Canal street 126

Have just received from Havre a full and complete assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they call the attention of cash buyers and the public, viz:

RICH EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,
" Colored Pink Silk Lisses,
" Tiny colored Lawn Plain English Bareges,
" Printed organdies and Swisses,
" " Jaconets and Batistes,
Real and Imitation Lace Shawls,
" " " Mantillas,
" " " Berages,
Black Silk Mantillas,
Printed Mérinos and Lawns,
Rich Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Bands,
Real and Imitation Black Lace Veils,
Embroidered and Plain Grenadine and Barege Scarfs,
Valenciennes Point d'Alençon Lace,
Applications and Polonaises,
Fully Made, Gauged Skirts complete,
Pearls and Spots Jaconet and Mull Elishings & Insertings,
Parasols, Mantillas and Dress Parasols,
Lisle Thread, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, every description,
Paris Ribbons, Bonnets, Feathers, etc.
Misses and Boys' Linen and Cotton Shirts and Collarettes.

—THE LATEST—

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,

126 ..... Canal street 126

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

m18 2p10

Warranted Genuine

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,

LESS THAN COST!

The undersigned will sell the balance of superior KID GLOVES, from this date, at the following prices:

6 PAIR OF LADIES' $5 00
6 PAIR OF GENTLEMEN'S, do $6 00

☞ Each pair warranted Genuine Jouvin.

—AT—

GUION'S DEPOT OF NOVELTIES,

No. 79 ST. CHARLES STREET,

m18 2p10 A few doors from Canal.

Straw Goods.

Ladies' Straw BONNETS, Children's Straw HATS and CAPS, Boys' Neapolitan and Leghorn HATS.

B. PIFFET,

m18 2p10eWSa 122 Canal street.

Southern American Party.

The Clubs of the Southern American Party throughout the city are requested to meet at their respective Club Rooms THIS EVENING, Thursday March 21, at 7 o'clock, to notify the nominations made by the Convention for judges of the District Courts.

m20 2p10 BY ORDER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Nominations

—OF THE—

JEFFERSON DAVIS ASSOCIATION.

DAVIS TICKET:

First District Court ..... T. G. HUNT.
Second District Court ..... G. W. DENEGRE
Third District Court ..... N. A. WORTH.
Fourth District Court ..... J. W. PRICE.
Fifth District Court ..... H. B. GARDEN.
Sixth District Court ..... R. K. HOWELL.

☞ The right man in the right place! The man and ticket of the party.

m20 2p10

Customhouse Blanks,

AS NOW USED AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,

—FOR—

Steamboat Captains,

SHIP CAPTAINS AND MERCHANTS,

For sale at the

NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,

Opposite Stationers' Hall.

Formerly of Illinois Rock Mine Company.

m20 2p10 No. 60 Camp street.

A Card.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER,

Of New York,

PREPARED FOR HIS ANNUAL VISIT,

—OF—

Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DEAFNESS is a disease of so serious a character that we do not hesitate to say to all who are afflicted with it, that they will find a cure by consulting Dr. Hunter.

It is a very delicate operation to remove a collection of wax in the instrument, and only a practical operator should undertake it. Persons who have tried syringes and other quacks, and have become worse than before, should not despair on account of their failure, but should consult the Doctor at once, and have their cases cured.

☞ OFFICE, 179 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

Hours—From daylight to 9 A. M., 12 M. to 3 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

Removal.

SMITH, COOPER & SUBURN

Have removed from 111 Carondelet street to No. 1 TOY BRASS STREET, one door from Magazine.

m20 2p10

Grand Depot

—OF—

LAMPS! ..... COAL OIL! ..... LAMPS!

USE COAL OIL!

Unfortunately the cheap oils have had a fair trial for

PARLOR LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
SIDE, NOSE AND SIDE LAMPS,
COAL OIL CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS (to hang), LAMPS

Just received from Paris, a new and fine assortment of the most elegant and novel patterns for burning the Coal Oil, at Greatly Reduced Prices!!

—At the cheapest and best coal oil house—

Maysville Coal Oil,

Eagle Coal Oil,

Kerosene Oil,

Which will remain at the old price, $2 25 per gal., and wholesale at the tariff duty. Dealers in coal oil are invited to call and purchase.

PARAFFINE CANDLES,

BY THE CASE OR RETAIL.

Having on hand a large stock of all articles in the Lamp and Oil trade, purchasers will please call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

S. W. NOYES,

No. 26 Commercial Place, New Orleans.

☞ Oil cloth for sale at the above address, uniformly PURE and manufactured by superior machinery. m18 2p10

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" Printed organdies and Swisses,
" " Jaconets and Batistes,
Real and Imitation Lace Shawls,
" " " Mantillas,
" " " Berages,
Black Silk Mantillas,
Printed Mérinos and Lawns,
Rich Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Bands,
Real and Imitation Black Lace Veils,
Embroidered and Plain Grenadine and Barege Scarfs,
Valenciennes Point d'Alençon Lace,
Applications and Polonaises,
Fully Made, Gauged Skirts complete,
Pearls and Spots Jaconet and Mull Elishings & Insertings,
Parasols, Mantillas and Dress Parasols,
Lisle Thread, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, every description,
Paris Ribbons, Bonnets, Feathers, etc.
Misses and Boys' Linen and Cotton Shirts and Collarettes.

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B. PIFFET,

m18 2p10eWSa 122 Canal street.

S. Laroussini & Co.,

137 ..... CANAL STREET 137

Over $200,000 Worth

—OF—

NEW GOODS

WILL BE OFFERED

AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION,

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,

Country and City Buyers.

☞ UNSURPASSED PRICES and the BEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK in the city.

We have made the purchase of the entire stock of a bankrupt house, and will sell the goods at 50 per cent less than the cost of importation.

The following are some of the items:

50 pieces New style PLAIN JACONETS, at 10 and 12½ cents.
100 pieces FINE JACONET EDGINGS, at 25 cents.
100 pieces FINE JACONET INSERTINGS, at 25 cents.
50 pieces Real Swiss JACONETS, at 12½ and 25 cents.
50 pieces New style JACONETS, at 12½ cents.
100 pieces SWISS EDGINGS, at 12½ cents.
50 pieces FRENCH PRINTS, at 12½ cents.
50 pieces FINE PRINTED CAMBRICS, at 25 cents.
50 pieces FINE PRINTED CAMBRICS, at 25 cents.
100 pieces FINE PRINTED CAMBRICS, at 25 cents.
100 pieces ORGANDIE RUFFLING, at 25 cents.
50 pieces ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRICS, at 25 cents.
100 pieces ORGANDIE RUFFLING, at 25 cents.
100 pieces PLAIN GRENADINES, at 25 cents.

EMBROIDERIES! ..... EMBROIDERIES!

100 DOZEN CHEMISETTES, at 25 cents.
50 " " " at 37½ cents.
50 " " " at 50 cents.
50 " " " at 75 cents.
50 PRINTED LINEN SETS, at 50 cents.
100 pieces Real JACONET EDGINGS, at 25 cents.
100 " " " at 25 cents.
100 pieces Real JACONET EDGINGS, at 25 cents.
100 " " " at 25 cents.
100 pieces Real JACONET EDGINGS, at 25 cents.
100 pieces Real JACONET EDGINGS, at 25 cents.
100 pieces Real JACONET EDGINGS,