

New Orleans Republican
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN
May be had of the following dealers
George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.
A. Simon, No. 31 Exchange Alley.
C. C. Hale, No. 19 Commercial Place.
C. G. D. Holt, No. 21 Exchange Place.
James Beaudry, Poydras and Railroad
Avenue, District, also at depot foot of
Lafayette street, First District.
John Scherer, corner of Ninth and Con-
stitution streets.
J. W. Long, corner of Love and English
streets, Third District.
E. B. Marks, opposite Jefferson market,
Sixth District.
W. R. Dicks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

The grand ballet, "La Fete des Roees,"
at the Academy of Music, this evening.

Grand ballet, entitled "The Village Fe-
stival," at the Academy of Music to-morrow
evening.

Governor Warruth has appointed Elliot
Henderson Commissioner of Deeds at Pass
Christian, Mississippi.

"One Night in Ten Bar Rooms," a
laughable burlesque, at the Academy of
Music to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell
this day, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres
street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

The rain of the past two or three days has
sadly interfered with business and demor-
alized the hopes of large audiences at the
theatres.

There will be a meeting of the Union
League Club, at the rooms No. 32 Royal
street, on Monday evening, December 19,
at seven o'clock.

Governor Warruth yesterday made the
following appointments for Carroll parish:
James Gray, Justice of the Peace; First
Ward; A. J. Scott, constable, First Ward.

An entirely new session at the
Academy of Music to-morrow evening,
being a laughable adaptation by W. B. Cava-
nagh, and entitled "The Female Min-
strels."

We have received an invitation to attend
the commencement exercises of the Central
High School, to take place to-morrow, at
twelve o'clock, at the Institute, No. 39 Bur-
gundy street. One of our reporters will be
there.

The annual examination exercises of
Straight University, will commence to-mor-
row, and continue on Tuesday. On Thurs-
day evening the exhibition exercises will
take place, consisting of recitation, declam-
ation, dialogues, etc., interspersed with
music. The occasion will be one of great
interest to the friends of popular education
and enlightenment.

The interest in the performances at the
St. Charles will receive additional zest from
the presence of that old favorite of the
public, Ben DeBar, who arrived in the city
last Friday. It is to be hoped that, during
his stay among us, he will give the fre-
quenters of the St. Charles the benefit of
his own matchless talent in various depart-
ments of the comedy and the drama.

Berney Moore, employed on the Indian-
apolis and Cincinnati Railroad, met his
death in a horrible manner one day last
week. He was running on the top of the
train to put on a brake when, stepping
across from one car to another, the coupling
parted, and he fell headlong to the track
and under the train in such a manner that
his head was completely covered from his
body.

Now that the season of Merry Christmas
is upon us, and buyers of good cheer are
making arrangements to do it all honor, we
suggest that connoisseurs in wine can be
capitally suited by calling on W. H. Hen-
ning, No. 75 Camp street, who has on hand
a stock of superior and rare wines. To
those who want a real good article, a visit
to Henning's will be no lost time.

Under the head of useful Christmas goods,
will be found in our columns an advertise-
ment by the Nestor of the shirt business,
Mr. Leighton, at the corner of Canal and
St. Charles streets. In style, good taste,
excellence of material, durability of make,
and above all, of essential cheapness, Leig-
hton has never been excelled. Let all who
want reasonable goods for personal use or
for presents, call at Leighton's.

Yesterday was a most wretched day.
Rain, mud and sloop. No one was able to
get out, or if he or she did it was to little
purpose. Even Washburn's photographic
gallery was deserted to a great degree by
the dozens of dimes who are always
to be found there in possible weather. Old
Sol deserted the great Camers and left it
droopy and damp. Still we enjoyed a
visit there. Ah, those pictures!

We learn that the National Theatre will
be conducted during the present season, at
any rate, by a joint stock association, com-
posed principally, if not entirely, of our
citizens of German birth. The capital of
the association, chartered as the "German
Theatre Stock Company of New Orleans,"
is to be fifty thousand dollars, divided into
shares of one hundred dollars each. There
is every reason to believe that this project
will be successful, as the stock is being
rapidly taken. Mr. A. Eimer Bader is
president of the association, and Mr. C. H.
Simmermann, the extensive jewelry manu-
facturer on Canal, is secretary.

Messrs. G. De Ferret, S. Guinault, Charles
E. Fortier, J. B. Walton, M. Barnett, R.
M. & B. J. Montgomery, Nash & Hodgson,
Picoté, J. Spear and William de Lacy,
doing business in this city as auctioneers,
inform their patrons, friends and the public
generally, that they have secured the old
Bank of Louisiana building, corner of
Royal and Conti streets, as an auction
room, and that they propose to offer for
sale there all real estate situated in the Sec-
ond and Third Districts that their custom-
ers may desire to be sold there. Sales of
real estate in the First, Fourth and Sixth
Districts will be made at the St. Charles
Auction Exchange. General sales day at
the St. Charles Auction Exchange every
Thursday, at the Royal street Auction Ex-
change every Thursday.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
The teachers of the public schools in this
city have not been paid since the first
of September. They begin to feel
great distress in consequence. They
have given their time, their labor and
their talents to the public service, and are
deserving of better treatment.

The difficulties encountered in construct-
ing the school law of 1870 have, to some
extent, been the obstacles in the way of a
satisfactory solution of the question. The
City Board has managed the public schools
from the day of their induction into office
to the present time. They have taken
care that the free institutions of learning
shall not be closed as is the case in many
of the country parishes. To secure this,
they have employed teachers and main-
tained a perfect organization of schools
and teachers. They have incurred neces-
sary expenses, which ought long ago to
have been paid.

The difference of opinion existing be-
tween the Board and the State Superin-
tendent is familiar to every intelligent reader.
He deems it to be his duty to divide the
duty of paying out the school fund among
fifty different yard boards, few, if any
of which have any organization, and none
of which have perfectly qualified as
the law requires. As the city board takes
this view of the case, an application by the
President of the board has been made to
the State Superintendent for an appor-
tionment under the sections of the law
cited in the following correspondence:

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN TO SUPERINTEN-
DENT CONWAY.

SIR:—Section fifty-three of the act
to regulate public education, reads as
follows:

"In the years 1870 and 1871, when-
ever, in any parish, any or all of the school
districts shall fail to levy a sufficient tax,
and make suitable provision for at least one
schoolhouse, the State Superintendent shall
appoint a teacher for at least two months,
or when in any or all of said school districts
the district (ward) directors shall have
failed to qualify and enter upon the duties
of their office before the first day of Decem-
ber, in each or either of said years, the
State Superintendent may, upon the report
of the parish (city) board of school direc-
tors, setting forth the facts aforesaid, direct
the State Treasurer to withhold the ap-
portionment of the State school fund from
said district or districts, and direct him to
pay the same to the treasurer of the State
or parish school for that purpose."

The several school district boards of the
city of New Orleans, having failed to comply
with the provisions of the above quoted
section of the act, and inasmuch as it is
proper to call your attention to the fact,
and to request you to direct the payment of
the apportionment of the State school fund
for the city of New Orleans to the City
Board of School Directors of said city, we
feel constrained to call your attention to the
fact, and to request you to direct the pay-
ment of the money which will be paid to
the several suits lately pending before
the Eighth District Court, and now on
appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

Permit me to add that the amount of the
apportionment will barely cover the salar-
ies of teachers and porters past due.
Many of them are in great need, and suffer-
ing from the necessities of life. The pay-
ment of the money will send joy into a hun-
dred homes, and entitle you to the gratitude
of our large and faithful corps of teachers.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,
W. VAN NORDEN,
President Board of School Directors, city of
New Orleans.

MR. CONWAY'S REPLY.

SIR:—In reply to your communication
of this date, and to inform you that the sub-
ject matter of the same is the subject
matter in view of the course pursued
by the City Board, and the legal proceed-
ings resulting therefrom, and now pending,
I feel constrained to take the counsel of
the Attorney General, and other legal ad-
visers, before I can consider it my duty to
comply with your request.

Respectfully,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent.

This correspondence took place on the
second and third of December. A few
days after, Mr. VanNorden was informed
that the Superintendent declined to
accede to the request. The hope that was
entertained of being able to give our
worthy teachers their pay was defeated, and
an appeal was made to the Eighth District
Court for relief. The case has been tried
before that tribunal, and is now held under
advisement.

The money belongs to the teachers. It
has been earned by them. It has been ap-
propriated to them by the Legislature, and
is now lying idle in the Citizens' Bank.
The State does not derive the least benefit
from the fact that it is withheld. At
present there is no competent organization
of school directors to distribute this fund
except the City Board. It is quite prob-
able that no organization of the ward
boards will be effected at all. In the
mean time, the poor teachers, who de-
pend entirely upon their salaries for their
means of livelihood, are made to suffer for
the necessities of life. They are harassed
by creditors, and their minds afflicted by
their duties from anxiety for ways and
means, which should be provided for
them by the proper officers. How long
shall this condition of things exist? Is
there no relief for those who have served
the public so faithfully? We hope our
worthy Superintendent will devise some
way to relieve the teachers at once, before
Christmas, without reference to the ulti-
mate decision of the legal points involved.
The ultimate result will be to give this
same money to the teachers. But "while
the grass grows the ox may starve." We
appeal to Mr. Conway for immediate re-
lief to our teachers, if he can devise any
way to grant it consistent with his duties
as a public officer.

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Now that New Orleans is commencing
another prosperous career, and bidding
fair to keep step to the growing wealth
and greatness of the other great business
marts of the nation, it is full time that a
better character of buildings should be
erected than have been seen, from those
built by Bienville to those of the present
epoch. For a village, or a small young
city, struggling with poverty and trying
to get out of the cane-brakes and swamps,
the past and present style of architecture,
and the flimsy and homely materials were
well enough; but for a rich State's cap-
ital, and a wealthy commercial city sit-

ing at the mouth of the greatest river of
the world, beginning to receive yearly
hundreds of millions of dollars from the
cotton and sugar crops sold at its coun-
ters—in this age of great railroads and of
steamships, such poor architecture and
mean building materials will not suffice,
if New Orleans pretends to be named
in the same category of solidity and gran-
deur as St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati,
Baltimore or Boston. True, we have not
a quarry of Quincy granite beside us, as
has Boston; neither had the other cities
named, and they were at first poorly con-
structed, of frame and most homely brick,
as with us. This did not satisfy them,
and Cincinnati dug the Miami Canal, and
built herself solidly up with Dayton lime-
stone; Chicago dug the Illinois Canal, and
made herself a palatial city with
Athens marble; St. Louis, to keep pace
with that younger rival, imitated her by
discarding her homely brick for the buff
stone of Illinois river, and for the solid
iron of her mountain, to which she built
a railroad.

What shall New Orleans do to equal or
surpass these? She has no iron mountain
to draw from. True, she possesses one
large iron building—the Moresque, on
Lafayette Square—almost equal in beauty
as well as solidity to any in the republic;
but "one swallow does not make a sum-
mer." She has a number of buildings of
granite from New York and Boston, and
numerous others whose basements are of
this solid but expensive material, and
whose architecture is respectable. She
also has a few houses built of Philadelphia
face brick, an elegant block of which is
now building by Morgan on Canal and
Chartres, for which all praise should be
given to men who thus beautify the city.
Let others who possess the means have
city pride sufficient to imitate the example
of Morgan. But the demand for such
brick and for natural granite or other
stone must continue small, the original cost
thereof, added to that of transportation,
putting it beyond the means of the mass
of builders. New Orleans made brick are
sufficiently solid, but lack the almost equal-
ly necessary quality of beauty. This has
led to the miserable make-shift of stucco
fronts, the very worst substitute for
beauty in this climate that could be
adopted, soon getting the small-pox or
leprous with spots and blotches, if not
peeling off entirely and showing the
cloven hoof.

But there can be found a substitute for
granite, or brownstone, or marble, that
will build up the Crescent City with miles
of blocks of beautiful, solid, fire-proof,
and durable edifices, surpassing in size
and grandeur, the Kremlin of Moscow,
comfortably and elegantly housing a half,
or a million of souls, who will one day
dwell between the Mississippi levee and
the banks of Pontchartrain. "Where
there's a will, there's a way," and if Rome,
in its grandeur, could possess itself of a
cement which could build subterranean
and other walls in ancient Nismes and
Burdigala, and other places within its do-
minions, that will resist the pick-axe of
the workman of to-day, more than two
thousand years after their construction, the
scientific research of this enlightened age,
when we are so nearly approaching the
twentieth century can produce a cem-
ent or a rocky composition that will
render New Orleans or any other city
whose location is upon alluvial soil, inde-
pendent of distant States for its building
material. Already there are several sub-
stances presented to builders by the en-
terprise and research of scientific and
practical men. Among these are the
Frear stone, the Ransome process, the
Union stone, of Boston, Massachusetts,
and others. All of these will add to our
building resources, and are sufficiently
cheap to be within the means of all. We
do not profess to be judges of these build-
ing articles, but from witnessing yester-
day a solid Emery wheel, at D. & J.
Edwards' machine-shop, constructed after
the Union stone patent, which made four-
teen hundred revolutions a minute, with-
out flying to pieces, we are satisfied it
must be a valuable process which will
create a stone that can revolve with such
speed and remain whole.

Now let our builders and architects ex-
amine these substitutes for what it is im-
possible for our city to procure—adopt
the very best, and then give us a better,
more beautiful and stranger style of build-
ings. At any rate, let our capitalists,
real estate owners, and citizens of enter-
prise generally, make an effort to give our
city the beautiful and improved archi-
tectural appearance her geographical posi-
tion demands. Attractive as our city al-
ready is to strangers and men of business,
it would be far more so if our buildings
were constructed of good and beautiful
material, and in style pleasing to the eye
of intelligent and cultivated men. Let
the reform begin at once, and our people
will soon reap the benefits due their en-
terprise and taste in this direction.

"NAVAL INTELLIGENCE."

Under this heading, in the New York
Herald, of the ninth instant, we learn that
the question of breaking up the naval
station here is again mooted. We fail to
appreciate the economy that would main-
tain a naval establishment in the very
heart of a country like ours, in preference
to a port such as New Orleans. Argu-
ment is not required to prove that prox-
imity to the seaboard is an essential fea-
ture in a depot for the supply and repair
of sea-going vessels.

If depth of water were the only requisite,
the metropolis of Egypt might at
times indeed claim to be an eligible site
for a naval station, but since workshops,
foundries and large produce houses are
equally necessary, we think that even the
natives of the aqueous region of Mound
City must grant that if either port is to
be abandoned, economy would commence
with their home.

There is no better port than New Or-
leans to be found at which to lay up our
iron-clads, and for the occasional repair
and coating of vessels cruising in the
gulf; there is, in fact, no other port than
this available, excepting, perhaps, the
sandy yard at Pensacola. Let the naval

material that it is desirable to keep, and
now lying at Mound City and Jefferson
Barracks, be removed to this port; then,
having sold (as no doubt can be done to
good advantage) the property where the
iron-clads now are, and with the proceeds
purchase a more extensive water front at
some point above the city. A most desir-
able anchorage for iron-clads, espe-
cially, will be secured, not surpassed
even by League Island; a considerable
lock in the naval purse will be stopped,
and vessels and naval material generally
now comparatively useless by reason of
their distance from salt water, will be re-
ndered readily available.

We hope our Senators and Representa-
tives in Congress will not let this matter
go by default.

THE ZONA LIBRE.

A self sufficient statement appeared in
the Bulletin on Tuesday that the REPUB-
LICAN, had "generously come to its sup-
port in the matter of the Zona Libre
question on the Rio Grande," about which
there is at present some discussion in political
circles. Having held the lead in this matter,
the compliment which placed us in the
ranks of a follower, was not calculated to
excite our honest admiration; but as we
do not propose to engage in constant hos-
tilities in order to prevent depositions on
our suggestions, the assumption on
the part of the Bulletin, last Monday, was
allowed to pass without challenge. The
public will come to learn in the course of
time, which is the genuine and which is
the bogus author of suggestions that affect
the general interest. And we should not
have referred to this subject to-day, had
the Bulletin contented itself with keeping
in the right road while it appropriated
the honor of leading in a controversy.
But on Saturday it muddled the matter so
seriously, that neither Mexican nor Amer-
ican can fail to go astray. Its error con-
sisted in publishing the following para-
graph:

"The Zona Libre or 'free zone' of Mexico,
now occasioning considerable talk, includes
that part of our neighbor Republic lying
opposite to the United States on the Rio
Grande. As goods are admitted to Mexico
free of duty, dealers can better afford a
contraband trade through the ports of the
zone, than to regularly import American
goods to Vera Cruz and other duty-paying
ports.

In a short paragraph the above con-
tains a very lengthy list of mistakes. The
Zona Libre does not include that part of
the Rio Grande lying opposite to the
United States, but only a very small
fraction thereof. Matamoros, and prob-
ably Camargo, are the only free ports.
Within these towns goods are allowed to
be imported and consumed free of duty.
But all goods that are bought in either
Matamoros or Camargo for exportation
into Mexico are charged the full tariff.
To be as generous to the Americans as
possible, the Mexican government estab-
lished a rule that all goods bought in
Matamoros for exportation to the United
States, should only pay one-third of the
Mexican tariff, which is about
equal to our own import levy. To
smuggle goods from Mexico into the
United States from the Zona Libre, it is
necessary to pay the Mexican tariff, and
then to run the blockade of our own
customhouse. It is almost impossible to
smuggle goods out of Matamoros, for
the customhouse at that point loses a val-
uable collection if it allows goods to pass
out of town without first contributing to
the support of the Mexican government;
and as the officials at that point are
changed often, and watched tolerably
closely, in order to see that they do
their duty fairly, it will be seen that
merchants, who go to the
Zona Libre to buy goods, or who
import their goods into that district for
the purpose of smuggling them into the
United States, are engaged in a losing
business. In the first place, they subject
themselves to the port duties at Matamoros;
then they have to pay the Mexican
tariff, and then they have to evade our
revenue officers. It would seem that the best
way would be to import directly into New
Orleans, for the American tariff is less than
the local port charges at the mouth of the
Rio Grande.

The Bulletin declares its ignorance,
therefore, in many respects. Its location
of the Zona Libre is defective; its asser-
tion that goods are admitted into Mexico
free of duty is a mistake, and its sugges-
tion that smuggling is carried on from
Mexico to the United States is an absurd-
ity. So the leader had better resign, and
enlist in the ranks again.

NEW CLASS OF EVIDENCE.

Old man Nathan, who was murdered in
his own residence in the city of New
York, and whose safe was plundered of
many valuables at the time, will live in
history on account of the many peculiar
circumstances that attended and followed
his death. Prominent citizens were sus-
pected of the deed; then his sons were
suspected. Parties were arrested who
neither denied their guilt nor affirmed their
innocence. Other parties surrendered
themselves and confessed that they were
the murderers. The immense reward of
one hundred thousand dollars offered for
the assassins had to be protected from the
grasp of men willing to accept the
punishment in order to enrich their
families. Monomanias on the subject
astonished the public with charges and
theories. In fact, the Nathan murder be-
came a huge national hunt after the
criminals, or after reasons why they had
not been found. At last the matter quieted
down, as everything will in this
country, until it was almost forgotten.
But now comes a woman in Peckskill,
New York, who says that she saw the mur-
der committed while she was dreaming,
and that every act connected with the ter-
rible tragedy passed in front of her
waking sleep. She describes the man who
did the deed, how he did it, and with
what. She says she would recognize the
murderer if he was ever presented to her,
for her mind is as alive to the horrible
sight as it was when the thing was passing
in her dream. As a matter of course, this
would not be proper evidence against the
murderer in court, nor would it be ad-
mitted by a judge; but suppose the case
was on trial, and that certain circum-

stances were not clear, and the jury
should know of this dream, and should
further know that this dreaming woman
positively affirmed to the guilt of the
prisoner from the fact that she identified
him with the assassin of her dream, and
should find a verdict of guilty, what
would be the opinion of the court and what
would be the opinion of the world? We
answer that the verdict would be set
aside, but the public would insist that it
was right. Such is human nature.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The following were the bids and offers
at the board last night:

	AMERS.	IND.
Levee Steam Cotton Press.....	50 00	40 00
Greensport City Slaughterhouse.....	25 00	34 75
Baltimore Gas Light Company.....	140 00	120 00
Louisiana Lottery Company.....	84 00	39 00
Sugar Shed Company.....	24 00	18 00
New Orleans Jackson Street.....	10 00	10 00
Northern Railroad.....	6 25	5 75
Creole City Railroad.....	75 00	70 00
Orleans Railroad.....	71 00	70 00
Louisiana National Bank.....	100 00	120 00
Merchants' Bank.....	60 00	51 00
Creole City Bank.....	50 00	45 00
Citizens' Bank.....	37 50	35 00
Lafayette Bank.....	140 00	140 00
People's Bank.....	20 00	20 00
Hibernia Bank.....	50 00	50 00
Lafayette Bank.....	30 00	30 00
City ten per cent bond.....	100 00	100 00
American silver half.....	—	1 10 1/2
New Orleans Jackson street.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
City seven per cent bond.....	—	60 1/2
State warrents.....	—	25 1/2
City seven-thirty certificates.....	—	80 1/2
Bank of New Orleans city cer- tificates.....	—	80 1/2
Slaughterhouse—second call.....	25 00	25 00
Germania Insurance stock.....	72 50	72 50

The sales at the board were as follows:
50 shares Slaughterhouse at \$34 50; 150
at \$24 75. Second call: 50 shares at
\$24 75.

French Bazar.

Notwithstanding the rainy weather, the
French Bazar, at the St. Louis Hotel, con-
tinues to be well attended, proving, ex-
clusively, that no quantity of water will ex-
tinguish the zeal of the ladies and gentle-
men engaged in this benevolent enterprise.
To-day, among other matters, there will be
an exhibition of the magic lantern and
phantasmagoria, at one o'clock, which will
be repeated at eight o'clock in the evening.

MARRIED.

HIRSSEL—HEIN—On Saturday evening, Decem-
ber 17, at St. Ann's, by the Rev. Father
Toussaint, M. MICHAEL HIRSSEL, of St. Ann's,
HEIN, both of this city. No cards.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at
the Pelican Job Office, Corner Canal and
Poydras Streets. oc29 ly

NOTICE.

New Orleans, December 15, 1879.
The undersigned auctioneer, doing business in
this city, have the honor to inform their patrons,
friends, and the public generally, that they have
secured that admirable building for an auction
room, situated at the corner of Royal and Conti
streets, and well known as the "Bank of Louisi-
ana," and that henceforth they propose to car-
ry therein all sales of real estate situated in the Sec-
ond and Third Districts, and all others that their
clients may require to be sold there.

The sales at the St. Charles Auction Exchange
will be continued as heretofore, as a general
rule, all sales of real estate situated in the First,
Fourth and Sixth Districts will be made in the
rooms of said Exchange, and all others that their
clients may require to be sold there.

Sale days (as a general rule)—At the St. Charles
Auction Exchange, every Saturday, at the Royal
Street Auction Exchange, every Thursday.

G. D. FERRET,
C. H. GEMMEL,
CHARLES E. PORTIER,
J. B. WALTON,
M. BARNETT,
R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY,
NASH & HODGSON,
PICTON & SPEAR,
WILLIAM DE LACY.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

NEW YORK PRICES.

O'NEILL & GLEASON,

205..... Canal Street..... 205
(SUCCESSORS TO M. E. HAGGERTY.)

Will on Monday, December 19, offer their large and
assorted stock of reasonable DRY GOODS at New
York wholesale prices:
HEAVY BLANKETS, all wool, \$4
HEAVY GREY BLANKETS, all wool, \$2 50
SHAWLS in every variety, style, size and price.

ARABS: ARABS: ARABS:
100 Fine reasonable ARABS, \$3 each.

DRESS GOODS: DRESS GOODS:
POPLIN in plain, pique, stripes and changeable
colors.

SILKS:
Black and colored SILKS, striped, all colors at \$1.
COTTON DRESSINGS, new styles.

FLANNELS: FLANNELS:
All grades and colors in all WOOL FLANNELS,
twenty-five per cent below their value.
All WOOL FLANNELS in Stripes and Checks.

CORSETS: CORSETS: CORSETS:
All qualities and size CORSETS at auction
prices.
300 French CORSETS at 75 cents each.

LACES:
LACE VEILS,
LACE COLLARS,
LACE HATS.

For Holiday presents. The finest goods of the
kind in the city at half their original cost.
Embroidered BRIDAL VEILS at half their value.

WOOL DAMASK: WOOL DAMASK:
200 pieces, all styles and colors.
The attention of upholsterers and furniture
dealers is particularly called to these goods, as we
are offering them below wholesale prices.

HOSIERY: HOSIERY:
1000 dozen Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOSIERY,
from the heaviest cotton to the finest silk, at prices
which can not fail to satisfy the closest buyer.
Hose in quantities, the largest assortment in the
city.

1000 dozen Gents' and Boys' HALF HOSE in cot-
ton, merino and wool, all sizes and grades.
Gents' finished English HALF HOSE, all sizes
\$3 50 a dozen.

LINEN DAMASK,
PLAIN LINEN and
DAMASK TOWEL,
HUCKABACK TOWELS and
TOWELING,
STAPLES,
PILOW CASE LINEN,
LINEN GOODS of every description, twenty-five
per cent below wholesale prices.

We would call the particular attention of buyers
to our stock of LINEN GOODS, as they are all our
own direct importation and manufactured to order.
A full line of heavy SCOTCH LINEN DAMASK, to be
found in no other house in the city.

Our stock of DOMESTICS is complete in every
particular, and at prices in keeping with the bal-
ance of our stock.
Country buyers would find it to their interest to
examine our stock and prices.

O'NEILL & GLEASON,
deals 29 ly No. 205 Canal street.

MRS. GOODALE,
291..... Canal Street..... 291
AT THE STORE OF MRS. A. M. PARRISH,
Assisted by Mrs. Lincoln.

Has on hand, and constantly arriving from the
well known factory of A. Goodale, New York, ready
made Ladies' Underclothing, Walking and Shawl
suits, dresses in Robe, Alpaca, and all desirable
materials of the latest and most desirable fashions.
Morning Wrappers, etc. Wedding outfit made at
short notice and in the latest styles.
deals 29 ly

FACTS FROM MOBILE.

FOURTEEN PREMIUMS
TO
H. T. WALSH & CO.
FOR
THEIR MAKE SHIRTS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

(1) FOUR DIPLOMAS.
(2) ONE GOLD MEDAL.
(3) FIVE SILVER MEDALS.
(4) TWO BRONZE MEDALS.
(5) ONE SILVER GOBLET.
(6) ONE SILVER CUP.

AS FOLLOWS:
Diploma for Men's and Boys' SHIRTS.
Diploma for Boy's Two-Year SUITS.
Diploma for Ladies' and Gents' TROUSERS.
Diploma for Best UMBRELLA.

Gold Medal for Gents' ROBE DE CHAMBRE.
Silver Medal for Gents' Embroidered SHIRTS.
Silver Medal for Wedding and Party SHIRTS.
Silver Medal for display Boy's CLOTHING.
Silver Medal for Boy's Five-Year SUIT