

The South:

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 31.

THE NEWS.

The most important intelligence to-day is from Europe, from which it will be seen that the English papers, as a rule, comment very unfavorably upon Mr. Lincoln's Message, and, though the rendition of Messrs. Mason and Sibley is spoken of as a probable fact, still little hope of peace are expressed.

The London Times has denounced the closing of a port of entry by stone vessels as an act of barbarism, and it will undoubtedly be regarded by foreign powers as a violation of international law and of treaties.

From Cairo, we have a report of a battle at Padouah, represented as still in progress, but the details of which the Government agent refuses to be telegraphed. The dispatch comes to us in this form:

Cairo, Dec. 31.—The telegraph operator at Cairo says: "A fight is going on at Padouah, Ky., to-day, but the Adjutant-General refuses to allow reports of it to be sent to-night. We shall, probably, have something to send to-morrow for publication."

If there has been any battle at Padouah the attack must have come from the Confederates, who have undertaken to break up that prominent base of operations against the Valley of the Mississippi.

We refer as usual to our news columns for the latest intelligence.

THE AMERICAN.

It is painful to witness the throes of the American over the Mason and Sibley affair. Like other great characters whom trouble has driven to seek relief in political dissension, as for instance, Byron, and he who sang the "Sorrow of Werter," it takes refuge in verse, and thus, to-day, gives vent to its emotions:

A PARALLEL.

Good by and good speed, Messieurs Sibley and Mason! May the high freighted vessel that carries you both, though the heavy Captain Wilkes must his order be obeyed, and you are off on the ocean again.

You are not worth a war, Messieurs Mason and Sibley! To fight about you would be wicked and idle. John Bull is quite welcome to sue up his claim; we yield him possession of such small game.

You will do us some harm—or try to—no doubt of it! We have traitors enough in Fort Warren—and out of it! But strong is our cause, and our hearts and hopes high.

Though we bid Messieurs Mason and Sibley good-bye, this is a very good song, and if set to a pretty tune might pass well, but changed in such hostile accents has rather the effect of a croak. The melody also does not harmonize with the key of the following specimens of recitative, which provided it, and produces therefore rather an abrupt effect, and would induce a critical musician to say that the duet had not been properly re-arranged. The recitative referred to is to be found in the American of December 17th, just two weeks ago:

The Government has no other alternative than to adhere to the position it has assumed. In numerous ways Government and people have fully endorsed the act of Captain Wilkes, and the verdict will never be reversed, although all Europe, with England at its head, demand it. What man is bold enough to question the matter, let him come on. But to offer any humble apology, or to give up the two traitors who have done so much to injure us at home and abroad, need not be expected; and it is the only condition on which the Union can be permitted to remain in peace with England, why, the sooner we rid our preparations of conflict the better.

We advise our friends of the American to have their organs of speech repaired, so that in future we may be treated to a little better harmony.

HOSTILITY OF THE WEST INDIANS.

Almost every arrival from the West Indies advises us of the deep seated hostility of the people there of every nationality, negroes included, to the Government of the United States and those who wear its uniform. United States officers have been stoned at Nassau by negroes in the streets, and a state of affairs exists for which the Northern journals are unable to discover a reason.

The New York Express, of yesterday, says: "But advice from Nassau, New Providence, by the steamer Kormak, at this port Saturday, is of considerable importance. A sharp correspondence has been going on between the American Consul at that port and the British Government, relative to the incident which United States vessels and the British steamer Gladiator have revealed from its authorities."

The close proximity of the United States gunboat Falmouth, on the 24th, gave rise to a report that she had cut out the Gladiator, whereupon the 24 West India regiment, quartered at Nassau, was called out, and the forts manned, to prevent the execution of the design. Both vessels kept their stations unobscuredly, but their writers say the Gladiator would come off best at the game, but the authorities have refused to permit the Falmouth to coal, while the other can get every thing she requires.

The refusal to permit United States vessels to coal, indicates the British feeling in those respects. In continuation of the above, the Philadelphia Inquirer of today says:

A letter from a correspondent on board the U. S. steamer Keystone State, dated Hampton Roads, December 27th, contains an account of the state of affairs in the Bermudas. It confirms statements already made public, that the people of the authorities there are favoring and aiding the cruises of the Southern Confederacy in every possible way, and endeavoring to obstruct the movements of our Government vessels in the discharge of their legitimate duties. It says:

"We arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda. We left the harbor of St. George's last Sunday morning. We were quietly at anchor when a steamer was sighted in the offing. We immediately got under way and went to sea to look after her. She proved to be the U. S. steamer Keystone State, from New York, bound to the West

Indies, with orders to touch at Bermuda, and give up a Lieutenant. We were one hour on leaving Philadelphia. After communicating with her, and Lieut. Wm. M. Gamble joining us, we kept away for this place.

"We were ordered to cruise about the Bermudas, but upon entering the ports we found a very great feeling against us. We could not procure coal, and that being an article that we cannot do without, we have been compelled to come home for further orders. They favor the rebels more than our cause."

A RUMOR. We hear a report to-day from Washington that there has been a serious rupture between General McClellan and certain extreme Republicans, who are renewing the "on to Richmond" cry, which is likely to lead to grave results. Gen. McClellan is indisposed to submit to the dictation of certain members of Congress, who are pressing him in the most offensive manner, is sustained by the President in his course. A personal collision, it is said, was at one time impending between the General and a prominent member of the Senate, but the latter backed-down. We do not vouch for this statement, but give it as we hear it.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT. A letter from Havana to the New York Express states a matter which is certainly remarkable, in regard to certain utterances of the U. S. Consul, Mr. Schufeldt. It is incredible that men of such gross ignorance or mendacity should be exhibited by a public functionary.

Consul-General Schufeldt has reported to the Captain-General of Cuba "that all the most important strategic points in the Confederate States are in the hands of the loyal Government, and that the Union flag, all clean and unembarrassed, is flying there!" Is this really so? The medicine was too strong, and the whole story was discredited, especially when he added—in a few weeks, or the whole Southern country will be encircled in Union chains!" All these things go directly by official reports to the ministers of England, France and Spain.

We learn from another source, says the Express, that Consul-General Schufeldt has written a rather "cross letter" to the Captain-General of Cuba—said to be officially discourteous—for having received the letter of Mr. Helm upon "blockade and neutrality."

THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANKS. The suspension of the New York Banks has been followed by a general result of the same kind in all the commercial cities. It has produced of course considerable embarrassment, and Foreign Exchange has risen to the high point of 112.

The New York Journal of Commerce in its money article of last evening says:— "The real storm will now await the question whether the banks will receive the Government demand notes at par. We do not see how they can avoid it, but some have refused and have more or less unconditionally, as far as we can ascertain. The banks here hold this morning \$23,199,000.

THE SUSPENSION. From the Philadelphia Inquirer. To the popular mind, the suspension has been caused by the recent heavy drain of specie from the banks of the three large Atlantic cities, but mainly those of New York. This disposition, however, is itself but an effect of other causes, and in these lie the most important aspects of the affair. The causes referred to are chiefly two:—

First, the absence of a general and equal cooperation of the financial institutions and people of the interior in supporting the Government loan. Second, in the reversal of the usual currents of money operations.

With respect to the first, it may not be politic to discuss that at any length at this time. We therefore, say briefly that since August 1st, the public and extra operations to diminish the amount of the public debt, and to repress confidence; as, for instance, the disaster at Bull's Bluff, the apprehension of troubles with foreign Powers because of embargo upon the Southern ports, the threatened rupture with England on account of the seizure of Mason and Sibley, the lamentable and reckless extravagance and waste of public money by some of the Departments, and coupled with this, the culpable and even criminal neglect of Congress to address themselves promptly and earnestly to the great and paramount question of providing means to maintain the credit of the nation. All these have had their effects in repressing popular confidence in the ability of the Government to carry out its policy successfully, and the consequence has been that nearly the whole burden of this colossal war has been cast upon the Banks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

These institutions have assumed the responsibility of disposing of enormous amounts of the Government loans, and from their vaults almost every dollar furnished the Treasury for war purposes has been paid. At the same time, in addition to this enormous task, they were obliged to keep both the finances of the Government and their own upon a specie basis. For a while matters went on very well. The country was fortunately blessed with an unusually large influx of specie, and the amounts paid out on the early drafts on Government account soon flowed back into the bank vaults, thus keeping their specie reserve pretty well up to the original mark.

After a short period, however, there was a change. The balance of trade, which has been universally in favor of the Atlantic cities, thereby causing a flow of money in this direction, was reversed by the large amounts of money remitted to the interior for the pay of the army and for supplies and transportation. The great West, instead of sending cash to the East, to pay for goods, or to purchase them, has been drawing large amounts of cash from the East in payment of their supplies to the Government, and this specie did not come back either in the way of trade or in subscriptions to the Government loans. This abnormal condition of affairs, told severely on the Banks of the Atlantic cities, already heavily burdened with Treasury securities, and thus their leave attempt to carry themselves and the nation through a formidable war without a suspension of the operations of their banks, has been brought abruptly to a close.

AN "AFFAIR" IN EUROPE.—We learn from the Paris Press (by the Niagara), that Jefferson Davis engaged in preparing a memorandum to be addressed to all Europe. This document treats of the question of the secession, declares that the war undertaken by the Northern States will not lead to any result, and that the secession is already a legal fact. With a view, however, to put an end to a much lamented contest, and prevent great misfortune, the memorandum will propose an immediate suspension of hostilities, and that the common Southern States being ready to agree to any arrangement compatible with the dignity of all parties.

This memorandum is evidently designed as an appeal to the great powers of Europe, to step in and settle the terms of separation. It will afford the English government, especially, an excellent opportunity for carrying into effect the policy of non-recognition, which it has so long pursued. The Manchester Guardian (quoted elsewhere) to have a war with this country again, irrespective of the Mason and Sibley affair.—New York Express.

Privateers at Nassau. A correspondent writes from Nassau, N. P., under date of 15th inst., as follows: "The past week has been the most exciting ever known in the annals of Nassau. At least, says the oldest inhabitant, on the 6th inst., there arrived the schooner Prince of Wales, of Nassau, and a sloop, both loaded with cotton and rice, having run the blockade at Charleston. On the 7th instant the steamer Isabel, formerly the United States mail packet between Charleston and Havana, arrived loaded with one thousand bales of cotton, and also having escaped from Charleston. Her name has been changed to Ella Worley; the captain's name I have been unable to learn, but she was piloted over Charleston bar by R. Lockwood, one of the best pilots of that port, and brother to the one who commands the Theodora. She came into port with the Confederate flag at her peak, but since her arrival has changed owners (a bogus sale, of course), and she is now in port, with the English flag flying.

On the 9th inst., the notorious Theodora, Captain Lockwood, arrived; she was loaded with six hundred bales of cotton, and escaped from Charleston, her own name being changed to the Theodora. She flies the Confederate flag and laughs at us.

On the 10th inst., also arrived the English steamer Gladiator, from England, with a cargo consisting of cannon, small arms, blankets, shoes, clothing, medicines, and a large quantity of gunpowder. She cleared for the coast of Africa, but from her arrival here I should say she was somewhat of a success. It is said, and I have every reason to believe it, that she has full equipments for an army of twenty-five thousand men. It is well known and acknowledged that her cargo is for J. B. Davis & Co., and her safe arrival in a Southern port, is no doubt, anxiously expected for her cargo must be a valuable acquisition to the Confederate treasury. How she or her cargo will get there remains to be seen. Their plan is no doubt, to transfer the cargo to smaller vessels, and let the steamer remain where she is or return to England. This vessel is the one spoken of particularly in the published letter of Charles Francis Train, and her arrival at Nassau proves him to have been correct regarding her destination.

On the 11th inst., much to the annoyance of all Nassau, the United States steamer Falmouth, Lieut. W. G. Temple, U. S. Navy commanding, arrived at the port, and is now at anchor in the harbor.

The neutrality of England has for some time been considered a large, and the conduct of all the officials at Nassau, profess it to be so. They are not only not neutral, but openly give aid and comfort to our enemies. The citizens of Nassau are insulting in the highest degree to all citizens of the United States whenever the opportunity offers. It is impossible to walk the streets, when you are known, without being annoyed by the remarks of those you meet, and the conduct of the negroes is rapidly becoming unbearable. One of the junior officers of the Falmouth and several of our passengers have been stoned by the negroes, and I should not consider it safe to be beyond the limits of the city, alone, and have it known that I was a Yankee, which is the term they apply.

All the vessels which have run the blockade and arrived here with cargoes, are consigned to the house of H. Adley & Co.

The Cheat Mountain Victory a Defeat. The Wheeling Intelligence states authoritatively that the late engagement at Cheat Mountain was grossly magnified by the dispatches to the North, and that instead of being a victory for our troops, we in reality suffered a defeat. After describing General Miles' march of thirty miles to meet the enemy, he says that our exhausted soldiers came upon the enemy at midnight, and, as at the first fire discovered that a great mistake had been made. They had been led to expect a different meeting. Scouts had reported the enemy only about a thousand strong, and in a place where they could easily be taken, and all our energies to bag them. They supposed themselves doubly as strong as the enemy. Instead of that, they were scarcely half as many. No wonder, then, that, finding their mistake, and in a place where they could easily be taken, they retreated, and that instead of being a victory, they were a defeat. The 25th Ohio gave way in bad confusion, as we understand it, and our boys of the Second Virginia winced considerably, also, although not seriously. With regulations, however, came up to the work in a bad way, and we have it on good authority that the Second acquitted themselves with great credit after they had retreated. How many we lost does not seem to be known with any degree of certainty. Most of our dead were left on the field, and the enemy, neither do we know their loss. It is only supposed that they suffered more than we did. It is well known, however, that the designs of the expedition was frustrated, and we were compelled to fall back, with the enemy unharmed.

A Bill to Blockade the Southern Ports. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following are the provisions of the bill introduced to-day in the House, by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania:—

First.—That all bills of lading, bills of exchange, and all bills of entry and delivery, in any State now in rebellion, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Second.—No vessel, either foreign or domestic, except such as may be employed by the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of the said ports, unless driven there by stress of weather.

Third.—If any vessel shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo and everything appertaining thereto shall be forfeited, the one-half to go to the captors, and the other half to the United States; and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the captain or commander of such vessel shall be paid, not exceeding \$500.

Fourth.—That said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea, or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, on land or water.

Fifth.—The proceeds shall be divided among the captors according to the law now regulating prizes.

Sixth.—The ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, in any Court of the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken.

Seventh.—The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. If any other State shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall apply to such State.

Eighth.—The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbors ports of entry, when in his judgment, it shall be expedient.

Ninth.—The Navy Department, the New Orleans Privateer has the following items in relation to the Confederate navy:—

The bomb and ball-proof gunboat now in way of construction at the navy yard in Johnson City, by the Government, under the superintendence of Mr. T. formerly of Florida, will be one of the most effective ever desired for our river defense. It is 150 feet in length, 56 feet beam, and had bottomed. Its shape is peculiar one, and when driven with speed against a wooden one, it is hoped it will open it easily.

The bottom of this gunboat is twenty-two inches thick, in solid planks, solidly bolted and caulked; and its walls, two feet solid in thickness, with numerous thick keelsons to brace it. The hull will be fourteen feet in depth, and on its summit will be placed the battery, composed of several heavy rifled and shell guns, all under casemates.

Above this is a cupola, which will contain various conveniences, and be surmounted with another battery and a shooting gallery for sharpshooters.

The vessel is to be strengthened by iron bolts through and through, and to be plated over with three inch iron. She will be drawn by three propellers, worked by powerful engines. Another such a gunboat will immediately follow this one. Near by is another just begun, still larger, which will combine the breadth of the floating battery with some of the advantages of a self-propelled boat.

The Algerine News-Bow, from which we clip all this information, says the Tuscarora, just burnt to the water's edge, was the last gunboat in our service, and a most superior propeller tug boat with very powerful machinery.

The gunboat Livingston will soon be ready for service, and the alterations on the Great Telf and Sirre Simmons are also rapidly progressing.

Visiting Cards—New Styles. We have just received from London and Paris the new styles of Cards superior in quality to the American.

25 per cent. Reduction in Prices. SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS, BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, and BOYS' OBERKLEIDS.

By latest Patterns. Plush, Beaver, Water-Proof and Furred Cloakings, for the present season. Zephyr, Water-Proof goods in every variety. Prior to removal from No. 62 to No. 56 Lexington street, one door from Charles.

FOR NEW YORK.—The fine Steamship CARLEW, Captain Parrish, will sail on SATURDAY, For Freight or Passage, apply to PENDERGAST BROS., 77 Smith's wharf.

RELIEF FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES! BY HANCE'S COUGH CONFECTIONS.

A Safe and Efficacious Remedy for all Affections of the Throat, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and Asthma, Tickling and Spitting of Blood, and all other Cough Complaints.

These Confections are similar in form to the famous and well-known "HONEY AND BUTTER" Confections, and are equally as effective in their action. They are sold in small packages, and can be carried in the pocket, and taken at any time without inconvenience of taking a pill. They are equally as effective in their action, and are sold in small packages, and can be carried in the pocket, and taken at any time without inconvenience of taking a pill.

ROBERT T. BANKS, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENWARE. And Manufacturer of STONEWARE.

63 and 55 South Street, Late Store of Maryland Potteries.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. SCARFS, SCARVES, SCARVES. GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. ROBES, ROBES, ROBES. TIES, TIES, TIES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF HAWES & CUSHING, NEW & FINEST, IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Possessors of the following goods will do well to dispose of them at once, consisting of:—

CHAINS, CHAINS, CHAINS. SILVER WARE, SILVER WARE, SILVER WARE. PLATED SILVER WARE, PLATED SILVER WARE, PLATED SILVER WARE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. "When the waters of the mind become troubled in stormy passions, let a man sit down and smoke a good Cigar or a good Pipe, and a holy calmness will spread itself over the soul, like the golden haze of evening over a sleeping lake."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. MEERSCHAUM PIPES, and SMOKERS. BRUYERE, RUBBER, and WOOD PIPES.

ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS OF HAVANA CIGARS. BRUYERE PIPE SMOKING TOBACCO, a new article in handsome cases, and of fine flavor. For sale by LA HABANA, 420 - 720 Baltimore St., N. E. cor. Charles.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. WILL OPEN TO-DAY: SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

200 BROCHE CASHMERE SHAWLS, bought at Auction, which will be sold at half price. Also, 2000 yds. BLACK SILKS, of superior make, at a bargain.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! of our own Manufacturing—latest Paris styles. Also, a general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

J. EDWARD BIRD & BRO., 213 Baltimore St., near Charles.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO ZIMMERMAN, FAIRBANKS & CO., 100 N. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

SILVER WARE. SILVER SERVICES, SILVER EPICONS AND FORKS. PINK JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, PLATED WARE.

THOS. J. BROWN, Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, No. 90 BALTIMORE STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. GENTLEMEN! Will be opened this week: A beautiful assortment of

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, with rich silver mountings. Fine and elegant. Also, a general assortment of TOBACCO POUCHES, CIGAR CASES, and other articles.

CHIEF HAVANA CIGARS, Cuba, Puerto Rico, &c. Also, a general assortment of

M. A. DAIGER, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker of Funerals, No. 75 BROADWAY, E. S., NEAR GUYTON STREET, HAS ON HAND

Or will make to order, every description of CABINET WARE, of New Design, and of workmanship equal to any in the city. Terms moderate. \$16.00

KNIGHT & BROWN, PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 38 CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE.

Keep constantly on hand Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Wild Ducks, and Game of all descriptions, in their season. \$25.00

ANTHRACITE COAL, Prepared Expressly for FAMILY USE. BITUMINOUS COAL FOR STEAM AND SMITHS' PURPOSES.

Without and Retail. PINE AND OAK WOOD, SAWED AND SPLIT, READY FOR USE. WITHOUT BEING SAVED AND SPLIT.

FOR CASH WHEN ORDERED. W. F. H. ONION, 412 Cor. Lombard-st. and Central Avenue, BALTIMORE.

A. J. HAMPSON, FAMILY GROCER, OFFERS TO FAMILIES a fine assortment of First Class GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

Say Family FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT and CORN MEAL, in bags and barrels; Fine Green and Black TEAS; Java, Laguayra and Rio COFFEES; Mackerel and Salmon in Kettle; Charleston Orice; Cut Leaf Sugar; English Pickles and Sauces; Old "Honey" BRANDY; Old Port, Madeira and Sherry WINE; Hops, Baked Beef and Tongues; Pickled Pickles, in stone jars, neatly labeled and bottled, at 75 cents per dozen.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, NUTS, &c. A. J. HAMPSON, do 10 limit 81 N. Charles st., near Pleasant NEW STYLE.

INKSTANDS. THE BEST YET INVENTED. THE PATENT AUTOMATIC AND BAROMETRIC INKSTANDS.

Self-acting and without springs, screws or machinery of any kind to get out of order. They are always ready for use, protected from dust and evaporation, giving a constant supply of clear ink.

For sale by SAMUEL E. TURNER, 3 South Charles street, 43.3m

WILLIAM F. OWENS, 203 Baltimore Street, HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW, CHOICE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER FURNISHING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Scotch Wool, Red and Shaker Flannel Good of every size and quality.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER by our improved pattern, and warranted to fit. COAL OIL, Which gives a light nearly as strong as Gas and no danger of explosion.

LARD OIL, WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL, LUBRICATING OIL, and other articles. Dealers and Retailers supplied at Low Rates, for Cash. C. W. FORD, 423-ly 31 Light Street, near Lombard.

HENRY MOLTZ, MARBLE WORKER, 10 W. Fayette Street, (between Harrison and Frederick.)

Is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice and on the most reduced terms, any work in the Marble or Stone line, such as MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE TABLE TOPS, TILES, & FLOORING, HARDEN'S STATUARY, and Ornamental Stone work of all kinds.

It needs but a call to be convinced of the quality of his work, or the moderate prices at the same. Fancy Goods can be seen at his yard, 46.3m

NEW STYLES. WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS. Credits and Invites, Stamped in Colors. J. M. ANDERSON & SON, 412 - 145 Baltimore Street.

BONNEY'S GREAT CENTRAL HOOP SKIRT, CORSET AND KID GLOVE DEPOT, No. 117 BALTIMORE STREET, (NEAR CARROLL HALL.)

WILL OPEN THIS DAY MY NEW WINTER SKIRT—something entirely new. Also, a full line of Ladies' and Misses' Steel Skirts, from 4 to 100 springs, with a full assortment of Corsets and Fancy Goods of all kinds. 45.3m E. BONNEY.