

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

Our Criminal Court—Prompt Justice Administered.

THE proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday last were of very great importance. Three culprits were charged with taking the lives of four of their fellow-creatures. It is a rare circumstance in the criminal annals of Philadelphia that more than one homicide case is disposed of in a single day. The principal offender on Saturday was young female, whose life is a fearful commentary upon the text that "the ways of the transgressor are hard. MARY RIDLEY, at the tender age of thirteen, was debauched by a fiend in human shape, and the mother accepted money in payment for the horrible act. It is not to be wondered at that a life so inauspiciously begun should have ended as fearfully as it has. Born and bred to degradation and disgrace, she has only bettered the instruction which she received from maternal lips. Her entire life has been spent in brothels and groggeries amid scenes of vice and infamy too shocking for recital. Her surroundings led her to every vicious practice. Unacquainted with any religious or moral course, she became the sport of ill-fortune; an inebriate before she had arrived at womanhood, and the assassin of her destroyer before the bloom of youth had faded from her cheek. Could one expect to find an angel in such circumstances? She would have been more than human had she rose above her position. We do not feel disposed to go into the disgusting details of the trial. It occupied several days before the Criminal Court, and despite the clearest proof of the act of murder, a sympathetic jury considered the act as comparatively venial. Murder in the second degree was certainly a very mild verdict, considering the fearful character of the crime. Upon a second indictment the wretched girl entered a plea of guilty, under advice of counsel. The leniency exhibited by the jury in this case, as well as in those of JOHN CONNER and JEFFERSON SPANIER, who were sentenced at the same time, is considered by many as reprehensible in the highest degree. District Attorney MANN, in the course of his speech in the latter case, referred to the inability of the prosecuting officers to procure verdicts of conviction in capital cases; and suggested the idea that if such things continued, the growing belief that trial by jury was sometimes a farce would gain larger credence. It is unquestionably in the power of juries to do much harm by making vice and crime matters not punishable. Every bully can carry his slung-shot and Billy, and every inebriated harlot can use her unheated poignard to avenge supposed wrongs, where is the safety of human life? There must be some stop put to the lawlessness which is rampant in the community, and the officers of justice can do nothing if their efforts are not warmly seconded by those whose sworn duty is to decide upon the facts. The public prosecutor may be able and earnest in his attempts to bring evil-doers to punishment and the court may desire to do its duty, but they are both powerless, if a too lenient jury-box blocks the way by insufficient verdicts. Our city is overrun just now by hordes of villains, who nightly congregate at our most prominent corners, and infest the low grogeries in all parts of the city. The local columns of our daily papers are crowded with the particulars of midnight brawls, and robberies. Men are attacked every night in public places, and manage to escape from the meshes of the law by adroitness and skill.

Judge THOMPSON, in commenting upon the action of the jury in the Ridley case, very distinctly intimated his views in regard to it by his remark, somewhat ironical, we presume, that the court would have sustained a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judges THOMPSON, ALLISON, and LUDLOW have discharged their duty with firmness, making the punishment as severe as the statute permitted. The number of years given to the three criminals foot up at something like forty years in the aggregate, and is sufficient to show that the judges are determined to make examples of some of the more prominent disturbers of our peace. It is to be hoped that when these unfortunate wretches have served out their term of confinement, they will enter society under improved conditions. But the action of recent juries in criminal cases has not tended to decrease the prevalence of outrage and lawlessness. This is a question in which every citizen is deeply interested; and it becomes every one, in view of his own safety, to urge that a more decided stand be taken in the case of bold defiers of law and order.

We are approaching that state of society which prevailed in San Francisco some years ago, when the citizens, unable to trust the law's delays, resolved themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and administered justice to the rascals and vagabonds who had rendered life and property totally insecure. We certainly hope that no such a state of things will ever occur in our quiet and orderly city; but cannot be expected that life and property are to be jeopardized in order that worthless reprobates should live in idleness, or worse.

We wish that extreme caution would be exercised in the selection of the jurymen in our criminal courts. The very best men in our community should be chosen, for the questions that come before them for investigation are of greater importance than any that are adjudicated in civil courts. If fearless, intelligent, and substantial men were always put in the jury-box, there would be more wholesome examples made among the criminals and scoundrels with which our city and the whole country abounds.

Reorganization of Our Military Grades—The Title of General.

THE bill which has passed one of the branches of our National Legislature, and of whose sanction by the other, as well as the Executive, there is said to be little doubt, will cause a radical and needed reform in the present system of military grades. The new bill provides for the appointment of general officers, with an advancement in their titles—in fact, for the moving up one step, in name, of each of the bearers of military commissions. The rank of General is created, whose duties will be similar to those heretofore performed by the Lieutenant-General, while Major-Generals will be styled Lieutenants, and Brigadier-Major-Generals. The type after which this new organization is moulded is that of Prussia—a kingdom in which for three centuries the whole talent of the people and power of the King have been directed to the perfecting of military science. Situated as she has been, with Russia eager for her provinces on one side and France and Austria on the other, she must either have imitated Poland and sank into the rank of an inferior, or, like Baden, become a sixth-rate power, or else cultivate arms as a national profession, and keep by scientific valor what could not be retained by numerical force. That she to-day ranks high among the powers of the earth is the best argument in favor of the advantages of her military system.

The present system of martial grades is an amalgamation of the old continental, the British, and the unique. Our Lieutenant-General, a title not an office, nominally commands all the forces of the country, but in reality has led in person a grand army, leaving the others to be watched over by Major-Generals. A Major-General may command a corps d'armee, a department, or a division; while a Brigadier leads either a division or a brigade. The complexity resulting from the want of definite rank, and the clashing between officers in regard to the date of their commissions, has led to serious national defeats, the first attack on Fort Fisher having been, beyond all doubt, caused by the absence of special provision in regard to who was in reality the leader of the expedition.

Under the new bill, however, all such confusion is remedied. Each officer will have a title, and the precedent of commission will be rendered unnecessary by the establishment of additional ranks. The need of this reform was felt while the war progressed. Nearly eighteen months ago we suggested a change similar to the one adopted; and a bill was introduced into Congress by Mr. ODELL, of New York, to the same effect as the one we urged. But it was found to be impossible to reorganize our system in the face of an enemy, and the question was postponed until the present time. The following are the grades established under the revised statute:—

- General—The commander de facto of all the armies of the United States, the same as the President is ex officio.
Lieutenant-General—To command a corps d'armee, or grand army.
Major-General—To lead a division.
Brigadier-General—To control a brigade.
The grades here established are exactly similar to those of the so-called Confederacy, and were found in their case to work much more systematically than our own. Let us take all the good we can from the Southern Rebellion, as there is but little that can be secured. It is, however, as we have said, from Prussia that the organization was originally taken, although almost all of the European powers have to-day a system closely allied to that which America has, or rather is about to adopt.

In that country the ranks stand:—Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, corresponding to the same rank in our own land, when the title of General is substituted for that of Marshal.

Under the new system, we will have the whole military force reduced to a state of almost mechanical perfection. Each wheel will revolve within its superior, and no link jar the harmony of its operation. The bill has received the bitter opposition of certain journals, because they state that the creation of the rank of General will raise a military man almost to a level with the chief civil Executive, and at some future time motives of economy may induce the people to combine the two in one, and thus tend to endanger popular liberty. We have no such fear. Our finances, thanks to the ability of our Secretaries of the Treasury, will probably never be reduced to such an exigency, that to save \$17,000 per year, a step so at variance with eternal vigilance will be taken. Again, a New York journal pronounces the bill defective because it does not provide for the appointment of General Grant as General.

We can see no good cause for such an insertion in the body of the bill. The effect of the movement is to provide a permanent renovation of the martial system, and with all due respect to the gallant captor of Richmond, we do not think that his life will be prolonged as long as the time for which the bill is designed to provide. That Lieutenant-General GRANT merits the position, and will receive it, there can be no doubt; but to insert it in the bill that he should hold the rank of General, would be misplaced. Let him be appointed in the usual way, by a nomination

and confirmation, and the people will applaud and hail with joy the action. The effect of the renovated system cannot but be most salutary, and all our country needs in the future is an officer as able as GRANT to fill the post of General, to-day to be created.

The Business Opportunity of Philadelphia.

OUR whole country has begun a new era. The revolution is more radical than any one living in it can appreciate. Not only the Constitution of the United States, but the spirit of its interpretation, has been changed. Of the parties that struggled for power in 1860, and even in 1860, there are few vestiges left, and a new direction has been given to the State. CHASE is seated in the chair of TANEY; a national currency has banished the notes of State banks; formerly the least of military powers among leading nations, America has now become the greatest. The North has been born anew—and as for the South, the South has been slain, buried, and is now arising from its grave.

Every village feels this change; but the great cities are most affected by it; some, of course, more than others. To the West new life will be given by an amazing increase of emigration in the next few years. Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis will profit by this element. But the seacoast cities will chiefly gain by the renewal of commercial intercourse with the South. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore are entered upon a new rivalry, fraught with great results. The South is almost virgin territory; it is as if Japan were freely opened to trade, and America and Europe were competing for the golden prize. The old commercial relations of the two sections have been broken by the war, and the Southern people must establish others. Shut out by the blockade and the war from all ordinary intercourse for four years, they now want everything. They lack all the luxuries and many of the necessities of life. They want things to eat, and things to wear; agricultural implements for the plantation, and tools for the workshop. And though now comparatively poor, they will rapidly grow in wealth, and must be at once, and in the future, large buyers from the North.

Such an opportunity is worth millions of dollars to Philadelphia; worth more to her than to any other city; for this is the only great port on the Northern seaboard that suffers from the absence of commercial facilities. New York needs no such chance, for her commerce is established; but ours can only be revived by the energetic use of this unsettled condition. If we neglect it, Philadelphia is destined to see the vast tides of Southern trade drained into the harbors of New York and Baltimore, while into our magnificent port will eddy only the minor streams. If we would encourage our manufactures, regain our lost commerce, we must act at once, for competition with an established trade will be almost useless. For these reasons, we consider the present movement to establish lines of steamships from this city to the principal Southern ports the most important business enterprise begun in Philadelphia for years. Five millions of dollars would cheaply buy the benefit, yet it is guaranteed that it can be secured for less than one. Yet whatever they may cost, we must have these steam lines, unless we intend to give up the whole Southern trade to our rivals, and be content with what little they may leave.

Does Capital Invested in Mineral Enterprises Pay?

A LATE number of the Nation speaks disparagingly of the value of the mineral resources of California and our Western Territories, and argues against the probability of their adding materially to the national wealth. It supports this view by the consideration "that the profits on the total amount of capital invested in mining are, to say the least, no greater than our capital invested in other branches of industry," adduces the fact that so few of the incorporated gold and silver mining companies "have ever paid a dividend from actual earnings," and expresses a doubt "whether either a gold or silver dollar is now added to the currency which does not cost the nation two or three dollars."

The same line of reasoning would go to show that the railroads have added nothing to the national wealth. Everybody knows that the total amount of capital invested in railroad enterprises in this country has, as yet, realized nothing like the profits of capital invested in ordinary branches of industry, but who doubts that the national wealth has been vastly augmented thereby? The same remark might be made of many branches of our manufactures yet in their infancy.

The truth is, that the whole business of mining the precious metals in this country is in its ruder and most experimental state. It lacks capital, experience, and scientific direction. Only a small percentage of the pure bullion is extracted from the various ores, the richest parts being left in the "tailings" and other refuse of the rude and imperfect machinery wherewith our mining is prosecuted.

Moreover, in the case of our interior Territories—Colorado, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, etc.—there has been the almost fatal embarrassment of immense distances from civilized communities. Every stamp-mill, steam engine and boiler, every pickaxe, spade and crowbar, every pound of iron, and for the first two years every pound of provisions, used in Colorado has had to be hauled by ox-teams from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains—a distance of from seven hundred to nine hundred miles. So, too, in Nevada, until within a very short period, if a piece of iron gave way in a machine, it had to be sent to California to be repaired. California herself is but just escaping from almost complete dependence upon the East for her machinery and manufactures.

It is in the face of such difficulties as these that our mining enterprises in the far West have been established and prosecuted. Fortunately these difficulties are not insurmountable. Every day adds to the miner's experience; capital is accumulating; science is discovering new and more perfect processes for the reduction of the ores and the saving of the precious metals; agriculture is becoming established in the mining regions; foundries and machine shops are being erected in the chief mining towns; while, more important than all else, the Pacific Railroad, that grandest enterprise of modern times, is approaching those distant regions both from the East and the West, both from the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and thus gradually but surely removing the most serious obstacle which has hitherto stood in the way of the rapid and profitable development of the wonderful mineral resources of these distant and almost unknown portions of our vast country. It, in the past, in the face of such difficulties and embarrassments, our gold and silver mining enterprises have been enabled to do what they have done, what may we not reasonably expect from them when the great mass of these drawbacks shall no longer exist? Instead of believing, as the Nation seems to, that these mines are not to add much to our national wealth, we believe they are destined to augment it to a degree hardly anticipated even by the most sanguine. No parallels drawn from mining enterprises in other countries, Spain, Mexico, and the like, are of any relevancy here. The conditions are totally different. We have a different people, different laws and customs, and our industries of all kinds act under different auspices.

That our mining of the precious metals will assist in paying off the national debt we have not the slightest doubt, although the Nation has. Whatever adds to the national wealth increases the fund from which the national debt must be paid, and this we believe our gold and silver mining is bound to do. It is evident that our mining operations are in their merest infancy, and that their growth is to be rapid and unprecedented. If they contribute to the well-being of the country in no other way, they certainly will do so by helping to bring about that diversity of industry which is the indispensable condition of national growth and wealth.

THE STEPHENS ENDORSEMENT OF O'MAHONY.

THE letter from JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R., to JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B., which we published on Saturday, settles the quarrel which has threatened to sever the Brotherhood, by a decision in favor of the O'MAHONY. The issue of the difficulty is as we predicted several weeks since, and is a declaration against factious opposition to the constituted authorities. It is with the keenest satisfaction that we see the quarrel thus decided. If the American Fenians should disagree, the result would be fatal to the prospects of Irish freedom. If they stand firm, united, and immovable, the cause of right will prevail. We urge those of the Brotherhood who acted in good faith in their opposition to Colonel O'MAHONY to desist; and now that the endorsement from the President of the Republic comes, to yield obedience to his deputy. If they persist, there can be but one construction put upon their action, and that is, that they desire not their country's freedom, but their personal advancement. If they submit, and work with the majority, the cause will be advanced, and they show themselves not traitors, but true adherents to their country's cause. The alternative is submitted to them. Which road will they walk in?

COTTON GOODS.

- WIDE CHINZIES, 31 cents.
CALICOES best makes, 25 cents.
104 UTICA SHEETINGS.
104 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
54 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMUNSTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
54 PILLW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES OF 44 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 12 1/2 m. N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF MATHEWS, POULSON & CO., ATTORNEYS.

No. 878 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2911. Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected. E. T. MATHEWS, (Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.) E. POULSON, (Late U. S. Pension Agent.) A. TRUMP, 115 1/2 m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ALSTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held at the office, no. 8 Merchants Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the sale of the property. S. S. SHAWMACKER, President.
A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "Jewish Hospital" is now being held at the Assembly Hall, at 200 N. 2nd Street, and will continue until the 29th inst. Hester's Band will be in attendance every evening. 11 1/2 m.
DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CAREY'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has just fitted up and made this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIGN-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, ETC., ETC., of SUPERIOR QUALITY.
A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 120 the Plates and Engravings of the structure of the Human Organ in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Issues, their Dependent Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the author's plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the results of cases treated. A faithful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 50 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 N. 2nd Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 1/2 m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—S. A. HILLES, GEORGE W. BROWN, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR., EDWARD HAY, BENJAMIN H. DRACON, EDWARD TALLEY, THOMAS F. KEMMER, JOHN COOPER, WILLIAM ERVING. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, S. A. HILLES was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM H. BROWN, Cashier.
THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—DAVID R. PAUL, WILLIAM C. ALLISON, ZEPHAR C. HOWELL, JOHN H. MCCREARY, THOMAS F. KEMMER, JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., J. W. SUPPLEE. At the meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, DAVID R. PAUL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and G. L. DUNNING, Cashier.
UNION NATIONAL BANK. At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—DAVID R. PAUL, W. H. SOWERS, J. B. WANGER, R. D. WOOD, A. L. BONAFON, M. J. DOBBS, ISAAC BARON, GEORGE W. BLAGON, GEORGE W. GROVE. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DAVID PAUL was unanimously re-elected President, and N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. At an Election held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—THOMAS SMITH, JAMES C. HAND, JAMES O. PEASE, ISRAEL MOHRIS, DAVID R. PAUL, JOHN W. ATHERTON, JOHN H. LEVY, JOHN H. IRWIN, JOHN H. LEVY, JOHN H. IRWIN, A. J. LEWIS, JOHN H. IRWIN. At a meeting of the Board this day, THOMAS SMITH was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN HOCKLEY, Cashier; JOHN H. WATT, Assistant Cashier, and R. HUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—S. A. MERCE, WILLIAM M. FARR, EDWIN M. LEWIS, EDWARD SMITH, JOHN SHURT, JOHN W. WOODWARD, ANTHONY J. ANELLO, RICHARD H. MERRICK, BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM, JAMES R. CAMPBELL, FRANKLIN S. HITCHCOCK, FRANCIS T. TELFER, J. H. WOODWARD, S. A. MERCE, JAMES H. WOODWARD, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President.
SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. The Directors have this day declared an extra dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS payable on and after Thursday, 15th instant, from taxes. F. J. STEEL, Cashier.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. At the Annual Election for Directors held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES H. WOODWARD, EDWARD SMITH, JOHN W. ATHERTON, Edmund C. Sander, Robert Burton, Joseph P. Eyre, John C. Davis, William G. Houston, JOHN R. PEURSE, HENRY C. DAVIS, JR., H. JONES BROOKS, JOHN D. TAYLOR, Spencer McVicar, Edward McCaskey, George G. Leiper, D. T. Moran, Philadelphia; Henry Long, John H. Scoble, Samuel F. Stokes, A. S. SIKES. At a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS C. HAND, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN C. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President; and HENRY LYUBEN, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—PRESIDENT, CHARLES E. SMITH, MANAGER, R. LIPPINCOTT, H. P. MCKEAN, A. E. HOLLE, R. B. CABBEN, JOHN SHURT, STEPHEN CO-WELL, S. B. DUFFORD, SECRETARY, W. H. WELLS, TREASURER, WILLIAM H. WEBB.
OFFICE OF THE KROETZER FARM OIL COMPANY. A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Kroetzer Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 45 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, next, at 10 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars. JOHN H. CHAMBERLAIN, President; WILLIAM GILTY, Treasurer; WILLIAM COLLINS, M. R. STROUD, Directors.
OFFICE OF THE HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street on Thursday, the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Directors to serve the ensuing year. ALEXANDER G. GAW, Secretary.
OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 WALNUT STREET. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TWELVE CENTS on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes. WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.
E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, No. 128 S. SIXTH ST. Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States. COMFORT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE.
PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 243 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.
JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Publisher of the NEW YORK GAZETTE, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or for a trifling sum, by addressing Secretary, New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 1/2 N. No. 418 BROADWAY, New York.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED. ROCKHILL & WILSON PROPRIETORS OF THE Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST. HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS Now Arranged and Ready for Sale AT ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES, WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS Rescued from the Late Conflagration AND OF PREPARING THEIR SPRING STOCK. THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT IS NOW UNDER WAY ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 112 1/2 4th ENRANCE ON CHESNUT ST. EDWIN HALL & CO. No. 26 S. SECOND STREET, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, For Steamers, a case of their own ordering of WHITE CAMBRIC SKIRTS, WITH GOFFERED RUFFLING, AND OTHER STYLES. 112 1/2 4th 37 1-2 CENT BLEACHED MUSLIN all the good makes. 21 cent yard wide good Unbleached Shirting. 50 cents for Williamsville and Wamunsta. 55 cents for New York Mills. 40 cents for 5-4 good Bleached Shirting. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. 24,000 YARDS MUSLIN, INCLUDING all the good makes. Bleached and Unbleached. Shirtings and Sheetings. Wholesale prices by the piece. Buy now before they get higher. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. 40 CENT GRAY TWILL FLANNEL. White Twills, Red Twills, Blue Twills. Good White Flannels. \$1.15 for good power-loom Table Damask. \$3 for good Napkins. Tickings, best goods in the market. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. 112 1/2 4th S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. SKATING SKIRTS.—64-50 for best Black and White Skirts. 50, 60 and 65-cent extra good Black Alpaca, 31 and 35 cents for Delaines. \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$10 Blacketts. Quills of every variety. COOPER & CONARD, 112 1/2 4th S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. GREEN PEAS, GREEN CORN, FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 9 22 4th COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. FINE OPERA GLASSES. A VERY LARGE VARIETY. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.