## THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN : PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

Additional Judges for Philadelphia-An Interview on the Subject.

A Committee of six members of the Philaactory, and hence his arrest. delphia bar and a Committee of City Councils have had an interview with the Finance Committees and members of the Philadel-phia Delegation in the Legislature, the object being to urge the appointment of two additional law Judges in Philadelphia, and to increase the salaries of the Philadelphia are ever after a subject of interest. The document below, in the handwriting of Judges, and the Judges of the Supreme the Hon. John M. Botts, was sent us some time since by a gentleman in the country, to whom Mr. Botts had given it. It will be

Court. Mr. Edward Shippen mentioned the great Mr. Edward Shippen mentioned the great amount of work required to be performed by the Common Pleas Judges, and stated that their pay was entirely inadequate. They should receive not less than \$5,000 per annum to meet the actual expenses of living found interesting when we remember when are where it was written. Read it: in Philadelphia, a city whose rates for ne-cessary articles of household consumption were one hundred and fifty per cent. higher than those of Boston, Albany or N. York. The late Judge Oswald Thompson had acquired no property, and had left his family no income. Judge James Thompson, of the Supreme

Confinement:

told.

hind.

potism.

selves.

the National Government.

Court, had actually spent \$11,000 from his private funds, since his appointment, in ad-dition to his salary. In 1843, when Phila-delphia had a population of but 250,000, six 2d. Because I would not aid in the de ever looked upon. judges were required to do much less work than is now required of three judges. One week before the late Judge Thompson died he worked until three o'clock in the morown section of the country. 4th. Because I would not aid in the dismemberment, impoverishment and ruin of my native State, and desolation of the whole

ne worked until three o'clock in the mor-ning to close up the business of the day. A discussion ensued as to the pay of Judges in New York, Mr. Bigham asserting positively that they received less than those in Philadelphia, although admitting, in re-ply to Mr. Ruddiman, that their number-was greater. Mr. Connell said that those of South. 5th. Because I would not aid in the slaughter of the hundreds of thousands that have been and will be sacrificed. 5th. Because I would not aid in breaking was greater. Mr. Connell said that these of Pennsylvania were of a different character from the Judge McCunns, of New York. Mr. Shippen explained the labor required up the social ties, and lifelong personal and family intimacies that for generations have existed. 7th. Because I would not aid in making of Supreme Court Judges and the cost of their traveling expenses, and asked for them

their traveling expenses, and asked for them a satary of \$6,000 per annum. Mr. Gustav Remak urged that the people and members of the Bar were united in de-siring increased salaries and additional Judges. The committees sent from Phila-delphia represented both citizens and law-yers. The untimely death of Judge Thomp-son had awakened public attention to the absolute necessity of reducing the labor of the Common Pleas Judges, who seated all the Common Pleas Judges, who seated all day in foul, corrupted air, were obliged to work far into the night to dispose of the business before them.

The matter simply resolved itself into the question whether incompetent men should become judges at less than living salaries, or whether competent and talented gentlemen should be allowed an income sufficient to enable them to occupy the bench without pecuniary sacrifice to themselves. The labors of the judiciary had been increased by numberless acts of the Legislature. Mr. Remak then alluded to the recent appoint-ments by the Governor, stating that they met the entire approval of the Philadelphia Bar

Mr. James Lynd, President of Select Council, representing the people, expressed their willingness to bear their share of the additional expense, but insisted that the matter was not one that could be measured by dollars and conts, but that it was one by dollars and cents, but that it was one Commonwealth. A second or third-rate awyer could at present earn more in the exercise of his profession than was received by a Common Pleas Judge. The city of Philadelphia was about erecting new accommoditions for her judges, at an expense which would probably reach \$70,000. Mr. W. Rotch Wistar urged that the

16th. Because I cared more for the in-terests and freedom of the people than I did for their caresses, and tried to take better care of them than they did of thempresent salaries of the Judges were not could to those obtained by men of inferior talent, who occupied stations in incorporated

companies. Mr. Eli K. Price delivered an eloquent and pointed address on behalf of the inand a Traitor to my country, when it had done no wrong to me or my State. and pointed address on behall of the mater under of the laws," and will not now stultify my-

consideration.

Life on the Lower Border of Texas-Habits cently sold at auction under his direction. An inspection of his accounts, summarily made, disclosed facts not altogether satisand Manners of the People, &c. A correspondent of the Cincinnati

Commercial, who accompanied our forces to the Rio Grande, thus writes from The "Reasons" of Hon. John M. Botts. [From the Richmond Republic] The sayings and doings of a distinguished political prisoner, during his imprisonment, Brownsville, Texas:

I can readily comprehend, that a line running through this State, might mark a division between two very different classes of inhabitants. The one a fair representation of the progressive Yankee American, the other the former native Mexican; and it is very probable that the former confine themselves to the rich, Reasons as they Passed Through my Mind on the Night of the 27th of April, 1862, as I Lay, after Eight Weeks Solitary Confine-ment in a Negro Jail, as the Causes of my river valleys, and that the latter may yet occupy the country between the valleys of the rivers. This supposition is cer tainly true of the country between the Rio Grande and the Rio Neuces.

Ist. Because I would not aid in breaking The wandering character of these peo up the Union formed by Washington and his compeers, which, from infancy, I had ple is still a marked element in their been taught to venerate and adore as the only sheet-anchor of National greatness, character. Even here, they are constantly changing from ranche to ranche, and however comfortable they may be at any one place, if much annoyed or in-convenienced, they will load their effects struction of the best government the world on a wagon or two, and move to some 3d. Because I would not aid in bringing civil war, desolation and famine upon my other ranche, where an empty casa invites the change. There is no regular

renting or moving day. The houses in which these people live are of the most ordinary character, and such as are never. seen in the North. They are, however, of such a style of ar-chitecture as the character of the people and the climate would indicate; and are but about one degree better than an Indian wigwam or a bark hut. . They are about sixteon feet wide by eighteen or twenty feet long, with a thatched roof of straw or prairie grass. Occasionally the better class of huts are covered with a material half-way between grass and willows. The sides are made of canes, which are vertically placed, and daubed

told. 8th. Because I would not aid in turning the instincts of humanity into that of wolves and other brutes. 9th. Because I would not practise a low over with a plastering of mud. deception and an unworthy trick, as thou-sands have done, from motives of selfish-These houses have no door, proper, a skin being often hung over the doorness, ambition or fear. 10th. Because I would not adopt for myway. There are seldom any fire-places or chimneys. Sometimes there is a raised hearth of adobes (i. e. sun-dried self, or recommend for others, a policy by which the fruits of a century's labor must be

bricks) upon which fires are built for thrown away. 11th. Because I had the firmness to adheating and cooking; but these, I think, here with fidelity to the principles I had cherished, and labored for thirty years to are not used, except near the towns where this kind of bricks can be found. cherished, and labored for thirty years to establish, and which my State had just adopted at the polls, but which she re-nounced and repudiated at the dictation of a daring and corrupt Democracy. 12th. Because I preferred living under a permanent and enduring government, to one that was constructed on the principles of a how back constructed on the principles It is only during the prevalence of the cold weather that fires are used for warmth and comfort, for the cooking, which is of the least possible quantity, is done in an outside place, usually in the open air and on the ground. These houses are built in the most temporary of a bombshell, containing the elements of destruction within itself, that sooner or later must explode and leave a wreck bemanner, and about thus: Two large forks of about twelve or fourteen feet length, are planted two feet in the ground, and from fifteen to twenty feet apart. On 13th. Because I preferred a government that would protect its citizens and their property, to one that would oppress and rob these rests a pole, answering to the ridge pole of a house. On each side of these, at equal and suitable distances for the 14th. Because I preferred rational civil liberty, under a constitutional form of government, to a hateful military desdimensions of the intended hut, are planted two more forks, connected with poles, at a hight of six or seven feet, which answer for the side plates, or 15th. Because I would not sacrifice the best interests of the people, to perpetuate the power of Democracy under a Southern Confederacy, when they had lost it under

sides of the house. These horizontal poles are connected with rude, rough rafters (or substitutes for rafters); large canes are placed horizontally on thes rafters for lathing, and the roof covered with a long, wiry, strawy grass, and held on in bunches, by strings, to the lathing, which latter is held to the rafters by strings also. The sides and ends are then closed by setting canes, or large willows, or small poles (branches) vertically along those portions, leaving openings for doors, &c. A coating of mud is usually plastered over these canes, or

described. Many houses are not houses

most ordinary and most usual means of

providing for the discomforts caused by

changes of weather, which are very fre-

quent and severe, as well as unheralded,

during the winter months. Nearly all

the cold experienced is caused by "north-

will come, and come very cold, yet there

persons and during these cold terms the

natives live very much as our soldiers used to in the field, making such pro-

tection against the cold as the means at

hand would warrant. Such a sight as a

the height of fifty feet, and branches

It is however, from this tree, which

ever, work patiently to procure enough straight timber. This wood is not boun-

tifully distributed. Our wood-choppers

have to go some ten miles up the river,

and the same distance down, to find it

in sufficient quantities to get up a woodchopping; and, owing to the peculiarity of its growth, it does not yield very

much prepared fuel in proportion to

cords, iu oak timber, can but get a cord

cut and racked, in one day, here. A fair

wood. The wood of the mesquite is very

full of the muddlest of the Rio Grand

durable.

chime of the barrel, which would be

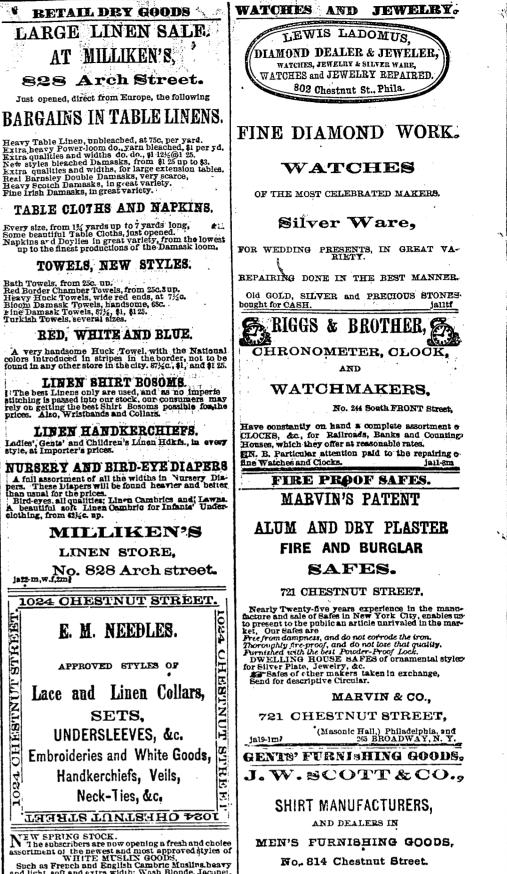
fatal to a rope. Without the invention or appliances of rope walks, the natives make most excellent, neat and substantial ropes of horse and goat hair, often three quarters of an inch in diameter and twenty feet in length, for picket ropes and halters, and others not more than one-quarter or three-eighths of an inch in diameter, for bridle reins. These ropes are of excellent properties, and are far better than hempen ones, and when accidentally cut, or parted otherwise, are tied with a neat, strong knot, such as the oldest sailor might well be proud of, which looks somewhat like a becket knot, but much neater. In the want of a wheelbarrow or hand-sled, the native takes a hide, and having trimmed off the leg parts, loads it on, the flesh side up, and with a raw hide string, draws it and the load as readily as if it were a hand-sled This is the usual manner of moving dirt. Grass, wood, and other things that can be so carried, are always tied on the back of a jackass, who, with his fam-ily are the principal beasts of burden. Mules are used for riding, but do not seem to be plentiful. Oxen are, however, quite numerous, and are used for drawing heavy wagons, most generally yoked in the old-world fashion, that is, with a beam tied to the horns. This is certainly very painful, as it prevents the animal from moving his head. Occasionally, however, the Yankee method of yoking can be seen in use. The economy of the old way of yoking is, doubtless the reason of its prevalence. In the town, and in Matamoras, carts and mules are used for drayage. The most economical way of marking

out and occupying town lots prevails; one that would leave but a poor chance of getting a living by the most energetic engineer or surveyor. A history of surveys and land titles would be interesting if one could only get an insight into them.

Any wandering party or a family, arriving near the town, select an agreeable and satisfactory spot for their habitation, and begin a house of the kind I have described, living under a hide or two or even under their wagon, in the meantime, and during the building of the house. Having completed the house, or even before, the lot is laid out to range with the street or alley adjacent, and a double row of holes aug around the lot into which crooked posts are set, between the two rows of which brush is forced. and this completes the fencing, and thus the lot is set off and the casa occupied. Probably twenty such establishments have been added to the town of Brownsville in the last six months, and is the sole method of extending the town limits, and these are the suburban establishments. There are probably one hundred and fifty to two hundred houses in the town of respectable style: used for stores, warehouses and resi-dences, of which not more than fifty are

of more than one story high. The town has a very respectable mar-ket-house and town hall combined. The market is always open, and meats, and such marketing as the country affords, can be had any day in the week at enor-mous prices--beef and mutton being the only supplies purchased at respectable rates-eight cents per pound. Eggs are from filteen to twenty cents apiece. Potatoes four cents each.

Three or four new dwelling-houses have lt this fe and an addition to the Female Seminary. willows, both inside and outside, which generally completes the house, if it may Both of the latter under Catholic manbe so called. All the houses seen are no agement. so fully completed as in the manner just



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Accident on the Bloomfield Railroad—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

NEWARE, N. J., Feb. 8.—The train from Mont Clair, on the Bloomfield Railroad, ran off the track, near a bridge, this morning,

breaking one passengers car to pieces. Milton Holt, aged twenty-two years, was instantly killed, and Joseph A. Davis, Jr., Joseph Doremus, Samuel Arbuthnot, the conductor, Van Wyck Graham and others were injured.

SECOND DISPATCH. NEWARE, N. J., Feb. 8.—The details of the railroad accident near Bloomfield, N. J., state that the train broke through a rotten bridge. Some of the cars fell into the creek bridge. Some of the cars fell into the creek, and one was completely shattered against a stone foundation of the bridge. One man was killed, as before stated, Milton Holt, of Mont Clair, Those injured were Joseph Davis, of Blosmfield, very seriously; Joseph Doremus, of Mont Clair, severely bruised; Van Wyck Graham, teller of the Phœnix Bank, head injured; Mr. Brodigan, of Mont Clair, bruised, head and body; S. Arbuthnot, the conductor, severely bruised; a newsboy the conductor, severely bruised; a newsboy named Owens, was considerably injured. Many others were hurt, but not seriously The coroner's jury are investigating the affair

The train consisted of an engine, tender four passenger cars and baggage and smok-ing car. It was running at comparatively high speed down a ninety feet grade, though the engineer was breaking up to stop at Bloomfield. The speed carried the engine over the bridge. The tender caught in the somewhat damaged bridge; and broke the passenger car, the trucks and wheels of which fell. The swiftness of the train and coupling of the tender dragged the rest of the cars to solid ground.

the cars to solid ground. The second passenger car was hurled end-wise from the track, striking a stone abutment of the bridge and wrecked. The baggage car, which was next, fell into the The other two cars remained partially on the bridge, and partially on the track. The bridge was only forty feet long. Young Holt's head was severed from his body, and his remains were terribly mand. It is miraculous that nebody else in the second car was killed.

North Carolina-Election at Newbern-Union Victory. NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 8.—The regular Union ticket was victorious to-day at the city election by 52 majority. The contest was a warm and exciting one, and the vote the largest ever polled in this city. Teams have been running with American flags

have been running, with American flags flying during the day. All the Northern and Southern men are jubilant. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 8.—Orders have been received here to immediately discon-tinue the Military District of Wilmington. Brevet Brigadier General Goff, command-ing is ordered to report to command here. ing, is ordered to report to command his regiment, the 37th (colored) United States regiment, with headquarters at Smithville. A military post is retained here, garri-soned by four companies of the 28th Michigan regiment, Captain Purinton, senior

officer. But three regiments of infantry are now remaining in the State, two colored and one white. It is thought that this Department will soon be merged into that of Virginia or South Carolina.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Brodie, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to day assumed command of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this Department, relieving Major Wyker-sham, now absent on leave. Major Wyker-sham has been a very successful and popular officer.

lar officer. Lieutenant Lukens, of the 30th United States colored troops, lately. OrdnanceOfficer of this. District, has been placed in close arrest, under guard, charged with misap-propriation of the public funds. Lieutenant Lukens has had the disposition of a large amount of public property, including the remains of the Fayettsville Arsenal, re-

self by repudiating all. 19th, and lastly. Because I was not born either a knave or a fool.

17th. Because I would not become a rebel

widows and orphans unnumbered and un-

From China and Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Advices from Hong Kong to the 16th of December state that the Northern banditi are still causing

but mere sheds, and many are seen covered in with dry hides, both the roof and sides being closed in, in this manner. much trouble to the Government, whose This manner of building their houses forces had been defeated and driven toward the Yellow River, where they had been cut off from communication. taken in connection with their light style of dress, shows a great want of the

Trade in the Provinces of Shantang and Honain, were entirely destroyed by the banditti.

Complications are likely to arise between France and China, concerning propagand-ism. The French Catholic Missionaries have been driven from their missions, esers," and generally comes without warn-ing. It is known that they, the northers, tablished under the privileges secured by treaty. Foreign vessels continue to suffer from pirates on the Chinese coast. The native cotton crop has generally are no preparations made to protect the person, except to pick up at the time whatever may add to the warmth of the

Late advices from Japan state that the mission of the Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland to demand the opening of Hioga, the chief port of the Inland Sea, had been successful. The Mikado had ratified the treaties en-tered into between the Tyccon and the fo-reign Governments, admitting Japan into comity with other nations.

pile of fire-wood is never enjoyed. Large wood is very rarely found. A kind of All internal troubles, caused by the pres-ence of foreigners, ceased at once, and the quarrels between the Tycoon and Chassir shrubby growth covers the plain, generally about seven feet high, and some-thing like a quince bush with us, i. e. were rendered easy of settlement, branching out from the ground. This The real power of the Tycoon is now to be growth furnishes but a meager supply

acknowledged throughout Japan. The following are the demands made: lst. The ratification of the treaties made of wood. The only available large wood, and the only kind that grows there, is the mesquite tree, which rarely reaches by the Mikado.

2d, The opening of Hioga. 3d. The revision of the tariff.

numerously. Occasionally, and under favorable circumstances, this tree grows 30. The revision of the tarih. After three days and nights, amid the greatest excitement and preparations for war, and the movements of large bodies of troops, and after the most earnest entreaties of the Tyccon and his representatives, the Spiritual Emperor, the Mikado, yielded his consent. to a fine and ornamental size, making a beautiful shade. grows near the river and lagoons, that the natives procure the material for consent. building their houses. They must, how-

Canada and the Reciprocity Treaty. TORONTO, Feb. 8.—The Montreal and To-ronto papers express satisfaction that the Provincial delegates have not accepted the terms proposed for the continuation of the Reciprocity Treaty. One paper, the *Globe*, says: "One happy result of the course adopted by the United States will be the speedy confederation of the British Ameri-can Provinces, the absolute necessity of which will be now apparent." With confederation will be earried out the improvement of interval comparison

the labor expended. A chopper, who could put up two and a half to three improvement of internal comunications, and throwing open lands to free settlement, the gradual reduction of the customs tariff, load of wood can be had however, within opening new markets, the vigorous prose-cution of fishery and mineral enterprise, the opening up of the Northwest, the comtwo or three miles, all limbs and small opening up of the Northwest, the con-mencement of an enlarged system of emi-gration westward, and a revision of the system of banking and currency. The people of British America need not doubt that brighter prospects in the future are before them hard; the sap-wood white; the body dark brown, and I should judge, very before them.

New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate held an executive session to-day on the Governor's nominations. George L, Woodfall, of Camto accomplish the same ends. den, was unanimously confirmed as Judge of the Supreme Court. The other nomina-tions were also confirmed, except that of H. Newton Conger for Secretary of State. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the refusal of the Governor to re-nominate Judge Van Dyke, of the Supreme Court, and W. J. Johnson, Secretary of State, while Gummere and Kennedy, Clerk in

There is a Catholic, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian Church. The first is the popular religion of the town. The other wo are but sparsely attended, and principally by officers of the army and their families, of whom there are quite a number. These latter add much to the gayety of the town, and some officers of rank have formed a club for the purpose of having a sociable dancing party once each week, at which from twenty to thirty ladies attend, and present a very well-dressed and respectable assemblage of fashion and intelligence. Nearly all the respectable and fashionable ladies citizens of the town, attend, as well as do the gentlemen, evidently enjoying the opportunity for amusement and social intercourse. This feature of our army life here is doing more to break down the jealousies usually entertained by the Southern people toward the Yankees than anything that has come under my ebservation, and is gradually bringing the citizens to see that our corps is the best officered and managed troops ever seen in this valley.

The army, now and heretofore, has been the civilizer. Shortly after the Mexican war, several families from the North. settled here, and have given to this place all the eivilized commercial interest and enterprise, and at this time all the enterprise is due to the presence of the army.

A sojourn in this portion of Texas has no charms whatever, as may be gleaned from the general tenor of this letter, and if it were not for the society of the officers and their sweet wives, and the resulting agreeable features arising from their joint presence, our stay would be scarcely bearable. As it is, many visions and dreams of our Northern homes and happy firesides, with attendant home comforts and luxuries, jolly and enjoy-able amusements and associations, and privileges of an enlightened and Christian society will flit across the mental vision and leave an impress there. Few people are more home devotees than Americans, although the Yankee is a universal presence the world over. To this feature of the Southern people, more than aught else, will be indebted for an early return to their former condition of comfort and well-to-do-ness. The charm of old homes and familiar associations, customs and traits, will irresisti-bly draw them back to their "habitats." All sensible men know it is only through self-relianceand personal energy that sucjust sway over prejudice, selfishness and pride, and all the more easily when self

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—In December last an attempt was made to murder an old man named John Stoddard, at Jacksonburg, Herkimer county. The would be assassing were convicted on Tuesday last, and ar-raigned before the Court of Oyer and Ter-miner of Herkimer county.

water after him, over the most difficult ground, rolling it along the ground. A chain is usually attached to each end of the rope, to prevent the chafing by the man named Smith.

NEW SPRING STOCK. N The subscribers are now opening a fresh and choice assortment of the newest and most approved styles of Such as French and English Cambric Muslima, heavy and light, soft and extra width; Wash Blonde, Jacued, Nainsook, India Mull, Tarletans, Sheer French Mus-lin, Swiss Muslin, Plain and figured; Lace Stripe Muslin, Plaid Orcandies, Blaid and Stripe Nainsooks and Cam-price, Hair Cord Checks and Stripe, Nainsooks and Cam-trics, Hair Cord Checks and Stripe Musline, Tucked Muslins White Pique, Linen Cambrics, Per-cales, Black and white Pique, Linen Cambrics, Per-cales, Black and white Pique, Linen Cambrics, Per-cales, Black and White Wignn, Crinoline, de. A full assortment of Camoric Edgings and Insertions, Ramburg Edgings and Insertings, Kulenclenne Edgings, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Valenclenne Edgings, Swiss Kdgings and Insertings, Valenclenne Edgings, Sembroidered and Plain Licen Break fist Steets, Cambric Embroidered and Plain Linen Breakfast Sets, Cambrid Hankert hiefs, Envoroidered, Hemmed, Trimmed and Plain, of all qualities, for Ladies, Gentlemen and hidren. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARBIS ON 65-m,w,fst No. 1(65 Chestnut street.

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Bath Towels, from 25C. up. Red Border Chamber Towels, from 25C. Sup. Higary Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 7½C. Bioom Damask Towels, handsome, 6SC. ine Damask Towels, 65% (3), 61 25. Turkish Towels, several sizes.

febm, w, fat No. 108 Chestnut street. THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTH STORE-JAMES & LEE invite the attention of their friends and others to their large stock of season able goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

able goods, which they are selling at greatly reduce prices. Superior Black French Cloths. Superior Clothes, all qualities. Black French Dotskins. Black French Lassimeres. Mixed and Plain Cassimeres. Mixed and Plain Cassimeres. Cords, Beaverieens and Satinetts. Plain and Neat Fluered Sik Yestings. Black Satins and Fancy Yestings. With a large assortment of Tallors' Trimming Boys' wear, dc., for sale, wholesale or retail, by IAMNS & LEE, No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb, TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have L just replenished their assortment of STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, And are now fully prepared to supply families with GOOD MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE, 600-D SHIRTING LINENS, GOOD TAELE LINENS, GOOD BKD TICKINGS. GOOD DATELE LINENS, GOOD DITE BLANNELS, GOOD DITE BLANNELS, BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS, PINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO' IRISH BIRD.FY E AND SCOTCH TOWRLINGS, NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, de. EPRING STYLE CHINIZES, PERCALES, de. ECO CENT BLACK ALPACAS.

50 - CENT BLACK ALPACAS, 50 - CENT BLACK ALPACAS, 51 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines, 11 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines, 11 20 for new Spring Sbades Wide Wool Delaines, 12 for new Spring Sbades Wide Wool Delaines, New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, do. Heavy Nursery Diapers. some extra wide goods, Fine Towers; 40-cent Towels- a bargain, 31 and 65 Napkins are much under value. Richardson's Heavy thirting and fine Fronting Lipens.

Linens. Table Damasks unde<sup>r</sup>rket price. COUPER & CONARD, S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets, L DWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILRS, and recommend them purchasing now, as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring. Colored Moire Antiques, Black Moire Antiques, Colored Corded Silks, Colored Corded Silks, Black Corded Silks, Black Corded Silks, Black Taffetas, Black Taffetas, Black Antagetas, Colored Found Silks on band. CLOSING OUT CASSIMERES AND CLOTHES,

N. R.-A fine stock of Evening Siles on nand. CLOSING OUT OASSIMERES AND OLOTHS. Dark Striped Doeskin, \$1 75. Black and White Cassimers \$2. Plaid Cassimeres, for B-yrs, \$1 15. Plaid Cassimeres, \$1 31 and \$1 37%. Olive Brown Cloths, for Friends. Olive Green Cloths. for Friends. Citron Beavers, for Overcoats. 64 Heavy Melton Cloths, at \$4 50. These goods are low. Examine for yourselves, at J. H. STOKESS, 702 Arch street

3. H. SIORLES 5, NZ AREA BALLON 8-4 FURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk inish, just adapted for Evening Dresses, white Arish Poplins, White Wool Poplins, Pearl Color Irish Poplins, White Opera Cloths, White Opera Cloths, White Spots, Scarlet Clethas, EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second st. THE FINE ARTS S. ROBINSON **A**.

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DBUGS,

COD LIVER OIL.-Twenty-five barrels, new made, Cod Liver Oil, of very superior quality; Carb, Ammonia, just received, in jars; also, just received, twenty-five barrels very superior Alcohol, warranted sper cent, in the best of packages, and for sale by JOHN C. BAKER & CO., oc21-1y No. 718 Market street.

No. 718 Market street. TSAGLISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS.—English Va-beian, Croiton Oli, Taylor's Lint, Wines of Colchi-com, Composition Mortars, Oli Neroll Petit grain, Oli Turkish Geraniom double distilled, Oli Nutmegr, Allen's Extracts, Oli Sweet Almonds, Cream Tartar pure, Acontic Root, White Chamomile, French Rose Les vee, English Castor Oli quarter pluts to quart sizes, Rio Tapioca, Fresh Fennel Seed, Cardamoms, in stors and for sale by Willliah KLLIS & CO., 774 and 722 Market street, Philadelphia, Trochoroly Distortation of the Prints - The Allen

Market street, Philadelphia, Harket street, Philadelphia, H ordston of Bronchitts, Catarrh, Hoarseness and Similar Complaints, affecting the Organs of the Voica, Public Speakers, binger and Amateurs have been greatly benefited by using these Tablets, and their high appreciation of their intrinsic merit, particularly re-cmmends them to persons affected with BRON-CHITIS, HOARSENESS, and CATARRH of the HEAD and BREAST. For asle by Drugzists generally Prepared only by LANCASTER & WILLIS, Apothe-caries, northeast corner Arch and Tenth streets, Phila-delphis.

delphis. OCL2 NEW STRENGTHENING AND REVUISIVE PLASTERS, with the pliancy of allk, the strength and softness of kid. For affections of the Chest, pal-s, weakness, dc., dc. They are cleanly and odorless, comfortable and effective. Sold by HUBBELL, Apo-thecary, 1410 Chestant street. auto

Breesty, 1410 Chesindi Street. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. - Graduates - Moriara, DPill Tiles, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Tweesers, Puß Bores, Horn Scrops, Surgical Instruments, Trasses, Hard and Soft Rubber Goods, Vial Cases, Gisse and Metal Syringes, 420., all at "First Hands" prices. SNOWDEN & BROTHER, 23 South Eighth street,

ap5-tf? 23 South Eighth street, **DOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.** N. E. CORNELS **DOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.** N. E. CORNELS **Druggiss, Manufacturers and Dealers in Window** Glass, White Lead, and Paints of every description, offer to the trade, or consumers, acomplete stock of goods in their line, at the lowest market rates. **ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.**, Northeast corner Fourth and Race streets.

Magnesia indigent of the solution of the solut

SON & CO., Drugging, in his evaluation of the self Philadelphis. AY RUM.-Just received, an involce of Genuing D imported Eay Rum, for sale by the gallor, by ROBERT SHOLMARER & CO., Druggist, N. E. cor-ner Fourth and Race streets. THE NEW "PILE FIPE."-A SIMPLE OLISANLY T and portable contrivance for the application of the renents to the internal surface of the rectam. Solid by HURSELL, Apothecery. 141 Chestaut street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

**ILIGATAL** INTERVES. THE ORPHANS: COURT FOR THE OTTY AND. COUNTY OF PHILA DELPHIA.-Estate of HETNRY HASSAN, decessed - Notice is hereby given-that LEVINA HASSAN, widow of the said decedent, has filed in said Court an inventory and appraisement-of the personal property of said Estate, and her peti-tion claiming to retive and retain the sum of Sun, as set forth in her petition under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1551, and that the same will be approved by said Court on Friday, February 16, 1866, unless excep-tions be filed thereto. JOHN GOFORTH,

JOHN GOFORTH, Attorney for Petitioner, fe2,f s,4t\*

January 31, 1866. January 31, 1866. fe2, 13,417 LITTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having bea-pranted to the subscriber upon the Estate of w IL LIAM HARRIS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims-present them to MARY HARRIS, Administratrix, No. 149 THOMPSON Street. ja12-f,6t

No. 149 THOMPSON Street. jal2-f,6t **I** EJ TERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted: L to the subscriber apon ita-Estate of GEORGE: GILBERT, deceased, all Persons Indebted to the same-will make payment, and those baving claims present-them to GEORGE L. ASHMEAD, Executor, 333-Walnut street. jal2,f.6t

them to GEORGE L ASHMEAD, EXecutor. 333 Waitus street. jai2,f.66 IETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the sub-criber upon the Estate of SARAH SITER, deceused, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to ADAM SITER, Administrator, 1810 Pine street. jai2.66 IETTERS TESTAMEN FARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of MATTHIAS: SEDDINGER, Deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to ADAM SITER, Administrator, 1810 Fine street. Jai2.66 SEDDINGER, Deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to JANE LOUISA SEDDINGER, Exercise. THI, NO. 255 North Thirteenth street, or her Attorney, WM. B, HANNA, NO. 2015 South Fith street. Jai2:161

BOARDING

THF BANDSOME RESIDENCE. Southeast corner of SPRUCE and EIGHTH streets, has been opened to receive BOARDERS. Rooms single, and sails; and without private table. fee im\*

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cessis reached and merit rewarded. which It is remarkable how a people, who is also applicable to States and nations. are far behind in the civilization and They, the leading men of the South genius of the day and age, are continknow that they have been justly dealt with, and reason will soon exercise a

piece, of two or three inches thickness, on each head, put in each piece an iron pin, with a head which will act as a swivel; a rope, attached to the swivel, will enable one man to draw a barrel,

miner of Herkimer court of Oyer and Ter-miner of Herkimer county, They plead guilty and were sentenced as follows: Wm. Rametta and Christian Smith, nine years and six months each in the State

ally making use of contrivances applied A Yankee would have tried in vain to find some way to carry a barrel of water amile without animal assistance, interest comes to bear. yet I have seen a practical example showing such a thing to be most easily done, thus: take a strong ironbound cask or barrel, and put a cross

Sentence of Desperate Characters.