A Curious London Sketch.

There always is Another Fire in Tooley Street. There is no end of them; they are appealing to public attention con-tinuously. Fires in Tooley Street have become almost an accompaniment of our commerce, a regular institution, a thing to which the newspapers look as affording them pabulum, a phenomenon to which the directors of fire-offices are supposed to be always lending their attention. It is true, the designation is not at times quite correct. Bermondsey would be a better name sometimes; or Dockhead, or St. Saviour's Dock, or Shad Thames, or Horsleydown, or Rotherhithe. But it is all one to the westenders, who know very little about the S. E. postal district, and who very rarely penetrate any part of it beyond the Lon-don Bridge Railway Station. They have an indistinct knowledge that Bermondsey is a place for hat makers and leather tanners, glue makers and wool staplers; but further than this they are silent. To them, Tooley Street is a sort of general name for all the unknown region on the south bank of the Thames, between London Bridge at the one extremity, and, say the Commercial Docks or the

Canal at the other. And good reason there is, if we knew it all, why the "devouring element" (as newspaper writers call it) should so often reign supreme in this region. Let the reader ferret out for himself, and he will see what there is to feed the flames there. Passing the Station, which has been in course of building and enlarging for these thirty years, and is not finished yet, we plunge at once into Tooley Street. But Tooley Street, we see, is for the main part a street of shops, not more likely to catch fire, not more likely to burn quickly when they do catch, than similar houses elsewhere. little crooked turnings out of Tooley Street, the streets beyond it towards the east, and those between it and the river, are those which contain the warehouses, bonded stores, and wharfs towards which the fire engines are so often summoned in haste. There are Hay's Lane and Morgan's Lane, and Mill Lane; there are Fenning's Wharf and Top-Wharf, Chamberlain's Wharf and Cotton's Wharf, Beal's Wharf and Wilson's Wharf, Griffin's Wharf and Symond's Wharf, Stanton's Wharf and Phœnix Wharf, Freeman's Wharf and Brook's Wharf; there are Shad Thames and Pickle Herring Street, Horsleydown and Dock Head, Bermondsey Wall and Mill Bermondsey Wall and Mill' Street, and other streets and lanes so crooked and narrow, so dark and dirty, that we cannot imagine anything inter-

esting in them except that they are worth millions of money. The timber docks and wharfs are further down east; but the region round about the streets and wharfs above named is crammed with wholesale stores of valuable things to an extent almost incredible. Wherever the owners deign to announce by inscription-board their trade or calling (and they do not always condescend to do this), we find that here is a granary keeper, there an Irish provision-mer-chant, then a wharfinger, then an alum dealer, then a lead-merchant; just at hand are ham-factors, cheese-agents, paper-agents, tarpaulin-dealers, oil and ed and hor ship-biscuit bakers, shumac-dealers, drug-merchants, sail-makers, tallowmerchants, sack-manufacturers, ricemills, flour-factors, chicory manufac-turers, and other storekeepers, literally "too numerous to mention." Beside the establishments which contain certain definite kinds of merchandise, the general wharfs, as the great commission and deposit warehouses in this part of the world are usually designated, are filled from cellar to roof, over acres of area and in numerous ranges of stories, with goods from every clime under heaven, mostly deposited here until the merchant finds the state of the market suitable for sales, or (in the case of

bonded warehouses) until he finds it

convenient to pay the customs' duty. Now, imagine a fire to burst forth in such a district. What a temptation to

the flames to lick up all around them! The streets are so narrow in Shad Thames and thereabouts that galleries run across to connect huge granaries on the one side with equally huge granaries on the other. The corn in thousands or perhaps millions of bushels parches up, and chars and burns; the flour clogs to-gether, making a hideous kind of dough when the water from the fire engines mixes with the heat from the flames, and smells like overbaked bread. The cheese in the provision stores becomes toasted cheese of a most unwelcome kind; the butter melts out of the casks, and the lard out of the skins, and feed the flames; the bacon and ham frizzle in their own fat; the tongues send out an effiuvium still more offensive, from having less fat to frizzle in. In the tallowstores, the white enemy melts out of the casks in such quantity as to form literally pools of tallow in the lower ranges of warehouses, which give forth a body of flame most difficult to deal with. The vast stores of oil and turpentine, of camphine and petroleum, are still more rapid in their destructive propensities. The gunpowder stored thereabouts may possibly not be very large in quantity; but two of the ingredients, saltpetre and sulphur, are in immense store, ready to give forth their thunderous reports and lurid flames on the slightest provocation. The drugs and chemicals, the dyes and colors, are exceedingly numerous in kind; and as many of them are highly inflammable, they do not fail to take their part in the dread display of fireworks, especially as some of them give forth vivid colors and others, brilliant sparks, when burning. The atmosphere is sometimes filled with a strange medley of odors that would singly and in other circumstance be placed. gly and in other circumstances be pleasant—coffee, cocoa, chocolate, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, perfumes, all burning at once. Then, ginger and pepper, rice and sago, mustard and salt, macaroni and vermicelli, liquorice, jams, preserves, pickles, sweet meats, dates, figs, raisins, currants, all tend to produce that strange compound of colors and odors, so often noticeable at a Tooley street fire. We once stood upon a heap of half-charred flour, still hot underneath, with this indescribable conglomerate of smells around as, on the

lable quantities. When Southwark was a pleasant country suburb, to which Londoners were wont to take boats across the water, to see the bull-baiting and bear-baiting flour and hops were destroyed to a vast

at the small theatres thereabouts, there were, of course, no very large stores of merchandise in the Tooley street St. Olave's street) district-London north of the Thames being then not too crowded to warehouse its own goods; consequently, the Southwark and Bermondaey fires, in bygone centuries, were not largely associated with warehouses and granaries. There was one in 1212, in the reign of King John, by far the most awful fire ever recorded in the spirals of our country, not for the proannals of our country, not for the property, but for the human life sacrificed. The fire broke out at the Southwark end of the London bridge of those days. The bridge had a double row of houses from end to end; and there happened to be some pageant or show, which caused the bridge to be crowded with people at the time. The flames leaped along from one wooden house to another caught both ends of the bridge, and enclosed a crowd of frightened persons between them. Maddened by the obstacles at both ends, the surging multitude pressed those before them into the very flames and all was wild horror. "There came to their aid," says Stow, "many ships and vessels, into which the multitude so unadvisedly rushed, that the ships were thereby sunk, and they all perished. It was said, through the fire and shipwreck, there were destroyed about three thousand persons, whose bodies were found in part or half burned, besides those who were wholly burned to ashes, and could not be found."

One of the fires which affected the strange jumble of houses on the bridge, rather than those on the south side of the river, was that of 1632 (or, as we should now call it, 1633, for the year began on Lady Day in those times). A maid-servant 'set fire to a tub of hot seacoal ashes under a pair of stairs,' in the house of one Mr. Briggs, a needle-maker, on the bridge. During one night the fire consumed all the buildings from the north end of the bridge southwards, until forty-two were in ruins. Water being very scarce, and the Thames nearly frozen over, the fire continued smouldering in the cellars and underground rooms (if such there could be on a bridge) for a whole week. Wallington the Puritan, a friend of Prynne and Bastwick, speaking of this fire, said "All the conduits near were opened, and the pipes that carried the water through the streets were cut open, and the water swept down with brooms with help enough; but it was the will of God it it should not prevail. For the three engines" (fire-engines had been only just then introduced), "which are such excellent things that nothing that ever was devised could do so much good, yet none of them did prosper, for they were all broken, and the tide was very low that they could get no water, and the pipes that were cut yielded but little. Some ladders were broke to the hurt of many; for several had their legges broke, some their armes; and some their ribs, and many lost their lives.' The names of seventeen shopkeepers on the bridge, mostly in the mercery line, are recorded as among those who suffered by this fire.

The most celebrated of all fires in England, the fire of London beyond all comparison—that which, in 1666, filled up the cup of horror which had almost overflowed during the plague-year of 1665—did not immediately touch the south side of the river. It was only in a secondary way that Southwark was a secondary way that Southwark was a fire along a space a quarter of a mile spectator of the scene. Evelyn, in his long by a hundred yards broad, hem-Diary, describes in vivid language what he saw when he crossed the river to Bankside (near the great bridge for the Cannon Station, now building for the Southeastern Railway) some hours after the fire commenced: "The whole city was in dreadful flames near the waterside; all the houses from the bridge, all Thames street, and upwards towards Cheapside, and down to the Three Cranes, were now consumed. The fire having continued all this night (if I may call that night which was as light as day for ten miles round about) after a dreadful manner, conspiring with a fierce east wind in a very dry season, I went on foot to the same place, and saw the whole south part of the city burning. Here we saw the Thames crowded with goods, floating all the barges and boats laden with what some had time and courage to save, as on the other side the carts carrying out to the fields, which for many miles were strewed with movables of all sorts, and tents erecting to shelter both people and what goods they could get away. Oh, the miserable and calamitous spectacle! such as haply the world had not seen since the foundation of it, nor can be outdone till the universal conflagration thereof! All the sky was of fiery aspect, like the top of a burning oven, and the light seen above forty miles thereabout. God grant mine eyes may never behold the like, who now saw about ten thousand houses all in one flame! The noise and cracking, and thunder of impetuous flames, the shrieking of women and children, the hurry of people, the fall of towers, houses, and churches, was like a hideous storm, and the air all about so hideous storm, and the air all about so hot and inflamed that at the last one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did for near two miles in length and one in breadth. The clouds also of smoke were dismal and reached, upon computation, near fifty miles in length. Thus I left it this afternoon burning, a resemblance of Sodom or the last day. Such was the

fire which swept away everything that covered 436 acres of ground, including 89 churches and 13,200 houses. There was a fire in Southwark in 1676 that brought down sixty houses; and another in 1725, commencing near St. Olave's church, which also swept away sixty houses, and reduced to a tottering state the "Traitors' Gate," which in those days spanned the south end of London Bridge. It was, however, to-wards the end of the last century that the great warehouses began to be built, which have fed the flames so profusely. The year 1780 witnessed a fire at Horsleydown that speedily lapped in its embrace granaries, provision warehouses stores, boat-houses, cordage and sails, lighters and barges, and a ship under repair. Eleven years afterwards in 1791, Rotherhithe lost several vessels and sixty houses by a great conflagra-tion. In 1814, a fire broke out at some mustard mills near St. Saviour's Church, on a Sunday evening. London Bridge was thronged with spectators, in carriage and on feet; and forty-ninth day after the breaking out of the greatest of these fires so long conas night came on, they saw all the buildings on the nonth bank of the tinued is the smouldering of some of the commodities thus heaped up in incalcuriver magnificently lighted up by the reflection of flames from an extensive range of warehouses; and boats so thickly studded the river that "the

amount. In 1820, nearly sixty houses, besides warehouses and vessels, were consumed during a great fire at Rother-hithe. The year 1836 was marked by that vast conflagration at Fenning's Wharf, not far from London Bridge which consumed warehouses and merchandise to the value of £250,000. Then came, in 1851, a fire that swept away £50,000 worth of property in Tooley street; and afterwards, in the same year, another that figured for £150,000. In these fires, hops (Southwark is the headquarters of the hop trade) were consumed in enormous quantity; and in one of them, at Humphreys's Wharf, it was only by flooding whole acres of premises for several days that the flames could be kept away from enormous stores of butter, cheese and bacon. In 1852, a fire took place at Rotherhithe, the flames from which, fed by corn, casks, boats, and timber, sent up a glare into the sky to such a height as to be visible all the way from Gravesend in the east to Windsor in the west. A rope factory at Bermondsey in 1854; four large ware-houses at Bermondsey Wall in 1855; a provision depot at Rotherhithe in 1856, containing millions of bottles of ale, wine and beer, intended for the Crimea; a flour mill at Shad Thames, containing £100,000 of stock, in the same year; cooperages and paper warehouses in 1860—all went. At the Bermondsey Wall fire in 1854, after thousands of quarters of corn had been burnt, five thousand barrels of tar, tallow and oil burst, smoked, flamed and flowed out into the street in a liquid blaze. At Hartley's Wharf, in 1860, a two days' fire burned two great blocks of warehouses crammed with grain, hops, bacon, cheese, butter,

oil, lard, seeds, feathers, jute, and woo to the value of £200,000. Those who saw the great fire of 1861 will not soon forget it. It was by far the most disastrous, in regard to the value of the property destroyed, ever known in Southwark, and had had few parallels in any part of the metropolic since he great event of Charles II.'s reign. It was near the old place, St. Olave's Church—Cotton's wharf by name, although owned by Messrs. Scovell. How it burst out at four in the afternoon on the longest day; how it spread to eight large warehouses in two hours; how the firemen in vain attempted to stop it how it leaped across an opening and caught another stack of houses—this was known half over Lon don before bedtime. And then Mr. Braidwood, the able and courageous man who had formed the Fire Brigade thirty years before, and had managed it ever since; how deep was the regret when the news spread abroad that a tottering wall had fallen upon him and killed him. And what a night followed: London Bridge was choked with spectators all night; the avenues by the side of the steam packet piers, Billingsgate, and the Custom-house, on the other side of the river, were equally thronged; and a heat and smoke, accompanied by that strange mixture of odors which we have already noticed, almost insufferable, were wafted across the river. The Depot Wharf caught, then Chamberlain's Wharf, and then Messrs. Irons

granary. Then, several schooners laden with oil, tar, and tallow were seized hold by the flames; and in few minntes the Thames was literally on ming in and greatly imperiling some boatmen who ventured thither to see what they could pick up. The wind saved old St. Olave's Church from ignition; but the same wind carried destruc tion successively to Kay's Wharf, Daisy' Wharf, Elis's Wharf and Humphrey' Wharf. By three o'clock on Sunday morning, the firemen, who fought on bravely though deprived of their chief. were oble to mark out the probable limit beyond which the flames would no extend; and they were right. But, oh he time that it took to consume all that hose valuable warehouses contained There were thousands of casks of tallow and the inflammable substance, melting out from the casks, flowed into cellars lanes, and open quadrangles, where some of it was speedily licked up by the flames, while the rest was deluged with water from the powerful steam fireengines. After seven days of burning, a new explosion and a new burst of flame, showed how far the conflagration was from being ended. There was a depth of two feet of melted palm-oil and talall went to feed the flames. Before last heap of ruin was cotton, 300 tons of olive oil, 30,000 pack

low, covering the whole floor of nine vaults, each a hundred feet long by twenty wide; and this immense quantity there had been consumed 23,000 bales of ages of tea, 2,000 packages of bacon, 900 tons sugar, 400 cases of castor oil, 9,000 casks of tallow (this was the terrible item), and stores of other merchandise almost incredible in quantity. The total loss did not fall far short of £2,000,-000. And yet all has been rebuilt—larger higher, stronger, handsomer, and fuller than ever.

After this wonderful fire, all else would seem in significant; yet there have been many great ones since. There was the fire at Davis's Wharf, Horsleydown, in the same year (1861). There was the fire at Dockhead in 1863, which enclosed in its embrace vast stores of jute, corn, flour, and saltpetre. A strong wind not only fanned many hundred tons of saltpetre into flame, but wafted the sparks and lurid smoke from it in a fearful way. Under other circumstances, such a thing would be a splendid display of fireworks, for there was a combination of brilliant flames loud explosions and volumes of smoke As newspaper readers very well know. this present year, 1865, has been a busy one for the firemen in the Plutonic region extending from London Bridge to Rotherhithe Wall. The fire at Beal's Wharf in October last was only one among many, but it was the greatest of the year. The building was eight or nine stories in height, and had been built in 1856 with every regard to fire-proof construction. Yet did the flames dance along from one range of stores to another, until merchandise had been consumed to the value of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds. The upper floors contained thousands of chests of tea, while the lower stories and the vaults were crammed with seeds and colonial produce. There is said to have been a million pounds of tea burned or injured; and the destruction of corianderseed, caraway-seed, liquorice, Malacca and partridge canes, and other commodities was such as to occasion a rise in the market price of those articles. There was a warehou se adloining contain ng merchandise to the value of a quarter of a million sterling; and it

was only by a brave battle against flame and smoke that Captain Shaw and his men could prevent the extension of

the fire thither.
One of the most noticeable features in connection with these great fires is the power which the insurance companies manifest of bearing up against the consequences. A loss varying from one hundred thousand to two millions of pounds suddenly occurs, and those on whom the blow mainly falls scarcely stagger under it. They make what they can of the salvage or damaged wreck of the buildings and merchandise, and give checks on their bankers for the remainder. The truth is, that the companies rather like these things once now and then. A rush of new insurers always comes immediately after a great fire, largely increasing the receipt of steady annual premiums, and more then compensating for the sudden outlay in reference to the fire that produced the rush. But a great deal depends upon the pro-viso "once now and then." This Tooley street is a source of anxiety to the companies. They do not like to charge premiums so very high as to discourage insurance; yet they are liable any day to a series of catastrophes so simultaneous and overwhelming as possibly to bring down even the "Sun" and the "Phœnix." The surveyors of the several companies. it isunderstood, possess ground-plans of all these vast ranges of granaries, warehouses, wharfs and quays, with the structures of iron, brick, stone and wood; and no doubt the premium of insurance is made to depend on the local character. istics in each case.

The High School Alumni.
Last evening the annual meeting of the Alumni was held in the election room of the High School, Charles Buckwalter, Esq., presided and Henry R. Edmunds, Esq.,

acted as Secretary.

The committee appointed at the last an nual meeting of the Alumni, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Central High School from the attacks of its foes, made a lengthy report, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Whereas, The attacks on the Central High

School of Philadelphia have assumed a proportion dangerous to the existence of the institution; and, whereas, it is a duty which those who have received an education from her owe it to their fellow-citizens to testify to the condition of that school with the internal working of which we of all others, are best acquainted; therefore Resolved, That we, the Alumni of the Central High School, do unanimously declare, as our sincere conviction, that the existence of our alma mater is of incalcula ble benefit to the proper education of the youth of our city, and that as a reward for meritorious scholarship its beneficial in-fluence extends far beyond the immediate limits of those who fall directly beneath its

care. Resolved, That we call the attention of our fellow-citizens to the dangers to which th whole common school system is subjected by the untitness of many of the officers elected by them to superintend its working, and that we shall most heartily join, both as individuals and voters, in any effort which may be made to secure the selection only of such men as are fitted, both by probity and intelligence, for so important a

stewardship.

Resolved, That unless some reform is speedily made in the class of persons selected to be the judges of our educational system, the question will arise whether the whole elective plan, as far as a choice of school controllers is concerned, is not a radical evil, and efforts be deemed necessary to secure the appointment of officers

by the courts. Resolved, That we are of the opinion the the carelessness with which such officers are chosen will result, if not corrected, in the overthrow of the entire public school system, as well as the destruction of that insti tution whose existence we revere; and that we implore our fellow-citizens to join with us in removing the educational interests o our city from all political influence, which can only degrade and injure the cause of knowledge and advancement. A lengthy discussion ensued in relation to the report, when it was adopted.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 14.—The river is at a stand with seven feet of water on the shoals. The weather is clear and very cold. Cotton is very dull, and prices 34@35c No shipments. Receipts 92 bales.

Alexander M. Parker, a well known and wealthy merchant, died suddenly to-day, of an epileptic fit.

GRUULBIED. ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI, PARMESAN CHEESE,

JAMER R. WEBB. WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets. GREEN PEAS.

Green Corn, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Tomatoes, Plums, &c.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS. DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets. 200 BARRELS Fine, Medium and Low grade

AUU Syrup. 200 half chests Oolong, Young Hyson and Imperial Tea.
200 bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee.
500 barrels A. B. O. and Yellow Sugars.
100 hhds Cubs and Porto Rico do.
Also, a general assortment of Groceries for sale by
W. J. M'UAHAN & CO., 115-South WATER street,
below Chestnut.

below Chestnut.

JEREEY LARD.—Receiving daily pure Jersey Lard, in barrels, halves and kegs.

For sale in lots to suit by

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.,

114 South Wharves.

[14] South Wharves.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.—200 bbls. genuine Labrador Herrings, in store,
For sale by
C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.,
19-6t*

NESS MACKERRL.—100 kitts Mess Mackerel
Newburyport brand, for sale by
114 South Wharves.

NESS MACKERRL.—101 kitts Mess Mackerel
Newburyport brand, for sale by
114 South Wharves.

NEW FRUITS.—Princess Paper-shell and Lisbon
Almonds, splendid London Layer Raisins, in
whole, balf and quarter boxes, choice Eieme figs, it
small drums, in store and for sale by M. F. SPILLIN,
Tea Dealer and Grocer, N. W. corner Arch and Eighth

EOGO CAFES FRESH PEACHES, TOMATOES.

5,000 CASES FRESH PEACHES, TOMATOES 5,000 Green Corn. Peas, &c., warranted to give sa'isfaction. For sa'e by M. F. SPILLIN, N.W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets. EXTRA MACKERI L.—Extra choice large Macker rel in kitts. Also new Spiced and Pickled Salmon. For sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. cor. Archand Eighth streets.

DRY PRESERVED GINGER.—A small invoice of this delicious cenfection, in small ½ lb. boxes, just second at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South Second street. PRESERVED GINGER, 300 cases choice Preserved
Ginger, each jar guaranteed, in store and for sale
at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South Second

MINCE PIES.—Raisins, Currants. Citron, Lemon Mand Orange Peel, Pure Spices, Cooking Wines and Brandles, new Sweet Cider, all for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery Store, No. 118 South Second street. NEW YARMOUTH BLOATERS,—A small involved of these delightful and choice delicacles, for sale COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South Secondary

RIME SPANISH OLIVES.—Spanish Queen Olives
PRIME SPANISH OLIVES.—Spanish Queen Olives
Stuffed Olives, East India Hot Pickles, Boneles
Sardines, and all kinds of new Canned Fruita, Meate
Soups. Milk and Coffee, at COUSTY'S East End Gro
cery, No. 118 South Second street.

FIRE PROOF SAFES. MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES.

721 CHESTNUT STREET.

Nearly Twenty-five years experience in the manufacture and sale of Safes in New York City, enables us to present to the public an article unrivaled in the market, Our Safes are Free frem dampness, and do not corrode the tron. Thoroughly fire proof, and do not lose that quality. Furnished with the best Fonder-Froof Lock.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES of ornamental styles for Silver Plate, Jewelry, &c.

**Safes of other makers taken in exchange, Send for descriptive Circular.

MARVIN & CO., 721 OHESTNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall.) Philadelphia, and 265 BROADWAY, N. Y. HAIR RESTORATIVES.

EUREKA.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE!!

This is no Hair Dye.

REASONS WHY THE EUREKA SHOULD BE It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the growth of the hair.

If the hair is dry, stiff and lifeless, it will give it a softness and lively youthful appearance.

If the hair is becoming thin, weak and falling off, it will restore its strength and beauty.

If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it to its original color without staining scalp or head.

It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.

It is no hair dye, but an infallible restorative, and will do all that is promised, when used by the directions. SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BY ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 North Fifth between Chestnut and Pine, St. Louis Agent for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., 222 North lecond street, Philada. je 18 th.s.tu 3m2

FANCY GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables

Writing Desks, Inkstands and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, &c., will be

ISAAC TOWNSEND. House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MUR-PHY,

922 CHESTAUT STREET,

RETAIL DRY GOODS

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTE STORE-JAMES & LEE invite the attention of heir friends and others to their large stock of hie goods, which they are selling at greatly :

able goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

Superior Black French Cloths.

Superior Colored French Cloths.

Overcoat Cloths, all qualities.

Black French Doskins.

Black French Cassimeres.

Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.

Fancy Cassimeres, of every description.

Scotch and Shephero's Plaid Cassimeres.

Cords. Beaverteens and Salinetts.

Plain and Neat Figured Silk Vestings.

Black Satins and Fancy Vestings.

With a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings,

Boys' wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by

JAMCS & LEE,

No. 11 North Second St., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have list replenished their assortment of STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and are now fully prepared to supply families with GOOD MUELINS, BY THE PIECE, GOOD SHIRTING LINENS.

GOOD SHIRTING LINENS.
GOOD TABLE LINENS.
GOOD BED TICKINGS.
GOOD WHITE FLANNELS.
GOOD FINE BLANKETS.
GOOD DAMASK NAPKINS.
BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO'
IRISH BIRDEYE AND SCOTEN TOWELINGS.
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &c. 50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS.

O CENT BLACK ALPACAS,
53, 75 and \$\(\delta\) superior Alpacas,
\$1 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines.
\$1 50 for finest \$\(\mathcal{E}\) wide Black Cashmeres.
\$1 12 for new Spring Shades Wide Wool Delaines.
New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.
Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods,
Fine Towe's; \$\(\delta\) cont Towels- a bargain,
\$\(\mathcal{E}\) and \$\(\mathcal{E}\) Napkins are much under value.
Richardson's Heavy \(\mathcal{E}\) hirting and fine Fronting

Table Damasks unde^r rket price, COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner Ninth and Market street

S. E. corner Kinth and Market streets,

TDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second street, would
invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of
SiLES, 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 More Antiques,
Colored Corted Silks,
Colored Poult de Soles,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros Graines,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines,
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand,

Now is the time to buy Meslins and
Calicors.
Good Unbleached Muslin, at 23 cents.
Excellent Unbleached Muslin, at 35.
Bleached Muslins, yard-wide, at 34.
Bleached Muslins, yard-wide, at 34.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, and all the best makes
of Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, at the lowest
market prices, at JOHN H. STOKKS'S,
702 Arch street.

8-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.
4-4 White Alpacas.
White Lirish Poplins,
White Wool Ponlins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Clotns, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second st.

SPENCER'S PATENT TIN SIFTER AND STRAINER. For Sifting Flour, Meal, Buckwheat, Sauce and all other articles requiring a seive.

State and County RIGHTS FOR SALE

It is one of the most useful inventions for domestic use ever offered to the public. The flour is aifed in one-quarter the time (and much better than by any other process) by putting the flour in the top of the Sifter, then, by turning the crank, the filour passes through the sleve with great rapidity. Clean, very fine and light. This Sifter has no India rubber rollers to grind up the dirt, such as bugs, werms, files, &c., but sifts all articles and leaves the dirt remaining in the sleve; the Sifter is made of tin, is very neat and easy to keep clean. It is the only Sifter now in use that gives SATISFACTION. Every Sifter is warranted. Be sure and sak for Spencer's Patent Tin Sifter.

A Wholesale trade supplied on reasonable terms. Samples sent to any address on receipt of \$1.09.

Factory, 846 North SECOND Street.

Bel8-Smi

MALTSTERS,

Thompson street above Ninth, Pear street above Dock, ffice over Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and Pro-prietors of the

ONLY MALTING ESTABLISHMENT, AT AVON. Livingston County, New York

FINANCIAL W STOCK & NOTE BROKERS, 218 1-2 WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commis-sion. Trust Funds invested in City, State or Govern-ment Loans.

WM. H. BACON. ' [no30-8m?] GEO. A. WARDER P. S. PETERSON & CO.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

39 South Third Street. Stocks, Bonds, &c, &c, Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers.

Liberal Premium paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Gold and Compound Interest Notes
Wanted by
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
THIRD AND CHESTNUT. fee-128

C. A. ROBINSON. L, DICKSON, JR. ROBINSON & DICKSON.

STOCK BROKERS No. 319 Walnut Street. STOCKS, BONDS, &c., &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers.

JOHN G. HOWARD

KURTZ & HOWARD,

W. W. KURTZ

ATOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,

NO. 23 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

(BOOM NO. 5,)

PHILADELPHIA,

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the Regular Board of ALSO, COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

7 3-10.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

40 South Third Bireet,

&ECURIA. SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

6 South Third st., | 3 Nassau street, Philadelphia. New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD ROUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Jai7

\$16.000. AND OTHER SUMS, TO LOAN OX-ties. And also, for sale, Jwelling House 123 Walnut street. WM. McLhaN. Conveyance, fel3-31* 148% South Fourth street. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. RIGGS & BROTHER,

WATCHMAKERS,

CHRONOMETER, CLOCK,

No. 244 South FRONT Street,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of CLOCKS, &c., for Railroads, Banks and Counting Houses, which they offer at reasonable rates. M. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. jail-3m

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

FINE DIAMOND WORK.

WATCHES

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS.

Silver Ware,

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, IN GREAT VA-BEPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER. Old GOLD, SILVER and PRECIOUS STONES

CARPETINGS. CARPETINGS.

DOMESTIC CARPETINGS Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices;

GEORGE W. HILL. No. 126 North THIRD Street REMOVAL.

DUDD & COMLY have removed to No. 204 North DELAWARE AVENUE, and No. 205 North WATER Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1866.

jan-tu,th,simj