Continued from the First Page.

HONORS TO MR. STANTON.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar—Resolutions and Speeches.

Never before in the history of the legal profession in this city, has there been so large a meeting of the bar as that which assembled at noon, to-day, to do honor to the memory of the late E. M. Stanton. It was a gathering irrespective of party, and the oldest and youngest members of the profession united in paying respect to the dead lawyer, jurist and statesman. The meeting was held in the Supreme Court Room, where every inch of space was occupied by the large concourse.

Justice Read called the meeting to order, and said: "A great man and a great lawyer with all the elements of a great judge, has by the will of the Almighty been taken from us. And his fellow members of the bar of Pennsylvania are called to-day to express their deep regret for his loss and to do honor to his memory."

Justice Read then nominated Chief Justice Thompson as presiding officer.

Chief-Justice Thompson, on taking the chair, said:

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

Gentlemen of the Bar—It is hardly necessary that I should refer to the purpose and object of this call on you to assemble, and your appearance here in such large numbers on this occasion. You are aware that it is to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased brother in the profession, and one who, with marked ability, often appeared to prosecute the profession in the halls of the Supreme Court in this city, and much more often in that of the court in the Western District. Edwin M. Stanton, our departed brother, was a distinguished lawyer—distinguished alike for soundness of head, sagacity, judgment, legal learning and untiring industry. Without genius, in the sense in which we apply the term to gifted orators, poets or painters, he had the genius of common sense, and the genius of perseverance which carried him, in legal contests over formidable barriers to successful results, which could not have been achieved by less powerful means, or by more brilliancy of effort. His were solid talents. I knew him well, and had experience of his ability in actual contact with him at the bar. He was ever to me courteous and kind, always maintaining a proper and due regard to the dignity and proprieties of his profession. There was much about him as a lawyer, and it is of him in this character I speak, that ought to be profitably emulated by every practitioner, young and old. He studied every case he took thoroughly, upon the law and the facts. No man that I have ever known excelled him in that particular. He spread out his case before himself as a general would his maps, and made himself perfectly master of the strong as well as the weak points of his position. The former he used with great power to assail, and the latter he defended with consummate skill. No wonder he was very successful. He had a large practice in important cases, and frequently the aggregate of his success may, perhaps, to some extent, have resulted from an avoidance of what Junius uncharitably attributes as general to the profession—that it is supported by the "indiscriminate maintenance of right and wrong." I doubt not at all that his thorough examination of every case saved him from many defeats by a consistent refusal to embrace cases which his own judgment did not clearly regard as maintainable. He was intensely loyal to his clients, and when that relation was ever assumed he made the case of the client his own; "one and inseparable." He never faltered or flagged in maintaining it. That such qualities and talents should in time raise him to the highest positions and honors of his profession, is not to be wondered at. It was a natural result. He rose to the distinguished position of Attorney-General of the United States, and at last to the Supreme Court itself. High honors these!

The last was but a point, however, a *period* at the end of the last paragraph of life. But he is done with life and its cares forever, and his sudden demise is at once a lesson and a warning. A lesson that earthly powers and fortunes avail nothing against the inevitable law of mutability of our nature, and a warning to be prepared for the change, for we know not the day nor the hour it may come.

The full list of officers was then made up as follows:

President—Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Robert C. Grier, Hon. John Cadwalader, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. Henry G. Long, Hon. Jas. G. Sterrett, Hon. Henry Chapman, Hon. John J. Pearson, Hon. Wm. Butler, Hon. Robert G. White, Hon. John N. Conyngham.

Secretaries—Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Ell K. Price, Esq., David Paul Brown, Esq., Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., Theodore Cuyler, Esq., James Veach, Esq., Joshua Comley, Esq., Geo. Shiras, Esq., Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., Hon. John C. Kunkle.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

Hon. William M. Meredith introduced the resolutions with a warm and touching tribute to the deceased, referring to his kindness of heart in the family circle and the firmness of his friendship.

Whereas, The bar of Pennsylvania has assembled to express in appropriate form the feelings of its members occasioned by the sudden demise of their brother Edwin M. Stanton, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That, while the American people are deploring the loss of this distinguished statesman, and offering tributes of affection to his memory, it is peculiarly the privilege of the members of the bar of Pennsylvania, with whom he was for so many years of his life so closely associated, to contribute their testimony to his great worth and pre-eminent virtues.

Resolved, That Mr. Stanton's great ability was exhibited in the post of Attorney-General of the United States during a period when the public safety demanded the services of the nation's ripest intellects. His earnest patriotism was illustrated by his career of self-sacrificing and zealous industry as Minister of War during the Rebellion, and his immaculate integrity was made manifest when, power and place being laid aside, his necessities compelled him to resume the arduous labors of his profession.

Resolved, That in the death of Edwin M. Stanton we especially deplore the loss of his services upon the bench to which he has been so fittingly elevated, to expound the laws of a nation he had contributed so much to preserve.

Resolved, That sharing the general sorrow which afflicts the Republic, we are proud to acknowledge the lustre shed by the deceased upon the profession of which he was an honored member.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in the irreparable loss which has deprived them of a fond father and husband.

Resolved—That a Committee of five be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased and to the President and Chief Justice of the United States.

SPEECH OF HON. F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

Hon. F. C. Brewster seconded the resolution, and gave a rapid sketch of the career of Mr. Stanton, showing his steady rise in the profession. He administered the War Department, when called to that position, with sagacity and with spotless integrity. With thousands of millions of dollars at his command, he left the office without a whisper against his character.

SPEECH OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

I beg to be allowed to lay a garland on the grave of the great man. Though never enjoying any particular intimacy with Mr. Stanton, I yet can say I knew him well for eighteen years. Now that he has passed from earth, there rise in my memory three periods in his career, each distinct, and vividly marked from the others. When I first met him he was in the glory of young manhood. He was among the leaders of the Bar of Pennsylvania—devoted to his profession—with no aspirations beyond it. Political ambition was farthest from his thoughts. He came here to Philadelphia to attend the sittings of the Court of which you, venerated sir, are the honored chief, and the profession must remember the splendid arguments he made before that, our supreme tribunal. I first heard him, I think, on the case of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company against The Canal Commissioners, reported in 9th Harris. The announcement that Stanton was to speak crowded the Court, and all were amply repaid for their presence. The clearest and closest argument was clothed in sentences, each round and perfect in itself. I have never heard a legal argument display more scholarly taste.

While the Bench and the Bar listened with rapt attention to his learning and logic, the public present were captivated by his imposing presence, his impressive delivery and the thoughts that flashed in his polished periods. Many believed that every word had been written out and committed to memory. Shortly afterwards I saw him in a celebrated trial, where he exhibited equal ability before the jury.

Years passed away, and Stanton became a statesman. One of the highest seats in the Cabinet was tendered him—not through the tricks and management of scurvy politicians—by no act of his own—for his proud and lofty soul would not stoop even by inflection.

He [illegible] ment of War [illegible] integrity and executive talents. From the day he entered on his duties his whole soul and brain were absorbed in his gigantic task—a herculean one ever fell to the lot of mortal. How he labored night and day through the weary years of the war the world can never know, for history will in vain endeavor to tell. To him, more than to any single man, we owe the triumph of our Government and the downfall of treason. He it was who forged the thunderbolts our armies hurled against our foes, and which, in the end, scattered and shivered them as the lightning shivers where it strikes.

His warmest friends cannot deny his faults, but they were the failings of an affirmative nature—a nature that scorned dissimulation. He has erred in his judgment, but this only showed he was a man. He was imperious and self-willed at times, but never to the lowly and poor. He was cold and impenetrable in the discharge of duty—but if he were cruel to individuals it was only to be kind to his country. He was austere in manner, yet I have seen him listen to the story of a poor mother pleading for her son, and the prayer was granted before the pleading ended. He rarely tasted the joys of social life, yet I have known him to unbend for an hour, and in his mirth as merry as a boy.

This one fact should wipe away all remembrance of his faults and stand to his enduring honor: that while millions of dollars—aye, a thousand millions, passed through his hands—he was pure in his office and died a poor man.

Once again I saw him. The war was over and he had ceased to be the great Minister. He was a private citizen. The change in his station was less startling than in the man. He was to my eye a wreck, not even the shadow of his former self. His great work accomplished—the rebellion subdued—his nature succumbed. I sighed to hear his sonorous voice sunk almost to a whisper, and feared that his mind had lost at least a part of its once mighty vigor.

He had literally worn himself out in the service of his country. The energy that had saved the Republic dug the grave of the man. He died in what should have been his prime.

If the nation be grateful, which may be doubted when those who serve her honestly and well, die, leaving widows and orphans poor, she will, at least, ever cherish the memory of Edwin M. Stanton.

Brilliant advocate! Profound lawyer! Illustrious statesman! Pure patriot! Indomitable man! Hail and farewell!

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM STRONG.

Hon. William Strong followed in an eloquent tribute to the deceased, who, at the age of forty-five had obtained the highest honors in his profession, and had won a reputation that will not die with him. We are in danger of losing the lesson which this death teaches. What made Edwin M. Stanton great? One of the elements of his success was his absorbing devotion to his profession; another element was his comprehensive view. He examined every case, and looked at every point, and comprehended the whole, and understanding the whole, was prepared at all points and was never taken by surprise. His national reputation began when he appeared as counsel in the Wheeling Bridge case, where he brought all the peculiarities of his mind to bear, and established his reputation. Another element of his success was his industry, and his intense earnestness, the result of strong convictions. He was never deterred by obstacles. He aimed at what he believed to be right, and nothing resisted him. Such a man should be an example to all of us, and his example ought to be a blessing to the profession throughout the land.

General Collis asked permission to read the following letter from Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1870.—*Dear Sir*: Your kind letter requesting my presence at a meeting of the members of the bar of the State on the 3d inst., in your city, in relation to the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, was duly received. On account of engagements which claim my attention at the time designated for the meeting, I regret my inability to be with you.

The meeting which you contemplate, although one in which the sorrow of the entire bar of the State commingles, will prove profitable to all who may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of participating in its proceedings. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to that of joy and rejoicing; and it is well occasionally to break away from the busy scenes of life and the engrossing cares of business to gaze for even a short time on the freshly-made grave of a departed friend; and when the Common Leveller suddenly strikes down the gifted patriot, statesman and lawyer, it affords just occasion for such a meeting as you and others have called, and for a nation's lamentation.

The meeting of the bar of Pittsburgh, where Mr. Stanton was intimately and personally known, and where his professional prowess was so often witnessed and admired, was in numbers, character and feeling most remarkable and unprecedented.

Every one of us seemed to have a cherished remembrance of some kind act, for which the memory of the great War Minister will be ever revered. Those of us who knew him well can bear witness to his suavity of manner, kindness of heart, integrity of purpose and firmness, in adhering to his convictions. From the latter the aggregate motive power of the world could not drive him or cause him to swerve a single inch. The glitter of millions had no attraction for him, and was regarded by him as but tinsel and wholly worthless, except for the purpose it answered in suppressing the rebellion and saving the Union.

Possessed of no attractive powers for filthy lucre, he instead rolled up for himself an immortality of fame as a patriot and statesman which will endure to the end of recorded time. And although rebels and traitors may attempt to desecrate his honored name, all good men, no matter to what party or parties they may belong, regard him as one of the great instruments in the hands of Providence for the salvation of the Union. And just as time wears out and softens the asperities and exasperations of the bloody conflict, in which he, in God's purposes, was destined to act so prominent a part, in the same proportion will his great worth loom up, to become cherished by the lovers of freedom of every age and clime, and enshrined in the heart, not only of his countrymen, but in those of others who may study his character. He will go down to posterity as the brilliant and enlightened jurist, the pure and incorruptible patriot, and as the greatest War Minister of this or any other age.

With sentiments of great regard,

I am respectfully yours,

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.

Gen. Chas. H. T. Collis.

Mr. Collier then followed, giving an account of the last professional effort of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Meredith, Attorney-General Brewster, Cuyler, Dougherty and S. B. Hood appointed the Committee.

A resolution was then adopted, providing for the publication of the proceedings in proper form.

The meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—Mr. John Force, a ship-carpenter, residing on Front street, below Morris, in the First Ward, was severely cut in the abdomen, on Saturday afternoon, by a young man, alleged to be Geo. W. Stinsman, residing in that vicinity. Stinsman and a party had been indulging in a "New Year's spree," and among other places visited was the tavern of Mr. Bossiter, at the corner of Front and Morris streets. Mr. Force had been at work for three-quarters of the day, but feeling rather unwell, had returned home about four o'clock, stating to his wife that he would go to the tavern aforesaid to "get a hot whisky punch," then return to get his supper. Upon reaching the tavern he was cut across the abdomen to the extent of nine or ten inches, his bowels protruding through the wound. Upon receiving the cut he fell, striking his head upon a barrel, thereby causing a contused wound. The unfortunate man was removed to his home, upon reaching which he said to his wife: "If I should die, I say that George Stinsman did this." Medical or surgical attendance, after considerable delay, was rendered to Mr. Force, and he lingered until four o'clock this morning, when he died.

Coroner Taylor was notified of the death of Mr. Force, summoned a jury and viewed the body. Dr. E. B. Shapleigh made a post mortem examination, and the inquest will be held to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

Stinsman was arrested by Lieut. Erickson, and is now in prison.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL BOARD.—The School Board of the Twenty-sixth Section met this morning and elected Francis [illegible] President, and David B. Baker, Secretary.

THE DEATH OF MR. CAMERWOOD.—At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange Association held this morning, J. H. Michener, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Brice offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Death has again invaded the circle of the members of the Commercial Exchange, deprived it of one of its most useful members; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Andrew J. Camerwood this Association has been deprived of one whose services were invaluable; society at large of a useful and worthy citizen, and his family of a kind and exemplary father.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased our heartfelt condolence in this sad dispensation of a righteous Judge, and for that comfort which surpasseth all understanding we commend them to the Throne from which this decree was issued.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory the members of this Association attend his funeral on Wednesday next.

The chairman appointed the following committee: William Brice, Henry S. Hanna, Wm. Dougherty and Robert H. Beattie.

BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The delay to the passenger trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was caused by the high wind and the washing of the banks at each end of the Long Bridge at Bush River. Nothing of the kind was ever known before, and the track, which had been filled out from the shore ends from twenty-five to fifty feet, had resisted the action of the wind and waves for twelve or fifteen years, and the track in those places was as solid as any other part of the road. All day yesterday the wind blew from the southeast a perfect tornado, and the waves swept over the bridge. A large force of laborers have been at work all night, and the trains are now running without any interruption.

THE NECK.—The breaches in the banks of the Delaware have been fully repaired, and the "neck" is about as dry as it will ever be. The grounds are low, although they received several inches of rich fertilizing alluvial deposit during the prevalence of the waters.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, an attempt was made to enter a clothing store, No. 441 Girard avenue. The thief, who was at work at the front door, ran upon the approach of Policeman Hookey. He was chased, but without success.

ROBINS.—An unusual sight was observed yesterday in the southern rural section of the city. Robins in large numbers were flying about, probably driven to that locality by the warm, spring-like, southeast storm that prevailed during the morning.

LARCENY.—Hugh Gordon was arrested this morning at Chatham and Clearfield streets. He had in his possession some ducks which are supposed to have been stolen. He was committed by Ald. Neall.

BLOWN DOWN.—A large flagstaff in front of a house No. 1425 Passyunk road was blown down by the high wind about half-past six o'clock last evening. Fortunately no person was passing at the time.

STORE ROBBERY.—A young man entered the store of Edward McCormick, No. 2335 Callowhill street, on Saturday afternoon, during the absence of the proprietor, and carried off three coats.

ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES.—Capt. Robert R. Smith, who was elected an Alderman of the Eighth Ward, at the last election, has entered upon his duties. He has located his office at No. 705 Sansom street.

REUNION.—The annual reunion of the Hibernia Fire Engine Company No. 1 will take place at Horticultural Hall, this evening.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Among the many useful articles for gifts during the coming holiday season, nothing could be more desirable or acceptable to mother, wife, sister or friend, than one of WHEELER & WILSON'S improved Family Sewing Machines. Call at the new and elegant salesroom of PETERSON & CARPENTER, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, and examine these unrivalled instruments. They are sold on very reasonable terms.

CITY NOTICES.

FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS in favor of Burnett's Cocoaine are plenty.

WATER FILTERS for purifying muddy water. FARSON & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, Dock street, below Walnut.

LADIES' HATS.—Ladies' Hats of the most beautiful styles, at the lowest prices in the city. OAKFORD'S, 834 and 836 Chestnut street.

NEVER SAY DYE OR "NOT A DYE." But ask for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers or mustaches. If grey or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them.

SHUDDER no more at the smell and the taste of physic. The most salubrious purgative, stomachic and alterative ever given to the sick is DR. WISTAR'S pleasant flavored Liver and Stomach Lozenges. They regulate the process of cure a luxury, and the demand for it is overwhelming. Sold by all Druggists.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS. Made to Order. $12 to $14.

A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at CHARLES STOKES'S, No. 821 Chestnut street, Under Continental Hotel.

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONS. The largest assortment, in neat boxes, for Presents, at K. G. WHITMAN & Co.'s, 318 Chestnut, below Fourth street.

GENT'S AND YOUTH'S ASTRACHAN CAPS of the best makes. The cheapest in the city. OAKFORD'S, Continental Hotel.

CORNS, Bunions, Inverted Nails, skillfully treated by Dr. J. Davidson, No. 915 Chestnut street. Charges moderate.

JUDICIOUS MOTHERS and nurses use for children a safe and pleasant medicine in *Bower's Infant Cordial*.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists' sundries. SHOWERS & BROTHERS, 23 South Eighth street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 805 Arch street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge made for examination.

A CIRCUS REMINISCENCE.

The Elephant Columbus on the Rampage—Race for Life—Three Men and a Dozen Animals Killed.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Dec. 31.]

Thirty years ago to-day, on the 31st day of December, 1839, the famous rampage of the elephant Columbus occurred near New Orleans, and as the only living witnesses of the affair are residents of Cincinnati at present, we shall give a short account of the elephantine tear:

Raymond & Wahring's Circus and Menagerie, which had been showing separately in the centre of Louisiana, were ordered by the proprietors to rendezvous at a point three miles above Algiers—which town is directly opposite New Orleans—on the last day of the year, in order that the combination, which was the largest that had ever appeared in the South, might march into the Crescent City on New Year's Day. With one branch of the show was the elephant Columbus, and with the other Hannibal, both of whom achieved national fame afterwards. The junction had been formed, and the procession was nearly in readiness to move, when, unfortunately, the two elephants were brought together, and they immediately proceeded to test their pugilistic accomplishments. Their keepers interfered and succeeded in parting them, and Hannibal quieted down, but Columbus was not to be so easily satisfied. He stood glaring around for a few minutes, and then struck his keeper's horse a fearful blow with his trunk, and followed it up by thrusting his immense tusks (over six feet long) through the animal's body. The keeper, Mr. Crum, fell with his horse, and the elephant next attacked him, picking him up with his trunk and dashing him against the ground with such force as to break half the bones in his body and cause instant death. Columbus then marched along the line until he reached the lama cage, which he upset and demolished, killing the lama. His next movement was to make a dive for John Robinson and Arthur Crippen, both of this city, who were connected with the service, but these gentlemen being on horseback succeeded, although with great trouble and danger, in escaping. Columbus now passed the caravan at a run, and soon met a drayman driving two mules, both of which fell victims to his rage, as did also the driver, who attempted to escape by running, but was overtaken. Passing through Algiers, the elephant soon came across a negro man sitting [illegible] fence, and tore down the fence to get at him, and then tore him piecemeal. The [illegible] and Columbus's owners were required to pay $1,800 for killing him. Further on, about nine miles from his starting point, the elephant met a Frenchman and a party of negroes, whom he attempted to demoralize also, but here he met his match, and after a combat of nearly an hour he gave up and was chained, having first received three bullets from a rifle, just below the right eye. The wounds occasioned no inconvenience, however, beyond rendering running sores, which lasted till Columbus's death, which was caused by his falling through a bridge, at North Adams, Mass., in 1864, and breaking his back. In his passage the elephant killed nearly a dozen horses, mules, cows and calves, for which his owners were compelled to pay about $20,000. The circus and menagerie company were composed of [illegible] hundred and eight men, of whom but [illegible] are known to be living at present, they being John Robinson, circusman, and Arthur Crippen, watchman at the L. & C. Depot in this city, and Louis Pipman, dry goods merchant at Laurel, Ind., all three of whom witnessed the disaster, and were compelled to observe extreme caution to preserve their own lives. Mr. Crippen subsequently had both arms broken by Columbus, while assisting in lynching him in Philadelphia.

A Young Woman Shot by Her Lover.

The N. Y. *Tribune* has the following:

For nearly five months past a man named George Barman, believed to be a schoolteacher in Brooklyn, L. I., D. has been in the habit of meeting a young woman, at intervals, in the disreputable house No. 69 Eldridge street, kept by a Mrs. Pauline Beck. The woman always came closely veiled, and on entering adopted the same precaution. Barman informed Mrs. Beck that he was a resident of Westchester county, and, as he had been introduced to the house by another frequenter of the house, she paid no further heed to him. Yesterday, about 5 P. M., the parties met by appointment at the house, and were shown to a room on the third floor. Nothing more was heard from them until about 6.50 P. M. At this time Mrs. Beck was at supper, and heard the sound of a pistol-shot, as if fired in the upper part of the house, quickly followed by another.

Mrs. Beck called on Officer Minnie, who was on post near by, and together they went to the door of the room occupied by Barman and the woman. The door was listened on the inside, and the officer rapped on it and demanded admittance. It was at once opened by the woman, who sank into a chair, exclaiming, "For God's sake, help me, or I shall die." The blood was pouring in a stream from a ghastly wound in her left temple. On the floor near her lay Barman, insensible, with a pistol-shot wound in the right temple. His right hand still clasped a small Smith & Wesson revolver. Before a question could be put to the woman, as to the cause of the tragedy, she, too, fell to the floor insensible. The two dying persons were placed in a coach as soon as possible, and they were driven to the Spring Street Police Station. Capt. Welsh, finding they were so dangerously wounded, at once despatched them, in charge of Sergeant Christie, to Bellevue Hospital. The House Surgeon in charge, after a careful examination, pronounced both mortally wounded, the ball having penetrated the brain in each case.

The woman died soon after being admitted, and Barman died about an hour later.

From letters and memoranda found in the possession of the dead woman, it is conjectured that her name was Anne McNamara, and it is rumored that she also was a school teacher. On one of her fingers was a ring, on the inside of which was engraved "G. B. to A. B." She was apparently about 24 years of age, having dark hair, very lady-like in appearance, and neatly dressed in dark attire. She never addressed any of the inmates of the house in Eldridge street, and was generally accompanied there by Barman.

Barman is apparently a German, aged about 35 years, somewhat above the middle height, of gentlemanly appearance and good address. What was the motive that led Barman to take the life of himself and the woman will probably never be known. So far as can be learned, no one saw them after they rented the room until after the tragedy was committed.

An inquest will be held to-day, but, aside from establishing the identity of the victims, probably little else will be learned. The woman Beck claims to know nothing relative to the woman, and says the only information she received with reference to Barman was from a woman, who, on seeing him enter the house, on one occasion, said that he was a school

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OUR SALES
SINCE FIRST OF DECEMBER
Amount to $198,950 00,
AND
The sales books of our houses
are open for the inspection of the
curious; and while we are
gratified with the
LARGE SUCCESS OF OUR MAMMOTH SALE,
yet we STILL HAVE by ACTUAL COUNT,
1,018 Men's Overcoats,
915 Men's Chesterfields,
1,160 Men's Sacks,
2,872 pairs Men's Pants,
3,218 Men's Vests,
718 Boys' Overcoats,
679 Boys' Jackets,
1,491 pairs Boys' Pants,
394 Boys' Vests,
732 Boys' Undercoats.
This is too much to keep, and we
WILL SACRIFICE IT
TO GET NEXT SEASON'S STOCK READY.
SO, FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS,
WE WILL ACCEPT ORDERS
FOR LOTS OF
SINGLE GARMENTS,
AT RATES LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE
WILL DARE TO SELL AT.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.
At $7 00.....Cost Elsewhere.....$10 00
At $10 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 15 00
At $12 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 18 00
At $15 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 22 00
At $20 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 30 00

MEN'S CHESTERFIELDS.
At $8 00.....Cost Elsewhere.....$11 00
At $10 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 14 00
At $12 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 17 00
At $15 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 20 00
At $18 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 25 00

MEN'S SACK COATS.
At $5 00.....Cost Elsewhere.....$9 00
At $8 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 12 00
At $10 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 14 00
At $13 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 17 00
At $16 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 22 00

MEN'S PANTS.
At $3 00 (all wl) Cost Elsewhere.....$5 00
At $4 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 6 00
At $5 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 7 00
At $6 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 9 00
At $7 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 10 00
At $8 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 12 00

MEN'S VESTS.
At $1 50 (all wl) Cost Elsewhere.....$2 00
At $2 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 4 00
At $3 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 5 00
At $4 25.....Cost Elsewhere..... 6 00
At $5 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 7 50

BOYS' OVERCOATS.
At $5 00.....Cost Elsewhere.....$8 00
At $6 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 10 00
At $7 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 11 00
At $10 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 15 00
At $13 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 20 00

BOYS' UNDERCOATS.
At $5 00.....Cost Elsewhere.....$8 00
At $6 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 9 00
At $8 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 11 00
At $10 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 13 00
At $11 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 15 00

BOYS' JACKETS.
At $2 50.....Cost Elsewhere.....$3 50
At $3 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 4 50
At $4 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 5 50
At $5 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 7 00

BOYS' PANTS.
At $2 50.....Cost Elsewhere.....$3 50
At $3 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 4 50
At $4 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 5 50
At $5 00.....Cost Elsewhere..... 7 00

BOYS' VESTS.
At $1 25.....Cost Elsewhere.....$2 00
At $1 75.....Cost Elsewhere..... 2 75
At $2 50.....Cost Elsewhere..... 4 50

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LARGE ASSORTMENT AND CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS.
Now, then, one visit will convince you of every fact stated above.
☞ Many of the articles have been made up within the last ten days, and are purchased since the low rates of gold, and during the depressed state of the market.
☞ For the accommodation of the public, we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays till 10 o'clock.
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OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
OAK HALL,

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New Store, 1128 CHESTNUT ST.
New Department---Bed Clothing.
Best Blankets, Fresh from the Mills.
Marseilles Bed Quilts.
Honeycomb Quilts, all sizes.
Allendale and Lancaster Quilts.
Linen Sheetings, every width.
Cotton Sheetings, " "
Pillow Casings, " "
We mean to do a large trade in this department by offering cheap and reliable goods.

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FOR THE
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Pointe, Real Valenciennes Thread and Guipure, LACES
In Sets, COLLARS, SLEEVES, and by the yard.
TRIMMED and EMB'D. SETTS.
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GLOVES, of every description.
INDIA and CASHMERE SCARFS
Together with our elegant Stock of SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc
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Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,
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COOPER & CONARD
Have some great Bargains among the
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Black Silks,
Fine Plaids,
Rich Shawls
Cloaks,
Silk Velvets,
Cloakings,
Velveteens,
Cassimeres,
Overcoatings,
Blankets,
Quilts,
Roman Scarfs,
Gloves, Ties, &c.
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S. E. corner Ninth and Market Sts.
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For Sale Cheap.
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1870 January 1st. 1870
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DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS,
WINTER GOODS REDUCED LOW, TO CLOSE THEM, BEFORE LAYING IN THEIR NEW SPRING GOODS.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH USEFUL DRY GOODS,
BEST BLACK SILKS,
FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
BEST WOOL FLANNELS,
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The largest assortment of
WINTER CARRIAGES
To be found in the city, and to which we invite the attention of the public.
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