General Peter Lyle's Speech.

The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to by him as being correct in every particular:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk; but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts and *stop this colonization*. Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting; and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year*, I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out*. The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. McARAN. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING *Receiving Daily.*
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING *Receiving Daily.*
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING *Receiving Daily.*
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT be written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button-hole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, southwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

"PUT UP YOUR STOVES BEFORE ELECTION," and not after, if you would wish to be comfortable indoors and if comfortable outdoors at this season, buy a fall Overcoat at Charles Stokes & Co's first-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel.

ONLY $1·00 for a beautiful Photo-Miniature at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. 6 cards, or one large picture, $1·00.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture in Horticultural Hall, October 9 and 10.

TO OBTAIN EASE IN THE NECK,
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 519 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
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Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
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Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BARLOW—GRANELLO.—On the morning of September 11, 1867, at the Spruce Street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D. C., JOSEPH BARLOW to ANNIE GRANELLO, both of this city.

GULAGER—BALL.—At St. Peter's Church, September 24, by the Rev. N. P. Tillinghast, LOUIS W. GULAGER to LAURA, daughter of the late Benjamin Ball.

MOODIE—MARSHALL.—On Friday evening, the 27th ultimo, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, by Rev. William R. Wood, Mr. ANDREW MOODIE and Miss MARY JANE MARSHALL, both of this city.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, in the 88th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

DOWNEY.—On the 30th ultimo, CATHERINE, wife of George Downey, Sr., in the 72d year of her age.

The Female Order of Druids, No. 4, and Lafayette Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 409 N. Fifteenth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—On the 30th ult., CATHERINE, wife of Martin Fitzpatrick, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1919 Wood street, on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock.

VANSANT.—On the 27th ultimo, EMMA CECELIA, daughter of Samuel and Frances Vansant, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 347 Bridge street, Whitch ll, Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday afternoon, October 3, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HAEHNLEN.—On the morning of the 30th of September, in the 30th year of her age, MAGGIE, wife of Lewis Haehnlen, and daughter of John Horn, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 623 Vine street, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SHARKEY.—On the 29th instant, WILLIAM B. SHARKEY, son of Bernard and Mary Sharkey, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Zelosophic Society, and the Graduating Class of 1866 of the University of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1837 Green street, without further notice, on Wednesday morning next, the 2d of October, at 8 o'clock.

SUTTER.—On the morning of the 1st instant, HANNAH M. SUTTER, wife of Daniel Sutter, and daughter of Sarah and the late Macpherson Saunders, aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 728 Buttonwood street, on Sixth-day morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY POLITICS—CONCLAVES THIS EVENING.—The great political gathering for this evening will be the Republican mass meeting of the voters of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards, to be held at the corner of Broad and Parrish streets.

The meeting on the Old York Road was a grand success, and it is to be hoped that the gathering at Broad and Parrish streets this evening will be even more impressive. The impetus given to the loyal cause by Sheridan and Sickles should not be allowed to flag. The election will transpire one week from to-day, and the loyal people of this good city should not forget that the eyes of the whole nation are upon them. Andrew Johnson is watching Pennsylvania with a nervousness that gives him even more anxiety than his refractory district commanders. Let there be another "grand outpouring," as the medicinal nondescripts style it, and let no voter in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards forget his duty to the principles he professes to cherish.

The following minor gatherings are likewise announced for this evening:—

Seventh Ward—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at Broad and Race streets, at 7·30 o'clock.

Thirteenth Ward—The Democracy will meet at their new hall, on Eighth street, below Green. Colonel Lechler will expound the faith to the Unterrified on this occasion.

Fourteenth Ward—The Democracy and Nondescripts will assemble at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, at 8 o'clock.

Fifteenth Ward—The Republicans will meet at 7·30 o'clock, at the corner of West and Coates streets, and then proceed in a body to the great mass meeting at Broad and Parrish streets.

The Young Men's Democratic Club will meet at the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Coates streets, at 8 o'clock.

Sixteenth Ward—The Republican Executive Committee will meet at 8 o'clock at Siner's, southwest corner of Fourth and George streets.

Twenty-fourth Ward—The Republicans of the Eleventh Division will meet at the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth and Haverford streets, at 7·30 o'clock.

RECEPTION OF THE PHŒNIX HOSE.—The Phœnix Hose Company, of Poughkeepsie, arrived at Walnut street wharf about half-past 7 o'clock last evening, and was received by the Perseverance Hose and a committee of firemen. They passed over a short route to the Perseverance Hose House, and there partook of a collation, after which they attended the ball of the Philadelphia Engine at Horticultural Hall. The visiting company brought with them their hose carriage, which is a very neat affair. This morning, at 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Committee, they visited Independence Hall, and were formally welcomed to the city by Colonel Peter Fritz, who made a neat little speech, in which he referred to the various mementoes of the infantile days of the Republic which they saw around them. Speaking of the bell, he said that it had proclaimed in loud tones, on the memorable 4th of July, the fact "all men were created free and equal." The speaker congratulated them that they were in the enjoyment of their liberty to-day.

Chief Engineer Lyle made a few pertinent remarks, which were received with applause.

G. W. Davids, of the Poughkeepsie *Daily Eagle*, responded in behalf of the Phœnix. He said many of the members of that company had fought during the late war to maintain the supremacy of the Government, which guaranteed to every man free and equal rights. It affected him, as he had no doubt it did his companions, great pleasure in viewing the portraits of our Revolutionary fathers, the old State House bell, the chair in which John Hancock, the President of the Continental Congress, sat, as well as the hall in which that body assembled, calling to mind, as did, visions of their struggle to found a republican form of government, in which liberty was the corner-stone.

The band then rendered the "Star-Spangled Banner," which, at its conclusion, was loudly applauded.

The visiting firemen were then escorted to the Mansion Hall. They will visit the different institutions, benevolent and otherwise, this afternoon.

The Committee are indefatigable in their efforts to afford the strangers an opportunity to see all the points of interests in our city, and are maintaining the reputation of the city for hospitality.

A REMINISCENCE.—At the hearing given yesterday afternoon to the person accused of forging the name of Colonel William B. Thomas to three checks upon the Corn Exchange Bank, Thomas Brotherton stated that he was a printer by trade, although, unfortunately for him, he had done nothing in that line for some years. This statement recalls some circumstances connected with Frederick William Augustus Brotherton, the father of the young men who have been operating in forged paper so extensively of late. The elder Brotherton was an Englishman, and we believe that all his children were born in the Old Country. About twenty years ago he emigrated to the United States, and settled in this city. He was what might be termed a handsome man, with a splendid physique, and was much addicted to a sporting life, taking great interest in prize fights and other "manly" pastimes. It is said that he sometimes officiated as a trainer for those who lent their powers in the ring. But he had an almost insurmountable objection to anything and everything that savored of honest toil, and was accustomed to live altogether by his wits. About twelve years ago he commenced the publication of a weekly journal entitled the *Sunday Novelty*, which was published at a small office on Third street, and printed at his own residence in Shippen street. This paper was a large double sheet, and being very sprightly in character, had a very large sale at the outset. But Mr. Brotherton's ideas of business were extremely loose, and it is said that he made it a point never to pay any of his employes their salaries. In consequence of this unpopular system, the *Sunday Novelty*, after a successful career of two or three months, exploded, and Frederick William Augustus Brotherton disappeared from view. It is supposed that he died some years ago. It is not a matter of much surprise that the sons of such a father have come to no good in the world.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS DURING SEPTEMBER.—The following table gives the number of permits for new buildings issued during the month of September, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

Buildings.	Sept., 1867.	Sept., 1866.	Buildings.	Sept., 1867.	Sept., 1866.
Dwellings:			Halls	1	1
Four-story	1	4	Hot House	...	...
Three-story	217	100	Hotels	2	...
Two-story	247	106	Ice Houses	...	2
One-story	...	2	Offices	5	4
	---	---	Saloons	...	2
Total	465	212	School Houses	2	2
Asylums	...	1	Shops	12	15
Banks	1	...	Sheds	2	4
Bake House	1	...	Slaugh'r Houses	2	1
Breweries	1	2	Stables	23	14
Barn	...	1	Stores	16	11
Churches	3	1	Storehouses	3	5
Dye Houses	...	3		---	---
Distillery	...	1	Totals	550	292
Depot	...	1	Alterations and improvem'ts	139	106
Engine Houses	1	2		---	---
Factories	9	7	Grand totals	689	398
Foundries	1	1			
Glass House	1	...			

This marked increase in the progress of the city is very gratifying, especially as the above statement shows that it is principally in the number of dwelling-houses erected. Philadelphia is increasing in population more rapidly than any other Eastern city, which accounts for the great demand for residences.

REMOVAL OF ANOTHER CITY CEMETERY.—The Legislature at its last session authorized the Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church to dispose of their burial ground on Arch street, west of Fifth; and, according to the notice given some time since, the removal of the remains of persons buried therein commences to-day. The dimensions of the cemetery are 85 by 225 feet. The ground was purchased by the Church in 1744, but, for several years thereafter, no record of the bodies interred in it was kept, or if such was the case, these records have long since disappeared. The first burial whose record is preserved was in the year 1785. Many years ago a lecture room was erected over the graves at the rear portion of the ground. This was subsequently sold, the purchasers excavating a cellar beneath the building, after removing the bodies to other places. The Church was at first located at the corner of Third and Arch streets; but about thirty years ago this building was demolished, and the edifice on Seventh street, below Arch, was erected. This has now, in its turn, been abandoned to a minstrel troupe, the congregation over which the Rev. Dr. Beadle presides, at present worshipping in the new Horticultural Hall. In the old graveyard there are a number of tombstones containing curious inscriptions in Latin; and one long marble slab has been somewhat warped by the action of the sun, as is supposed.

PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 510 Chesnut street. A general attendance of members is requested.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This association held a special meeting at 11 o'clock this morning, at their rooms, No. 711 Sansom street. Quite a large representation was present, showing the great interest felt in the education of the freedman. Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith occupied the chair; Mrs. H. P. White, Secretary. Mrs. Smith spoke at some length, urging on the members of the association the necessity of using strenuous endeavors to raise money to enable them to carry on the noble object of educating the down-trodden negro.

A letter was read from Mr. Fury, of South Carolina, wherein he spoke of the cheering prospects in this direction throughout the South.

Mr. Cather then addressed the meeting. He said that from the time of his connecting himself with the Association, he had considered the great and all important object of the body was the education of the freedmen, and he was now fully convinced it was the general conviction. The North should take the matter in hand, and push it forward till all the states of the South were fully reconstructed. He had visited Bethlehem, and endeavored to secure teachers there, but could not induce the people to take part in the cause till the coming winter. In Easton he found these interested in the subject of the freedmen had nearly expended their means in sending clothing South, and could do nothing at present.

In Allentown fifty gentlemen agreed to give a subscription of one dollar each towards the support of a teacher. In Mauch Chunk the people appeared opposed to the movement, but the ladies consented to look after the matter if they could interest the gentlemen. In Hazleton, the daughter of a clergyman consented to go South as a teacher under the auspices of the Women's Freedmen's Relief Association, and the people of Hazleton pledged themselves to support her. In Shamokin there was so much activity in church building, and so little in the coal business, that he could do nothing but hope. Lewisburg and Danville would each furnish one teacher. In Milton an organization was formed to collect money to support a teacher. In Williamsport he was most cordially received, but feared, from what he heard in conversation, that he would be compelled to give up all effort there; however, he succeeded in securing the sum of forty dollars per month, to be paid for the term of one year towards the support of a teacher from that place. In Lockhaven they would not undertake to secure a teacher; they, however, promised to pay the amount of $140, which had been lost, if it could not be found by the society. He secured here subscribers to the amount of $400 towards education. He next visited Bellefonte, where in less than twenty-four hours he secured subscriptions to the amount of $400 per month. In Altoona he secured subscriptions to the amount of $21 per month. Before starting on these journeyings he had visited Reading and Pottstown, and though uncertain, he thinks he can rely on Reading. In Pottstown he made an arrangement with a young lady, who had been teaching in private families there, to go, if Pottstown would support her, but on returning from his trip through the State he found the young lady had been engaged by the Episcopal Commission to represent them. The gentlemen of this place were not satisfied with this arrangement, and wished the town represented. He then returned to Easton, where many persons expressed a willingness to go into an association where others had done so. Westchester subscribed for the support of one teacher, but upon arguing with the gentlemen there they consented to support two. In attempting up the number of teachers gained in the cause, she thought they might safely rely on ten or twelve. The Church associations who work in the same direction hamper the movements of this Association. There is a want of unity in the cause, a lack of sympathy in the work. Many wealthy people who could do much for the advancement of this noble project, refuse to do so on account of political affairs. Mr Cather then retired.

Mrs. Smith spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Cather's efforts, and hoped he would continue in his opera tons during the coming winter.

A card of thanks was then unanimously voted to Mr. Cather for his valuable services, upon which a letter was read from one of the teachers of the Association in the South, returning thanks for clothing, etc., and the Association adjourned to meet on the second Monday of October, at half-past 11 o'clock.

ARRESTS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The police of the city during the month of September made 4499 arrests. The prisoners were divided among the several districts as follows:—

District.		District.	
1	224	14	42
2	81	15	...
3	54	16	187
4	367	18	179
5	390	Reserve	151
6	180	Harbor	24
7	178	Park	20
8	213	Schuylkill Harbor	20
9	358	Chestnut Hill	18
11	255	Beggar Detectives	72
12	160	Day Sergeants	4
13	291		
18	53	Total	4499

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED THIEF.—Peter V. Mooney, who bears the reputation of being a thief, was arrested this morning, on Eighth street, below Chesnut, by Reserve Officer Roberts, at the instance of Mr. Henry G. Hensel, a resident of West Philadelphia. On the evening of the 30th of August, Mr. Hensel was returning from Atlantic City, and when entering the gate of the ferry in Camden, a crowd collected around him, and one of the party seized his watch. Mr. Hensel immediately turned around and seized a person whom he thought had taken his time-piece, and held on to him until the boat touched Vine street wharf on this side of the ferry. Eight or nine of men got around him, and effected the release of his prisoner. Among the number was Mike Cooley and Peter Mooney. Cooley was arrested a few days afterwards, but Mooney has kept out of the way ever since. He was locked up at the "Central" for a hearing this afternoon.

BURGLARIES.—Early this morning an officer patrolling his beat found the front door of Mr. Tunison's residence, No. 747 S. Fourth street, open. He entered, aroused the inmates and made a search of the premises, but could find no one. It was discovered, however, that $135 in money had been stolen from the pocket of Mr. Tunison's coat, which hung in the entry.

A professional "job" was accomplished last night at Mrs. Ryan's store, southeast corner of Thirteenth and Rodman streets. A burglar bored a hole through the door of the kitchen, and then forced his way into the store and helped himself to about $600 worth of ribbons, velvets, etc. The robbery was not discovered until this morning, and the police, when notified, had not seen any suspicious characters in the neighborhood during the night. The burglar did his work well.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—The police appear to be carrying out the law in reference to selling liquor on Sunday. Yesterday three arrests were made. Enoch Robinson and Mr. Donohue, proprietors of taverns at Sixty-third and Pine streets, and John Shields, tavern-keeper at Thirty-third and Market streets, were arraigned before Alderman Maul, upon the above charge, and were each held in $300 bail to answer.

Rosanna Leftos was also arrested for violating the liquor law. She keeps tavern at Richmond and Huntingdon streets. Alderman Senix held her to answer.

THE "MILL."—The disposition made of the stakes in the prize-fight which was to have come off between Barney Mullen and Dan Dillon, still excites comment among the sporting fraternity, especially those living in the Seventeenth Ward. We learn that Arthur Mullen, brother of Barney, waited upon the backers of Dillon and offered to put up $500 against nothing on another fight. It was not accepted, and another offer of $3000 to $1000 was made, but not taken up.

THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.—Mr. W. L. James, General Agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, informs us that the Howard Association of New Orleans, in a letter received to-day, acknowledges the receipt of Philadelphia contributions, and says:—"The heartfelt thanks of the Howard Association are due for this liberal contribution, and the grateful hearts of many relieved sufferers by your act of charity join us in offering them."

SLIGHT FIRES.—A slight fire occurred this morning at the residence No. 412 Federal street, caused by sparks from the chimney. It was extinguished before any amount of damage was done.

The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock A. M. was caused by the burning of the roof of the cooper shop of Colhouer & McDonald, No. 22 Strawberry street. It originated from sparks from the chimney. The fire was extinguished in a few moments. The damage to the roof will not amount to more than $20.

NEW NOMINATION BY THE DEMOCRACY.—Michael Devlin, a conductor on the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway, who received the Democratic nomination for Councilman from the Seventeenth Ward, has withdrawn from the contest, and, last evening, the convention reassembled and placed Joseph Hookey, an undertaker, in nomination, the vote being 21 to 7.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—A young man named William C. Spicer enticed a girl five years of age into a new building on Callowhill street, yesterday, and was about to commit an outrage when discovered and arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and was held in $2000 bail for trial.

INFANT FOUND.—Shortly before one o'clock this morning, an infant about five days old was found on the steps of a residence corner of Willow and Marshall streets. The foundling was sent to the Sixth Ward Station House.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The corner-stone of the new building for the Chamber of Commerce will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at 12 M. on Thursday next. Hon. A. G. Cattell will deliver an address.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Henry Kable was arrested at Thirty-first street and Girard avenue yesterday for cruelty to animals. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and was held in $300 bail to answer.

THE PATENT ROD DOOR-SPRING IS least seen, easily put on, and more readily adjusted for light or heavy doors than others, and in summer, by a reverse torsion, acts as a door holder in keeping it open. For sale, with other patterns, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DOG LEG Z, SPRIG, FLAT BOW, BRIDGE and T warded Cupboard, Chest, Pad, and Trunk Keys; Pye's patent flat and round cylinder Night Keys, brass and iron Rim Keys, and other Locksmiths' Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NUT PICKS OF A VARIETY OF PATTERNS, and Nut Crackers of several kinds, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS TO-DAY.

A Loss of $25,000.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES

Supposed Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The flouring corn mill of Messrs. Deister & Ludwig, corner of Seventh and Carroll streets, was burned last night, and the contents destroyed. The loss was about $25,000, upon which $10,000 was insured in St. Louis offices.

Lake Disasters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The schooner Pilot reports having seen, about ten miles down the lake, yesterday, a small vessel bottom upwards. None of the crew were to be seen, and it is supposed they were all drowned.

The schooner Maple Leaf was sunk near the mouth of the harbor, and the schooner D. O. Dickinson, which left here on Sunday, sprung aleak and was obliged to return. Other disasters are reported, but none of a serious character

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

County and State Poll Taxes.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.—The rule granted last Saturday at the instance of I. Newton Brown, Esq., to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against the Receiver of Taxes, and his sub-Receivers, before reported, was yesterday argued before Judge Brewster, by E. Poulson, Esq., for the Receiver, and Mr. Brown contra. The matter is one of great importance just at this time, and his Honor the Judge made no delay in the adjudication of it. This morning, at the opening of the Court, he read the following decision:—

This is a general demurrer to a petition for mandamus. The object of the proceeding is to test the right of a qualified elector to pay his county poll-tax without, at the same time, paying the State poll-tax. The petitioner avers the tender of the county tax to the Deputy Receiver, a refusal on his part to accept it, and it prays for a mandamus to the Receiver and the Deputy to command them to receive and receipt for the personal county tax.

The general demurrer was intended to raise the question which has been fully and fairly argued as to the effect of the act of April 17, 1866 (P. L., 970; Br. Supp., 1425, sec. 7).

The second section of this law prohibits Alderman from receiving personal taxes, unless specially deputed by the Receiver of Taxes, who is required to appoint at least one person in each Ward or district of this city to receive poll taxes from assessed citizens. His deputies are required to be in attendance at least three hours every secular day for three weeks prior to the election, and on election day the whole time the polls are opened. And the law adds, "Said deputies shall be required to collect both city and State taxes from the citizen assessed, first, unless he shall make oath or affirmation that he is unable to pay both, and not then, unless he shall have paid at least one of said taxes within fourteen months next previously."

On behalf of the defendants, it is contended that the relator not having offered his "city and State taxes," they were not bound to take the single county tax he offered, and if they had done so, they would have violated the law which *requires them* to "collect both city and State taxes."

The relator argues that this provision of the law is in conflict with Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, which declares that

"In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

It is urged in reply that "the act of 1866 was intended to cut up by the roots a system then and now much in vogue, by which a person could vote by paying a very small sum, and to compel the payment of at that twenty-five cents per annum taxes; that it does not conflict with the Constitution, and that nothing therein relates to voting."

Notwithstanding his reply, it still seems very clear that the only persons to whom a voter can pay his taxes are the Receiver and his deputy; and it is equally plain that by the act of 1862 the deputies are required to collect both city and State taxes, unless the oath of poverty is made, "and not then unless the voter shall have paid one of said taxes within fourteen months previously."

I do not exactly see the application of this last clause, for if a citizen otherwise qualified has paid one of the taxes within fourteen months he could certainly vote. It would seem, also, that his right to pay one of his taxes is recognized by this last clause, provided he repeats the payment every fourteen months. Reserving the question of the proper construction of the act, it is certain that if it were interpreted as read by the Receiver it would be in conflict with the Constitution.

He cannot shelter himself behind the statute, for under the organic law the voter has the undoubted right to pay either the State or county tax, and if it has been assessed at least ten days before the election, and is paid within two years of the election, his right to vote—if otherwise qualified—must be unquestioned. This may cast upon the city the burden of paying to the State the taxes which some citizens leave unpaid, and payment of which the deputies neglect to enforce; thus making the tax-payers discharge not only their own burdens but the debts of all delinquents. Of this the case of Philadelphia vs. the Commonwealth (2 P. F. Smith, 451) is a sad example, our municipality having been there compelled to pay nearly half a million of dollars which should have been collected from the individual debtors.

I do not, however, read the act of 1866 as it has been interpreted by the defendant.

For the convenience of citizens the act orders the appointment of deputies "in each of the wards." Those who would accept the accommodation must take it with its certain results. These deputies have no general powers conferred on them. The authority which created them had the undoubted right to limit their functions. They have been authorized only to collect the two taxes combined, and the deputy, who is a defendant here, could not accept one tax without a violation of the law. This did not interfere with the constitutional right of the relator to pay the Receiver the county tax, for the Legislature might abolish the deputies altogether, or create deputies with power to receive only the tax on real estate or the tax on horses. I do not regard the law as unconstitutional, but the action of the Receiver not being justified by the act, and tending to abridge the constitutional right of the voter, is illegal.

A mandamus must, therefore, be allowed against the Receiver and refused as to the other defendant.

Judgment for the Commonwealth on the demurrer filed by Richard Peltz.

Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer filed by James F. Neall.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—George West vs. Thomas M. Plowman, to assess damages as to Thomas M. Plowman, and to try as to George Plowman, terre tenant. Before reported. On trial.

REGISTER'S COURT—Judges Ludlow and Brewster and Register Adams.—The Register's Court list No. 2 was taken up this morning, but no case of interest was before this Court.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Bettle Paul vs. Carter & Evans. An action to recover for goods consigned to the defendants in California. The defense set up that they had already accounted with the plaintiff for the goods. Verdict for defendants.

James E. Barr, Jr., vs. Henry Coy. An action to recover damages for injury sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendant. It was alleged that the defendant started the water in a third story of the building in Chesnut street, above Sixth, and allowed it to run until it flooded the room below, in which the plaintiff had a paper-hanging store, so that it ruined a great portion of his stock. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mano and Anthony Sully, charged with conspiracy, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Henry Palmer pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in breaking into the House of Industry, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $30, and was sentenced to the County Prison for 18 months.

Susan Mason was charged with the larceny of due-bills valued at $215. The evidence was that she was nursing a Mr. Grunlock while he was lying on his death-bed; shortly before his death the due-bills were seen in his possession, and shortly after his death the defendant was known to have them, and she attempted to collect them for $200 offering to discount $18 for prompt payment. But there was no evidence of the taking of the notes, and the cross-examination tended to bring out the fact that the deceased man gave them to her. Verdict, not guilty.

Mr. Perkins, the keeper of the County Prison, was before the Court this morning in connection with the matter of the escape of Captain A. M. Brown from his custody. The testimony of the officer who had Captain Brown in charge was given to the Court, and a detailed account of the proceedings by which the Captain was taken from this jurisdiction and set at large by another, which has several times appeared in our columns, was had; and also a statement that he, the officer, had told Mr. Perkins that he was authorized by General Meade to summon to his assistance as many soldiers as were necessary to effect the execution of the writ for the custody of Brown.

Judge Peirce, addressing Mr. Perkins, said that the evidence was sufficient to convict him of an escape.

The prisoner was placed in his custody for safe keeping, and he had, without authority, permitted him to go out of his control. It was his duty to hold on to his prisoner until released by the proper authorities, and to resist the attempts of others to take him away. The warrant that had issued to bring him in under arrest was considered by the court as perfectly proper. But in order to give him every opportunity to repair the injury he had done the Commonwealth, the court would extend the time fixed for the return of the warrant to next Saturday two weeks, and would advise Mr. Perkins in the meantime to make all possible efforts to recover the custody of his prisoner. As that prisoner had been taken from him by habeas corpus, he should go to New York and try to recover his writ of habeas by applying to Judge Blatchford, and thus return Captain Brown to this jurisdiction; and the Court would also suggest to the District Attorney that he would use all the means within his control to assist in the recovery of Captain Brown.

Judge Ludlow, who, with Judge Brewster, was in court during this proceeding, said that the sentiments expressed by Judge Pierce met with the unanimous approbation of the other Judges.

Joseph Donelly and Adam Smith were charged with assault and battery upon William McManus. The allegations on the part of the Commonwealth were that McManus, a regularly appointed watchman of a brewery up town, was one night recently attacked by the defendants, who, after beating him, took his pistol from him and attempted to kill him. The pistol was found in the possession of one of the defendants.

The defense attempted to prove that the defendants were the proper watchmen, and not McManus; that they were told to keep an eye on McManus to prevent him from stealing, and that he approached them that night, and pointed the pistol at them, and they then took the pistol from him. But they failed to prove this state of facts, and consequently the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Gauchrin was charged with assault and battery upon William F. Jones. Jones testified that he was a peddler. One Saturday night lately he went into a tavern and asked for something to drink. It was after 12 o'clock, and consequently he was taken out the back way down stairs. There he took a drink, and offered a hundred dollar bill in payment, and the defendant, who was present, struck him in the face, after which he never saw his money. On trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and McCandless.—James Bradley et al. vs. William Reed et al. An application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from felling timber, and committing other waste upon lands in Elk and Jefferson counties. The plaintiffs are gentlemen of Louisville, Ky., who bought, in 1864, from Breeden, Garnett and Wield, the property known as the Portland Mill property, paying therefor $100,000. The defendants did not deny this, but alleged that before this purchase they purchased a fourth of the land from William C. Hull and others. The matter was fully argued; but Judge Grier said the bill should be dismissed because the case was not before the Court in proper form. Therefore the bill was dismissed without prejudice and with costs.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day with the annexed result:—

2 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company	$37·00
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old	$2·00
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket, $50 50; 5 shares at $80 per share	
100 shares Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railroad Company	$9·50
70 shares Fame Insurance Company	$25·00
15 shares National Bank of the Republic	$100·00
250 shares American Buttonhole Overseaming Sewing Machine Company	$8·25
9 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	$7·50
20 shares Sixth National Bank	$111·00
Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Seventh and Noble streets	$5950·00
2 Three-story BRIC