nously resolved that the proceeding of the meetir e printed, and that a copy of them be present, o each branch of the Legislature.

Yours in basto.

GRAYBEARD

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Mail.

GRAYBEARD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857. First Page-Editorials; Literary Criti. cisms: Notices of Books; The Pulpit; General News; Loss of the Jerome Knight; The Courts; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets: Circular Letter of Instruction

on the subject of Fillibusterism, and Miscella-IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS John W. Forney, Esq. - Dear Str : This is no t the time to indulge in political speculations, or in personal glorifications. The Legislature now in session at Harrisburg is not called on to decide an original question. We are in a financial storm. How are we to get out of it-not from what quarter did it blow-is the question the community expect

the Legislature will solve.
I am no friend of the banks. I am a Pensyl vania Democrat. This is no time for swapping horses. The people require practical legislation. Of what character shall it be? Opinions are as So far as it is possible to ascertain the general views my pleasure to act for so many years, it has

largely beyond their available means, and their sonvertible credits, a suspension of specio payments by the banks should be legalized, until the to him engagements in the most important the country to convert the crops of this year and causes, and enabled him to reach the highest meeting of the Legislature of 1859, so as to enable of next into specie.

3d. To prohibit all direct or indirect loans of money and credit to bankers and brokers. 4th. To require weekly statements of the condition and movements of the banks to be made public, and that a daily clearing house shall be es

tablished in your city.
5th. That the dividends declared by banks shall not exceed nine per cent. per annum.

6th. To confine the benefits of this relief to such banks as will agree to replace their present issue

was rewarded with a civic crown of oak leaves, delivered to him in corona populi, in the assembly of the people, and was held in grent respect ever after, as one who had merited well of the Commonwealth. Under our own an equivalent for the civic crown can be provided—a medal voted by Congress, or, if worthy to enjoy the rights of citizenship, his election by the people to some office. In Europe he would receive the insignis of one or was well connected with the aristocracy of rank or money,) be elevated to the dignity of thousand dollars per annum, for his own life, and the lives of his two next male heirs. Our own system has the advantage, most decidedly.

on the score of economy. justice, as honorable to himself as to the gallant man who is the recipient. He has presented Captain A. Jounson with a magnificent pocket chronometer, (the best that money could procure,) in the inner case of which is engraved this inscription, "The President of the United States to Captain A Johnson, Norwegian brig Ellen, for his hu mane, prompt, zealous, and successful effort in rescuing persons from the wreck of the steamer 'Central America,' 1857." The gift was forwarded by Mr. Cass, through Mr. Sawginia, and Captain Jourson's letter of acknowledgment modestly says that he was "but the happy instrument of effecting what every true sailor would have rejoiced to do under the

Independent of the kind and thoughtful feeling which prompted the President thus to represent the general impression of the country, in respect to such generous humanity as was manifested by Captain Johnson, we would particularly refer to the promptitude with which it has been done. He who gives quickly, gives twice, says the proverb .and Mr. Buchanan has acted on it. Well might Captain Jourson declare that the gift is a gift, the actual worth of which is above all valuation—for it is an honorable attestation from the President of the United States of services performed, for the great common cause of humanity, under circumstances the mort perilous and trying. It indicates, also, the watchful and living interest which the President takes in affairs of daily life, usually neglected or slightly regarded by statesmen Lastly, as a personal tribute, it probably will candidate who had the smallest number of be more prized by its present owner, than if Royalty, slowly communicating its intention through the Circumlocation Office, had offered to decorate him with one of its badge of Knighthood. No, as a tribute from a good and great man, Chief Magistrate of a mighty country, to a brave and humane man, it i more valuable than the broad riband and gilded cross of any existing Order of feudal and faded chivalry.

DEATH OF HON. LOUIS McLANE.

tee of Ways and Means, were again called int
Louis McLane died in Baltimore on Wedaction, and confirmed his merits as a financial
withheld the relief asked of them, that they would nesday, 7th instant, having, in May last, com- minister. ability beyond his years. His mother, how- his death. ever, was averse to his choice of the navy as a

through which his collegiate and legal studies | Maryland. extended, he applied himself indefatigably to the acquisition of knowledge, and his great MILLIGAN, of Delaware, who died several him the regard and confidence of his distin- him-five sons and five daughters. Of the guished preceptor, Mr. BAYARD. In November, 1807, Mr. Molane was admitted to the bar of New Castle, Delaware. Here he soon and was appointed by President Pieroe Comunited on the following points, viz:

bar of New Castle, Delaware. Here he soon and was appointed by President Pierce Cominitial on the following points, viz:

bar of New Castle, Delaware. Here he soon and was appointed by President Pierce Cominissioner to China. Another son, George, city as a counsellor, and his eloquence and is captain in the regiment of Mounted Riffe-2d. That the whole community having dealt fidelity as an advocate, combined with that men. which he was uniformly distinguished, brought ments by most of the members of his family, to him engagements in the most important rank in his profession, and to secure to himself the respect and confidence of his col-leagues and follow-citizens. He continued to

devote himself to his profession, and he maintained the high position he had won in it, until he was called by the people of his native State to represent them in the Congress of the I 1 December, 1817, Mr. McLane took his

I. December, 1817, Mr. McLaux took in backs away regress to replace their present feature of back as searched by deposit with the size transmens of authors of the search of the size transmens of the seat in the House of Representatives, of which

all times to treat with respect and consideration, were strongly in favor of his casting his vote in that direction. On the other hand, the convictions of his own mind, and the oath he had taken to support the Constitution, according to his understanding of that great charter, prescribed a contrary course. To vote against restriction was to place himself in opsition to the opinions of those who had elected him; while submission to his instructions would bedoing violence to his own solemn convictions of duty, and, consequently, involve a violation of his oath. As the most imperative of these conflicting obligations, he yielded to his oath, and voted against any restriction on

slavery in Missouri. On this issue with his constituents, he staked his immediate popularity and his future fortunes. That he was right in the course he adopted was proved by the fact that he was re-elected to the succeeding Congress, and that his reputation as a statesman acquired a new impulse, and established itself more firmly in the public confidence, and in that of his own State. On a subsequent occasion, of great public excitement, Mr. MoLANE again found himself thrown into opposition to the views both of a considerable portion of his own State, and of a numerous and powerful party through-

out the Union. The Electoral College having failed to elect a President in 1824, it became the duty of the House of Representatives, under the Constitution, to make a selection from the three candidates having the highest number of votes. It was maintained by Mr. McLane that it was the right and duty of a memwould be "a proud legacy" in his house. It ber to vote according to his own judgment, without being bound either by instructions from his immediate constituents, or by the number of votes which the several candidates might have received in the Electoral College; and he enforced his views with great ability in a speech that is considered as one of his most successful efforts. Acting in conformity with the principles he had so ably expounded, he gave his vote for Mr. CRAWFORD, though the

electoral votes. Mr. McLane was an advocate of the tariff policy, both as a source of revenue and as a measure of protection to the domestic manufacturer. He contended for the necessity of cherishing and sustaining a system of domestic industry, by which the productions of our own soil might be fabricated without a resort to foreign looms, and which would afford to the citizens of the United States a fair competition in our own markets with foreign industry and capital. His speeches on this ques

nesday, 7th instant, having, in May last, completed his 71st year. He was born in Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1786. His father, Allan Mo-Lane, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. The boyish inclinations of the son were strong to serve his country, and in 1798, at the early age of twelve years, he obtained a midshipman's warrant in the United States May and was ordered to the frights Phila-le was induced to accept the presidency of the proposite views.

In 1883 Mr. McLane was transferred by General Jackson to the highest place in his far they had done nothing, but he hoped they would judge rightly in the matter, and do be their duty. When Mr. Derrickson took his seat the chairman rose and said, that inasunch as there had been a small minority in the passage of the responsibility of granting it if there were any present who desired the opportunity of expressing opposite views. Navy, and was ordered to the frigate Phila- he was induced to accept the presidency of the delphia, about to sail on her first cruise. He Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, At that time was at sea during the year that this cruise lasted, he removed with his family to the State of and he is said to have displayed courage and | Maryland, where he continued to reside until

In 1847, while the Oregon negotiations were profession, and in obedience to her earnest pending, he was appointed by President Polk wishes, he resigned, and entered the College at on a special mission to England, and he re-Newark, in his native State. Having com- turned to Maryland as soon as that affair was pleted the course of instruction in this in- settled. The last time Mr. McLane was in stitution, he commenced the study of the public life was in 1850, when he represented law in 1804, in the office of the late JAMES A. | Cecil county, where he resided, in the con-BAYARD. During the six or seven years vention called to amend the Constitution of

Mr. McLane in early life married Miss assiduity, as well as his decided ability, won years ago. Of their children, ten survivo Mr. McLane was attended in his last mo

> "That which should accompany old age, As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." CORRESPONDENCE. FROM HARRISBURG.

and died surrounded by

orrespondence of The Press.] Great Crisis Meeting—Speeches of Hon. Judge Pearson, R. Biddle Roberts, Morton McMi-chuel, Judge Derrickson, and others. Harrisbubo, Oct. 9, 1857.

According to previous announcement. a meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House, last evening, for the purpose of obtaining the sentiments of distinguished gentlemen present upon the condition and remedy of our present financial embarragements.

shops of Pittsburgh. The products of their manufactories, amounting to millions annually, were mainledd the West—to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnat

shops of Pittsburgh. The products of their manufactories, amounting to millions annually, were nainly sold the West—to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans; and in payment of which they were accustomed to receive four months' bills of exchange, but now these were not being met by the drawer, consequently came back upon the banks, making it necessary for the manufacturer to pay his money instead of receiving lit; and the only practicable relief to be obtained was, in his opinion, to allow the banks time, in order that they might, in their turn, extend the same remedy to their customers; and he would appeal to the Legislature to consider the wants of the labores, who, under a continuation of existing circumstances, must be depived of the navens of obtaining bread for their families. It had been tauntingly said to him to-day that the lest in the question new before the Legislature. The internal resources of the county, he believed, were never more abundant than now; all that he saked was time; and if that was promptly granted, we might scorn banking facilities and every thing alease the trusted that the deliberations of those who were to follow him would redound to the honor and glory of the Keystone State.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roberts's remarks, Judge Pearson, on behalf of the committee, read the following premible and resolutions, which were adopted, not unanimously, but evidently by in overwhelming majority:

Whisters, A financial crisis has occurred, under which all the business portion of our community is tikely to suffer the greatest distress, and many thousands of the laboring classes be thrown out of employment and rendered destitute, and in the opinion of this meeting the only immediate method of relief must be looked for from the moneyed in stitutions of the Commonwealth, which have been obliged, under the pressure, to suspend the payments of their motes and liabilities in lawfale cring leans or dividends for the benefit of the people; relief for which can only be obtained from the refore

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient for the Legislature of this Commonwealth to temporarily relieve the banks and other money corporations from the penalties imposed by law from the failure to pay their notes and linbili-

money corporations from the penalties imposed by law from the failure to pay their notes and liabilities in lawful money on presentation.

Resolved, That in fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments, due regard should be had to the situation of the debtors to such institutions, and the period should be so far prolonged as to enable them to furnish indulgence to the business portion of the community, and allow the produce of the sountry to be carried to market and converted into money.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this meeting, to confer with the committee of the Legislature on this subject.

**After passing the resolutions, on motion of Col. Boaz, a committee of six was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the House of Representatives in relation to our fluancial difficulties.

**This committee was appointed by the Chair, and was composed as follows: Messrs. John M. Atwood, James W. Brown, and Samuel J. Reaves, of Philadelphia; Josiah King and William Bageley, Esqrs., of Allegheny; and Wm. F. Murry, Esq., of Dauphin.

**Mr. McMichael now being called for by the audience, came forward, and in a speech of near a half heavy learner.

and the second s

FROM HARRISBURG FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. [Exclusive Correspondence of the Press]

he opportunity of expressing opposite views. Mr. Casey then being called on made a shor speech, though as it was in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the preceding speakers, a report of it would be an unnecessary prolongation of this sketch. When Mr. Casey closed, it was unani-THE LATEST NEWS

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.
Probable Reception of the Nicaraguan Miniater, and Treaty with that Governmenter, and Treaty with that Governmenter, and Expedition—The District of Columbia Banks, &c.
Washington, October 9—It is now probable that the present Government of Nicaragua will be recognised by the reception of its Minister, Yrissari, with a view the formation of a treaty with that Republic, so as to permanently secure for the United States the privilege of the Transit route.

The Postmaster General has just appointed six agent, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, for the object being to secure more regularity than here-tofore.

The Interior Department has received measures from: the object being to secure more regularity than heretiofore.

The Interior Department has received messages from
Colonel Nobles, superintendent of the party to construct
a wagon road in Minnesota, from which it appears there
is now completed, from the Big Sioux to the Missouri
river, a road over which any train can pass; and that,
in the course of a month, it will be extended to Fort
Ridgely, the eastern terminus on the Missouri elver.
The Cabinot have had no formal consultation upon
the subject of the District of Columbia banks; but an
examination is in progress at the Attorney General's
office, concorning the basis on which they have been
transacting business.
Inbort J. Walker, late secretary of the Pennsylvania.
Agricultural Society, has been appointed a receiving
and disbursing clock in the agricultural department of
the Patent Office.

Washington, Oct 9 —The Southern mail brings Galeston dates to the 28th ult veston dates to the 28th uit.

Gen. Twiggs has been compelled to detail a force of 23 men to guard the Government train from attacks by persons in disguise.

Extended Arrangements for Procuring Euro-

Excitement at the Hergen Tunnel-Laborers not paid by the New York and Erie Railroad Company—The track torn up.

New York, October 9.—The New York and Erie Railroad Company did not pay the laborers at the Bergen Tunnel to-day. Great excitement was created among the men in consequence, and it was reported that they have torn up the track in that vicinity.

After the Section of the The Bowery Bank of New York New York, October 9 -The Bowery Bank of the closed its doors, and suspended from the

Financial Allairs at New York—Run on the Park Bunk. New York, October 9 —There is a tremendous run or the Park Bank to-day. The lank is said to have only \$150,000 circulation, and nearly \$300,000 worth of spe The Kansas Election.

The Kanssa Election.

St. Louis, Oct. 0.—The officers of the steames Aubray and Osteract, which have just arrived at Boogwille, furnish the following Bemocratic majorities: Leavencorth county, 250; Atchison county, 10; Donglas county, 1,100; Douglas county, 1,600; Donson county, They also furnish the following Republican majority: Donghan county, 30 to 40 rotes. With the exception of Leavenworth county, these returns are not entirely authentic.

An entire harmony of action between the Northern and Southern Democrats prevailed. They were almost entirely Administration or Walker men, and by their action the Legislature will be shaped after Governor Walker's manifesto; that is, provided he can control what he has organized. There is but little doubt that the Democrats have carried both branches of the Legis-

Walker's manifesto; that is, provided he can control what he has organized. There is but little doubt that the Democrate have carried both branches of the Legislature.

conventoring defense concenting the legislature.

BT. LOUIS, Oct. 2—Evening —Later and more reliable reports, which have just been received from Kanass, give the following Democratic majorities: Leavenworth county, 100; Atchison county, 147; Johnson county, 200. The vote in Doniphan county is stated to have been about even.

The same authority is of the opinion that the Democrate carried the Legislature by a small majority. But a disinterested gentleman, who has just arrived at Booneville from Sanat Fe, and who passed through the interior counties of Kansas since the election, and also a resident of Boonville, who has just arrived there from Lawrence, report that the Republicans carried the Legislature by a large amjority.

BT. Louis, Oct. 9.—10 colock.—The Quindare (K. T.) Chindowan, of the 7th instant, says that as far as heard from, the election passed off quietly. At several places the polis were kept open till Tuesday evening. No official roturns had been received, but the following reported vote was:

FOR THE BETURLEARS. FOR THE BENGRAES.

Gunn Springs. 28 Gunn Springs. 117 Monticello. 42 Oxford. 9 Oxford. 88 Olatch. 19 Diatch. 41

Wyandotte county gives Mr. Parrott, the Free-Sta andidate for Congress, a majority of 66 votes. LATER FROM NEW MEXICO. Re-Election of Otero to Congress—The Indians
Quiet.

Sr. Louis, October 9.—The steamer New Mexican,
which left Santa Fe on the 15th ult, reached Indepeddence (Mo.) on the 7th inst
Ifon, Miguel A. Otero has been re-elected delegate to
the United States Banate, by a majority of four thousand
votes. votes.

The Indians throughout the Territory were quiet and the Cheyennes were anxious to make a treaty o peace. Unfounded Rumor about a Wheeling (Va.) Bank.

Bartmone, October 9.—Rumors have been in circulation here, all day, relative to the failure of the Manufacturers and Farmers! Bank of Wheeling, Va., but it has been impossible to trace it to any reliable source.

The Special Session of the Legislature. FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.

Hamusuma, October 9, 1857.

ENATE.

The Senste meet at 9 o'clock A.M

The fournal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Waidur offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be printed, for the use of the Senate at its noxt ression, two thousand copies of the reports of the banks of this State, as made to the Auditor-general after their first discount and it was in November vert, as required by law, and the Auditor-general furnish copies of the statement of each bank received in his department to the State Treasurer, to be handed in by him with his documents at the meeting of the Legislature.

He stated that this was one of the most important documents presented to the Legislature and it was important that it should be printed and on the table of Senators at the organization of the Legislature He offered the resolution at the request of the Auditor-general and State production in the request of the Auditor-general and State printed, who assured him that it was necessary that the time asked should be given, to have the document printed.

The resolution was read twice and adopted.

The Spraken laid before the Senate a communication from the board of Trade of Philadelphia relative to the present crisis; which was read and referred to the special committee of fewer.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from the merchants.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from the merchants of relief, which was referred to the same committee.

The Sensite then proceeded to the consideration of the bill concerning banks, reported from the special committee of seven, the question being on its third reading.

Mr. Stradu moved that the Senate resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following:

Section 1. That, from and after the passage of this each all laws and marta of laws enthering the passage. HARRISBURG, October 9, 1857.

a committee or the whose, for the purpose of striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following:

SECTION I. That, from and after the passage of this act, all laws and parts of laws, subjecting the banks of this Commonwealth to a forfeiture of chartor from the refusal to redeem their bank-notes in specie, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: provided the suspension of specie payments by them simil continue until the first Monday of February, 1858, and no longer; at which time, all laws hereby repealed, or intended to be repealed, shall be again in full force and virtue; and provided that all banks availing themselves of this act, and refusing to redeem their own bank-notes of the denomination of five dollars, shall not be entitled to the benefits of the same.

SECTION 2. Provides for a stay of judgment as in the benefits of the same.

SECTION 3. That the forty-seventh section of the Act approved April 16, 1855, entitled "An Act regulating limits," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. S. said that he was opposed in principle to legalizing the suspension; but it was evident that the necessities of the times domanded some such measure, and the theorefore consented embodying in this substitute his from the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the theorefore consented embodying in this substitute his from the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the theorefore consented embodying in this substitute his from the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the theorefore consented embodying in this substitute his from the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence of the demanded some such measure, and the providence o

with those printed heretoface for the Sonate and House. He stated that the members of the Sonate had already received their portion of the books, and he thought the House was entitled to tote a mumber to its members. Mr Yeardy opposed the resolution as entirely foreign to the subject which they had been called together to consider. The flowernor had convened them or the purpose of graning relief to the people, but of roting books to themselves. The resolution was not agreed to, only six voting in lavor of it.

Mr. Muma, from the special committee of thirteen, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill concerning banks, and the bill temporarily suspending certain penalities. Leave was granted, and the committee discharged

BILL OF THE SELECT COMMITEE.

He also, from the same committee, reported the following bill:

An ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF BANES AND DEBTORS.

SECTION 1. Be attenated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvanian in Genral Aisembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the provisions of every act of Assembly, or of incorporation or re-incorporation hereifores passed, declaring or authorizing the foreiture of the charter of any bank, saving, trust, and insurance company or corporation, having banking privileges, or indicting any penaltics for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities in specie or specie funds, or the issuing or paying out the notes of other banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie-paying, or its loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, since the twenty-first day of September, and Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fity eight, and all foricityres and penalties, or liability thereto, heretofor incurred under such acts of Assembly, or of incorporation of re-incorporation, for or by reason of the causes aforesaid, or any of them, are hereby remitted, heretofor incurred under the laws of this came, here of the such Sire. Purchs: was willing to accommodate the country banks in the mode desired. He had a word to say. No westers man could pay his liabilities until navigation will receive the country of the country o

The contract is all, at an original section of the contract of

receive each other's notes at par, because they paid specie on the 21st of December, was as absurd that he was surprised any body would offer it.

Mr. Nicotson said it might appear absurd to the management of the might appear absurd to t

Mr. Thors thought it was a monstrous thing to impose such a coudition on the city banks.

Mr GILDEA said that the notes of the banks in Pennsylvana were regarded as of little value this day.

The Legislature was now required to give these banks sharacter, that their notes might circulate among the people. The people are required to receive these notes, and why should not the banks of Philadelphia, why should not they take the same currency that has been forced upon the people.

Mr McGLANONT was glad to see his city friend take the ground he hal. He was cortainly not the representative of the brokers and shavers, but of the manufacturers and hard-working finen. The consideration should not be are the banks benefited, but are the people benefited. should not be are the banks beneatted, out are an people beneafted.

Mr. STRUTHERS deemed this section to contain the most vital and important part of the bill. All the other sections provided for the banks, but this one alone protected the community.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Thorn moved to change the time fixed in the section from 21st September to the lat of September.

Mr. Kaufful and poposed the amendment

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Angly moved to make the number of presidents one; but he subsequently withdrew the unendment of Mr. Thors made a verbal amendment, which was agreed to The third section, as amended, was then passed. The next section was read, as follows:

Section 4 That the several collectors of taxes, tolls, and other revenues of the Commonwealth, and also county treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive for state purposes the notes of the solvent banks of this Commonwealth, made and declared such by this act, in pyment of the said taxes, tolls, and revenues, and the state Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same in the same manner as though said banks were specie-paying

Mr Thors moved to strike out the words "made and declared such by this act," and insert in here of them, the words "though not specie-paying banks," which amendment was agreed to

The fourth section as amended was adopted; and the fifth section as amended was adopted; and the fifth section was adopted without amendment.

The sixth section was then read for amendment

Mr Thorn moved that the stay of execution provided, should be extended for one year instead of six months, and the amendment was agreed to

Mr. Catauors moved to add these words to the sixth section "Or where a stay of execution has already been procured under existing laws, or on judgments on warrants of attorner, where the stay of execution has been warred to requisted by the parties.

Mr. Eysten offered the following as an amendment, to follow the amendment of Mr Cathon; "Or where the term of time allowed for the stay of execution has already experted." which was not agreed to. The Military of the Figure 1 is a point of the first of t

THE WEST AND THE STATE OF THE S

propriate psalms and hymns. The elergy and the public are invited to attend.

Recciving Stolen Goods.—Messrs. Bullock & Sons, wool dealers, doing business at No. 32 North Third street, have recently missed considerable wool from their warehouse, corner of Front and New streets. Yesterday a lad named Dennis Sulitivan, fourteen years of age, was arrested, having in his possession a bag containing three fleeces. He acknowledged that he had been engaged in pilfering the article for some time past, and had sold it to James Bodgson, the keeper of a junk shop in Water street bear Walnut High Constable Nutt arrested Bodgson, and he was held in \$500 bail. last evening, by Alderman Ensu, to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods. The accused was represented by Lewist. Cassidy, Esq. The boy will probably be sent to the Honse of Refuge. Discharged from Custody .- John Miller and Discharged from Custoty.—John Miller and Francis Cosfeldt, who were charged with the robbery of silk goods, from the store of L. Curtis & Co., had a final hearing before Alderman Eneu, at the Central Police Station, yesterday afternoon. They were ably represented by Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq. There was no evidence whatever against the accused, and they were of course discharged from custody. It has been a matter of wonder with many why Cosfeldt was arrested, as there was not the slightest reason that would induce a suspicion

the slightest reason that would induce a suspicion against his hitherto unblemished character.

Professors in Fault.—Last evening, before Alderman Eneu. Professor McElroy, who is versed in medicinal virtues, and Prof. M. Keller, musical composer, and who were arrested by Officer James K. Carrigan, who is employed at the central telegraph office, as operator, had a hearing on the charge of being concerned in a street fight. They were committed to answer.

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