The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 68. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1857. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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se5-y

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Bank Notices.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the ninth day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November next.
oct7-wfsmtN16 B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1857.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, November 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The annual election for thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, November 16th, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 P. M.
mwfn16 M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made for the renewal of Certificate No. 63, for Forty-five Shares in the Capital Stock of THE BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP, in the County of Philadelphia, issued in the name of "Louisa De Peu," dated April 17th, 1855, the same having been lost or mislaid. oct5-thsm4w*

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1857.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.; and on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, a General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, at 4 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to the charter.
oct-tm16 E. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1857.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.
oct12-mw4t tnov16 S. C. POLLOCK, Cashier.

Educational.

NIGHT SCHOOL.—TWENTIETH SECTION.—A NIGHT SCHOOL for MALES will open on MONDAY EVENING, October 19th, at the Penn Grammar School-house, S. E. corner of EIGHTH and THOMPSON streets, at 7 o'clock.
By order of Board,
FRANKLIN M. READ, Sec'y.
oct13-tstnov9

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Second and Third Stories.
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Each Student has individual instruction from competently well, attentive Teachers, under the immediate supervision of the Principal.
One of the Best Pennmen in the Country has charge of the Writing Department.
Please call and see Specimens and get a Catalogue of Terms, &c. oct-y

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No Seminary whatever is more like a private family. The course of study is extensive and thorough. Professor Saunders will receive a few more pupils under fourteen years of age into his family. Enquire of Messrs. J. S. Silver and Mathew Newkirk, or Col. J. W. Forney, Editor of this Paper, whose sons or wards are now members of his family. sep19-tf

SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, N. E. corner EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD streets. Professors of the highest qualifications employed. Catalogues containing full particulars, pupils' names, testimonials, &c., can be had on application. sa22-3m F. DONLEAVY LONG, Principal.

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A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. B. H. SMITH, RECTOR.
The Annual Session will begin on TUESDAY, September 1.
Circulars may be obtained at the Book Stores of H. MOORE, S. W. corner EIGHTH and CHESTNUT, or of the Rector, Post Office, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia. su17-6m

NOTHING SO NEEDFUL TO ENABLE persons, male and female, to gain a share of this world's goods and comforts as a
BUSINESS EDUCATION.
LEIDY BROTHERS' BUSINESS ACADEMY, Nos. 148 and 150 SIXTH Street, near RACE, will re-open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, for fall and winter Studies, embracing a knowledge of WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC by simplified methods; in a short time.
THE LEIDYS take pleasure in saying, that during the past year a large number of persons acquired a BUSINESS EDUCATION, enabling many to secure profitable situations, and others to prosecute their business operations successfully. au22-3m.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE OLD STAR HOTEL, IN HARMONY COURT.—The public are respectfully informed that the OLD STAR HOTEL is still in existence. The proprietor will be glad to see his old friends, and promises to furnish them with a superior quality of Ale, Wines, and Liquors. He feels assured, that on paying him a visit they will not be disappointed. He is also prepared to furnish Oysters in every style, at the shortest notice.
Lunch from 10 to 12 o'clock.
my 24-1m JOHN CORLEY.

WILLIAM HANNING'S CITY LAGER BEER SALOON, No. 232 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia. sep22-3m

McGOWAN'S RESTAURANT, SOUTHwest corner of BROAD and WALNUT.—Game and all other delicacies in season. Families supplied with Oysters on the shortest notice. sept-1m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
NORTH FOURTH STREET,
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MCKIBBEN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

SCOTT HOUSE—Corner of Irwin Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. B. D. MAKBER, Proprietor. au15-3m

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☞ APPLE, TIMOTHY, AND RED TOP always on hand. se12-3m

HANDY & BRENNER—COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Nos. 63 and 65 NORTH FIFTH Street, East side above Commerce street, Philadelphia. au17-3m

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS, No. 128 Walnut street, Second story. au 27-

WELCOME FANGE.—SOLD BY CHADWICK & ERO, 109 N. SECOND St. au18-3m

The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1857.

A STORY—NOT COMMENCED.

Without exactly knowing how it occurred, we have insensibly got into the habit, in this column, of writing *as if we were conversing* with our readers, sometimes scarcely knowing, when we take pen in hand, *what* we shall speak about: as so that—

"Perhaps it may turn out a song,
Perhaps a sermon.

This time we have the fullest foreknowledge of what we shall write, because we shall only relate an anecdote about a very exalted and capacious lady, the Queen Dowager of Spain.

It shall be a true story, too:—not merely "founded on facts," like some of the so-called historical romances which we have read, in which the great men and women of one century are brought into familiar conjunction with the great men and women of another—Queen ELIZABETH and OLIVER CROMWELL having love-passages; HENRI QUATRE, forsaking the fair GABRIELLE, and flirting with SARAH JENNINGS, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough; CHARLES the Fifth of Spain holding a familiar colloquy, on politics and religion, with JOHN MILTON; while JOHN DRYDEN ("glorious John,") ALEXANDER POPE, Dr. JOHNSON, SIR WALTER SCOTT, and ALFRED TENNYSON, the verse-maker, are placed in antagonistic positions; or GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Lord RAGLAN are represented as betting on the same side, holding a Council of War, and, on a difference of opinion, calling in General ZACHARY TAYLOR to decide the question, when he, of course, would recommend an adjournment of the Council (as he did on the eve of Buena Vista) "until *after* the battle."

Really and truly, we have read historical romances in which time, space, and propriety were so much violated as in the instances we have supposed. For example, there is ALEXANDER DUMAS' exciting romance, "The Three Mousquetaires," with its round half-dozen of continuations and sequels—its "Twenty Years After," its "Ten Years After That," its "Viscount de Bragelone," its "Man in the Iron Mask," its "Louise de Vallière," and so on, almost to a (literary) *infinitum*. In one of these many sections, the scene shifts to England, and CHARLES the First is introduced a prisoner in the hands of the Scotch, at Berwick-upon-Tweed. He is sold to OLIVER CROMWELL and the Parliamentarian party, for a large amount of "the siller," carried off to Derby the same day, shifted thence to London the day after, brought to trial on the third day, and executed on the fourth. All this is done by DUMAS, because his plot required rapidity. But, in the first half of the seventeenth century, when the sale, captivity, trial, and execution of King CHARLES took place, the circumstances were very different. For example:

The Scotch army sold King CHARLES (who had thrown himself on their protection, with full faith in their loyalty) to the Parliamentary *Commissioners, for the sum of four hundred* thousand pounds sterling, one half paid down. OLIVER CROMWELL was not present, as DUMAS makes him—indeed, though he sat as a judge on the King's trial, it is doubtful whether CROMWELL ever exchanged words with CHARLES, from the time they had been children together at his uncle's, stout Sir Oliver, whom, tradition runs, the future Protector gave the future King a bloody nose. The English Commissioners conveyed their prisoner, by easy stages, to Holdenby, in Northamptonshire, and not from Berwick to London, four hundred miles distant, and a journey which, though crushed up by DUMAS into two days, would have taken a week to accomplish in 1646. CHARLES remained at Holdenby until June, 1647, when Cornet JOYCE seized and conveyed him to the army, at Cambridge. Every school-boy knows how CHARLES fled to the Isle of Wight, was successively confined in Carnabrook and Hurst castles, in 1648 was tried and condemned, and, three days interval between doom and death being allowed, was decapitated on the 30th of January, 1649. DUMAS, in a word, crushes up the events of two years into four days, and yet has obtained the credit of "very faithfully adhering to the truth of history," as an eminent Boston critic once affirmed.

The truth is, that ALEXANDER DUMAS had certain effects to produce, and was content to sacrifice historical truth to produce them. Provided that he could exhibit, as gallant men and chivalric adventurers, his four pet héroes, what to him was fidelity to fact? He placed, in capital situations, ARTIGNAN the Gascon, ATHOS the noble, ARTEMIS the crafty, and PORTHOS the gigantic, and cared nothing for history. He might apply to himself the anecdote of the orator who delivered a magnificent speech, in which facts were lavishly pattered all through, and argued bravely upon them. "My good fellows," said one of his friends, "your facts are all wrong." This would be a poser to almost any other man, but the orator replied, with a curl of the lip and an air of magnificent disdain, "Wrong, are they?—*So much the worse for the facts.*"

Apropos of CHARLES the First. In 1818, his mortal remains were discovered in the vault at Windsor, where they had been carefully deposited. Sir HENRY HALFORD, President of the British College of Physicians, examined the body (which had been embalmed,) and readily identified it by the separation of the head from the trunk. He cut off a lock of hair from that "dim, discrowned head," part of which he presented to Sir WALTER SCOTT, who had it set in a ring, on which was engraved, "Remember"—the last word spoken by CHARLES, and addressed on the scaffold, to Bishop JUXON, who attended him in the last, sad scene, which closed the tragedy. The Prince of Wales, who was governing the British Empire during his father's insanity, and bore the rank of Prince Regent, with kingly power, but without kingly name, was anxious to see the last of CHARLES STUART. It must be borne in mind, that the Prince Regent, at that time, was unpopular on account of the villainous manner in which he treated his wife—ill-treatment which, in 1820, matured, when he became GEORGE IV., into that infamous and demoralizing episode in royal history, called "The Queen's Trial." At that time, too, Lord BYRON was in the zenith of his fame, with some pique against the Prince Regent. On the circumstance of that royal pinquitude standing in the vault at Windsor, between the coffins of HENRY VIII. and CHARLES I. BYRON wrote the following satire, not much known, though included in all editions of his works, and certainly one of the bitterest things that even *his* pen ever flung off:

Famed for contemptuous breach of sacred ties,
By heedless Charles see heartless Henry lies,
Between them stands another sceptred thing—
It moves, it reigns—in all but name, a King:
Charles to his people, Henry to his wife,
—In him the double tyrant strove in life:
Justice and death have rifled their dust in vain,
Each royal vampire wakes to life again.
Ah, what can tombs avail!—since those disgorge
The blood and dust of both—to mould a George.

This was written in March, 1814, and as it was handed about, confidentially, in fashionable London society, inevitably found its way to the person most concerned. There is no account of the manner in which it was received by that bloated Sybarite, but it is known that, from that time until the day when the news of BYRON's death reached England, (in May, 1824,) George IV never permitted his satirist's name to be uttered in his presence.

All this time, while we have been gossiping about ALEXANDER DUMAS and CHARLES STUART, OLIVER CROMWELL and Sir HENRY HALFORD, Sir WALTER SCOTT and the Three *Mousquetaires*, BYRON and GEORGE the Fourth, we have entirely lost sight of *that* anecdote of CHRISTINA, Queen Dowager of Spain, which *we promised at starting*. We must forego the pleasure of relating it, and the gratification of delighting (of course) an expectant public. *But, the story will keep*—and it *must*. It would probably occupy a column, which is more than we can spare just now. And so, instead of the reality, we conclude with a promise. In other words, whenever we are in the vein for story-telling, we hereby promise *to relate that story of the* Queen of Spain. We can only afford, at this moment, to say that it relates to a Safe—such as EVANS & WATSON make in our good City of Brotherly Love, and the renowned SILAS HERRING perpetrates in the neighboring suburb of New York.

Important Decision.

Subjoined is the decision of the acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the refusal of a surveyor general to approve the survey of a donation claim:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Oct. 15, 1857.

Sir: In your letter of the 22d of July last, now before me, you state that the surveyor general has refused to approve the survey of a donation claim, made according to the abstract furnished, on the ground that "it was not in a compact form, as it crossed a meandered stream," and you ask the attention of this office to the consideration of a number of claims which have been permitted by former surveyors general, lying on both sides of rapid streams, the distance of which would work great injury to claimants, &c.

This office has decided against the right of a claimant to cross a "*navigable stream*" in order to get the quantity of land to which he may be entitled in virtue of his settlement. Or, in other words, if you describe as a rapid mountain stream, scarcely navigable with a canoe, cannot be considered as coming under that head; and the location of a claim on both sides of a stream of this character should not be considered cause for rejection, where the improvements lie on both sides, and the claim is in a compact form, even though it may have been found convenient or necessary in the prosecution of the public surveys to meander such stream; nor should one passage of such a stream through a claim render it liable to objection on the score of compactness of form.

The sixth section of the donation act of 1850 is liberal in its provisions with regard to the location of claims. Whilst it provides that claims "shall be in a compact form, and that in the selection so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions," it also, "where that cannot be done," makes it the duty of the surveyor general "to survey and mark each claim so as to secure the right of way, &c."

As you do not present a particular case in which this difficulty exists, these general views are merely thrown out for your consideration, and are not laid down as a rule for your government in any particular case of doubt, which may be done when an actual case is presented for decision.

It is desired that the most liberal course consistent with law be pursued towards the settlers, especially of that class to which you refer, who settled early in good faith, and have completed their four-year term of settlement and occupation, and that every facility be afforded them for the settlement of their claims and quieting their titles.

In reply to the closing paragraph of your letter, I have to inquire "whether it is in your power, or this (your) office or the surveyor general to decide in what shape claims have been taken," I have to state that it belongs to the register and receiver, under the sixth section of the amendatory act of 17th July, 1854, to make such decisions, and to the surveyor general to see that the surveys are properly executed in accordance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH S. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.
L. F. MOSHER, Esq., Register, Winchester, O. T.

A Significant Fact.

[From the Nashville Union.]

The last number of the New York *Independent*, which is no less famous as a new light religious journal than as being the organ of what are known as the "commercial agencies" (espionage houses) in New York city, publishes a list of the mercantile failures and suspensions that took place during the previous week in all quarters of the country. The number is eighty-six in all, and but eleven of them are of parties doing business south of Mason and Dixon's line.

This fact is worthy of note, inasmuch as it goes to show that, in the face of all the persistent misrepresentation concerning the business habits of the people and those in trade in the South, with which the *Herald* and the Republican party press so constantly teem, the internal commerce of the South is on a sounder footing than that of the North. Or, in other words, that investments of capital in trade at the South are at this moment far safer than those made at the North.

Sudden Death.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Daily Times, Oct. 17, 1857.]

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jacob Gable, tinsmith, of this city, died very suddenly on the premises. He left his home in good health and spirits, and seemed determined to enjoy himself in seeing the "sights." He was seen passing around, examining the different articles, throughout the former part of the afternoon. After he had passed through the grounds, he seated himself upon the ground, and, it is supposed, was immediately seized with the cramp, and soon after was found dead by an acquaintance of his. This unexpected event, unexpected as it was, created great commotion on the Fair grounds, and, in a short time, the whole place was perfectly crowded with persons anxious to see him.

IMPORTATION OF LLAMAS.—Advices were recently received in New York, from the South Pacific coast, of the intended shipment to this country of 140 to 150 llamas, via the Isthmus of Panama. These animals are extensively used as beasts of burden, and are very valuable for their wool. In the mountains of Peru and Ecuador, where there is much snow, they are found in large numbers, and as they are thus accustomed to cold weather, it is believed they are well adapted to the climate of this country, particularly that of our northern latitudes. They are very hardy, vigorous animals, capable of bearing much fatigue, and of being sustained with comparatively little food. Those expected here are of the description from which the alpaca wool is obtained. They were to leave Guayaquil about the middle of September, and will probably arrive in this country during next month.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 14.]

We find in the New York *Courrier and Enquirer* of recent date the subjoined intelligence of the satisfactory settlement of all the questions which have long been at issue between the United States and the Governments of Central America. In the absence of particular and authentic details in the premises, we are of course unable to express any opinion with respect to the terms upon which these petty but vexatious differences have been accommodated, though we do not permit ourselves to doubt that they will be found equally worthy of the dignity and of the magnanimity of our country in dealing with its weaker and sister Republics on the same continent. The reader, we are sure, will share with us our pleasure in learning that efficient measures are to be taken by the Administration for the suppression of those filibustering movements which of late years have seemed, in the estimation of the critical world, to tarnish our national honor, however unjust any such imputations may have always been in respect to the honest and upright intentions of the General Government. It cannot be doubted, however, that these illegal enterprises have powerfully contributed to create a prejudice and hostility against the United States in the minds of the Central American people, and they who cherish schemes of territorial expansion and annexation in that direction, if any such there be among us, should be the first to rejoice at any demonstration which promises to redeem our national credit in that quarter by absolving the Federal Government from all responsibility for the illegal conduct of individuals:

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer of Oct. 12.]

It is with great satisfaction that we place before our readers this morning, the following despatch, announcing that all questions between the United States and Central America are settled. Great exertions have been made of late to put down filibustering, like one in earnest, to put down filibustering. The details of the treaty and of the action of the Administration will be awaited with interest, and if they confirm the brief announcements in our despatch, we will cheerfully give the Administration all the credit that may be its due. *National Intel.*

"WASHINGTON, Monday, Night.

"The Central American questions are all settled. The *de facto* Government of Nicaragua is recognized, and Mr. Yrisarri is to be received as minister. The form and details of a treaty with Nicaragua have been adopted, recognising the charter and contract of the old American Canal Company of the 22d of September, 1849, as amended 27th July, 1857, providing for the re-establishment of the Transit Line, and the restoration of the company's rights. The treaty was unanimously agreed to by the Cabinet on Friday last, as also the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government, said to be stronger than any which have existed before. The news was received by the commander of the Gulf squadron on arrest filibustering expeditions wherever found, and Lord Napier has ordered Captain Erskine, commanding the British squadron, to capture all filibusters, should they escape our cruisers, and deliver them to the American commander. The course of the Administration in the whole matter has been prompt, vigorous, and statesmanlike.

"INSPECTOR."

On this subject the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 14th instant, has the following paragraph—not conflicting, yet not fully confirming, the intelligence of the *Courier and Enquirer*:

"The recognition of the existing Government of Nicaragua by this Government will not long be delayed. It will probably be followed by the speedy recognition of the Transit route under the guarantee of the United States."

Dreadful Accident on the New York Central Railroad.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal, Oct. 16.]

The local mail train on the Central road, which left Rochester yesterday afternoon at 4:30, and which was due at Syracuse at 8:15 last evening, met with a serious disaster when six miles west of the latter city. Owing to the late heavy rains that visitation, a culvert was broken in, and the rail track was carried away. The fact was unknown to either the engineer or the conductor of the train, and while coming along at the usual speed, the locomotive ran into the stream, and a frightful scene followed. The passenger cars were entirely out of the private funds of the operators. Not unfrequently, little ones remain for two days before they are sought out, during all which time they must sleep upon chairs, or on the floor of the contracted quarters, and be cared for through the benevolence of the operators for whatever food they receive.

Fires.—The alarm of fire at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a frame stable of Joseph Beakly, located between Willow and Callowhill and Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. The fire is attributed to incendiarism. The property destroyed was not of much value. The alarm of fire between eleven and twelve o'clock, on Saturday night, was occasioned by the burning of a shed on Frankford Road, above Franklin street.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night the Fire Department was put in commotion, by a fire between Spring and New Market streets. The conflagration was near the Union Benevolent Society Building, opposite Walnut-street wharf. A house and two frame structures were destroyed.

The alarm of fire just before one o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the bursting out of a foul chimney in Race street, between Third and Fourth. The alarm was given from the Sixth ward station house, and the State House bell struck northeast.

At ten minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning the firemen were summoned to West Philadelphia by the State House bell striking for a fire in the twenty-first district. The alarm was caused by the burning of an ice-house on the west side of the Schuylkill, opposite Lemon Hill. The building was entirely destroyed.

The Alarm of Fire at half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, was occasioned by the burning of a bed in a dwelling, in Front street, below Thompson. Damage trifling.

The Coroner Elect.—We learn with pleasure that Mr. John R. Fenner, of the Second ward, coroner elect, has determined to establish a central office near the focus of business and law. This action has been taken in response to our suggestion, that a central office would be convenient for many useful purposes, not hitherto thought of. We learn that Mr. Fenner will enter upon the official discharge of his duties in the course of a few days.

The Homicide Case in Barley Street.—We gave in Saturday's PRESS an account of the murder of a colored boy, named Edward Dempsey, who was stabbed by his companion, James Stigger, in a small house in a court running from Barley street, below Tenth, in the Seventh ward, about eleven o'clock on Friday night. The immediate neighborhood of the house which was the scene of this murder, yesterday presented a very excited appearance during the whole of Saturday and yesterday. The facts of the case, as elicited from the investigation made by Coroner Delavau, are substantially as follows:

The house in which this tragedy was enacted is occupied by a respectable colored family named Harris. Edward Dempsey was visiting James L. Harris, a youth about his own age. Two other colored boys, named William Spriggs and William Jones, aged respectively seventeen and nineteen years, came into the house, and commenced playing a small single-barreled pistol from his pocket and handed it to his companion. The sister of Harris cautioned Spriggs to be careful, but he continued to handle the pistol as though careless of what would be the result. The pistol, while Jones was pointed towards Dempsey, the trigger was pulled, either by design or accident, and the slug, with which it was loaded, entered the forehead of Dempsey, blowing his brains out, and, of course, causing his instant death.

Jones and Spriggs immediately fled to their homes, not far distant. They were pursued thither by Officer Munn of the Eighth ward, and arrested. Jones had meantime thrown the pistol into the cess-pool, back of his house, where it was afterwards recovered. Jones stated that he thought the pistol was loaded; it had been loaded, he said, since the Fourth of July. The two prisoners were taken to the Eighth ward station-house, and on Saturday morning they had a hearing before Alderman Ellis. Officer Munn and Mr. Jones were examined, and testified to the facts given above. The boys were committed to await a further hearing. The body of Dempsey was taken to the residence of his mother, in Rodman street, near Eleventh. All the parties belong to the better class of the colored population, and the affair has caused much excitement among the people of their own color.

The mother and sister of Dempsey state that the deceased has declared, on several occasions lately, that Spriggs had threatened to kill him, and that he was fearful that the threat would be put in execution. Dempsey was a barber, and worked for his half-brother, Robert White, in Seventh street, above Walnut. He bore the name of being a very harmless, inoffensive youth. Spriggs is about seventeen years of age. He has returned, within a few weeks, from a cruise on the United States sloop-of-war Preble. His father, who seems like a very respectable colored man, is in the employ of Oliver Fuller, Esq., No. 209 south Fifth street. Mr. Fuller states that young Spriggs has hitherto borne an excellent character, and, from his knowledge of the boy, he is satisfied the shooting was purely the result of accident.

Military Parade.—The First Regiment of Rifles, Third Brigade, First Division, P. V., will parade to-day. The line will form on Race street, the right resting on Franklin street, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following will be the route:

Up Race to Ninth, down Ninth to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Broad, down Broad to Locust, down Locust to Eleventh, down Eleventh to Spruce, down Spruce to Tenth, down Tenth to Christian, down Christian to Third, down Third to Wharton, down Wharton to Front, up Front to Christian, up Christian to Second, up Second to South, up South to Third, up Third to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Eighth, down Eighth to Walnut, up Walnut to Tenth, up Tenth to Coates, down Coates to Sixth, down Sixth to Race, up Race to Parade Ground.

Beck's band is engaged. The field and staff on parade will be composed of the following: Colonel, T. G. Morehead; Lieutenant-Colonel, William L. Curry; Major, John McManus; Adjutant, Asher S. Leidy; Paymaster, Charles Sims; Quartermaster, John H. Crox; Surgeon, Josiah C. Cooper. Names of companies comprising the regiment: Mechanic Rifles, Captain William Hubbs; United Rifles, Captain H. Grant; Spring Garden Rifles, Captain John Barous; Columbia Rifles, Captain George P. McLean; National Rifles, Captain John Glenn; Black Rifles, Captain Henry Pressor; Jackson Rifles, Captain John Eifert. At Locust and Thirteenth streets the regiment will be reviewed by Major General Patterson, and at Second and Wharton streets by Brigadier General Reilly.

The Independent Grays, Captain Prestlin, will parade to-day for target practice, and proceed to the Diamond Cottage, Camden, accompanied by the United States Cornet Band.

Police Items.—On Saturday morning Constable Peter C. Clair, of the Second ward, arrested John Johnson at his house in St. Mary's street, below Eighth, on the charge of fraudulently voting at the seventh precinct of the Fourth ward at three different times, but short intervals elapsing between each vote, under the assumed names of Owen Smith, Patrick Burns, and Michael McCormick. He was committed by Alderman T. M. Femington in default of $1,500 bail.

J. P. Donnelly, an inspector of the above precinct, was held by the above alderman in $500 to answer the charge of receiving the fraudulent votes.

Hubert Connell, a police officer, was also held to bail, in a like sum, for assault and battery and inciting to riot, at the same precinct, during the election.

Police Officer Francis Prienier was held by the same alderman, to answer the charge of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and assault and battery on a citizen.

Daniel O'Neill was before Alderman Enou, on Saturday, on the charge of burglary at the house of Mrs. Byrne, at Pine and Willow street, in the Eighth ward. He was committed to answer.

On Friday morning an individual made his appearance at the house of Rev. John Chambers, in Walnut street, above Broad, and stated that he had been sent there by Mr. W——, a respectable blind-maker, to measure the windows, for the purpose of making some alterations in the blinds. As such alterations had been ordered, the family thought all was right, and the man proceeded through the house, using his tape measure as though he was only intent upon obtaining the proper dimensions of the windows. The servant was busy cleaning the family plate in the kitchen at the time, and while the measurer was in this part of the house the front-door bell was rung, and the domestic answered the call. When she returned to the kitchen the blind-maker had disappeared, and about a hundred and fifty dollars' worth of silver spoons and forks had vanished with him. Mr. Chambers immediately inquired at the store of the blind-maker, as to whether any person had been sent to measure his windows. The reply was in the negative. This is a new application of an old swindling dodge.

A lad, named James Glacken, was sent to the House of Refuge on Saturday, by Alderman Devlin, for robbing a money till in the Seventeenth ward.

Daniel Harrington was committed by Alderman Clark to answer the charge of assault and battery and committing a violent assault and battery upon Timothy Harrington, with intent to kill.

The Pennsylvania and North Pennsylvania Railroads.—The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in September, amount to $498,546.20—an increase of $82,596.22 over the corresponding period last year. The total for nine months in 1857, 1856, and 1855, was as follows:

	1857.	1856.	1855.
	$3,866,133.93	$3,631,028.81	$2,996,769.66

The annexed statement shows the freight business of the road (in tons) for the month of September, 1857, compared with the corresponding month in 1856, 1855, 1854, and 1853:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Freight East	33,258	23,207	23,865	11,012	4,531
" West	18,615	15,674	15,689	6,903	6,603
Total Sept	51,873	38,881	39,054	17,915	11,134
" August	48,018	39,499	37,432	21,822	11,505
" July	50,403	24,026	29,221	21,017	6,551
" June	45,168	35,881	29,409	14,185	6,766
" May	44,469	43,394	25,233	15,153	9,903
" April	50,084	45,043	24,288	22,347	15,714
" March	52,186	44,849	28,462	18,450	15,410
" February	40,277	26,886	19,006	22,075	17,207
" January	26,976	25,921	22,348	21,476	14,024
Total for 1857	407,919	329,938	243,018	175,152	107,763

The receipts of the North Pennsylvania Railroad for September show a very gratifying increase. The financial crisis has had much to do in retarding the business of the road, yet notwithstanding this misfortune to the traffic commercial, the road has been large and remunerative. The coal tonnage has reached 7,134 tons—an excess of 3,397 tons over any previous month, and other articles increased in almost the same ratio. The receipts were $20,038.14 against $6,873.24 during the same time last year.

The following statement shows the coal tonnage of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, since January 1, 1856—the time the trains commenced running through to the Lehigh:

	Tons.	Cwt		Tons.	Cwt
January	226	15			
February	2049	12			
March	2117	10	First Quarter	4393	17
April	2170	18			
May	2672	02			
June	3431	12	Second Quarter	8274	19
July	3419	07			
August	3737	01			
September	7134	19	Third Quarter	14,291	12
Total				25,960	08

Interesting to Firemen.—The Hibernia and Hand-in-Hand Engine Company ——A lengthy and interesting report relative to the disputed claim of the institution of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, has just been published by the Committee of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department, who were appointed September 2d, 1857, to inquire thereinto.

The first evidence produced by the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company was a minute book which had at the commencement a printed constitution of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, which was organized March 1st, 1741. This constitution is printed on a large piece of paper, the printed matter occupying the whole of one side, and on the other side the signatures of the members belonging to the company at that time; a number of whom were eminent citizens at that period. Several of them were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and their signatures are pronounced by all who have examined them to be genuine. The constitution is bound up with the last page of the minute book, which book bears unmistakable marks of age.) The first minute recorded in this book, (entitled the 2d vol. of the minutes of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company,) is December 3d, 1770.

The report of the committee is quite elaborate. It is filled with facts which are deemed conclusive. It concludes with the following language:

Your committee have examined the minute books of the Queen Charlotte, Fame, and Neptune Fire Companies, and after assembling together on eight different occasions, and giving the case a most unbiased consideration, cause by saying, that they are of the opinion that the mass of evidence produced is abundant to clearly establish the continuous existence of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company from the time of their organization, 1741, up to the period, in 1825, the time that the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company's Delegates were received and admitted to seats in the Board of Delegates of the Fire Association, since which time the said Hand-in-Hand Fire Company has continued to be a full member, in good standing, to the present date, September 2d, 1857, which establishes the date of institution of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, March 1st, 1741.

Yesterday the weather was truly delicious—bright as a new doubloon, and as soft as the bosom of a peach. A month of such weather would be worth an age of slop