THE PORTFOLIO.

PUBLICITY AND CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.—It is a very common thing to hear of the evils of pernicious reading; of how it enervates the mind, or how it depraves the principles. The complaints are doubtless just. These books could not be read, and those evils would be spared the world, if one did not write, another did not print, and another did not sell, and another did not circulate them. Are those, then, without whose agency the mischief could not ensue, to be held innocent in affording this agency? Yet, loudly as we complain of the evil, and carefully as we warn our children to avoid it, how seldom do we hear public reprobation of the writers! As to printers, and booksellers, and library keepers, we scarcely hear their offences mentioned at all. We speak not of those abandoned publications which all respectable men condemn, but of those which, pernicious as they are confessed to be, furnish reading-rooms and libraries, and are habitually sold in almost every book-seller's shop. Seneca says, "he that lends a man money to carry him to a brandy-house, or to buy a weapon for his revenge, makes himself a partner of his crime." He, too, who writes or sells a book which will, in all probability, injure the reader, is accessory to the mischief which may be done; with this aggravation, when compared with the examples of Seneca, that whilst the money would probably do mischief to one or two persons, the book may injure a hundred or a thousand. Of the writers of injurious books, we need say no more. If the inferior agents are censurable, the primary agent must be more censurable. A printer or a book-seller should, however, reflect, that to be not so bad as another is a very different thing from being innocent. When we see that the owner of a press will print any work that is offered to him, with no other concern about its tendency than whether it will subject him to the penalties of the law, we surely must perceive that he exercises but a very imperfect virtue. Is it obligatory upon us not to promote ill principles in other men? He does not fulfil the obligation. Is it obligatory upon us to promote rectitude by unimpeachable example? He does not exhibit that example. If it were right for our neighbor to furnish us with the means of moral injury, it would be wrong for us to accept or employ them.

We stand in a bookseller's shop, and observe his customers successively coming in. One orders a Lexicon, and one a work of scurrilous infidelity; one Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations, and one a licentious romance. If the bookseller takes and executes those orders with the same willingness, we cannot but perceive that there is an inconsistency, an incompleteness in his moral principles of action. Perhaps this person is so conscious of the mischievous effects of such books, that he would not allow them in the hands of his children, nor suffer them to be seen on his parlor table. But if he thus knows the evils they inflict, can it be right for him to be the agent in diffusing them? Such a person does not exhibit that consistency, that completeness of virtuous conduct, without which the Christian character cannot be fully exhibited. Step into the shop of this bookseller's neighbor, a druggist, and then, if a person asks for some arsenic, the tradesman begins to be anxious. He considers whether it is probable the buyer wants it for a proper purpose. If he does sell it, he cautions the buyer to keep it where others cannot have access to it; and before he delivers the packet, legibly inscribes upon it "Poison." One of these men sells poison to the body, the other poison to the mind. If the anxiety and caution of the druggist is right, the indifference of the bookseller must be wrong. Add to which, that the druggist would not sell arsenic at all if it were not sometimes useful; but to what reader can a vicious book be useful?

Suppose for a moment that no printer would commit such a book to the press, and that no bookseller would sell it, the consequence would be, that nine-tenths of these manuscripts would be thrown into the fire, or rather, they never would have been written. The inference is obvious; and surely it is not needful again to enforce the consideration, that although your refusal might not prevent vicious books from being published, you are not therefore exempted from the obligations to refuse. A man must do his duty, whether the effects of his fidelity be such as he would desire or not. Such purity of conduct might, no doubt, circumscribe a man's business, and so does purity of conduct in some other professions; but if this be a sufficient excuse for contributing to demoralize the world—if profit be a justification of a departure from rectitude, it will be easy to defend the business of a pickpocket.

We know that the principles of conduct which these paragraphs recommend lead to grave, practical consequences; we know that they lead to the conclusion that the business of printer or bookseller, as it is ordinarily conducted, is not consistent with Christian uprightness. A man may carry on a business in select works; and this, by some conscientious persons, is really done.

He who is more studious to justify his conduct than to act uprightly, may say that if a person may sell no book that can injure another, he can scarcely sell any book. The answer is, that although there must be some difficulty in discrimination—though a bookseller cannot always inform himself what the precise tendency of a book is—yet, there can be no difficulty in judging, respecting numberless books, that their tendency is bad. If we cannot define the precise distinction between the good and the evil, we can nevertheless perceive the evil it has attained to a certain extent. He who cannot distinguish day from evening, can distinguish it from night.

The case of the proprietors of common circulating libraries is yet more palpable, because the majority of the books which they contain inflict injury upon their readers. How it happens that persons of respectable character, and who join with others in lamenting the frivolity, and worse than frivolity of the age, nevertheless daily and hourly contribute to the mischief, without any consciousness of inconsistency, it is difficult to explain. A person establishes, perhaps, one of these libraries for the first time in a country town. He supplies the less younger and less busy parts of its inhabitants with a source of moral injury from which, hitherto, they had been exempt. The girl who, until now, possessed sober views of life, he teaches to dream of the extravagances of love—he familiarizes her ideas with intrigue and licentiousness—destroys her disposition for rational pursuits—and prepares her, it may be, for a victim of debauchery. These evils, or such as these, he inflicts not upon one or two, but upon as many as he can; and yet, this person lays his head upon his pillow, as if, in all this, he was not offending against virtue or against man.

AMBIGUOUS.—

"He was a bachelor, he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay;
He wore large buckles on his shoes,
And changed them every day."

We have taken the above stanza from that compound of sublimity, pathos, and descriptive beauty, Old Grimes. The author of that remarkable production, like all great writers, is in general exceedingly clear, and expresses his meaning so as to be understood by readers of every description. But, in the last clause of the above quotation, there is, we are grieved to say, an ambiguity of a very puzzling nature, and one which, hereafter, will doubtless employ the pens of the most learned and voluminous commentators in clearing up.

"He wore large buckles on his shoes,
And changed them every day?"

Query: what did he change—his buckles or his shoes? What does the pronoun *them* refer to? This is the debatable point. But how is it to be settled? We can no longer appeal to the author of Old Grimes for his meaning, and our fellow-readers are probably as much in the dark as we are. Such being the case, we must endeavor to get at the true meaning of our author as we best may.

The question naturally divides itself into two heads—say, for that matter, into three. Firstly, did Old Grimes—"that good old man"—change his buckles every day? Or, secondly, did he change his shoes? Or, thirdly and lastly, did he change both buckles and shoes together? This is a point of the utmost importance, because, while it remains unsettled, the character of the good old man remains in doubt, and every friend to the memory of that venerable personage is interested in setting the matter right.

He changed them every day!

This shows the wonderful regularity—the perfect order—which governed the life of Old Grimes. Had he been less regular—had he been at all of a careless disposition—he might sometimes have forgotten to make the important change. Nobody, we are assured in the text, he made *every* day. Only mark the attention of the good old man! He was as regular as a Quaker—and yet he was not a Quaker, as is evidently proven by his wearing a "black coat," instead of a plain olive or drab. But his regularity is what we admire.

He changed them every day;

yes, every day of his life did he change them. But what did he change? That is the question. Some will say he changed his buckles; some will say his shoes; and some will say both.

Now we know very well, that when a man had both his shoes made on one last, and before the fashion of rights and lefts was introduced, it was customary to change them frequently, so that they might not run down at the heel, or wear out sooner on one side than the other. And a man of exceeding regularity, such as Old Grimes certainly was, no doubt changed them every day. We well recollect we did so ourselves—not that we would compare us at all to that good old man, but because our mother made us do so. We mention the fact merely for the sake of the argument.

Shoes then, as many of our readers can attest, and we suppose all will admit, used to be frequently changed for the reasons just mentioned. But that does not settle the point in relation to the practice of Old Grimes. That good old man may have trod straight and exact—may have carried his toes so directly before him as to be in no danger of wearing his shoes askew, although he never changed them.

But would he be likely to change his buckles, and not his shoes? Possibly he might. Such good old men are sometimes eccentric—or, at least, act differently from the common herd of mankind—and who knows but Old Grimes, who

"Had no malice in his heart,
No ruffles on his shirt,"

might have taken it into his head, for some reason best known to himself, to change his buckles every day instead of his shoes?

Or, possibly, being, as he certainly was, a "good old man," he might think it but a waste of precious time daily to disengage his buckles from his shoes—and so changed them both together.

We are persuaded that one or the other of these is the true interpretation. But as Doctor Johnson concluded his immortal Rasselas without coming to any conclusion, so, in like manner, must we conclude this difficult subject—deeply lamenting, at the same time, that such ambiguity should ever creep into the works of distinguished authors, to render their meaning doubtful to all future ages.

THE EXAMPLE.—It is reported in Bohemian story—says Bishop Taylor—that St. Wenceslaus, their king, one night going to his devotions, in a remote church, barefooted in the snow, and sharpness of unequal and pointed ice, his servant Podavius, who endeavored to imitate his master's piety, began to faint, through the violence of the snow and cold. Then the king commanded him to follow him, and set his feet in the same steps that his feet should mark for him. The servant did so, and either fancied a cure or found one—for he followed his prince, helped forward by zeal and shame in his imitation—and by his having formed footsteps for him in the snow. In the same manner doth our blessed Saviour; for, since our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objections and dangers, he commands us to tread where his feet have stood, having thus trodden down much of the difficulty, and made the way easier, and fit for our feet. For, knowing our infirmities, he hath proportioned a path unto our strength and capacities, and like Jacob, marched softly, and in evenness with the children and the cattle, to entertain us with the comforts of his company, and the influences of a perpetual guide.

THE PARISIAN VOCALIST.—The composer, Pradher, who died some fifteen years ago, in Paris, was an eminent musician. The Opera Comique was indebted to him for many a pleasant piece. At the age of sixteen he married the famous Philidor, and, at his second nuptials, Mademoiselle Moro, a charming actress of the old Freydeau. At the time of the Consulate, Pradher, then very young, was yet a pianist of great merit. Garat, who liked him very much, charged himself with the care of his tuition and fortune. He introduced him to several elegant salons; and one day—about the time of the commencement of the Empire—the celebrated singer, having been invited to sing at a concert given at the Tuileries, asked and obtained permission to take Pradher with him as accompanist.

Garat had already had the honor of singing several times before his Majesty; but Pradher had never been present at such a fete. This occasion was one, then, of the most magnificent importance to him, and he was proud of the idea of making his debut at court. Full of ardor and impatience, the young pianist repaired to the residence of his professor long before the appointed time, and found Garat at his mirror, folding his twelfth cravat to essay a new tie.

"Vous voila already!" exclaimed the illustrious singer. "Ah! mon ami, I shall make a sensation this evening."

"I do not doubt it," Pradher replied; "you always do."

"But this time more than ever; I shall make a *thundering* impression."

"Every thing is possible to a voice like yours."

"You are wide of the mark, my friend," replied Garat; "I am not speaking of my voice, but referring to my toilette. Look at me. What do you think of this *coiffure*? How do you like this vest? What is your opinion of this frock, the cut of which I planned myself?"

From a weakness, of which we find more than one example among great artists, Garat thought more of his reputation as a dandy than of his success as a singer; he liked much better to be praised for the elegance of his costume than for the exquisite charm of his voice. Pradher, who knew his weakness, humored him. "It is perfect," said he, "admirable! ravishing! nothing is wanting; and now that your toilette is finished, what are we waiting for?"

"We are waiting till they come for me," replied Garat; "it is the custom. Etiquette prohibits me from presenting myself at the Tuileries. One of the ushers of the Chateau will be here presently, to take me in an imperial carriage."

An instant after, as Garat had said, an *envoye* of the Tuileries presented himself, to conduct the illustrious singer to the court concert.

"The coach is below," said he respectfully. Garat passed out first, proud and superb; Pradher followed him slowly, but full of hope and joy. They descended the stairs, they arrived at the carriage entrance, and Garat uttered a cry of surprise and indignation.

"What is that? a hackney-coach! a vile *sapin*, for me! This is something new! They used to send for me in a court carriage."

"Undoubtedly," replied the messenger, "but this being the occasion of a grand gala, all the carriages are employed elsewhere."

"Vexation!" screamed the vocalist; "but a man of my position cannot go in a hackney-coach."

"There are no means of acting otherwise this time."

"Oh yes there are, and very simple ones: I won't go to the concert at all."

"You are joking! You are expected—you are down on the programme—His Majesty relies upon you. I have been ordered to conduct you, and I shall obey orders."

"Do you mean to use violence?"

The envoye did not say so, but looked as if he intended to carry out his mission cavalierly, by taking Garat by the shoulders, and forcing him to enter the coach.

"Ah, it is so, is it!" exclaimed the singer, at the threat of violence, "you absolutely must carry me to the chateau? Eh bien, perhaps."

Saying this, he threw himself, not into the coach, but into the gutter, thrust into the mud his legs so delicately encased in white silk stockings, and heroically splashed his ravishing toilette. Then, soiled from head to foot, he presented himself before the surprised envoye, and then said to him, in an accent full of passion and irony: "I am ready to follow you, Monsieur; conduct me to the concert of the Tuileries."

It was necessary to yield, and, on this occasion, the Imperial auditory was fain to get along without the charming vocalist. Garat was triumphant, but his unfortunate accompanist was in despair."

LACHRYMATORIES.—We have often wondered how the tears of the mourners at the Roman funerals were collected so as to bottle them. A gentleman who made and published a "Tour in Wales," gives a representation of a Lachrymatory, or narrow species of spoon, (somewhat like our narrow spoon, but shorter handled,) destined to collect the tears of the relations of the deceased, in order to deposit them in the little vials which were placed with the ashes in the urn, memorials of their grief.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—The jury in the case of John Lowbery, William McCann, and David Farley, returned a verdict of not guilty upon the charge of robbery, and guilty as to the first count of the other bill of indictment, which charges them with assault and battery. Sentenced each to the days imprisonment.

Daniel B. Morrall was charged with keeping a ferocious dog. Thomas McGann, the prosecutor, testified that he was bitten by the dog while quietly passing by the defendant's house. Verdict not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Robert Watschey alias Robert Wetschey was tried upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses: George K. Zeigler, the prosecutor, testified that the defendant obtained $2.50 by pretending that his name was C. Reiff, and that he was the pastor of a Lutheran church in Myerville, Morris county, and State of New Jersey, called the St. Paul's Church; that he alleged the St. Paul's Church owed the sum of $1,500, and he was authorized and employed by the congregation of said church to collect money to pay off the indebtedness of said church. The money was obtained from Mr. Zeigler by representing that William J. Mann, the pastor of the German Lutheran Church of this city, had contributed the sum of $5 to aid St. Paul's Church.

The prosecution brought witnesses to prove that the defendant was not the pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of Myersville, N. J.; that his name was not C. Reiff, and that he was not authorized to collect money for said church. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the county prison.

Frederick Gebhart was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mary Schilling. Verdict guilty.

Abraham H. Hushmust was charged with the larceny of a quantity of materials for making coats. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to eight months in the county prison.

Godfrey Miller and Christian Stahley, convicted of assault and battery on "May Martin," were ordered to pay a fine of $10, and the costs of prosecution. The judge said that reflection on the evidence since the trial had satisfied him that a light sentence ought to be imposed.

Joseph M. Humphreys was placed on his trial on the charge of passing a counterfeit five-dollar note on the Western Bank of Philadelphia, on the 20th of October, on David Bloomingdale, in the payment of a clothing store at No. 526 North Second street. The defence, which was ably conducted by John Goforth, Esq., alleged that the prisoner at the very time of passing of the note in question was engaged in the Norristown jail. Witnesses were called to establish the fact that the accused was regularly employed in Montgomery county, until he became involved in an assault and battery case for which he was placed in jail, and at the fostering protection of the jailer. It was also offered in evidence that the prisoner bore a general resemblance to a counterfeiter who has been convicted on the charge of passing a large quantity of bogus notes on Western Bank. Mr. Mann made an ingenious and argumentative speech in behalf of the Commonwealth, and after an impartial charge from Judge Thompson, the jury retired. Their verdict will be given this morning at 10 o'clock. Adjourned.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WM. B. MANN SWORN IN OFFICE.

Retiring of James P. Longshaw, late District Attorney.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Yesterday morning, before the commencement of the usual business of court, P. Carroll Brewster arose and said: I hold in my hand the certificate of the return judges of election, certifying that Wm. B. Mann, Esq., has been elected District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia. I have a record of the oath of office, which I hold in my hand. The District Attorney-elect is present and ready to be sworn into office. Judge Ludlow assented to allowing the oath to be taken. He arose and said: "You do swear that you will support the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and will perform the duties of the office of District Attorney with fidelity." District Attorney—"I do, so help me God."

The Court directed the following order to be entered upon the minutes of the court, viz: And now, November 7th, 1859, (being the 1st Monday of November of the General Election, held on the 24 (Tuesday of October, 1859,) the return judges having certified that at said election William B. Mann, Esq., was duly elected to the office of District Attorney for this city and county, for the term of three years; and the said William B. Mann, Esq., having appeared in court, and having taken and subscribed the oath required by law, it is ordered that said oath be entered upon the records of this court.

After being sworn, the District Attorney was congratulated by his numerous friends. He then left the court, and went into the Quarter Sessions, where he proceeded with the usual business of the court.

District Attorney Joseph P. Longshaw, Esq., retired from the office of District Attorney on Saturday last, his term of office having then expired.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—George Landell vs. George De Haven. An action of ejectment, to recover possession of a triangular lot of ground in Cherry street, near the Frankford road. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—William W. Dugan vs. Lewis Krumbaar, and David Hulsebus. An action of replevin. Verdict for the defendants, and the jury assess the value and rent in arrear to be $231 43. Thompson for plaintiff, and Cochran for defence.

Vyse & Sons vs. G. W. Davis and D. B. Barney, partnerships of Warren Crawford and John S. Davis. Foreign attachment. Verdict for the defendants. Fallon and Serrill for plaintiffs, and Davis for defence.

The Germantown Water Company vs. the City of Philadelphia. An action to recover for water furnished to be used from the fire plugs. Verdict for the plaintiff for $640. Fallon and Serrill for plaintiff, and King for defence.

M. N. Waloryz vs. Benjamin K. Esler. A feigned issue under the sheriff's interpleader act, to try the ownership of certain property levied upon by the sheriff. Frederick M. Adams for plaintiff, and T. J. Clayton for defendant.

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for the Press.]

BOSTON—Steamship Hungar Sprague, Mathews—30 cases oil cloth C M Bailey; 18 tons salts M W Baldwin; 2 cases mdse D S Brown & Co; 10 do plasterware B Cutter; 10 bbls oil H M Crawford & Co; 75 pkgs mdse Brotherhem & Wells; 60 do Farnham, Kirkham & Co; 26 cases boots and shoes W T Eason; 5 bbls Brown & Platt; 34 do P Ford; 43 do Myers, Cinchort & Co; 300 dry hides J W Kirkpatrick & Co; 14 pkgs mdse Lyman Mowatry & Munroe; 44 pkgs mdse A Slade & Co; 100 do Leach & Co; 100 do various consignees.

RIO GRANDE—Brig Cordelia, Cheer—825 hides sold for John R Rae; 825 do Wm Cummings & Son; 725 do S A Lewis; 925 do order.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS, FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE FOR	DATE
Persia	New York...Liverpool	Nov 8
Jason	New York...Galway	Nov 10
Arago	New York...Havre	Nov 12
Hermann	New York...Hamburg	Nov 12
America	Boston...Liverpool	Nov 16
Saxonia	New York...Hamburg	Nov 17
Fulton	New York...Havre	Dec 20

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	LEAVE FOR	DATE
Vanderbilt	Southampton...New York	Oct 25
Q of Baltimore	Liverpool...New York	Oct 26
Alps	Southampton...New York	Nov 1
New York	Southampton...New York	Nov 1
Saxonia	Southampton...New York	Nov 1
Europa	Liverpool...New York	Nov 15
Teutonia	Southampton...New York	Dec 4

The California Mail Steamships sail from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, and 27th of each month, and Charleston, S. C., on the 5th and 20th.

When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on Monday, except from New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAS. ROSS SNOWDEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH
HENRY BUTLER, }
J. B. LANCASTER, }

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Hebrus, Wilson.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Canada, Mitchell.....Matanzas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1859.

SUN RISES.....6 33 | SUN SETS.....4 52
HIGH WATER.....11 54

ARRIVED.

Steamship Phiness Sprague, Matthews, 42 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Henry Winsor.

Steamship Bombay Hook, Lafetra, 24 hours coastwise, from Liverpool.

Schr Ann Arbor, Stetson, 6 days from Provincetown, with mdse to Geo A Wood.

Schr Ada Herbert, Parvere, 5 days from Wellfleet, with mdse to Geo A Wood.

Schr John A Hazzard, Lawe, 2 days from Milford, Del, with grain to Richardson & Overman.

Schr N B T Thompson, Steelman, from Providence.

Schr Colorado, Ale, from Salem.

Schr Mary Baxter, 6 days from Boston, with fish to John M Kennedy & Co.

Schr Ellen Phillips, 4 days from Taunton, with mdse to Tuvell & Co.

Schr Richard Fillmore, Willard, 3 days from N. York, with barley to order.

Schr Sarah Woodbridge, Atkins, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Capsin.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Curren.

Schr Geo Henry Fox, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with wheat to Christian & Curren.

Schr Sarah Leslie, Downes, 2 days from Milton, Del, with corn to Jas I Bewley & Co.

Schr Benjamin Hendricks, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with wheat to Jas J Bewley & Co.

Schr Alphonso, Vincent, 1 day from Bridgewater, NJ, with grain to Jas J Bewley & Co.

Schr Bird, Long, 3 days from Indian River, with corn to J W Bason.

Schr Jno C Henry, Hastings, 3 days from Laurel, Del, with corn to J W Bason.

CLEARED.

Brig Alfred Exall, Reading, for Havana. D W Prescott.

Brig Shibboleth, Morton, Boston. E A Souder & Co.

Schr Julia Ann, Harding, Savannah, D S Stetson & Co.

Schr N B T Thompson, Steelman, Providence, Vandegrift, Norton & Co.

Schr G D & F Shannon, Brown, Braintree, Tiverton & Co.

Schr Colorado, Ale, Richmond, G Millar & Co.

Schr J R Stoneback, Larke, Newport, J. Rothermel & Co.

Schr Mana Roxana, Cox, Salem, J. Rothermel & Co.

Schr J C Brooks, Grafton, Boston, Captain.

Schr Venus, Crouch, Richmond, Va, R R Corson & Co.

Schr R L Tay, Sheppard, Boston, do do

Schr Lady Lake, White, Norwich, do do

Schr Ann Edward, Babcock, Providence, do do

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

CAPE ISLAND, Nov. 7, 12.10 P. M.

A ship, with three double topsails, supposed to be the Arkwright, from Liverpool, went in this forenoon. The ship Westmoreland, from Liverpool, also passed in, and the ship Thomas Jefferson, from Liverpool, in tow of New York steamtug Achilles, is off this place, going up—the ship looks badly. Wind SE.

THOS. B. HUGHES.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

NORFOLK, Nov. 4.

We have had several arrivals since.

Yours, W. M. HICKMAN.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Nov. 7, 1859.

The Kingston left this morning with 19 boats in tow, laden and constructed as follows:

Francis Marion, grain to Budd & Comly; George and Charles, wheat, &c. to Humphreys, Hollman & Wright; Eleanor, clovereed Perot & Bro, and bar iron to R Vaughan; John Griffin, RR iron to Reeves, Abbott & Co; C & J Carlin, bar iron Perot & Bro; W Edier, lumber, &c. to C & D S Cadwalader; Rising Sun, do M Trump & Sons; Col J E Fox, do Norcross & Sheets; Thomas Gray, George Mowton, and Sarah Allen, do to J Cook; Robe, do Bingham & Garretson.

John A Hopper, lumber to Wm M Baird & Co; J A Mackey do Wilmington; Robert Lipton do to Henry Crosker; Emma Brown, coal to Elkton; J C Bomberger and L A Lingle do to Delaware City. W. E. W.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, Nov. 5, 1859.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Homer Stout, grain to Captain; Geo Capt, lumber to J H Brysher; Pike's Peak, iron ore to E & G Brooke; Amelia & Ellen, lumber to Malone & Taylor. F.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Delaware, Copes, hence, arrived at New York 6th inst.

Ship Thos Watson, Laprelle, unc. remained at Malaga 13th ult.

Ship William Penn, Mesde, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult for Philadelphia.

Brig Angeline Avery, Wotton, hence for Boston, at N York 6th inst.

LEGAL.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.—Notice is hereby given to the owners of the Properties mentioned in the appended Memoranda of Claims, that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued thereon at three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid prior before that time.

S. T. VAN SANT,
Attorney for Claimants,
123 South FIFTH Street, Phila.

CLAIMS FOR CARTWAY AND FOOTWAY PAVING, CURBING, AND OTHER WORK.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

1. The city of Philadelphia to use of Adam Warthman and James A. Barrow v. Brown, De Rossetti & Co., owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, December Term, 1858. No. 50. Paving, $153 21. Lot, southwesterly corner of York and Cedar streets, in front on said York street 64 feet by 129 feet 6¾ inches to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

2. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, December Term, 1858. No. 51. Paving, $143 27. Lot southwesterly side of York street, 157 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly side of Lemon street, in front on said York street 51 feet by 129 feet 6¾ inches to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

4. Same v. Caleb H. Meeker, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 206. Paving, $216 83. Lot southwesterly side of Coral and Wood streets, in front on said Coral street 156 feet 6¾ inches to Moore street, by 16 feet in depth. Nineteenth ward.

5. Same v. Edward Leigh, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 201. Paving, $21 99. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, northeasterly side of Coral street, 62 feet northwesterly from Dauphin street, in front on said Coral street 16 feet by 54 feet in depth. Nineteenth ward.

7. Same v. Brown & Boyd, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 202. Paving, $96 85. Lot and Brick Dwelling southeasterly corner of Coral and Dauphin streets, in front on said Coral street 71 feet 3½ inches, including one-half of a 2 feet 6¾ inches wide alley, by 16 feet in depth. Nineteenth ward.

8. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 207. Paving, $19 62. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, southeasterly side of Coral street, 12 feet northeasterly from Moore street, in front on said Coral street 16 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

11. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 209. Paving, $16 62. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, southeasterly side of Coral street, 24 feet northeasterly from Moore street, in front on said Coral street 16 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

12. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 210. Paving, $16 62. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, southeasterly side of Coral street, 40 feet northeasterly from Moore street, in front on said Coral street 16 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

13. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 211. Paving, $16 62. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, southeasterly side of Coral street, 52 feet northeasterly from Moore street, in front on said Coral street 16 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

14. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 212. Paving, $16 62. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, southeasterly side of Coral street, 64 feet northeasterly from Moore street, in front on said Coral street 16 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

15. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 213. Paving, $16 62. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, southeasterly side of Coral street, 76 feet northeasterly from Moore street, in front on said Coral street 16 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

16. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 214. Paving, $18 39. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected, southeasterly side of Coral street, 77 feet northeasterly from Moore street, in front on said Coral street 18 feet 3¾ inches, including one-half of a two-feet 6¾ inches wide alley, by 16 feet in depth. Nineteenth ward.

19. Same v. McCartney & Townsend, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 194. Paving, $103 30. Lot and Brick Factory or Mill thereon erected, southeasterly corner of Coral and Dover streets. Beginning at a point on said corner, thence extending southwestwardly along the said Coral street 35 feet 1 inch to the east side of Front street, thence southerly along the said Front street 72 feet to a point, thence easterly at right angles with said Front street 37 feet 11¾ inches to a point, thence northerly parallel to said Coral street 37 feet 11¾ inches to the said Dover street, thence northwesterly along the said Dover street 39 feet 2¾ inches to the place of beginning.

16. Same v. Elam F. Witmer, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 192. Paving, $18 44. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected southeasterly side of Coral street, 81 feet southwesterly from Wood street, in front on said Coral street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a three-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

18. Same v. same, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 193. Paving, $21 99. Lot and Brick Dwelling thereon erected southeasterly side of Coral street, 93 feet southwesterly from Wood street, in front on said Coral street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches to a three-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

19. Same v. Brown, De Rossetti & Co., owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, December Term, 1858. No. 52. Paving, $26 67. Lot northeast side of York street, 89 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 16 feet by 52 feet 3 inches to Emlen street. Nineteenth ward.

21. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, December Term, 1858. No. 54. Paving, $17 15. Lot southeasterly side of York street, 106 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 16 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Emlen street. Nineteenth ward.

22. Same v. Stotesbury & Ayres, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 195. Paving, $17 15. Lot on east side of Fairhill street, 60 feet northward from the north side of York street, in front on said Fairhill street 16 feet by 135 feet in depth to Cambria street. Nineteenth ward.

23. Same v. Johnson & Ford, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 196. Paving, $17 15. Lot on east side of Fairhill street, 76 feet northward from the north side of York street, in front on said Fairhill street 16 feet by 135 feet in depth to Cambria street. Nineteenth ward.

24. Same v. Jno Rump, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 197. Paving, $26 33. Lot southwesterly corner of York and Lemon streets, in front on the said York street 51 feet by 129 feet 6¾ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

27. Same v. Sutton & Fisher, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 97. Paving, $37 37. Lot northwest side of York street, 48 southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

28. Same v. Brown, De Rossetti & Co., owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 98. Paving, $37 37. Lot northwest side of York street, 36 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to a four-feet wide alley. Nineteenth ward.

29. Same v. Jno Rump, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 99. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 108 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 40 feet by 129 feet 6¾ inches to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

30. Same v. Stotesbury & Ayres, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 100. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 148 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

31. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 101. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 160 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

32. Same v. Johnson & Ford, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 102. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 172 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

33. Same v. Lewis Krumbaar, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 103. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 184 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

34. Same v. Johnson & Ford, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 104. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 196 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

35. Same v. Kline & Fisher, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 105. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 208 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

36. Same v. Jno Rump, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 106. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 220 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

37. Same v. Brown, De Rossetti & Co., owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 107. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 232 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Trenton avenue, in front on said York street 12 feet by 52 feet 7½ inches in depth to Gordon street. Nineteenth ward.

38. Same v. same, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners. Common Pleas, March Term, 1859. No. 108. Paving, $37 37. Lot southwest side of York street, 244 feet south