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VOL. 4.—NO. 63.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH,

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"Describe the Atlantic, I've crossed the Atlantic, And, to keep you from having the blues, I will pen you a royal sputie,
Which I'll gem with some items of news.

"I was bailed by Canadians loyal;
And the many received me as one,
Well I know that their hearts are my mother's,
By the welcome they gave to her son.

"With the fairest of matrons and maidens
I have danced from the dusk to the dawn;
And I made a misstep in my dashoing?"

"I was lost to myself it my pariner. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

"I was lost to invest uny pariner,
And, alas! to the floor I went down
As my head was not oracked by my falling,
It may wear, in the future, a crown
"I've invroved in the size of my russoles;
I am well, and as spry as a frog;
I've a bark bat's a powerful tono—
"I'le the bark of a beautiful dog:

"Of a dog that to me was presented.
By my friends of Newfoundland, so dear;
He has pledged me his fr endship by barking,
And has tonic'd my heart, through my ear,
'I have seen the majestic Niarara,
And was pleased (at my joke do not wince)
Rather more with the fall of the water.
Than I was with the fall of the Prince! "I have visited Washington City,
And I dined with the President there!
I was bleased with the greeting he gave me;
With his home, with his niece, and his fare.

"As Buchanau so kindly received me,
I must grieve o'er his very ill luck—
Oh! he can't he a der with the perple,
On account of his being a 'Buck'!
'I shall act on the counied you rave me:
To my. mind your advice I recall—
I'll return, and your arms shall embrace m
In a suit from the famed Towne Hall.

"Table"

"I shall write you accounts of my journey, Till, rejoicing, I meet you again In my home on that Isle of the Ocean, Which is blest by Victoria's reign. lendles you my love in the letter.
From the depths of affection profound
But the children will have to excuse me
For I can't send enough to go round. I will close my epistle, dear mother. With a clause which my bosom unveile

The Frince of your money on the control of Pall and Winter Clothing is now full and complete, adapted to every market, and unequalled for carlety, style, and make. The attention of Wholesale and Rakali buyers is invited, at TOWER RALL, \$15 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

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FRESH FALL GOODS. Which they are now opening. We are daily in receip of all kinds of fresh and desirable goods. Call and TAMES, KENT.

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BY E. BROOKS, A. M.,

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PHILADELPHIA.

Touching the Italian Opera. The public, who were allowed the opportu nity of hearing Madame Corson for a very gret that this magnificent dramatic vocalist is not to charm them, this evening, in "The Siilian Vospers," The Italian Opera in this speaker—a fine-looking gentlemen of about forly: city has "caved in." The management say, in their card, which we published yesterday that, unwilling to incur heavy loss, they de cline giving any opera here until after the

taken place, yet the pecuniary results of the Prince's night surely must have been consi-In an article in yesterday's North American which repeats the arguments we used a fortnight ago, (touching the failure of the late season,) we find the following practical state:

certainly return for the regular winter season

here. Common report assigns Impecunicity

"It is perhaps too much to ask or expect on every sight such audiences as that of Wednesday even-ng; and yet it is within the power of Philadel-phia to maintain such an array of fashion and eleif the opera performances numbered e than four per week. Here is just where all difficulty ites. Managers come hers but for a k, and they insisten playing every night. This so much even for the most enthusiastic habitue week, and they insist on playing every night. This is too much even for the most enthusiastic habitude of the opera. It is not possible to sit is; nights in succession at the opera without feeling wearied. One must forego all other recreations to be a regular attendant on such a reason; and as for the ladder, it would prevent them appearing in fall dress on any more than one or two evenings. To propare six different tollettes for one week is asking too much of them. It would not be done in any city in the world, and cannot be considered practicable here. We are aware that the idea of managers is that there ought to be enough people here fond of good music to make a different audience everynight. But, as regards the opera, this is a great mistake. In Philadelphia, our resident population encourages the opera to a comparatively greater extent than is the case in New York. But in any city, the citole of persons able to keep a carriage, and sustain the outlay of full dress for the opera, is necessarily limited. One sees generally the same faces at the performance overy evening. The proper plan would be for the managers to perform only on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and to give a matinde on Saturday night, long experience here shows that it will not have more than half an audience, for reasons that are well known. But the malinde on Saturday afternoon has never been given to a poor house. If this could be arranged so as to be always certain, we are quite sure that the sensons would be much more neotiable than at present. One thing we will take company all at one place, would divide the force, and place half in Philadelphia and half in New York, both Academies could be successfully carried on at the same time, and at much less expense than the managers are now under."

Most of this is very true—all of it is to the purpose, except the proposition to give half

purpose, except the proposition to give half opera company to Philadelphia, and half to New York, an arragement which would not satisfy either city. If we have an opera troupe at all, let us have it good and full. By and by, in all probability, we shall again have an operatic company of our own, as at first. It was not alone the frequency of perform ices—six operas in as many successive nights which made the public lately too dissatisfied encourage the opera, but the non-fulfilment of promises to the public, to bring out certain singers, and to produce certain operas. This was not the fault of Maurice Strakosen, we know, for he has heretofore been a man of his word, but the effect of quarrels, and secesions, and difficulties, which prevented his

Most of this is very true-all of it is to the

koson for the crime of having been unfortuso auspiciously inaugurated last Wednesda evening, it does not surprise us. Philadel phia has been, and is, too indignant at the insult put upon it by Mr. ULLMAN, in inviting his "distinguished" friends, the BENNETTS, to the best box in the house, to think, just now, of patronizing any concern in which he is interested. The public do not want Mr. ULLUAN, after what he has done, and poor Mr. STRAKOSCH, who had no complicity in it, uffers also, because he is partner, for the time, in this opera business with ULLMAN. Whenever Mr. Strakoson is able to dissolve that connection, and separate himself from Mr and Mrs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S especial friend and inviter, he may return here, with Colson, Patti, and whom else he pleases and we venture to think he will then do well There is no feeling whatever against STRA ROSCH, but ULLMAN is as unpopular as an ope-

ra-manager can be, and that is saying much This result he owes to his "distinguished? riends of Washington Heights. The Evening Bulletin, which devotes some attention to musical matters in this city, has a sharp article on the subject before us. The concluding paragraph fairly states a principal cause of the decline and fall of Italian opera in this country, of late. It says:

in this country, of late. It says:

"A good deal of the bad management of the opera is the result of the course pureued in New York. There the manager's seem to be entirely in the hands of the editors of the Herald, which encourages them in all their false announcements, and applicate them even when there is the grossest breach of faith with the artists and the public. The delusion exists that it is necessary for the success of the opera that the Herald be concillated in every possible wey; whereas, ever since that journal has been continual loss of money at the New York Academy of M. sic. We see little hope of a revival of the opera until it gets into the hands of people who will have the confidence of the artists, the public, and the press in general, and who will have the confidence of the artists, the public, and the press in general, and who will have the courage to east off the fatal praise of the Herald, which is now so dearly purchased."

S. We are drifting back, in this city, to first prin-We are drifting back, in this city, to first prin

iples, from which it was a mistake to depart. three years since. We suggested, a fortnight ago, that the proprietors of our Academy of Music should engage a competent manager o their own, and empower him to engage a good stock company of singers, able to represen Italian opera in a satisfactory manner, and that occasional "stars," as they arise, few and far between, in the musical horizon, should be engaged at intervals. This would render Philadelphia independent of such managers

PERSONAL. -La Guicoioli's miniature portrait of Byron has been successfully copied by Fanani, and attracts very beautiful, although some think effeminate; collar is turned down, and the figure is wrapped

n a cloak of Gordon plaid. -Sir G. Hayter's picture of "The Meeting of the First Reformed Parliament," for which a grant f £3,000 was taken last year, has been placed in dant Scripture authority for believing that, so far the Commons' committee room, No. 9. In the im-mediate neighborheed are to be found Mr. Watt's genuineness of revelation at the present day, they the Commons' committee room, No. 9. In the im-Embarkation of Alfred," and Mr. Pickersgill's Barial of Harold."

placed on his grave, on the "Gottesacker," near -A German paper says that there are thirty to Italy, the remainder having been emigrant lazzo, and of them soven were killed or badly

is the third son that Mr. James Walker has lost in the effect of the fasth of those who witnessed them. the Nioaraguan cause."

— The model of Professor Drake's group for the Berlin Museum, "The Muse Watering Pegasus," thy faith be it unto thee;" and still more striking has been completed by the artist. The muse was the record, "He did not many mighty works measures nine feet in height: the horse, with the (miracles) there, because of their unbolief." And

course of this year.

RELIGIOUS. The Doctrines of Swedenborg.

Reported for The Press.] LECTURE ON "THE TRUTH OF THE NEW CHURCH DOUTRIMES, AND THE MISSION OF SWEDENBORG,"
DELIVERED ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT THE
NEW CHURCH TEMPLY, BROAD STREET, ABOVE SPRING GARDEN, BY THE REV. H. F. BARRETT.
On arriving at the Temple—a very neally finished ew edifice—we found the house so filled that extra seats in the alsle were being introduced. The singing by the choir, who eccupied a gallery, brief time, on Wednosday evening, will re- slightly elevated above the main floor, was artistic and impressive, and it required but few moments after the lecture was commenced to learn that the

five-was no less a man of culture and ability than a thorough Swedenborgian.

The name of Emanuel Swedenborg, said Mr. Barrett, in opening, was often referred to in church discourses in such a way as to give the impression that the New Church was built on Swedenborg. elections have terminated, but that they will lustend of on the Word of God, . This was a gree istake. It was plain, nevertheless, that Sweden s the main cause of the stampede which has borg had a divine mission; that he was providen-tially raised up and prepared for that mission. That mission had been, the unfolding to the world of a higher and more spiritual sense of God's Work, and of a clearer reveldtion of the state of man after death. This was indued a great claim to present in behalf of any man, than which none higher could

be conceived.

He was now about to consider some of the objections with which this claim or Swedenborg's special divine illumination, and mission tomake new revelation, was met-not, indeed, a revelation o supersede the one slready given, but rather t the more perfect unfolding of that. One of the greatest of these objections was, that Swedenbor, had neither wrought, nor pretended to work mi-racles. Failing to do this, said his opponents, he was unworthy of oredit, and his revelation could be nothing more than imposture. The speaker quoted high theological authority to prove that in the Church it was accepted as an axiom that mire-cles constitute the only sufficient evidence by which a revelation from God could possibly be authenticated. This objection-vis: that Swedenbor must have been an impostor because he wrought no miracles—it was his purpose to consider in the pre sent discourse; in doing which, the question considered in the four following aspects: 1st. He would inquire, What was the state of man to which miracles are adapted, and what the

nature of the faith which rests upon them? les as the only sufficient evidence on which to rest

a miracle.

3d. Whother miracles were suited to the present age, or compatible with a dispensation such as the New Jerusalem claimed to be? And,

4th. Was not the evilence which Swedenborg has given of his divine mission not only better adapted to the current age of the world, but absolutely stronger than that of miracles?

In the discussion of these four questions or propositions, of which a mere synopsis is here only intended, the spoaker said, with respect to the first—as to "whit was the state of man to which miracles was adapted," &o.—that we knew that man, before he wandered away frow his Father's house, was perfectly cognizant of the Lord's omnipresence in his Wisdom, and Power, and Love. After man had wandered away, however, the condition of his mind and being rendered the display of the miral culcus necessary. Miracler—which were defined by the best lexicographors to be events and effects contrary to the established course of things; doviations from the known laws of nature; supernatural—were hence, in an important sense, a consequence of moral disturbance or eccentricity. As an illustration, the phenomena of electricity were referred to. While the electrical conditions of the atmosphere were preserved in harmony, there was not the least intimation of even the existence of that fluid become deranged, and thunder, lightning, and storm was the result. Just so it was in the moral and spiritual world. To confirm the truth of this position. He miracles of the Bible were next defined more fully the new tight which Swedenborg had been the instrument of shedding upon Revelation; stating that he had called more in the full the omecalion between the piresent and the fulure is such a manning and harmonicus. But this revelation was of no value until it was rationally convictived the full through the had cald enough to show that, all the fulure is such a manning that of miracles to compel belief the until it was rationally convictived the through the state of man to which miracles of the piresent of the formation o of that fluid become deranged, and thunder, lightning, and storm was the result. Just so it was in the
moral and spiritual world. To confirm the truth of
this position, the miracles of the Bible wore next
samparily glanced at. If we compared the miracles
of the Jowish and Christian cras, we should find them
as dissimilar in kind and character as the two dispensations were exentially different. The Jews,
for example, had no idea of determining the truth
but by miracles. They could only tell "whether
the Lord or Baal be God" by the answer of descending fire. Thus we should constantly find
that miracles of their day were peculiarly adapted;
that miracles of their day were peculiarly adapted;
The former might proclaim facts, indeed, but that miracica or their day were peculiarly adapted; be sconer credited? Undoubtedly the latter, to the low character of the age in which they were performed. Among these were instanced the until the understanding was reached, the mere parting of the Red sea; the Lord's descending on sions. In the understanding was reached, the mere miracle could be but momentary in its impression in a flame in the burning bush. In perfect accordance with this, also, was the fact that the mission of Mosos had been entirely of an external conditions with the difference between miraculous evidence and that kind of evidence which Emanuel Swedenborg gays of his new revelation.

were of a less awful and terrific, but a more intefor character. In other words, they were less compulsory, and left men more free to believe or disbelieve. This, to the Jews who had been traditionally and otherwise accustomed to a different procedure, was unsatisfactory; as it was said, 'they sought a sign from heaven.' The peint

dered, viz : What reseon had we for demanding miraoles as the only sufficient evidence on which to rest a now revolation? One of his first remarks under this head was, that, under the Jewish Dispensation, it was not

customery for the Prophets to be thus accredited. Of all the sixteen whose writings we have in the Old Testament, Isalah was the only one of whom a miragle was recorded. But for none of them had such oredentials been required to nitest their authority, and yet Christ quoted their writings re-peatedly as the word of God. Some had endeavored to explain this away by saying that, as the prophets lived under the Mosaic Dispensation, the racles wrought by Moses, in which they believed, were equivalent to their having wrought them themselves. But this was a lame argument, such attention in Paris. The face is said to be and was in fact like crediting the Pope of Rome and his ministry with the power of working miraoles, simply because that Church dignitary bolieved in the miracles wrought by Christ and his

There was, on the other hand, he thought, abun

were the signs of imposture. Thus we read in Matthew, "There shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders;" and in another place, speaking of the Window," which only measures eight inches by "bast, is said to have been sold in Paris for 800 wonders, \* \* \* and deceive them that dwell on the earth by those miracles which he had. power to do," &c; and again, of the Wicked one November, a new, cheap, religious periodical- to be revealed, it was said his coming was "after the Monthly Paper of Sunday Teaching—
under the same editorship as the Monthly and lying wonders;" so, too, we read that Phacoah called the megicians of his day, who "did in -Some admirers of the late German poet, Max like manner (as did Aaron) with their enchantyou tehenkendorf, have received to honor his mements." These, and other quotations given, were mory by a monument of noble simplicity, to be enough to show that miracles were not sufficient to prove that a teacher was divinely inspired. The miracles wrought by Christ—the incarnate Word—were, on the principle already explained, seven Hungarian officers serving under Garibaldi, held to have been persectly natural under the cirne half of whom wont expressly from Hungary cumstances. Assuming the external form of huanity, He had performed most of his miracles Ten Hungarian officers, it adds, fought at Me upon the bodies of men. But these miracles them lves, if rightly understood, were but the shadows of the greater things of which they were but the representatives; and especially was it to be ob-served that they had not been wrought with the - The Nashville American says that Gon. Welker was a native of that city, and has there a served that they had not been wrought with the large number of acquaintances and personal view of evidencing the divinity of Ohrist's mission friends. "His father, Mr. James Walker, a He had never been known to work a miracle to Scottohman by birth, is one of our oldest, worthiest convince an obstinate unbeliever. It was also to be noted that the miracles wrought were generally

In illustration of this, we had such passages as

head, thirteen. The group is to be cast in the this was so because it was not consistent with the

TWO CENTS.

lieving heart. Christ had, in fact, rebuked the desire for this kind of testimony to his divinity. They he rebuked "an ovil and adulterous generation" for seeking after "a sign;" and so because their requiring a sign, or miracle, was the hest evi-dence of their unbelief. The speaker thought, in view of these things, that we had to reason for de-manding miracles as the only sufficient evidence on which to rest a new revelation

He was now ready to take up the therd part of his subject: Are miracles suited to the presenting, or are they compatible with a dispensation such as the New Jerusalem claims to be? Under this head the state of the sciences and their undereloped condition thousands of years ago, was compared: The present age was said to be one of rational inquiry and reason.

There was now comparatively little, disposition to redit external prodigies of any kind. Rather was It the characteristic of the present era to believe nothing that is not susceptible of a rational expla-nation. A familiar illustration of this we had in the

modern phenomena of mesmerism, or animal mag-netism. These had been witnessed for years yet how few there were willing to accept the ter ony concerning, them, no matter how, numerou or how respectable the witnesses . People we or now respectable the witnesses. People were not disposed to quasting the respecting of the witnesses, but they managed to explain the matter away in order to evade believing in what they had not themselves seen satisfactorily demonstrated. Certainly no better proof could be adduced to show how ill-adapted were miractes to the present age. Suppose, said he, Sweden-borg had wrought miracles, they would hardy have provoked, anything else; than the aughter and ridicale of the unconvinced. Here the speaker, however, deviating slightly from the general drift of his argument, told us that iswelenborg, on the most undoubted authority, had seep indued with extraoidinary powers, mertainly verging on the miraculous. Thus it was indubited bly attested that he had, in one instance, seen a conflagration three hundred miles distant, and while it was in progress, described minutely and correctly its character and extent; also, that be had repeatedly held converse with deceased per sons, the testimony of which placed the fact be-youd the possibility of doubt; and yet, notwith standing these things, well authenticated as they are, how few there were who were prepared to ad mit Swedenborg's claim to an extraordinary illu mination on this ground alone! The language of a Calvinistic minister in England was quoted t

of Swedenborg's revelation had it been attested by The speaker next defined more fully the nor

show that he would not have believed in the truth

character. He was to deliver the Israelites from their external bondage; and by no other means than that of miracles could this object have been the lecture was concluded, when the choir sange than that of miracles could this object have been attained, the miracles wrought having been of a hymn, and the congregation were dismissed with a benediction. The speaker was argumentative, and the congregation were dismissed with a benediction. The speaker was argumentative, bequeut, and at times feroible, although in so extensive a field as he proposed to cover in a single discourse he was necessarily obliged to give much on the mere force of assertion, without attempting ago and circumstances of that dispensation.

Christ came to speak of a Kingdom to be set up in men's hearts; and the revelations then made The Water-Gas Correspondence. E. H. TROTTER, Esq.,

President of the Beard of Trustees of the City Go
Works:

Works:
Sin: Herewith we beg to hand you, in a connected form, the whole of the recent correspondence between your Ohief Engineer, Professor
Cresson, and ourselves, in reference to the Sanders ence between your Ohief Engineer, Professor they sought a sign from heaven." The point he wiched to establish by this was, that the divine manifestations differed according to the different dispensations. And in view of this difference, which was plainly indicated in the Bible, was it reasonable to suppose that the same miracles would attest the Lord's Second Advent is already past] that had been performed at His Arst? So far from this being a reasonable inference, the speaker hold that, as the Lord's second coming was to be of an internal and spiritual nature, any such outward miracle would have been improper.

But he had now to consider the nature of the faith which rests upon miracles; and to show that the faith thus produced was of a low and ophemeral character, he instanced the case of the Israelites, who, in less than a month after they had been awed by the thunder and lightnings of Sinal, danced in adoration around a golden calf. This was so, because that faith the according to the difference, and not on internal evidence. Christ had himself proved that the faith thus evoked was not real, when he said: "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me."

The second part of the subject was nox toorsidery inviting you to lite careful perusal, as well as to a strong manifest and out or internal evidence. Christ had himself proved that the faith thus evoked was not real, when he said: "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me."

The second part of the subject was nox toorsidered, vir.: What reason had we for demanding miracles are the only and subject was nox toorsidered, vir.: What reason had we for demanding miracles are the only and subject was nox toorsidered, vir.: What reason had we for demanding miracles are the only and subject was nox toorsidered, vir.: What reason had we for demanding miracles are the only and subject was nox toorsidered, vir.: What reason had we for demanding miracles are the only and subject was nox toorsidered, vir.: What reason had we for demanding miracles are the only

published been since amrined and realifred, ac-companied by most conclusive evidence of its perfect truth? Assuredly it has, until the whole has taken form in the following clear, distinct, and unmista-kable charges of serious misconduct in his capacity of citizen, as well as in that of chief engineer of the works, submitted to the direction of the board it whose head, Mr. President, you have been placed:

1. That, having undertaken the office of referee, he has wholly failed to perform its duties, the parties to the reference having never yet obtained the ties to the reference having never yot cotained the information required, for enabling them to understand their respective rights and duties:

II. That he has spared no pains to prevent them from obtaining elsewhere the information that he himself has refused to furnish. HILL That he has been prompted to this course of action by motives of the most discreditable

of the other party, making charges against them that he knew to be destitute of even the shadow of V. That, for the accomplishment of highly dis-V. That, for the accomplishment of highly discreditable objects, he has published numerous statements that are wholly devoid of truth.

VI. That he has made "unreliable" reports to his employers, doing this with a view to promote his own private interests and those of his family and friends; and finally.

VII. That his conduct, throughout this transaction, has been such as is utterly unworthy of any person claiming to be recognized as a man of honor and a gentleman.

tion, has been such as is utterly unworthy of any person claiming to be recognised as a man of honor and a gentlemad.

Such, Mr. President, are the charges now recorded against Professor Cresson. Their publication was accompanied by an invitation to him at once to meet us before eminent and impartial citizens, fully anthorized to hear and judge of the evidence that might be adduced on eitherside—tyleoide the questions on which we were at issue—and to determine both the mode and measure of reparation to be made. Here, certainly, was the "cecasion," so much desired, for laying "open to the light of truth" the "attempts" which, as he had charged, had been made "to mislend and abuse the public mind" by "fallacious estimates of the cost of preducing gas from water"—but, has he profited of it? Itas he dared to accept the fair and liberal offer so promptly made? Has he not, on the contrary, shrunk from investigation, thereby permitting judgment to go against him, in reference to each and every charge that had been preferred? That he has done this, you, Mr. President, know as well as we cando.

Conclusivo as is the evidence that he himself That he has done this, you, Mr. President, know as well as we cando.

Conclusive as is the evidence that he himself has thus supplied, further confirmation has since been furnished, the Girard House having since been lighted up—and the lighting having been continued during many weeks, to the entire satisfaction of its worthy and public-spirited proprietors, as is shown by the following letter:

DEAR SIR: We have used the water gas, made on our promises, under the patent of Professor J. Milton Sanders, for several weeks, and find that the mode of manufacture is simple and practicable. The usual employees of our establishment are perfectly able to manage it, with some instruction at

As you see. Mr. President, the disease of "unrollability," invented after the refusal of "Moore and the others" to be black-maled to the extent of \$150,000, disappeared so soon as the patient had so disappeared, he could readily have estisfied himself; and, yet, at the very moment that the Girard Heids was furnishing evidence of the perfect accuracy of all the claims that had been made in behalf of the process of Dr. Sanders he himself, through the journal of which he is chief director, was assuring its readers that "the Sanders he heids of the perfect accuracy of all the claims that had been independent, through the journal of which he is chief director, was assuring its readers that "the Sanders he heids to be a supported by the same of these tow so commonly used for popularizing "timonay" schemes in France!\* Euch an assertion as this, made ander then existing ofroumstances, and coming from any other quarter, would have appeared extraordinary; but knowing, as we do, that it is but the first step in man's downward progress that is difficult, we need be surprised at nothing coming from Processor Cresson, after having read the confidence of his sen and himself above, referred to.

Of all the questions that have been raised be-

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ferred to.

Of all the questions that have been raised between the Professor and ourselves, that of veracity isoluded, there remains but one that is yet unsettled, and that has reference to the cast of producing the several kinds of gas made from coal, water, and wood. Advices to prove that this fatter, made, with the Cresson Reteri, was cheeper than any other, hatturnished to the Gas Committee of Quincilis the figures upon, which was based the restrict that the figures upon, which was based the restrict of the correspondence. That these retements must have been utterly, unique—that they had been concoted with a view to promote the private integests of Professor Cresson and his friends; that In giving them ne was knewfully and willfully deterests of Professor Cresson and his friends; that in giving them he was knewforly and wilfully deceiving his employer; and wilfully deceiving his employer; and wilfully deceiving his employer; and white his was maked nishing evidence of his entire unfations for the place in which he is even yet maintained—we held ourselves, propaged to prove, whenevere and whitreader, propaged to prove, whenevere and whitreader, propaged to prove, whenevere held ourselves, first of the figures that we've then supplied. That you will see the propagety, if not even the processity, for doing this, we cannot for a moment question. Unlike the Professor, you can have no interests adverse to a full and fair examination of all the questions that have been him and yours, respectfully.

HEARTY O CAREY.

MARMADUKE MOORE,

AHART, Committee.

A. HART, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE KEY-TOKE GAS COMPANY.

Monday, Ostober 8, 1860.

\*Journal of the Franklin Instituté Aus., 1860, p.

Nommally, Frofessor Presson is not the editor of the control of th

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

Frillandlynia, October 12, 1890.

The political excitement of the past week has had a tendency to interrupt business, and the Produce markets have ruled iractive since our last review. Bark is scarce and wanted. Flour and Whest are held with more firmbass, but the scies of both are moderate, and Corn and Oats are dail. In Coal there is a fair trade doing at previous prices. Of Coffee the market is nearly bare, and Sugars and Molasses are quiet. Cotton is firm and prices have ruled somewhattregaler. Fish are in fair demand, from store. Foreign Fruit of all kinds is scarce, but domestic is abundant. Hides are held firmly. The Iron market is unchanged. In Lumber there is not much doing. Naval Stores, there is a catter demand. Oils are held firmly. No change in Plaster. Provisions are quiet, and for Bacon and Lard Markets.

k on hand. "Which during the past week, included sipits at ports. \$8,000 \$9.00 port to vest Britain. \$8,000 \$2000 port to Prance. 7,000 port to Orte France. 7,000 \$9.00 \$8.00 \$10000 \$1000 \$10000 \$10000 \$10000 \$10000 \$1000 \$1000 \$10000 \$10000 \$1000 \$10000 \$10000 \$10000 \$

ALT .- About 24.000 bus Turk's Island was disposed

GIRARD HOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1860.

thy faith be it unto thee;" and still more striking was the record, "He did not many mighty works (miracles) there, because of their unboilef." And this was to because it was not consistent with the divine purpose in this way to compel the unbe-

nd. IV. That while engaged in destroying the value

PLASTER is unchanged, with sales at \$2.70 伊 ton. RICE.—Stock is very light; old crop sells at 4%c, and new at 55 伊 lb 4 mos.

note de variate desta Servicia de la constante de la constante de disconstante de disconstante de la constante de la constante

ers of and Wholesale Designs in

GEORGE F. WOMRATH,

Which the public are invited to examine.