The City Gas Trust.

NO. III.

[For The Press.]

To Edward H. Trotter, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

SIR: You have seen, Mr. President, that two of the judges of the court just now established by your board are wholly incapacitated for the places to which they have been nominated, and must, obviously, so continue to be until they shall have freed themselves from all responsibility for the extraordinary acts of the committee appointed in February last.

You, Mr President, being the sole remaining judge, the question of your own eligibility is now to be examined, and the decision thereon must depend upon what shall be told us by the minutes of the meeting at which that committee was appointed. If they shall show that you, as presiding officer, in a case in which Professor Gresson had the deepest interest, selected three of his closest personal friends, to the entire exclusion of the opposition, then must you, as we think, at once determine upon resigning the judicial post to which you have now been called. That it may prove entirely otherwise we earnestly trust—hoping that the production of the minutes may relieve you from all responsibility for one of the most discreditable acts to be found on the records of any deliberative body in the Union.

Waiting the publication of that document, we shall here ask you to look for a moment at the present position of Professor Gresson. Nearly five months have now elapsed since we gave to the world the following charges of grievous error in his public and private conduct:

1. That, having undertaken the office of referee, he had wholly *failed to perform its duties*, the parties to the reference having then never obtained this information required for enabling them to understand their respective rights and duties.

2. That he had spared no effort to prevent them from obtaining elsewhere the information that he himself had refused to furnish.

3. That he had been prompted to this course of action by motives of the most discreditable kind.

4. That while engaged in destroying the value of the property of one of the parties to the reference, he had assailed the characters of members of the other party, making charges against them that he knew to be destitute of even the shadow of foundation.

5. That, for the accomplishment of highly discreditable objects, he had published numerous statements that were wholly devoid of truth.

6. That he had 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,

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

The filing of these most serious charges was preceded by the publication of such evidence of their truth as would be held conclusive in any court of justice. It was accompanied by an offer to meet the Professor before intelligent and independent men, fully empowered to judge of the evidence—to decide the question between us—and to determine the mode and measure of reparation.

That offer he has never yet ventured to accept. Instead of now accepting it, he has, as it appears, invoked the aid of a partisan committee, composed of his nearest friends, in the hope, perhaps, that they might prove willing to aid in *whitewashing* his reputation. He has not, by this last act, given proof, as if more could be needed, of the perfect accuracy of all the charges that have been preferred against him? Were he innocent, would he not, even now, be found demanding a reference of the question between us to the sort of men that we have so often indicated?

The day, however, has passed for even that, the public voice having already pronounced the verdict. The time has come for your board to record the sentence. Failing in this, the City Councils will be required to act. Should they fail, the people, in May next, will do it at the ballot-box. Grown, at last, tired of constantly deteriorating gas, and as constantly growing gas bills, they are determined upon having cheap and abundant light; and we, on our part, are as determined that they *shall* have it.

Hoping soon to be favored with a perusal of the minutes, for which we have asked, we remain, Mr. President, yours respectfully,

HENRY C. CAREY,
MARMADUKE MOORE, } Committee.
A. HART,
Office of the Keystone Gas Co.,
Saturday, Nov. 3.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Express* of the 4th inst. says that on Saturday evening the fireman discovered that the extensive steam chair factory of Mr. Mitchell, on the south side of Second street, west of Smith, and adjoining the large furniture factory of Mitchell & Rammelsburg, was in flames

The building was seven stories in height, and occupied a front of about one hundred feet on Smith street, by a depth of fifty one feet. The fire was first observed in the drying room, at the west end of the building, in the second story, and in a space of time, almost incredible for its brevity, the premises were invaded by the firemen, and a score of streams were battling with the destroying element. The material with which the building was filled on every floor, from top to basement, was of a nature so inflammable that the fire had already gained much headway, and for a long time struggled successfully for the mastery. Inch by inch, and foot by foot, it slowly but surely drove the firemen back, until at length, smoke-begrimed and blinded, and almost suffocated, they were forced from the building.

At half past eleven the conflagration was at its height. The back end, and a portion of the front walls had fallen in, the *roof* was gone, and a sea of fire was roaring and crackling within, and belching up great floods of flame and smoke. After that time the fire began to lose its intensity, and at half past one it was evident that the firemen had it sufficiently in subjection to preclude the possibility of danger to the surrounding buildings.

The noble structure of Mr. Mitchell is, however, in ruins, together with the immense stock and machinery which it contained. Nothing but charred timbers and blackened walls remain to mark the place on which it stood, and in a few brief hours property amounting in value to between sixty and seventy-five thousand dollars has been swept away in the devouring flames.

We are informed, indirectly, that Mr. Mitchell had effected insurance on his property, in various offices, to the amount of about forty-five thousand dollars; but we were unable to learn who held the risks.

The Freshet at Easton, Pa.—A Man Drowned.

[From the Easton Express, Nov. 5.]

For some days past a large number of boats have been lying in the basin and along the Lehigh canal, at this place, waiting for the completion of the repairs on the Delaware Division canal. Yesterday morning, three of them, that were tied together and fastened at a point below the Lehigh *bridge, were loosened*, and an attempt *was made* to run them down into the basin, at Hufftown, but the boats got too far out into the current, which was very strong, owing to the high water, and in spite of the efforts made to save them, they were carried over the dam with their loads. The three captains were on board when the boats went over, and the sight was a most painful one to the hundreds who were on the shore. The following are the names of the boats that were destroyed:

"Two Brothers," of East Mauch Chunk, Captain Edward Armbruster. "J. I. Blakesly," Captain Charles Bitterling. "146," Captain Courerty.

The last-named captain was drowned. He lived, we understand, in White Haven. The other two, after being thrown away from their boats by the water, clung to some floating timber, where saved by persons who went out in batteaux to their assistance. Courerty's body had not been recovered this morning.

At an early hour this morning another boat narrowly escaped the fate of those that went over the dam yesterday. It was only by the greatest exertions that it was saved.

Foote on Yancey.

On Friday night, October 26, Mr. Yancey spoke at Nashville, refusing to divide time with Gov. Henry S. Foote, but the day following Gov. F. took occasion to answer the arch-Secessionist, and, as *reported by the Banner:*

He denounced Yancey and his followers in unmeasured terms, as traitors endeavoring to break up the Union and destroy the country. He said the ropes were already fabricated to swing up all traitors to their country. He termed Mr. Yancey a political adventurer, brought here to do dog the footsteps of Senator Douglas on his way to Montgomery. The Governor was frequently interrupted with applause, and, in response to the many requests of his audience that he should get up higher, he mounted the table on the stand, and proceeded with his speech. He stated that the speech of Mr. Yancey at the Capitol was the most spiritless and ineffectual attempt he ever listened to.

He had declared Mr. Y. as a traitor, and he dared not enter the political arena and offer a denial of the charge, but made a long, spiritless speech, and was silent as the grave upon the most momentous question of a great political crisis. He again charged Yancey as a more consistent, persistent, obstinate, and designing traitor than Catiline. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, he said, might have been elected, the Black Republicans subverted, and the country rescued from fanaticism, but for this traitor, William L. Yancey.

Charged with Inciting Rebellion.

A correspondent writes to the Pittsburg *Express*, from Pittsylvania C. H., under date of October 30: "Our Circuit Court is now in session, his honor Judge Gilmer presiding, and has just fairly commenced upon a large docket, upon which there are, all told, over five hundred cases. The Grand Jury is now in session, and is doing a big business. To-day an indictment was found against a man named Dodson, for advising and inciting negroes in this State to rebel and make insurrection. He was examined last night, and the proof was as follows, almost *verbatim*: Dodson was overheard to tell negroes in their cabin at a late hour of the night, 'that the children of Israel were in greater bondage than they, (*i. e.* the negroes,) and that they threw off the yoke of slavery by themselves; that the negroes of St. Domingo had overpowered their masters and set themselves free, and if they (the negroes of Virginia) would only be determined and show that they were in earnest, the North would send them help; that there were 500 men in this county who would help them, and that many of the remainder would do nothing against them, and that in a short time they could all be free.' Straws show how the wind blows, so I think this language, when used in the heart of Virginia, tells the tale. I wish you would hurry up Anderson & Co. in their armory arrangements. We want some good shooting irons."

THE COTTON CROP IN LOUISIANA.—A Louisiana journal gives the following opinion in regard to the cotton crop in that part of the State:

"It is estimated that the recent storm has injured the cotton crop in our parish to the extent of about eight thousand bales. The prospect of late growth has been destroyed by the heavy frosts of last week. We also learn from very reliable sources that very little cotton is opening now. In fact we have seen fields which had been picked ten days previous, and they looked as if the cotton had just been gathered. We think that there are but very few places where the crops will be equal to those of last year."

SENDING THE ELECTION RETURNS TO CALIFORNIA.—The extension of the Pacific Telegraph to Fort Kearney shortens the distance between San Francisco and the Atlantic States about fifty hours. The St. Louis *Democrat* says the usefulness of the new *line will be put to the test to communicate* the returns of the Presidential election to California. An extra pony express is ordered to leave Fort Kearney the moment sufficient is known to make the result certain. The "extra" will be hurried across the plains at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, and is expected to reach the eastern terminus of the California telegraph in five days. There the news will be taken up and telegraphed to all parts of California and Oregon immediately. By this means the result of yesterday's election should be communicated to our Pacific neighbors in *eight days* from the time of the election.

The New Buildings.

[For The Press.]

As the City Councils have rejected the contract made by the commissioners appointed under the act of Assembly, 24 April, 1860, "to procure the *erection* of suitable public buildings for the accommodation of the courts and public offices of the city," and have thereby, in connection with their subsequent action, impliedly repudiated this act of Assembly, the question may be asked, has the city of Philadelphia legislative power to authorize the erection of said buildings? If she has not, then, as a consequence, she has no authority to contract a loan for their payment.

A glance at the legislative power contained in the original, amended, and enlarged charter of the city, will aid in the solution of the question.

By the original charter of Penn to the city, "the Mayor, Recorder, aldermen, and Common Council, shall have power and authority to make, ordain, constitute, and establish such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations, and constitutions (provided the same shall not be repugnant to the laws and Constitution of the Government) as shall be necessary for the government and welfare of the said city."

By a further supplement to the charter of 1789, passed April 2, 1790, the Legislature gave *specific* power to the city by enacting: "That from and after the passing of this act, the Mayor, or Recorder, aldermen, and Common Council, shall have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute, and establish such, and so many laws, ordinances, regulations, and constitutions, as shall be convenient and necessary for the purpose of estimating, assessing, raising, and levying of taxes upon the persons of single men, and upon estates, real and personal, of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes of lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleansing of the streets, lanes, and alleys of said city; and directing, appointing and regulating the time, order, and manner of estimating, assessing, raising, levying, and collecting of said taxes, and of lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving, and cleansing of said streets, lanes, and alleys."

Another act of Assembly, passed April 2, 1790, further amending the charter of the city, created the Select Council of the city, and enacted: "That the whole legislative power of the corporation of the said city shall be exclusively vested in the said Select and Common Councils, who shall perform all legislative acts as separate and distinct bodies, and shall exercise, possess, and enjoy all and singular the legislative powers which the Mayor, or aldermen, Recorder, and Common Council of the said city at present may, or can lawfully and of right exercise, possess, and enjoy."

The sixth section of the consolidation act declares that "the city of Philadelphia, as established by this act, shall be *vested with all the powers*, rights, privileges, and immunities incident to a municipal corporation, and necessary for the proper government of the same, *and* those of the present corporation of the Mayor or aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia."

Thus it will be seen that the legislative branch of the municipal corporation has not been vested with the specific power to authorize the erection of the public buildings, and such power cannot be claimed under the general or incidental powers contained in the charter and supplements cited.

Even under the consolidation act of 24 February 1854, which not only retained all previous powers, but vested the city with all the power incident to a municipal corporation, the city owned no public buildings, and the Mayor's office, courts, and rooms for the Supreme Court when sitting in the city. For by the 12th section of the supplement to the consolidation act, passed 21st April, 1855, it is enacted that "the city of Philadelphia shall *provide rooms* for the accommodation of the juries of all the courts * * *, and shall also *provide* adequate court rooms for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania when sitting in said city."

It may perhaps be said that the City Councils do not claim authority for the erection of the public buildings under the general powers of either the original or amended and enlarged charter of the city, but from an act of Assembly, passed the 16th of March, 1847, the 8th section of which provides "That the *Commissioners* of the County of Philadelphia, by and with the consent of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, are hereby authorized to erect a new Court House for the accommodation of the Courts and County offices, on part of the State House square, in said city, and the said Select and Common Councils are hereby authorized to cause a new City Hall to be erected on any part of the said square, the *location* and *erection* of said buildings to be first *approved* by the *County Board* of said Philadelphia county."

It will be observed that this act does not confer legislative power upon the City Councils to erect a new Court House, but vests such power in the County Commissioners, to be exercised with the approval of the City Councils, and the power of the City Councils to cause to be erected a new City Hall was subject to the approval of the County Board.

The consolidation act, as everybody knows, abolished the office of County Commissioners, and created the office of City Commissioner, and vested in the latter all the powers of the former. If the act of Assembly of the 16th March, 1847, is in force, the City "councils have no power to authorize, as they have lately done, the Commissioner of City Property to advertise for plans and specifications for the erection of the public buildings; nor have they power to select the site for the court house. The City Commissioners, being vested with all the powers of the County Commissioners, are the proper officers "to select the site for a new court house," with the consent of the City Councils, if this act of Assembly is in force. But this act of 1847 is repealed by the act of 21 April, 1860, appointing "the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, the Mayor, the president of each branch of Council, Commissioners to procure the erection of suitable public buildings for the accommodation of the courts and public offices of the city." This act is affirmative; and so is the act of 1847, but the provisions of the act of 2d April, 1860, are so repugnant to the act of 1847 as to imply a negative sufficient to repeal it. This implied *repeal of a former affirmative statute by a subsequent* affirmative statute, rest on a rule in the construction of statutes as familiar as it is well established.

The act of Assembly of 21 April, 1860, was the grant of a *specific power to "the commissioners"* to procure the erection of suitable public buildings," and such was the decision of the Supreme Court of the act, when the attempt was made to oust the commission by alleging its supposed defective organization in the declination of two of the judges of the District Court to act upon the commission. The court on that occasion ruled that the commission was a proper legal body under the act, and the decision was but the affirmance of decisions of the same court, "that where several persons are authorized to do an act of a *public nature, a majority* may lawfully execute the *power*." The power then, in the first place, of the City Councils to order the erection of public buildings is exclusively vested in the commissions, and the power of the City Councils to approve or disapprove the contract of the commissions is quite a different power The refusal of the City Councils to approve of the contract cannot give that body the right to assume and exercise the power vested in the commissioners, and therefore their late legislation, in this respect, is unauthorized by any power in the charter of the city. COKE.

P. S.—The writer has no interest in any property around or in the vicinity of either Independence Square or Penn Square.

Letter from Minnesota.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, Oct. 30, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: Being at leisure this morning, I have determined to write you a short letter. Of course it will be about St. Paul and Minnesota, both of which have been much lauded in the Eastern States, and perhaps disparaged by their neighbors in the West and South. Minnesotians always praise Minnesota, and dwellers in St. Paul always laud their city. This is natural, and hence one makes some allowance for residents' statements. Being only a visitor, I will not be suspected on this score; and having spent some considerable time here, I may, perhaps, escape the charge, justly made against more tourists, of being superficial and lacking opportunity to judge wisely.

In the spring of 1857 St. Paul might have been called the centre of Western speculation. There were almost daily arrivals of men from the East, with from one to thirty thousand dollars in their pockets. The city was alive with fast men, fast horses, fine carriages, and a brisk business in everything. Money was plenty, and could be loaned at two and three per cent. per month. In many instances very inadequate security was taken. Thousands of dollars were invested in land, many bought on *credit*, expecting a speedy rise, others borrowed money in the East at ordinary rates, and coming here invested it at twenty per cent. per annum expecting to pocket twelve, or bought lots in the hope of a sudden advance in real estate. Another, and by no means small class of persons, who had never seen land speculation, sent their money to be invested by agents only known by hearsay. Thus, the bubble was blown, upon all hands, to an enormous size, but alas! in the moment of most delicate tints and greatest beauty, it burst, and vanished into thin air. The lender was left without interest, and with a mortgage upon land for which there was no sale; the borrower was in no better condition; while the speculator in the East came on to look after his investments and was scarcely able to pay his passage home. Cash vanished like water upon sand.

The best man could scarcely command five dollars. Many were financially dead, and the rest were struggling for existence. This continued until the fine crops of 1859 brought hope, and even some relief. For St. Paul, this period must not be called the crisis of '57, but *the two-years crisis*. This year's superabundant crops have exerted an almost magic influence. Business is springing into life, confidence is restored, the streets and levees are beginning to remind the inhabitants of what they were four years ago.

The wheat crop was the finest ever known here. The average yield is certainly as much as twenty-five bushels to the acre, and upon many farms it ranges from thirty to thirty-five. The crop of potatoes and Indian corn is excellent, and vegetables, as far as I have seen, beat those of all Pennsylvania far enough. I measured a cabbage-head the other day that had all the loose leaves stripped off it. The circumference was precisely three feet eight inches. Such are found frequently in the market. I also saw a potato eight inches long, large in proportion, and without a blemish. Beets, turnips, and other vegetables are proportionately large and fine, but wheat is the main crop here. I am safe in saying that, from St. Paul, and two or three of the other principal points along the Mississippi, in Minnesota, as much as 12,000 bushels of wheat are shipped daily. Statistics, carefully derived from actual shipments, give the export of wheat from fifteen points along the Mississippi, in this State, as over 1,000,000 bushels between August, 1859, and July, 1860. Each bushel commands a price of from 60 to 70 cents. At this rate over $600,000 are brought into the State yearly, at these fifteen points, by the wheat crop alone. As a consequence, farmers begin to carry money in their pockets, and gold and silver are becoming much more abundant. The two-years crisis has had the effect of driving the men to cultivating the land, instead of speculating in it, and the result is that money matters are being placed upon a safe basis. The day of trusting everybody has departed, though everybody is more worthy of being trusted than in 1857.

There is little dealing in real estate at present; more are wanting to sell than to buy; still, city property is worth twice what it was in 1855. The population of Minnesota, by the recent census, is more than 176,000; in 1850, it was about 5,000. With such an influx the vast resources of the State will be speedily developed, and Minnesota will take her stand among the foremost rank of States, though it will be some time before (as Mr. Seward predicted in his St. Paul speech) the Federal capital will lie within a circle whose circumference will not be far distant from this point. J. S.

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

MALAGA—Brig Loch Lomond, Black—3000 half bxs Valentia raisins 2000 bxs 1000 half bxs 600 qr bxs layer raisins 3000 bxs 1000 half bxs 1500 qr bxs M Malaga 20 bales of 8th bxs 100 bxs 200 half bxs fics 100 bxs lemons 250 bxs oranges 350 frails seedless raisins I Jesnes & Co.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steamship Keystone State, for Charleston—Mrs Howard and two children, J B Billeather, T S Collins, Miss L C Gibson, W Walter and lady, Mrs Templeton and two children, Mrs Dauer, Mrs Chas J Stocver, Mrs Tulghman, J Klinck and nephew, Mrs Thompson, Miss Lazarus, Miss Kate McKenna, Rev F N Wylie, lady and child, Chas Sinclair and family, Whitton Evans, D Baxter Ramsey, R Bannister, Jr, M Trapier and family, Mrs Fogue, J F Chupesn, lady, and nurse, G W Vanarsdale, S H Roher, and 13 in the steerage.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDWARDS, CLARKE, HARRY GORRAL, WM. L. REHN. } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

As the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Wyoming, Burton.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Lancaster, Deane.....Liverpool, Nov 15
Ship Montebello, Henderson.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Flora, Pake.....West Coast of Africa, soon
Bark Linda, Hewitt.....Havana, soon
Bark A I Harvey, Miller.....Barbadoes, Nov 25
Bark Washington, Wenoke.....London, soon
Bark Achsiah, Gallachor.....London, soon
Bark White Wing, Ewing.....Laguayra, soon
Bark Rocton, Weisner.....London, soon
Brig Lord Palmerston, Carregal.....Glasgow, soon
Brig Delmont Locke, Mitchell.....Barbadoes, soon
Brig Hummingbird, Flaglett.....Cardiff, soon
Brig Brandywine, Harmon.....Fernambuco, soon
Brig A J W Applegarth, Grove.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Brig Ward Hunt, Van Leuwen.....Cork, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis.....St Jago de Cuba, soon
Brig Antilla, Tallentine.....Cork, soon
Brig Rainbow, Pulsifer.....West Coast of Africa, soon
Brig Loango, King.....Cardenas, soon
Brig Delhi, Darnaby.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1860.

SUN RISES.....6 58—SUN SETS.....5 2
HIGH WATER.....9 24

ARRIVED.

Schr J S Wheldon, Smith, 4 days from Wareham, in ballast to Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr H Perkins, Goodrige, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Cuenice A Heckscher, Stubbs, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr R L Tay, Sheppard, 4 days from Salem, with mdse to Twells & Co.
Schr A Henderson, Crowell, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr W B Jenkins, Bower, 2 days from New York, with barley to Cozzi & Austin.
Schr Ann S Cannon, Nowell, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Neponsuck, Barnes, 4 days from Boston, with plaster to H Winsor.
Schr J W Earley, Sipple, 1 day from Fredericka, Del, with corn to Jos L Bowler & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Key-tone State, Marshman, Charleston, A Heron, Jr, & Co.
Steamship City of Richmond, Mitchell, Richmond, T Wharton, Jr.
Bark Martha Anna, Chase, Boston, (with inward cargo) captain.
Brig Daniel Maloney, Steelman, Key West, A Heron, Jr, & Co.
Brig Volona, Barnard, E Cambridge, R R Corson & Co
Schr Ephraim & Anna, Dole, Boston, Nevin, Sawyer & Co.
Schr C A Heckscher, Stubbs, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr J S Weldin, Smith, Providence, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Rosono, Pettingill, Salem, L Audenried & Co.
Schr John Parnum, Hall, Providence, Crowell & Collins
Schr Hero, Lakeman, Salisbury, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr Jas Henderson, Westcott, Milford, Conn. do
Schr Grecian, Matthews, Newburyport. do
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Boston. do
Schr Richmond, Crowell, Milford, Blakiston & Cox.
Schr J Frambes, Somers, Boston. do
Schr J W Tharo, Cavalier, Somerset, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Edwin, Bacon, Salem. do
Schr E F Lewis, Wallace, Salem. do
Sl'r J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

SAILED.

The U S Mail steamship Keystone State, Capt Marshman, for Charleston, sailed at 10 A M yesterday, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

Correspondence of The Press.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6, 1860.

The Wyoming left with 6 boats, Indian and consigned as follows:

Champion, wheat corn, and cloverseed to A Gatteil & Co; Capt Porter, cloverseed to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright, and lumber to M Trump & Sons; Thomas Welsh, limestone and cloverseed to Cadwalader; Lancaster and Lancaster, limestone to John A Warner; Four Boys and Lillie Jane, do to Delaware City.

Quite an accident that was raised in our town yesterday by the arrival of a steamer, with quite a large number of men on board, to arrest the gunners on the flats. They did not succeed in capturing the gunners, after relieving themselves of their sink boxes, started in a body to go to the steamer, but they got up anchor and left as soon as possible.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneers Sprague, Matthews, cleared at Boston 5th inst. for Philadelphia.
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, hence, arrived at Liverpool previous to 27th inst.
Ship Westmoreland, Doean, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.
Ship Hector, Sylvanus, Julius, and Annie Kimball, Stinson, for Philadelphia, were advertised at Liverpool 26th ult.
Ship Catrina, Hoffner, for Philadelphia, sailed for Rio de Janeiro 28th Sept.
Ship Arlington, Horton, from Calcutta, arrived at Bombay Sept 25.
Ship City of Mobile, Jeffrey, for Mobile, cleared at Calcutta Sept 11.
Ship Reporter, Holt, 72 days from Chincha Islands, via Hampton Roads, at New York 5th inst.
Ship Union, Small, cleared at Boston 3d inst. for Calcutta.
Ship Contest, Jennings, at Bombay 17th Sept. from Calcutta.
Ship Emma, Underwood, sailed from Bombay 17th Sept. for New York.
Ship Star of Hope, Pearson, from Cailao, with guano, was at Fayal 13th ult. discharging, the leak not having diminished.
Ship Sami Dunning, Skolfield, was discharging at Rio de Janeiro 25th Sept.
Ship Holyrood, Jordan, from London for Calcutta, was spoken 27th inst., lat 3 N, long 24 W.
Ship Albert Carreio, Raynes, from Liverpool 1st June, at Calcutta 12th ult.
Ship Rebecca Sprague, Simmons, at Barcelona 16th ult. from Newcastle.
Bark Maria, Lewin, 60 days from Montevideo, via Hampton Roads, with bone ash, arrived at Baltimore 5th inst.
Bark Elf, Pinckney, for Philadelphia, was at Rio de Janeiro 25th ult.
Bark Wheatland, Peacock, for Baltimore, remained at Rio de Janeiro 25th Sept.
Bark Zigzag, Brookings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Denis 11th ult.
Brig Model, Dow, from Boston, at Sagua 27th ult, discharging.
Schr R Knowles, Insley, hence, arrived at Alexandria 5th inst.
Schr E Chester, Tolley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 5th inst.
Schr Jane Harrington, Shaw, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 5th inst.
Schr Martha Crowell, for Boston, sailed from Wilmington, Del, 5th inst.
Schrs H E Weston, Long, hence for Salem, and Adelaide, Young, hence for Providence, arrived at New York 5th inst.
Schr West Dennis, Studley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Shalla Hale, Mayo, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.
Schr R L Shropshire, Shropshire, hence, arrived at Salem 2d inst.
Schr G L Green, Rich, hence, arrived at Boston 5th instant.
Ship Gov Langdon, Stone, at Liverpool from Philadelphia, encountered heavy gales from W NW. On the 6th of October was struck by a heavy sea, which stove bowsprit, knocked off head and hawsers, carried away starboard quarter boat, and filled the cabins and poop with water.

EDUCATIONAL.

SPRING GARDEN HALL.—HLASKO'S BRANCH ACADEMY, AT SPRING GARDEN HALL.—Instruction in Line's Calisthenic Exercises for Misses, and a new method of Exercises, united with Military Drill, for Masters. Class Days, Tuesday and Friday, from half past 3 to 5 for Misses, (no gentlemen admitted during the exercises of young ladies;) and from 8 to half past 6 o'clock P. M. for Masters.
oct24-12t

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND D'HERVILLY respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies from Logan Square to Nos. 1627 and 1629 SPRUCE Street.

Pupils from five years of age upward prepared for the fourth class. 10t26-6m

BRYANT, STRATTON, & FAIRBANKS' MERCANTILE COLLEGE, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets.—*Day and Evening Sessions. Individual instruction* in Bookkeeping, including General Wholesale and Retail Business, Penmanship, Forwarding and Commission, Banking, Exchange, Manufacturing, Railroading, Steamboating, &c. the best facilities and *practical* course in the United States. Also, Lectures, Commercial Calculations, Arithmetic, and the higher Mathematics, Penmanship (best in the city). Correspondence, &c.

For sale, their new Treatise on Bookkeeping, beautifully printed in colors, and the *best* work published.
oct26-1t

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

DEAN STREET, below LOCUST.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed Monday, September 3. J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,
au27-d2m Principal.

PENN INSTITUTE, SOUTHEAST CORNER THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 3d. Four more pupils will be admitted. Catalogues sent to any address.
au21-tf R. STEWART, Principal.

STOVES.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.

WILLIAM C. NEMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

STOVES

No. 33 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Offers the most perfect, convenient, and economical Gas-burning Cooking Stove yet invented.

This stove fits the Lehigh Gas-burner, to obtain the best Stove in use.

Also, one of the largest and most complete stock of Stoves for heating parlors, churches, schools, warehouses, &c., in the city. The attention of the public is solicited. oct1-2m

STOVES! STOVES!!

JAMES SPEAR,

No. 1116 MARKET STREET,

Is now prepared to meet the wants of the public more completely in all the departments of Stoves than any other establishment in Philadelphia, in proof of which he invites COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION.

The following are a few of his own popular inventions, several of which have already obtained a national reputation as surpassing in *excellence* and *economy* any other Stoves in use.

JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor and Patentee of the Improved Gas burning Cooking Stove, acknowledged to be the best Stove for family use in the world.

JAMES SPEAR is the Patentee of the celebrated Gas-consuming Cooking Range, now rapidly coming into general use.

JAMES SPEAR is the Patentee of the Improved Sitting-Parlor Gas-consuming Parlor Stove.

JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor of the Improved (Patented) Ornamental Stove Urn, which, from its beauty and utility, is likely, this season, to be universally adopted.

JAMES SPEAR is the Patentee of the Labor, Fuel, and Comfort-saving Improved Range.

JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor and Patentee of the celebrated Railway-car Heater.

JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor of the Improved Fire-board Stove.

For all of the above the Inventor very justly claims advantages which require but to be understood by the public to be universally appreciated and preferred to any other articles of that class in the market; and he would hereby extend a cordial invitation to all persons in want of Stoves to call and examine for themselves. Parties wishing to examine will have every attention shown them, whether intending immediately to purchase or not. se13-3m

QUAKER CITY GAS CONSUMER, PATENTED by CHARLES JONES, Seventh Month, 1859.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON SILVER'S GAS BURNER.

By the use of the Quaker City Gas-Consuming Parlor and Office Stoves all dust may be avoided, the rooms ventilated, and an even temperature maintained for many hours, without any attention to the fire, and at a great saving of fuel.

For sale by CHARLES JONES, Patentee, No. 305 North SECOND street, above Vine, and by the excellent Gas-consuming Cooking Stove DAYLIGHT, unsurpassed in its operations, may be obtained. Of the large number now in operation, every stove, we believe, gives entire satisfaction.
oct5-3m

THE CELEBRATED ROYAL COOKING STOVE is the best and most popular Cooking Stove in the market. It is made either with or without gas-burning fixtures. Manufactured and for sale by NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, Foundry Warerooms, 209 North SECOND Street. oct-2m

THE FIERY STAR GAS-BURNING AND RADIATING PARLOR STOVE, is the best and most economical Heating Stove Manufactured and for sale by NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, Foundry Warerooms, 209 North SECOND Street. oct-2m

OUR NEW GAS-BURNING BASE STOVE is the most economical Stove of the kind, and much more durable than the Gas-burners with a sheet-iron base. Manufactured and for sale by NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, Foundry Warerooms, 209 North SECOND Street. oct-2m

MEDICINAL.

BLOOD FOOD.
BLOOD FOOD.
BLOOD FOOD.
BLOOD FOOD.
BLOOD FOOD.

The attention of invalids, physicians, clergymen, scientific men, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited to the merits of this *chemical preparation* containing Iron, Salisbury, and Phosphorus, and which is identical in the composition with the *Hematic Globule*, or *red blood*. In all diseases accompanied with

DEBILITY,

pale countenance, and nervous derangement, analyses of the blood show a deficiency of the red globules. Bloody consumption and a very pale countenance are the results of health; while a pale, wax-like skin and countenance—which evinces a deficiency of the red globules—accompanies a diseased organism. Preparations of Iron have been given for the purpose of supplying the red globules, but we contend that Iron alone, Sulphur alone, or Phosphorus alone, will not answer the purpose in every case, but that a judicious combination of *all* these elements is necessary to restore the blood to its normal standard. This point, never before attained, has been reached in the Blood Food, and its discovery ranks as one of the most scientific and important of the age. Its effects in

CONSUMPTION

are to soften the cough, brace the nerves, strengthen the system, allay the prostrating night sweats, increase the physical and mental energy, enrich the blood by restoring the lacking red globules, increase the appetite, restore the color, and clothe the skeleton frame with flesh. The Blood Food will be found a specific in all Chronic Diseases of the Throat or Lungs, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, &c. Public speakers and singers will find it of great utility in clearing and strengthening the voice. In Nervous Affections, Complaints, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Scrofula, Gravel, &c. &c. it has effected a cure. In Fever and Ague it is marked and instantaneous. In no class of diseases, however, are the beneficial effects of this remedy so conspicuous as in

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

to which the gentler sex are liable, and which will tend towards Consumption if unsuspected or difficult. Menstruation, Green Sickness, Whites, &c., especially when these complaints are accompanied with paleness, a sharp pain in the back, and a general feeling of debility, palpitation, want of appetite, and nervous prostration. We have the utmost confidence in recommending the Blood Food to those who may be unconscious of a loss of vitality or energy, and to those whose mental or bodily powers are prostrated through over-work or over-study. Persons who may deem it our duty to say that in all cases of Weakness and Emaciation, and in all diseases of the Kidneys or Bladder, this preparation has a claim upon the attention of sufferers which cannot be over-estimated.

A faithful trial will be the most convincing proof in regard to its efficacy that could be asked for. With the above remarks, and with the numerous testimonials we have in our favor, we offer the "BLOOD FOOD" to the consideration of the afflicted, knowing that it will be acknowledged as pre-eminent over all other preparations, patent or otherwise, in point of medicinal virtues. Circulars giving the theory upon which this remedy is founded, also certificates of remarkable cures, will be sent free to any address. Price of the BLOOD FOOD, to any part of the United States or Canadas upon receipt of price—$1 per bottle, $6 for six bottles. Be careful to see that you take none but that having our facsimile signature upon the wrapper. None other is genuine.

Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And sold by them, and by all respectable Druggists. No 120 SECOND street, Philadelphia, and by all respectable Druggists. aug-mwf tf

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

It must be obvious not only to you, but to every attentive and intelligent person, that the first diseases of infants arise chiefly from a disordered condition of their bowels, and in this connection we present to your notice the alleviation and cure of these diseases a remedy known as

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL.

Prepared from a formula used by Dr. Eaton with remarkable success during several years' practice, we invite a trial of this celebrated and efficacious remedy for infantile complaints, and one trial alone will convince you of its superiority over every other preparation of the kind. It is particularly recommended

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

And at this period of infantile life, when your anxious hearts are pained by witnessing the sufferings of your little cares, you will find this medicine invaluable. *Soothing syrups, Relaxing Inflammation*, and *Relieving all Pain*, Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL is the safest and back part of my head shortly after became gray; so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that, upon my return to Indiana, my more than usual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were for a time at fault.

I at once made application to the most skilful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that any hair would shortly appear, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a friend. I was induced to purchase, when I was happy to inform you, are using it with the effect. Very respectfully, yours,

J. M. LATTA.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes, viz: large or family size, containing a full quart; the pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds