FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

EXPLOSION AT THE PITTSBURG ARSENAL.

EIGHTY PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

[From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Wednesday.]

One of the most horrible and appalling calamities with which any community has ever been visited, occurred this afternoon, at the United States arsenal grounds, in the vicinity of the city. Our readers are aware that, ever since the commencement of the present war, a large number of hands have been kept steadily employed at the arsenal, in putting up fixed ammunition for the army. At first the work was done by boys, but fearing from their careless habits, that some such accident as that which has just occurred would follow their employment, they were, some months ago, discharged, and young women and girls, as being more tractable and careful, employed in their stead. About one hundred and fifty of these, together with a few men, were engaged to-day in putting up cartridges in the laboratory buildings lying on the side of the hill, between Butler street and the Greensburg pike, which, from some cause or other, as yet unexplained, an explosion took place, which was distinctly heard in the city. The buildings were blown to at us, and the bodies of the inmates carried high into the sky. The greater number, however, perished by fire, while lying under the ruins of the shattered buildings. Altogether, about eighty lives are reported to have been lost, but it is impossible at the time we write, four o'clock, to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of the extent of the catastrophe. How many were injured could not be ascertained, as they were carried away as fast as found, to be cared for by their friends.

THE SCENE OF THE CALAMITY.

Shortly after three o'clock we visited the scene of the explosion, and a more painful or revolting sight than that which presented itself to our view can scarcely be imagined. The streets leading to the ground were filled with an excited crowd, including hundreds of frantic women, who rushed wildly through the multitude, shrieking and sobbing as though their hearts would break. We entered at the upper gate, and at the very threshold were met by evidences of the terrible force of the explosion. The grounds were covered with fragments of charred wood, canister shot, sheet iron, exploded cartridges, minie balls, &c., some of which had fallen fully four hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. We found the windows, too, of the large building just inside the gate, shattered and broken by the concussion, which appears to have been terribly severe.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

Ascending the side of the hill towards the laboratory buildings, the first object that attracted our attention was the body of one of the victims, partly covered with a sheet. It was lying where it fell, nearly three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, and presented a most horrible spectacle. The flesh had been blown, as it were, from the bones, and, with the intestines, lay a tangled mass, while the face was horribly mutilated, and the corpse little better than a hideous, shapeless pulp. From the hair, it was evident that the body was that of a female, but her identification was out of the question. Higher up lay another, disfigured in the same frightful manner, and badly burned besides, and around, as far as the eye could reach, lay fragments of human remains—here an arm, there a leg, here the intestines of some unfortunate creature, and there the pelvis, and so on. Oh God! what a sight; yet the greatest horror of the scene was yet to come.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED.

Continuing on our way still towards the smoking ruins, we came upon the body of a female badly burned, and presenting a most shocking appearance. The limbs were swollen to three times their natural size, while the feet had been partially burned off, and the breast and face were frightfully disfigured. While we stood looking at the remains, a young woman approached, and, with an agonizing scream, pronounced the victim to be a Mrs. Sheppard, residing in Lawrenceville, and one of her best friends. She informed us that Mrs. Sheppard was position in one of the rooms, but what it was she was too agitated to explain. Her daughter, she said, was also killed, but she could not say whether or not her body had been found. Mrs. Sheppard appears to have been a very respectable lady, and had hosts of friends, to whom her horrible death seemed to be a source of the deepest suffering.

IN THE DEATH AGONY.

Near Mrs. Sheppard lay two women, who, though burned in a horrible manner, were yet alive, and painfully sensible of their sufferings. One poor creature, who gave her name as Mary Connolly, writhed and twisted in the death agony until the spectacle became too much even for the crowd of gazers who thronged around, and many of them turned away filled with horror from the frightful and appalling scene. There were several physicians in attendance, but the condition of the sufferers was beyond the reach of medical skill, and both died before we left.

THE HORROR INCREASES.

We were now on a line with the burning buildings, and could see crowds of men at work taking out the remains of such as perished in the ruins. Near here, under a tree, lay the remains of seven of the sufferers; and a little higher up, inside the garden fence, we counted the remains of twenty-six others. Of these little else remained than the trunks. In some cases the heads and arms had been burned off; and others the legs were gone, while of the arms nothing but the bones had been consumed. They were crisped or burned into all conceivable shapes, and presented altogether the most sickening spectacle we have ever locked upon. We have seen death in almost every form, but never in such a shape as this. The battle-field presents not a tithe of the horrors of such a scene. God grant that we may never look on such a spectacle again!

TAKING OUT THE BODIES.

The fire had not yet been thoroughly quenched, and a strong stream was being thrown upon the ruins by one of our steam fire engines, while men carried water to the scene of the disaster, and labored nobly in putting out the flames. As the fire was got under, those engaged in taking out the bodies proceeded to the sphere of their operations until the heart of the largest of the buildings was reached.

At the time we left several bodies had been taken out, swelling the number which had been taken out to eighty-six. This, however, we do not consider anything like the number lost, as at the time of our leaving we counted at least five additional bodies lying in the ruins, to which the workmen were unable to get access because of the heat. How many were under them no one can say.

THE EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY.

This, as we have said, it would be difficult to determine just now. We believe that at least seventy lives were lost, and the mortality may even exceed this, as many who were taken out were so badly injured that their recovery is out of the question. Altogether the occurrence is the most painful, by all odds, that has ever happened here, and it has carried death and desolation into many a happy household.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

This has not been determined yet, and it is doubtful even if it ever will. The building, or building of the works, was in one of the burned buildings when the explosion took place, but he knows nothing of the cause of it. When he heard the first shock he ran to a window to get out, and was blown a distance of thirty feet. His daughter is, we believe, among the killed.

Paymaster Bosworth was also present, engaged in paying off the hands, but he is equally ignorant of the cause of the catastrophe. He was a good deal stunned, but escaped without serious injury.

MR. GEARY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Geary, foreman of rooms No. 13 and 14, states that at the time of the first explosion he was standing on the porch in front of the engine room. He heard the cries of the girls, and immediately proceeded to the main building. On his way he met several of those employed in his rooms who were unhurt, but who kept up a continual shrieking, and could not inform him what was the matter. Hurrying on he met a girl enveloped in flames, whom with the assistance of another man, he attempted to carry away from the building, but as they were passing the engine room, the roof of that building was thrown off and partially fell on them, and they were compelled to forsake the injured girl, to save their own lives. By this time the main building was enveloped in flames, a second and third explosion having taken place.

Mr. Geary states that there were about one hundred and forty-five persons engaged in the building, of which about one hundred and thirty were girls, employed as pitchers and bundlers; some twenty boys were engaged as chargers and in making cap cylinders. Mr. Geary also states that those in his immediate employ, in rooms No. 13 and 14, all escaped, and that all the sufferers from the dire calamity were employed in the southern part of the building. After the second explosion the flames burst forth from every part of the ruins, and it was impossible to render any assistance to the unfortunate women within.

INCIDENTS.

Those who were not seriously injured were hurried off to the city to relieve the fears of their parents, while those who received dangerous wounds from the balls and other missiles thrown about by the explosions were taken to the neighboring houses for medical treatment. Two of the unfortunates, one named Mary Dugan, whose parents reside opposite the Fair Grounds, in the Ninth ward, and Mary Donnelly, who resided with her parents in the Fifth street, Fifth ward, received underneath a tree and prompt medical aid furnished them by a physician, whose name we did not learn, finding there was no hope for the recovery of Miss Dugan, at her request made an ejaculatory and touching prayer in her behalf, in which he was joined by hundreds around him. The poor girl survived her injuries but one hour. Miss Donnelly had the consolations of religion administered to her by a priest in attendance, and when we left she was about dying. Both of these girls suffered terribly.

At the lower end of the ground is situated a very lengthy building, in which some three hundred girls were employed. On hearing the first explosion, the girls rushed tumultuously for the door, and it was with difficulty the foreman could keep them in the building. When the second explosion occurred the girls became so terrified that they could not be restrained, and they rushed to the windows, broke them open, and precipitated themselves to the ground, a distance of some thirty feet. They ran around the grounds shrieking, some bleeding from wounds obtained in jumping through the windows, and the sight they exhibited was enough to strike terror in any one. Some of them ran in the direction of their homes, and did not stop until sheer exhaustion compelled them to.

The horrors of the scene presented at this great destruction of life, were heightened by the agonizing screams of relatives and friends, upon discovering the remains of some loved one, whose humble earnings contributed to their comfort. Again, others were frantically rushing from one place to another, looking in vain for a daughter or a sister, who was employed in the ill-fated building. There was not a particle of clothing left on a majority of them, and, mangled and disjointed as they were, it was utterly impossible to identify them. Every stockings were torn from their feet, leaving their fingers, and, in some instances, nothing but a headless trunk remained. Nevertheless, many were identified by their hair, by a scrap of the dress they wore, &c., but the greatest number never can be fully recognized. In the pit of the stomach of the headless trunk we saw there was imbedded about a dozen Minie ball s.

That some of the unfortunate girls were thrown high in the air by the explosion, is evinced by the fact that on the branches of some of the trees around the building pieces of dresses were to be seen, which must have been torn from their bodies in their descent.

Several of the steam fire engines from the city were on the ground as speedily as possible, and rendered valuable assistance in the recovery of the bodies, keeping up steady streams on the flames, and thus enabling those engaged to get out the bodies.

Among those who perished were Miss Sarah Donnell, of New Brighton, and two Misses Maxwell of the Ninth Ward, opposite Fair Grounds. Other bodies were partially identified, but not sufficiently so to warrant our giving their names.

Incidents of the Capture of Garibaldi.

A Turin letter to the London *Daily News*, dated August 30, gives these particulars of the defeat of Garibaldi and its effect:

"Garibaldi, it appears, has occupied the position of Aspromonte, but as the regiments sent in pursuit approached, he abandoned it by a skilful movement, and the pursuers lost all traces of his whereabouts.—Colonel Pallavicini, of whom I will speak more particularly, with a picked battalion of Bersaglieri, whom he had led to victory more than once before, divining, at a glance, that Garibaldi could not have gone on to a point which was already occupied by strong forces of regular troops, turned sharp round, and marched rapidly back. He was not mistaken. Garibaldi had reoccupied the position at Aspromonte six hours before, with about two thousand volunteers. The royal force consisted of eighteen hundred Bersaglieri.

"Colonel Pallavicini sent one of his aids to Garibaldi to enjoin him, in the name of the King and of the law, to lay down his arms, with an intimation that he had orders to use force to make the law respected. Garibaldi returned an absolute refusal. Thereupon, Colonel Pallavicini, although his soldiers were fatigued by the forced march, and had only had a halt of forty minutes, gave the word, and sounding the bugle, divided into three close columns, marched at the double upon the volunteers, who held their ground resolutely. When the Bersaglieri came up the volunteers fired the first shot, and then the Bersaglieri charged the position with the bayonet, and a terrible melée ensued. Garibaldi evidently sought for death. His son fought with extreme courage and tenacity, and was wounded in the leg. Garibaldi received a sword and a bayonet wound. Three officers of the Bersaglieri were wounded. Meanwhile a battalion of the 4th of the line came up, but only in time to prevent the volunteers from dispersing when they saw that Garibaldi and his son Menotti were already wounded and prisoners. It only remained for them to lay down their arms.

"Garibaldi asked to be put on board an English vessel and conveyed to England or America. Such, I can assure you, was his request. Col. Pallavicini replied that he would apply for orders from the Government. These orders, after a council of ministers, were that the General should be conveyed to Spezzia. No more than this is known here as certain.

"M. Thouvenel, on receipt of the news by telegraph, sent back immediately his congratulations on the valor and fidelity of the royal army, of which the Imperial Government had never doubted."

"The King received the news with a mournful seriousness, which too plainly showed how deeply he was grieved by the sad necessity imposed upon him. After reading the despatches he went into the country, returning late to preside over a Cabinet Council."

"Colonel Pallavicini is a man a little under forty years of age, a cadet of a noble family of Cevi, a little town in the province of Mondvi. He is one of those men in whom war is an instinct. He has fought seven duels, and has received four wounds in battle. He is covered with orders and decorations for services in Lombardy, the Crimea, at Ancona, and at Gaeta. He is immensely esteemed by his men, and their trust in him is unbounded. I hear he is promoted to the rank of general."

The same correspondent says: "It is rumored that the French Government will presently declare that it has given the Pope ample time to provide his own security, and that the French garrison will leave the Papal States and return to France six months hence."

Another Turin correspondent says:

"Ricciotti Garibaldi, the General's younger son, is here in Turin, seeking permission to go and join his father. The flois of the day are so exceptional, and this whole movement is so anomalous, that no one is surprised at the request of the son (though he is weak and sickly), or at the courteous manner in which the Government refuses it, or at the anxiety of the young man's friends to prevent his going. Under the Bourbons, or the Austrians, or the Pope, he would ere this have been shot; here he is universally an object of kindly regard. People wish that Garibaldi should be stopped, but no one undervalues or hates him. The King is deeply grieved that he cannot restrain him, and was much moved on reading the General's proclamation on quitting Catania, wherein he said he was resolved to enter Rome as a victor or 'die beneath its walls, being sure that the Italians will avenge him; and make the banner he has raised triumphant.' The King would fain prevent that magnanimous sacrifice, prompted by the victim's excessive love for his country's independence—a love which is played upon to quite different ends by some factious persons, who are working, perhaps, on behalf of the European reaction."

The United States Hospital at Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Upon calling, a few days ago, at the United States hospital for sick and wounded soldiers at the corner of Filbert and Sixteenth streets, I had the unexpected gratification of being admitted to visit some of the wards, through the politeness of one of the attending physicians. The various arrangements for the accommodation of the soldiers, the exceeding cleanliness, the fine ventilation, the large, airy kitchen and laundry, the floor of which is as white as wood can be, the abundance of hot water always ready for baths for the men, the neatly-arranged stores provided by the Government, and the "etceteras" furnished by our benevolent citizens, and dispensed by the excellent ladies who act as matrons, called forth my warmest admiration. I could not have believed it possible that a building, not erected for a hospital, could have been made so thoroughly comfortable. The friends of these brave men, who responded long since to their country's call, and have suffered in her service, must rejoice that so much is done for them. The certainty that our contributions are faithfully appropriated is an encouragement to continue to give to the good cause. The question is often asked, "What is needed at the present time?" There should be freedom in making such donations, as well as freedom in giving. I found the benevolent ladies who are untiring in their devotion to this hospital very reluctant to mention any want; but, upon urging them, I learned that their immediate needs are woollen and cotton stockings, and flannel shirts for the rheumatic. As all the generous public want is the knowledge of what to give, a supply of these articles will, I doubt not, be quickly forthcoming.

September 16, 1862. A SUBSCRIBER.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCILS.

The Late Freshet: Its Expense to the City—Expenses of the Home Guard, etc.—Regulation of Pawnbroking—Enlistment of Volunteers—Philadelphia's Quota to the War—Report of the Special Committee to Ascertain that Fact—They Credit our City with 45,000 Volunteers—No Draft in the City of Independence—Interesting Debate in Common Council on the Abilities and Powers of the Mayor, &c.

Both branches of City Councils held their stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH

Met at half past three o'clock P. M., THEODORE CUYLER, president, in the chair.

Petitions and Communications Presented.

Petitions for the location of gas lamps on south Broad street; for laying water pipe in the Twenty-third ward; for the construction of a branch culvert on Washington street, from Third street to the Delaware river, were severally presented and referred.

The President laid before the Chamber a communication, from Ben Gen. Pleasonton, relative to the relief of families of the militia who now or may be called to duty service, recommending that some action be had in the matter. Referred.

A communication from Thomas Helverson, resigning his position of police magistrate in the Fifteenth district, was received. The resignation was received. Next Thursday was appointed as the time at which Select Council will meet the co-ordinate branch in order to fill the vacancy.

The Late Freshet.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Water, submitted a report relative to an ordinance submitted to them, providing for repairs to the Spring Garden Water Works. The committee report that the expenditure of $20,000 will be necessary to cover the damages done to culverts, water pipes, reservoirs, etc., by the recent freshet, the Spring Garden water works and Kensington basin having suffered abundantly.

Accompanying the report was a detailed statement of damages done by the freshet, submitted by the Chief Engineer of the Water Works. That officer states that at least $20,000 will be required to cover these. The Spring Garden Water Works have suffered the greatest damage. A deposit of about 6,000 cubic yards was discovered in the forebay, some places being filled to the depth of seven feet. About 300 cubic feet of the stone lining of the forebay is carried away, and nearly the whole of the coping. The railing which surrounded it is, with the exception of about sixty feet, entirely destroyed. The aqueduct leading from the forebay is injured, and in such a bad condition that six steam-fire engines were unable to pump out the water from the forebay. The engineer has had a coffer dam put down in the aqueduct, and has so far prevented the further ingress that the steamers will shortly have completed its drainage. Over 150 men, besides horses and carts, are employed in removing the deposit, and, should the weather prove favorable, water will be supplied from these works by the close of the week.

In the meanwhile the district is supplied, so far as practicable, from the Fairmount works. All the pumps in the Corinthian avenue reservoir are kept working that the limited flow of the main will bear, and if the main or the water for motive power does not fail, a good supply, at least, will be afforded. Over sixty feet of the principal pumping main at Thirty-first and Thompson sts. has been carried away, and the others so much injured as to require extensive repairs, considerable damage being done to the service pipes. More or less damage has been done the other works and reservoirs, except the Twenty-fourth ward works, which have escaped uninjured.

The committee accompanied the report, appropriating $20,000, was then passed.

Expenses of the Home Guard, Gray Reserves, Etc.

Mr. WETHERILL, from the Committee on Defence and Protection, presented the following report of their expenditures of the recent appropriation of $50,000:

Overcoats	$15,720 00
Blankets	9,515 50
Cantcens	626 43
Sets of knives, etc	871 50
Plates and cups	506 92
Haversacks and knapsacks	6,500 00
Purchases authorized by committee, but not filled	6,300 00
	$40,040 35
Your committee have approved bills to the amount of	$27,240 35
Amount of bills outstanding	6,500 00
Orders issued by committee, but not filled	6,300 00
	$40 040 35

Your committee have acted upon the following applications received for the different company organizations. They have been approved by the Mayor, the requisite security has been given, and the deliveries have been or are now being made:

To Col. W. H. Kern—700 overcoats, costing...$6 375 00
To Col. Seaton—300 overcoats, 300 blankets... 3,000 00
To Col. Kalzz—400 overcoats, 400 blankets, sets of knives, &c... 4,090 00
To Col. Day—700 overcoats, blankets, &c., for squad... 5,750 00
To National Guard—400 overcoats, sets of knives, &c... 4 304 00
To Capt. Hughes—250 overcoats, 250 b'kts. 2,950 00
Independent Co.—90 overcoats, 90 blankets... 1,080 00
Home Guard—Blankets, haversacks, and knapsacks... 8,060 00
36,609 00
Articles in arsenal... 3,431 35
Whole amount purchased... 40,040 35

The committee have classified the expenditures as follows:

To the Gray Reserve, equipments costing	$221 65
To the National Guard, " "	43 03
To the Independent, " "	30 80
To the Home Guards, " "	207 85

The balance of the appropriation remaining to the credit of the committee is $9,959, which, should the call of the Governor for more troops remain in force, will very soon be expended. The committee ask, therefore, for a further appropriation of $50,000, if Councils deem it expedient, to extend further aid to the volunteers still enlisting under the call of the Governor.

An ordinance appropriating $50,000 to this purpose passed finally.

A further communication from the Committee on Defence asking for $23,000 to pay for overcoats purchased from the Government on the 22d of February, 1862. A resolution appropriating this amount passed finally.

Resolution Passed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a resolution requesting the chief engineer and surveyor to examine into the expediency of constructing a culvert at the point where the service main of the Spring Garden works crosses Thirty-first and Thompson streets, in the Twentieth ward. Passed.

Reports Presented.

Mr. MCENTYRE, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance appropriating $38,39, for the payment of the expense attending the erection of four large-sized furnaces in the school house of the Fifteenth section: also an additional appropriation of $500 to the Board of Control, for cleansing cesspools; also a resolution authorizing the expenditure of $150, for furniture for the new Girls' Secondary School of the Twenty-fourth section. Passed.

Regulation of Pawnbroking.

Mr. DAVIS presented an ordinance regulating the pawnbroking business in Philadelphia, requiring that after the passage of said ordinance, the rate of interest in the business shall be six per cent. per annum for interest, and two per cent per month for storage, and that a notice to this effect shall be printed in a conspicuous place.

Mr. DAVIS stated that in many cases at present the most oppressive rates were imposed upon the poor. Pawnbrokers frequently charged most exorbitant interest, and were robbing the necessities of the community. By compelling the publication of a fixed rate of interest, the public would see that they did not suffer in the matter.

Mr. FORD moved to postpone the subject. He thought that a regulation of the revised code would set the imposition, if any existed, at rest.

The motion to postpone was afterwards withdrawn, when the ordinance passed.

Enlistment of Volunteers.

An ordinance was then submitted authorizing the Mayor to borrow, from time to time, payable in 30 years, at 6 per cent., the sum of $500,000, to be expended in aiding the enlistment of volunteers. The bill passed unanimously as it came from Common Council.

An ordinance, from Common Council, authorizing the Mayor to borrow, as required, a sum of money, not exceeding $300,000, to be applied to the support of the families of volunteers, was taken up. The money is payable at six per cent. interest in thirty years. Passed without discussion.

General Business.

An ordinance appropriating $3,600 to the Department of Highways for the repair of streets was called up and passed.

A resolution transferring several items in the appropriation to the Highway Department. Adopted.

A resolution to pave Ellsworth street and other streets was concurred in.

A resolution to lay out blocks for market sheds in Spring Garden street, west of Broad, was introduced.

Mr. DAVIS opposed its passage. He thought the day for market sheds in the streets had gone by. Private enterprise now took care of these buildings.

Mr. MCMAKIN said the city was obliged to do it, and not to comply with the purpose of the resolution would be a virtual abandonment of the street.

Mr. GINNODO asked if by "private enterprise" was to be known the private enterprise along the curb-stones. The resolution was then adopted.

The Chamber then took up the revised code, which, after some time, was passed, section by section.

A resolution from Common Council directing the printing of the report of the Committee on Enrollment was concurred in.

Mr. WETHERILL offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to present an ordinance authorizing the loan of $100,000. Proceeds of said loan to be expended by the Mayor, in connection with the Committee on Protection and Defence, in extending municipal aid for the enlistment of volunteers under the call of the Governor.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by making the loan $500,000.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Fox, the loan was made $150,000. The resolution, as amended, was adopted. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In Common Council the following business was transacted:

Communications.

Mr. KERN, president, submitted a communication from General Pleasonton, asking Councils that the same relief be extended to the families of the men in the Home Guard who have gone, or may hereafter go, into active service as it has done, or may hereafter do, to the families of volunteers who have entered the service of the United States. The necessity for this appropriation to the families of the militia is the greater, as these men have not been the recipients of the bounties which have been paid to the volunteers. He would also recommend that the Councils should take immediate measures by which militiamen in service may make assignments or allotments of their pay, or of such portions thereof, to their families, as may be determined upon.

A communication was received from the Washington Hose Company, asking for an alarm box in their house.

One petitioning for the opening of Thirtieth street, West Philadelphia.

The above were appropriately referred.

Ordinances.

Mr. QUINN, from the Committee on Highways, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $50,000 to the Department of Highways for the purpose of repairing the bridges lately demolished by the flood at Kaighn's ferry, $25,000 for repairing inlets and culverts. Agreed to.

Mr. CRESWELL, from the Committee on Gas, reported an ordinance, making a special appropriation of $8 375 to pay the national tax on the gas to be used in the months of September, October, November, and December of 1862. Adopted.

Mr. QUINN, from the Committee on Highways, submitted a resolution authorizing the Highway Department to enter into a contract for the paving of Ellsworth street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets; Sixteenth street, between Carpenter and Federal, and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one repealing so much of an ordinance as authorizes the widening of the footways of Spring Garden street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Agreed to.

Also, to make Lehigh avenue a public highway. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution, making a transfer of items in the appropriation to the Highway Department to make an addition of $4,000 for the repairing of streets. Agreed to.

Funeral Tolls.

Mr. WOLBERT submitted a report, with an opinion of the City Solicitor attached, in reference to the petition of the United American Mechanics' Cemetery Association, asking that Councils should prevent the charging of tolls for funerals by the Ridge road Turnpike Company. The City Solicitor states that the petitioners can get no relief from Councils, but must have recourse to legislation.

An Important Report.

Dr. SITES submitted a report from the committee appointed under a resolution to inquire into the number of volunteers reported by the deputy marshals as mustered into the service of the United States.

The committee say: "No reliance can be placed upon the returns made by the deputy marshals, nor do we believe their returns include fifty per cent. of the men who have enlisted from our city.

"Your committee have had recourse to the only proper source for correct information, by applying to the United States officer who is authorized to muster into service, and we take great pleasure in stating that Colonel Ruff, the officer in charge of this branch of the service, submitted to the inspection of your committee the muster-rolls and abstract records, which contain a list of all private mustered into service, with the names of the captains and colonels of each regiment.

"The following list will show the number of volunteers mustered into service by Col. Ruff:

Col. Birney's Regiment	1400	Col. Small's	873
Col. Einstein's	872	Col. Geary's	1160
Col. Murphy's	804	Col. Lowe's	1000
Col. Chormen's	1011	Col. Lujean's	770
Col. Miller's	684	Col. Zeigler's	296
Col. Bohlen	851	Col. Gregory's	811
Col. Baltier's	836	Col. Gors'	944
Col. Koltes	551	Col. J. Richter Jones	809
Col. Stanton's	798	Col. Tippen's	871
Col. McLean's	326	Col. Lyle's	805
Col. Gosline's	905	Col. Steinrock's	665
Col. Angeroth's	719	Col. Collis'	912
Col. Patterson's	563	Col. Heenan's	688
Col. Prevost's	973	Col. Bilmaker's	766
Col. Biddle's	821	Col. Friedman's	831
Col. Bush's	715	Col. Young's	420
Col. Italian's	953	Col. R. Butler Price's	652
Col. Wentworth's	946	Col. Gallagher's	1000
Col. Wistar's	335	Col. Segebarth's	168
Col. Schimmelpenig	83	Col. McReynold's	76

Independent Companies:

Capt. Wrigley	98	Capt. Frank Schaffer	82
Capt. Paul T. Jones	81	Capt. P. M. Kane	78
Capt. Hastings' Battery	151	Capt. Gallagher	79
Capt. Clark	84		
Capt. Thos. Connor	80		732

Officers of the several regiments (39 to regiment)	1,560
Enlistments in old regiments	1,500
	32,100

The following number of volunteers were residents of this city:

Col. Williams' Regiment	500	Col. Joshua T. Owens'	900
Gen. E. D. Baker's	1,400	Col. Morehead's	800
Col. D. W. C. Baxter's	1,600		
			5,100

These last-named 5,100 were not mustered into service by Col. Ruff, and are not included in his list. The late lamented Gen. E. D. Baker was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a brigade and commission the same into service and these regiments formed his brigade.

In addition to these 37,200 volunteers, the following number of volunteers from our city enlisted in the Pennsylvania regiments, and were mustered into service by Assistant Adjutant General Biddle, now deceased:

2d Pennsylvania Reserves,	Col. Wm. McCandless,	1,000
3d " "	"	900
4th " "	"	300
7th " "	"	300
12th " "	"	200
		2 000

Making in all *thirty-nine thousand two hundred volunteers*

"From all the information your committee can obtain, we are of opinion that several thousand more have enlisted from our city whose names do not appear upon the abstract record kept by Col. Ruff. A captain having a company of eighty men has them sworn into service, and if frequently occurs that the company does not receive marching orders for some days after being thus mustered into service. In the meantime, and during their stay in this city, enlisting is going on, until the company reaches the number required, when it is found that this increase number of eighteen men no account is kept in this city.

The commission appointed by Councils to relieve families of volunteers are now, and have been, affording relief to families, where the volunteer was a resident of our city from May, 1861, no matter in what regiment the volunteer entered. The action of the Relief Commission was changed in October, 1861, upon the proclamation of the Executive, prohibiting enlistments in Philadelphia for other than Pennsylvania regiments. Your committee have reason to believe that we are now furnishing relief to at least 2,000 families who are residents of our city, the volunteers having been enrolled in New York, New Jersey, or Delaware regiments. About 6,000 of our citizens have enlisted in regiments outside of this State. Your committee are of the opinion that a city whose citizens have so patriotically furnished nearly 45,000 gallant defenders of the Constitution, and whose government has appropriated some million of dollars in support of these soldiers, should be spared the mortification of a draft. If justice is done to our citizens by the Executive, we think Philadelphia is entitled to a credit on a subsequent draft, if an additional one should unfortunately be required. Your committee have communicated the Governor on the subject, and enclosed him a copy of this report, and ask leave to be continued."

The report is signed by Messrs. Sites, Laughlin, King, Craig, McMakin, and Gratz.

The report was ordered to be printed, and the committee continued.

Mr. CRESSWELL offered a petition for the construction of a sewer on Hunter street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Referred to the Highway Committee.

Mr. QUINN offered a resolution authorizing the paving of Kent st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts. Agreed to.

The ordinance from Select Council, appropriating $500,000 for the defence of the city, was taken up.

Mr. LAUGHLIN moved to refer the bill to a committee of three, of Common Council.

Mr. BARGER moved, as an amendment, that the Mayor should act in conjunction with the Committee on Defence.

Mr. LEIGH opposed the amendment, on the ground that it did not give to the Mayor that power which the emergency required. He could not tell what the next few days would bring forth; probably they would be full of disaster. In that case Philadelphia would be endangered. It would be well to prepare for such an emergency, and give the Mayor full powers to meet the crisis in a proper spirit.

Mr. BARGER urged the amendment at length. He had full confidence in Mayor Henry, and would not for a moment, suppose that he would abuse any power, however great, entrusted to him. But the precedent would be detrimental to the future interests of the city. Councils would willingly give the Mayor a proper amount of power, but they will not give him more than what is needed.

Mr. LEIGH replied: He said it was criminal for any member of this Chamber to shut his eyes to the fact that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are in danger of rebel invasion. The issue now is whether we will or will not take measures for the defence of the city. Those who wish for the overthrow of the rebels will act at once, and vote for giving to the Mayor such power as will enable him to put the city in complete defence. Those who would wish the rebels to come here and vote at the next election will vote against such a measure.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Loughlin, when the vote on Mr. Barger's amendment was taken, which was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. T. F. Adams, Barger, Barnes, Bower, Brinkworth, Hallowell, Henry, Huhn, Hulseman, Layer, Loughlin, McCloskey, McDonald, Paul, Quin, Shern, Shes, Smith, Spence, Sutton, Tomlinson, Wolbert, Kerr, President—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bumm, Cattell, Cavin, Gates, Harper, Hodgdon, Leigh, Peale, Simpson, Sulger, Trego—11.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEIGH then moved to amend by striking out the Mayor and insert the name of Chas. J. Biddle.

Mr. WOLBERT deemed this motion a slur upon the patriotism of the Democrats of this Council. There was no disguising the fact that the selection had partaken of a partisan character. Colonel Biddle is a true patriot, his country as a private in the ranks, and the gentleman ought to know that he could not resign to take charge of the duties proposed, even though Mr. Leigh would desire it.

The motion was not agreed to.

The bill, with the amendment, then passed.

From Select Council.

The resolutions of respect in reference to the death of Col. Koltes from Select Council, the ordinance to pay for the Home Guard overcoats, and other ordinances from the same Chamber, were concurred in. Adjourned.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
SAM. W. DE COURSEY, JAMES C. HAND, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius..... Liverpool, Sept 25
Barque Adelaide Bell, Robertson..... Liverpool, soon
Ship George Green, Lecchi..... Liverpool, soon
Bark Aaron I Harvey, Miller..... Port Spain, soon
Bark John Payson, Terry..... Havana, soon
Brig S G Troop, McClellan..... Queenstown, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1862.

SUN RISES.....5 46—SUN SETS.....6 3
HIGH WATER.....10 40

ARRIVED

Ship Wyoming, Burton, from Liverpool Aug 16, with mdse, &c. to Cope Bros. Aug 24, lat 49 10, long 21, exchanged signals with ship Compromise, bound eastward; on the following day was in company with British ship Argo, and a ship supposed to be the Victory, from Liverpool for New York, Sep 4, lat 42 03, long 54 40, saw British brig Flight, of St John, NB, bound east, 9th, lat 42 40, long 59 30, saw bark Edwin, of Boston, bound west, 13th, lat 40 35, long 67, exchanged signals with ship Guy Mannering, bound east. The W came into the Bay 16th inst.

Brig Prentissimo, James, from London July 14, with mdse to F Lennig.

Brig Burmah, Sherman, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Brig Geo E Prescott, Pendleton, from Salem.

Brig Delmont Locke, Veazie, from Boston.

Brig Forrest State, Grant, from Boston.

Schr Company, Hammond, 10 days from Calais, with laths to M Thompson.

Schr Mary H Banks, Marts, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Henry Perkins, Goodridge, 5 days from Beverly, Mass, in ballast to captain.

Schr Cora, Master, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to B M Lea.

Schr S B Ashmead, Young, from Rockland, in ballast to O Ellenbaugh & Co.

Schr T B Jones, Gatcomb, from Boston.

Schr Constitution, Strout, from Boston.

Schr Hero, Lakeman, from Boston.

Schr Wm R Dennis, Lake, from Boston.

Schr J Burley, Shaw, from Boston.

Schr Forrest City, Lovell, from Boston.

Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, from Providence.

Schr J S Weldin, Smith, from Providence.

Schr S P Hawes, Mason, from Providence.

Schr Harriet & Sarah, Tice, from Hatteras Inlet.

Schr J W Woolston, Garrison, from Edenton.

Schr S J Bright, Smith, from Edgartown.

Schr Althea, Corson, from Salem.

Schr Challenge, Bullock, from Washington.

Schr M A Shropshire, Shropshire, from Maurice River.

CLEARED.

Bark D C Yeaton, Pote, Antwerp, E A Souder & Co.
Brig Forrest State, Grant, Boston, T Bumgardner.
Brig Geo E Prescott, Pendleton, Bangor, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Brig Delmont Locke, Veazie, Bangor, do
Brig Wm A Dresser, Hatch, Portland, O A Heckscher & Co.
Schr M A Shropshire, Shropshire, Boston, do
Schr T B Jones, Gatcomb, Boston, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Forrest City, Lovell, Boston, do
Schr Constitution, Strout, Dighton, do
Schr J S Weldin, Smith, Providence, do
Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, Providence, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr W H Dennis, Lake, Boston, do
Schr Hero, Lakeman, Ipswich, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr Harriet & Sarah Tice, Newbern, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr J W Woolston, Garrison, Alexandria, do
Schr S J Bright, Smith, Providence, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr S P Hawes, Mason, Chelsea, do
Schr Althea, Corson, Boston, do
Schr J Burley, Shaw, Boston, J R Blakiston.
Schr H Perkins, Goodridge, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover
Schr B Seaman, Seaman, Boston, Captain.
Schr Challenge, Bullock, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept 17.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning, with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Worthy Chief, corn to A McElroy; Mary, lumber to Lippincott & Peterson; Mary & Susan, do; Mary Ann, lumber to Norcross & Sheets; Favorite, do to D B Taylor; Wright & Bros, do to Malone & Trainer; England & Brown, do to