THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862. | SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
67	74	76½	72½	81½	62
WIND.			WIND.		
NE	E by S	ESE	SSW	SSW	SSW

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. After the usual preliminary business, Mr. Washington Jones exhibited Messrs. Springer & Weaver's improved letter box, recently patented by J. H. Springer. Within this box, which in exterior form resembles the ordinary letter box, two inclined plates are so arranged in respect to each other, and the opening for the admission of the letters, that the latter are directed to such a position beneath one of the plates that they cannot be withdrawn by any instrument which could be passed through the opening.

There was also exhibited Mr. E. Lane's patented improvement in hanging carriage bodies, which consists in hanging the body of the vehicle to the front and rear axles by means of gum elastic springs and levers, the spring of each lever being independent of the others, so that in case of one wheel of the vehicle striking an obstacle it will rise, pass over it, and resume its former position without disturbing the general equilibrium of the vehicle, or in the least acting on the other springs, so that the motion of the carriage body, on traversing uneven roads, may be of an easy undulating character, and free from the disagreeable jolts which result from the manner heretofore adopted of connecting two or more of the levers to one spring. The full-sized carriage exhibited was highly finished, and to all appearances capable of performing all that was claimed for it.

Mr. Cyrus Chambers exhibited his improved brick-making machine. The clay is introduced into a cylinder, and fed forward to a conical nozzle, having a screw revolving in it, which screw forces the clay through a square or oblong opening in the nozzle on to an endless band, which carries forward the bar of clay to a revolving knife, the latter cutting it off in pieces of proper length to form bricks. The clay being very dry, does not require to be sun-dried, but may be "hacked" immediately. At about one-third the cost of hand-made bricks, this machine makes 25 to 30,000 bricks per day.

J. W. Nystrom, Esq., exhibited several French meter measures, and discussed at length the different systems of measuring, and especially the decimal system.

Mr. Washington Jones exhibited A. Danforth's patented soda biddstead.

Mr. McFarlan exhibited his cupola furnace, in front of which is a covered reservoir for collecting the melted iron as it runs from the furnace.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE.—The trade sale of books at the auction room of M. Thomas & Sons, on Fourth street, commenced yesterday. The attendance was very fair, and there was a marked improvement in the prices obtained. The bidding was quite spirited. The sale opened with the invoice of Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, consisting of miscellaneous works. Then followed the contribution of E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia. This comprised many valuable works, and elegantly illustrated works. The invoices of Wm. J. Widdleton, of New York; Moss & Co., of Philadelphia; Chas. Hamilton, of New York; Burnham, of Boston, were also sold in the morning. During the remainder of the day the contributions of the following firms were sold: Thomas F. Bell, Philadelphia; Willis P. Hazard, Philadelphia; W. A. Townsend, of New York; Sever & Francis, of Cambridge, Mass.; W. S. Martien, Philadelphia; Lippincott, Grambo, & Co., Philadelphia; T. Elwood Zell & Co., Philadelphia; J. Watson, Philadelphia; Fabian, New York; and Barney & Co., Philadelphia. The invoice of Mr. Hazard was quite extensive, covering twelve pages of the printed catalogue, and comprised the works of Shakspeare, Milton, and Byron, and a great variety of useful, religious, and juvenile story books. A great portion of the sale of the afternoon consisted of photographic albums, contributed by the Messrs. Martien, Zell & Co., and Rutter & Co., of this city.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition will be kept open until Friday evening at ten o'clock. So far, it has been very well attended. It should be borne in mind that the profits arising from the exhibition will be appropriated to the United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions, institutions that have done and continue to render good during the rebellion. During a good portion of last evening the stage was so densely packed with visitors that but slow progress could be made by those who joined in the grand rush and crush. Between the magnificent interior of the building, the showy ornaments of the tables, the beautiful display of plants and flowers, the bright lights, and last, but not least, the brilliant throng of ladies and their attendant beaux, a scene to be remembered was presented. The display of the society was never finer than it is the present season, and visitors are reminded of the old shows at the Chinese Museum, when the annual horticultural exhibitions were so popular. The Academy of Music possesses great advantages over any other place at which the Horticultural Society have held their exhibitions.

GERMANTOWN WATER.—The people of Germantown certainly deserve the sympathy of the people of other more favorable parts of Philadelphia. For months past the residents of that historical city will have been deprived of good water. It is a matter of some doubt whether Job of old would not rebel, were he subjected to the painful infliction of being compelled to live at Germantown. The use of water for drinking purposes is wholly out of the question, and even for washing and other purposes it can scarcely be used. Germantown water has been a subject for serious complaint for a long period. Some months since the matter was taken into court, and for a time there was some improvement in the water supplied, but for several months past the old state of things has returned, and the water is daily becoming worse. It is to be hoped that the Water Commissioners will take immediate measures to remedy the evil complained of. It is expected that when the National Union party gets into full power in the City Councils, they will try to effect a long-cherished object of getting water in its original purity from the Delaware Water Gap.

PRESENTATION OF A HORN.—On Wednesday evening a handsomely-made silver fire horn was presented to the Warren Hose Company, by a committee composed of Messrs. Chambers, Fulson, and Proctor, who had selected Mr. Joseph L. Pidgeon to make the speech of presentation. The Alderman acquitted himself very well, felicitously alluding to the affairs of our country, and delivering an honorable peace as not very far distant. He was enthusiastically applauded. The reception speech was made by Samuel Lloyd, Esq., who responded in a very well timed and patriotic. He was frequently applauded. After this ceremony the whole party sat down to a sumptuous collation, which was enjoyed with peculiar gusto. Many good things were said and done. The gay and festive scene closed at an early hour in the morning.

PRESENTATION AT A HOSPITAL.—The Army Hospital on Christian street was the scene of a gay festivities on Wednesday evening. The soldiers there, as some testimony of esteem which they entertain for Dr. P. Middleton, the surgeon in charge, presented him with a very handsome pocket, splendid pasaants. The speech of presentation was delivered by Sergeant Major D. H. Pidgeon, who was eloquent and patriotic. The reply of Dr. Middleton was brief, modest, and *apropos* to the occasion. A number of visitors were present, and they were all delighted with the happy character of the evening. Dr. Middleton was one of the surgeons who was captured by the rebels during General McClellan's retreat on the peninsula in 1862. He is said to be a kind-hearted man. He certainly has won the affection of the soldiers under his care.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The subscription agent announces the sale of $348,600 five-twenties on Thursday by the various agencies. Delivery of bonds are being made from September 30. The arrangements for prompt deliveries of bonds are now completed, and early next week bonds will be delivered on the third day after the subscriptions are received. This will largely increase the sales, and bring them up to nearly a million per day. It cannot be denied that the delays in deliveries were a serious drawback to the sales, and it is gratifying to announce that the difficulty is removed.

POLITICAL.—A great meeting was held in the Twenty-third ward, Trumpen's Woods, yesterday morning and afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. The meeting was most eloquently addressed by Wm. Allen, late President of Girard College, Hon. James M. Scovel, Rev. Mr. Bartine, and others. The deepest interest and enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Scovel was invited to speak again in the afternoon, and the meeting adjourned late in the evening. The woods were decorated with immense flags, and the whole occasion one to be long remembered.

DEATHS AT THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—The following deaths at the army hospitals were reported yesterday:

Citizens' Volunteer Hospital.—William F. Cobb, Company F, 31 Michigan.

Turner's Lane.—William Edmunds, sergeant, Co. F, 147th New York.

Satterlee Hospital.—Adra M. Hall, Co. D, 12th New Hampshire; Jacob Hilbert, Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania; William Driver, Co. C, 19th Indiana.

Broad and Cherry-street Hospital.—R. Johnson, sergeant, Co. E, 26th Pennsylvania.

BASE-BALL MATCH.—A match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon, between the "Eureka," of Newark, New Jersey, and the "Keystone," of this city, at the grounds of the former, Eleventh and Reed streets. The fielding of the Keystone boys was excellent, and the batting of the Eureka was worthy of notice. Seven innings were played, in which the Eureka club made twenty runs, and the Keystone thirteen runs.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Patrick McClafferty, aged twenty-seven years, lost his thumb and a portion of his knee-pan, by the bursting of a gun which he was loading. The accident took place at Yorktown, Pa. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HAYSTACK DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A haystack belonging to Thomas A. Andrews, Twenty-fourth ward, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock yesterday morning. The West Philadelphia Hose Company prevented the flames from igniting to some valuable surrounding property.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—On Saturday afternoon the Bridesburg Guards, Colonel Barton Jenks, will proceed to Florence Heights for the purpose of target practice.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

President LYND in the chair.

Petitions, &c.

A communication was received from the forwarding merchants of the city, asking a repeal of the ordinance passed last week removing the railroad in Broad street from Olive to South street. They claim that such legislation seriously injures their business and the interests of the city.

From the Kensington Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, asking for a fire-alarm box in their house.

For a change of the engine house in the Eighth ward.

From the Franklin Fire Company, asking to be located as a steam foreign hose company.

From the Commission for the Relief of Families of Volunteers, stating that unless Councils otherwise direct, they will give relief to the families of substitutes for drafted men.

A communication was read from Mr. William Neal, one of the commissioners appointed for the erection of a Municipal Hospital, complaining that as yet no site had been selected for said institution.

A communication was received relative to the payment of the tonnage tax by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the discrepancies in the report of the company and that of the State officers. Referred.

The Committee on Law reported back the resolution relative to changing the place of voting in the Seventh division of the Sixteenth ward, and asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

The Committee on Water reported in favor of laying water-pipe in Thirty-sixth street from Sansom to Walnut street, and Forty-second street from Sansom to Walnut street, Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

The Municipal Hospital.

Mr. DAVIS presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance approved November 24th, 1862, providing for the erection of a Municipal Hospital, and also to provide for a new commission of five persons, two of whom are to be appointed by the President of Select Council, two by the President of Common Council, and one by the Mayor; the said commission to have all the powers conferred on it named in the ordinance of November 24, 1862.

Mr. KING moved for a postponement of the matter in order that they might hear from the Commission. The present site, he thought, had well almost attended to their business, but there was some difficulty in agreeing upon a site for the hospital. He was convinced that there was a unanimity with the Commission as to the site. This bill is a radical one, and is sets aside all that the Commission has done. He knew if the matter was postponed for a short time the Chamber would act differently from what they would now.

Mr. DAVIS urged an immediate passage of the bill, and charged the Commission with having remained in a state of inactivity since the day they were organized.

Mr. CATHERWOOD also favored the passage of the ordinance.

The debate was continued at length, and the motion to postpone was lost by a vote of ten nays to nine yeas. The bill was then laid before the Chamber up to final passage.

Dr. KAMERLY moved a postponement of the bill, and spoke against its passage.

Mr. DAVIS finally moved that the bill be so amended that the appointing power be taken away from the Mayor, and that the Commission be appointed by the Presidents of each Chamber, and to consist of six persons.

The amendment was afterwards withdrawn, and the bill was put to a vote, but the vote polled did not constitute a quorum.

A call of the house was taken, and a quorum of members answered to their names.

The yeas and nays were again called upon the passage of the bill, but a quorum did not answer.

A motion to adjourn was lost, and another call of the house was taken, and a quorum answered.

The bill finally passed second reading, and was then postponed until the next meeting.

Resolutions.

Mr. CATHERWOOD offered a resolution to grade Edgmont, Berks, and Monmouth streets, Twenty-fifth ward. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Defence and Protection to inform Councils the purpose, and by what authority the fortifications in and around the city were constructed—who employed the laborers, superintended the work, the price paid, the number of cubic feet excavated, etc. Agreed to.

The bill from Common Council relative to the erection of the Municipal Hospital was postponed. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

Mr. Baird, president pro tem., in the chair.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The City Commissioners asked for an appropriation of $800.

The Committee on Relief for families of volunteers offered a resolution, stating that the families of substitutes are entitled to relief.

Mr. LAUGHLIN moved its reference to the Committee on Protection and Defence, which was passed.

Petitions, Communications, &c.

From the First Ward.—Petition to have gas-pipes laid in Market street.

Second Ward.—To change the precinct house of the Eighth precinct, to lay water-pipe in North street, and for street lamps in Sigel street.

Third Ward.—A petition against removing the railroad track running from South to Olive street.

From trustees of City Ice Boat, asking a transfer.

From the Receiver of Taxes, asking certain transfers.

From James H. Rotenbury, 140th Pennsylvania Regiment, asking Councils to draw for him a warrant for $50. Referred to Committee on Safety and Defence.

Eighth Ward.—Petition for change of precinct house of Sixth precinct from Neal McCoy's to the house of Joe Owens, No. 2018 Sansom street, directly opposite. Passed.

Tenth Ward.—A communication from Wm. Neal, one of the commissioners to whom the matter of erecting a small-pox hospital on Hart lane was referred to, stating that the lot upon which the hospital was to be erected is large enough for the purpose. Laid on the table.

Electoral Ward.—A petition from citizens for the paving of Reno street. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Seventeenth Ward.—A petition to construct a culvert on Front street, near Girard avenue. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Nineteenth Ward.—A petition from the Kensington Hose and Steam-fire Engine Company for a first-class fire-alarm telegraph box, to be placed in their house. Referred to Committee on Police.

Twenty-first Ward.—A petition asking to change the Seventh precinct of the Twenty-first ward. Referred to the Committee on Police of the ward.

Twenty-second Ward.—A resolution asking a change of the 4th precinct of the Twenty-second ward to the house of S. E. North. Referred to the Committee on the Ward.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—A resolution of the citizens of the twenty division of the Twenty-fourth ward asking a change of place for holding the election, from Pennsylvania lane, Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue. The resolution was adopted.

Reports of Committees.

On Finance, a resolution directing the release of the sureties of the supervisors, and other resolutions. Passed.

On Highways, offered several resolutions for the grading of different streets, which were read and adopted.

On Markets, presented an ordinance for the fitting up of a room in the Philosophical Hall for the use of the Department of Market House, Wharves, and Landings. The ordinance appropriates 600 dollars for the purpose. The ordinance was adopted.

The committee appointed to consider the erection of a municipal hospital, offered "as a supplement to provide for the erection and management of a municipal hospital," stating that the discretion vested in the commissioners is manifested by the act of April 15th, 1862. This ordinance of April provides for the erection of the hospital on Hart lane. The supplement above named contemplates the passage of a supplement to the act, giving a discretion of the commissioners to locate the hospital wherever they may deem best.

Mr. CRESSWELL moved to postpone the bill, but his motion was lost. The supplement to the original act was agreed to.

Mr. WOLBERT offered a resolution that the ordinance appropriating the sum of $47,697.75 to the Department of Highways, bridges, sewers, and cleansing the city, to pay deficiencies for the year 1862, be referred to a committee of three, which was passed.

Mr. HARPER said that many of the items in the bill were incorrectly constructed, and should be placed in the bill of 1863. The bill could not be considered as a deficiency bill; some of the items in the bill were for work contracted for and completed during 1863, and the items which were incurred during the present year amount to $23,000.

Mr. BARGER thought all the items were correct, and after careful examination, the bill was correct in every item.

Mr. HARPER and Mr. BARGER debated the bill for some time.

The different items were then severally examined, and some stricken out, others reduced in amount, and the remainder passed without alteration.

The 3d section of the act, stating that warrants for the amounts shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, was agreed to.

The bill on its final passage was postponed till the next meeting, in order to give the clerks time to make corrections.

The bill from Select Council to pave Ann street, in the Twenty-fifth ward, was concurred in.

A resolution directing the Committee on Finance to report at the next meeting relative to the increase of police salaries was passed.

A resolution to make a transfer to the trustees of the City Ice Boat was agreed to.

It was then moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn, which was agreed to.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION SUSPENDING THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, ON WRITS PREVIOUSLY ISSUED AND STILL PENDING THE INQUIRY AS TO LEGALITY.

The questions raised on Wednesday, as to the effect of the President's proclamation, suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, on the cases of those drafted men who had previously sued out from the courts writs of habeas corpus, and which were and are still pending, came up for argument yesterday, together with the case of John Yunger, reported in yesterday's *Press*. The points which were raised on Wednesday are as follows:

1. Has Congress the power to delegate the authority of suspending the writ of habeas corpus to the President of the United States, or is not Congress bound, if the Constitution invested it with the right of suspension, to exercise that power?

2. If Congress have the power so to delegate that authority, can they do it for an *indefinite* period of time? Is not "during the present rebellion" an indefinite period?

3. The act of Congress, if valid, authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in *any case* throughout the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it. This means that the President shall exercise his judgment in *each individual case, as it arises*, but does not empower the President to suspend the writ in *all cases* that may occur in future, as he does in his proclamation. He must decide in *each* case.

4. The act of Congress does not contemplate that the writs shall be refused by the judges, but, on the contrary, states in what manner, issued, when the writs shall be suspended.

5. The President's proclamation does not embrace parties who have sued out writs, praying for the writ to be declared as drafted persons.

The question was briefly noticed by Messrs. D. Dougherty and George M. Conarroe, but the principal argument was made by G. Remak, Esq., who represents Yunger.

Mr. Remak commenced by stating the general proposition, that it is all laws that are intended to be put into effect upon an existing right of the citizen, the unoffending citizen is to be protected. It is the spirit of our institutions—our Constitution and laws, that the citizen who is not charged, nor even suspected of an offence against the law, shall be protected in his rights. The only provision to be found in the Constitution of the United States authorizing interference to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, is to be found in Article 1., section 9 and 2: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, *unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.*" The power to suspend the writ is with *Congress, and is alone*, as the legislative branch of the Government, the suspension of an existing right being a legislative function. This power would seem to be limited—1st, to the territory of the United States affected by the *rebellion or invasion*, and 2d, to individual cases arising in the United States, where parties are charged with offences directly or indirectly connected with the rebellion or invasion. The power has been lodged by the act of Congress, and the suspension for *an indefinite period* is not admissible. Without a special provision contained in the Constitution, the prohibition of the enjoyment of an existing right must be confined to offenders or supposed offenders. This rule is in accordance with the genius of our institutions and the sense of justice of our people. It is in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution, which is framed "to establish *justice*—promote the general welfare—to secure the blessings of *liberty* to ourselves and our posterity." It is in consonance with the 8th section, 4th article, of the Constitution, which guarantees to every State a *republican* form of government. If these views be correct it follows—1st, That an act of Congress suspending the writ would not describe *the nature of the case* in which the writ is to be suspended. The act of Congress, of March 3, 1863, says: "*in any case*," and embraces the whole of the United States or any part thereof. The *cases* in which Congress has power under the Constitution, to suspend the privilege of the writ must be connected with *illness* or charges having reference to the rebellion or invasion. 3. If Congress have the right (which is doubted), with the power of judging whether the public safety requires the suspension of the writ—can the judgment in that case, if the suspension is to take place, be delegated by Congress to the President? The sixth point was fully argued by Mr. Remak. He analyzed the President's proclamation. It refers *generally* to persons under the *command*, or in the custody of military, naval and civil officers of the United States. These are subdivided.

1. Prisoners of war, spies, aiders or abettors of the enemy.

2. Officers, soldiers and seamen described as enrolled, drafted and mustered in, (to which the relator in this case does not belong), as enlisted in, or belonging to, the land and naval forces of the United States. Description therefrom, otherwise amenable to military law, or the rules and articles of war, or (amenable to) the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States.

3. Persons resisting the draft.

4. For any other offence against the military or naval service. A person *enrolled*, and *alleged to be drafted*, does not belong to any of the foregoing classes. He is a *non-officer, soldier, or seaman*, described in the proclamation. He is not in *custody* nor under *command* of any military officer. He is simply subject to the *contingency* of his enrolling officer on a day certain, not yet arrived.

At the conclusion of Mr. Remak's argument Judge Cadwalader declined to hear the U. S. District Attorney on the question, saying: "If Congress intended the words 'either as' govern all the words until we come to the words 'or as,' and hence that any person held 'in a soldier, enrolled or drafted, is—whether rightfully held or not—within the meaning of the law. There are none of these persons who do not allege that they are held as drafted men, and, being so, they are rightfully held. My present opinion is that the proclamation applies to everyone of whom the custody is held or claimed by these military officers. As to the point raised as to whether the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus for the war was for an indefinite period, and, therefore, illegal, the Judge said: "The judiciary are incompetent to decide when the rebellion exists and when it ceases." As to all of these cases under the fourteenth section, there is no doubt but that the proceedings are suspended."

In regard to Yunger's case, and another involving almost the same point, a decision was reserved.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Commissioner Smith.]

Charge Against a Leather Inspector.

Mr. John Dubree was arraigned before Mr. United States Commissioner Smith, yesterday evening, on the charge of malpractice in his official capacity of leather inspector at the Eleventh street market. From the evidence of Captain G. Martin, John F. Eppelsheimer, a leather carrier, and John McManus, a cutter at the Arsenal, it appears that Mr. Dubree, who is the cousin of Colonel George H. Crosman, United States Quartermaster, came to the Arsenal on a visit to the Arsenal on September 2d. There were four sides of leather, leaning against a desk, which appeared to be thin, and it was intended they should be cut into strings. These sides were respectively marked as containing the following number of feet: Two 19 feet each; one 16½; and one 16 feet. One of the 19 feet sides only measured 15½ feet, the other 18. The 16½ feet side measured 15¾ feet, and the 16 feet side 15½ feet. The total number of feet, as per marks, 70½. By the measurement made by Mr. Eppelsheimer, 61½ feet, showing a difference of nine feet. This discovery being made, the bundle was handed to Capt. Martin. It was discovered the next morning that the sides had been removed. Capt. Martin then put some tape around the bundle, and sealed the same. These sides were produced at the hearing yesterday. It seems that Mr. McManus had his suspicions aroused that the sides of leather did not contain as many feet as the marks indicated. He called the attention of Mr. Eppelsheimer to the fact, and this led to the investigation. Mr. McManus said that on one occasion a piece of leather, containing only nine feet, was marked 18 feet. The case is still under advisement. Mr. Ashton appeared on behalf of the United States, and Daniel Dougherty for the defence.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Charged with Murdering his Wife.

Michael Gillis, residing at No. 1336 Pearl street, was arraigned at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of beating his wife, from the effects of which she died.

Catharine McDonough testified that she lives next door the defendant's house; never saw him strike his wife, but often heard him beat her; have seen her come into the yard, bleeding from her nose; he has been in the habit of beating her at all hours of the night, so much so as to keep her awake; on last Tuesday evening a week he beat her dreadfully; she ran into the yard, and was freely bleeding about the head; witness told him that if his wife died, she (witness) would say that he killed her; he was in liquor, and very abusive; I understand that Mrs. Gillis was sick ever since that time; she died on Wednesday night.

Kate Hart, married daughter of deceased, testified that her father was often drunk and very quarrelsome; he often beat mother with anything he could lay his hands on; he would beat all in the house, from mother down to the youngest child.

Michael McSweed, Edward Haley, Mary Conlon, Comers Wagner and Butler were examined. Their evidence was similar to that already given. The defendant was a common drunkard, and exceedingly wild and quarrelsome, the terror of his family and a nuisance to the neighbors. He was committed to await further hearing.

Expensive Drunk.

Two young men, giving the names of Lewis Hardy and Richard W. Marston, were arraigned last evening, at the Central Station. They had been arrested by Officer Horn, number one, First District, near the Navy Yard, on the charge of drunkenness and fast and driving through the streets. After their arrest, it was ascertained that the horse and wagon belonged to a Mr. De Haven, and had been stolen from Fourth and Library streets; he had just left the horse there while he proceeded to attend to some business in an office close at hand. The prisoners were asked if they had anything to say. They replied, they were both drunk, and did not know what they were doing. Mr. De Haven testified that the horse was naturally a fast animal, and, with the wagon, worth $400. The defendants were ordered to pay a fine for drunkenness, a fine for fast driving, and to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 each, to answer the charge of larceny.

Alleged Stolen Horse.

Howard Price, a colored man, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday on the charge of stealing a horse. From certain developments it is supposed that the animal was stolen from Burlington county, N. J. The accused was committed for a further hearing.

[Before United States Commissioner Hearlett.]

Postponed.

The case of United States vs. James H. Jones, which was to have come up on a further hearing yesterday, was postponed until next Monday at two o'clock.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hibberd.]

Pickpocket Case.

Morris Harris was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of picking the pocket of a gentleman in a railroad car on Thirteenth street. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail. The defendant is the same person who was recently arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the picking of the pocket of a gentleman in a bridge avenue car of a sum of money over three thousand dollars in amount.

Bad Leads to Worse.

A sixteen-years old lad, named William Henry, who commenced at first to steal pennies from his employer, but finally did not hesitate to take dollars, was committed yesterday morning to answer the charge of robbery. He was employed in a jewelry store, on Thirteenth street, above Cherry, and the proprietor seems to have placed the utmost confidence in him, for he was allowed to have charge of the key of the fire-proof safe. The youth, it is alleged, has been carrying off small sums at a time for years past, and the amount stolen now reaches nearly $1,500.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, S. W. DE COURSEY, JAMES C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Savannah, Rowland.....Liverpool, soon
Bark A I Harvey, Miller.....Barbadoes, Sept 19
Brig Ellen Reed, Jarman.....Havana, soon
Brig Keoka, Burns.....St Domingo City, soon
Brig Idas (Br), Collins.....Nassau, New Prov, soon
Schr Greenland, Evans.....Havana, soon
Schr St Lawrence, Kinch.....Port Spain, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1863.

SUN RISES.....5 54 | SUN SETS.....6 05
HIGH WATER.....6 52 | HIGH WATER.....6 52

ARRIVED.

Bark Washington Butcher, Collins, 60 days from Gaboon, with marble, rags, &c., to W. L. Jones.
Bark Roanoke, 3 Cooksey, from Demerara 28th Aug, with sugar to Thomas Wattson & Sons. Passengers—Lieut M Hall, and Lieut Gordon, of the ship Santa Claus, of Boston, before reported shipwrecked in the Atlantic, passengers to Cape Town. The R has been 10 days north of Hatteras. Sept 13, lat 37 52, long 75 20, spoke brig Wm Creery, from Newbern for Philadelphia; 15th lat 7 south, long 24 west, spoke ship White Squall, from Key West for New York. Left Demerara report ship Ann Rogers loading for Boston; Pennsylvania Inn, Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue. The resolution was adopted.

Reports of Committees.

On Finance, a resolution directing the release of the sureties of the supervisors, and other resolutions. Passed.

On Highways, offered several resolutions for the grading of different streets, which were read and adopted.

On Markets, presented an ordinance for the fitting up of a room in the Philosophical Hall for the use of the Department of Market House, Wharves, and Landings. The ordinance appropriates 600 dollars for the purpose. The ordinance was adopted.

The committee appointed to consider the erection of a municipal hospital, offered "as a supplement to provide for the erection and management of a municipal hospital," stating that the discretion vested in the commissioners is manifested by the act of April 15th, 1862. This ordinance of April provides for the erection of the hospital on Hart lane. The supplement above named contemplates the passage of a supplement to the act, giving a discretion of the commissioners to locate the hospital wherever they may deem best.

Mr. CRESSWELL moved to postpone the bill, but his motion was lost. The supplement to the original act was agreed to.

Mr. WOLBERT offered a resolution that the ordinance appropriating the sum of $47,697.75 to the Department of Highways, bridges, sewers, and cleansing the city, to pay deficiencies for the year 1862, be referred to a committee of three, which was passed.

Mr. HARPER said that many of the items in the bill were incorrectly constructed, and should be placed in the bill of 1863. The bill could not be considered as a deficiency bill; some of the items in the bill were for work contracted for and completed during 1863, and the items which were incurred during the present year amount to $23,000.

Mr. BARGER thought all the items were correct, and after careful examination, the bill was correct in every item.

Mr. HARPER and Mr. BARGER debated the bill for some time.

The different items were then severally examined, and some stricken out, others reduced in amount, and the remainder passed without alteration.

The 3d section of the act, stating that warrants for the amounts shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, was agreed to.

The bill on its final passage was postponed till the next meeting, in order to give the clerks time to make corrections.

The bill from Select Council to pave Ann street, in the Twenty-fifth ward, was concurred in.

A resolution directing the Committee on Finance to report at the next meeting relative to the increase of police salaries was passed.

A resolution to make a transfer to the trustees of the City Ice Boat was agreed to.

It was then moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn, which was agreed to.

EDUCATIONAL.

GEORGE A. NEWBOLD, HAVING accepted the charge of Friends' School at ABINGTON, will discontinue Fairview Boarding School at NORRISTOWN. For circulars and particulars, address will be JENKINTOWN P. O., Montgomery county, Pa., after the 28th instant; till then at NORRISTOWN. Session will commence 5th of 9th month, 1863. sep7-4oct

GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, GREEN street, south of WALNUT LANE, will reopen September 9. Circulars may be obtained at the Seminary.
Professor WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M.,
au25-tf Principal.

MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1037 WALNUT St., SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. au25-3m*

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, rear of 43 North ELEVENTH Street, $12 per term of twenty-two weeks. All denominations admitted. One session from 9 till 2. Reopens 9th month, Sept. 1st. se2-1m* W. F. WHITLOCK.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, AND CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, No. 903 CLINTON Street. Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Term commences September 14. PLINY E. CHASE. au24-2m

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. This Institution is located in the northern limits of ATTLEBOROUGH, Middletown township, Bucks county, Penn'a.—a rural district, unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.
The Fall and Winter term will open TENTH MONTH 1st, 1863, and continue in session 23 weeks.
The course of instruction is thorough and complete in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL education.
For terms and other particulars see circular, which may be had on application to the Principals, ATTLEBOROUGH Post Office, Penn'a, or Comm. S. S. ROBINSON, corner of EIGHTH and ARCH Streets, Philadelphia.
ISRAEL J. GRAHAME,
JANE P. GRAHAME,
se2-2m Principals.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1st. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business. (au24-1m*) H. G. McGUIRE, A. M. Prin.

MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE MORIN will reopen their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1342 SPRUCE Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER. For circulars or other particulars apply at the above number. au24-2m

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of Twenty-first Street, Troy, to the public.
Every facility is provided for a through course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.
jy30-3m

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY, September 7. For terms apply to the principals at the Academy.
C. & J. GRIMSHAW.
au19-1m

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY.—English and French Boarding and Day School. Principals, Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye. Thoroughness and superior advantages. Reopens on Wednesday, September 9, at 1615 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Particulars from circulars. au19-1ocl

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—A SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.—Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English Branches, Natural Sciences, &c. Military Tactics taught. Gymnastic Exercises attended to. Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages. School opens September 15th. Boarders, per week, $2.50. Day pupils, per week, $6. For catalogues, or information, address
Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, M.A.,
Media, Delaware Co., Pa.
jy24-3m

ECKENDORFF'S MILITARY ACADEMY FOR BOYS (located at LARDNER STREAM, near of the Academy of Music) is NOW OPEN. Days of Tuition MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock. P. M. For circulars, address ECKENDORFF & BRO., TENTH and CHESTNUT, or to Major G. ECKENDORFF'S residence, 1906 CHESTNUT Street. se8-2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7th, at o'clock A. M. Pupils can be entered at any time, upon application made during the week preceding, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.
au17-mwf6w

THE MISSES CHAPMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen SEPTEMBER 14. Circulars may be obtained at the Principal's residence, 1509 Walnut st.; or Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, 25 South Sixth st., or by application to the Principals at Hetherson, near Germantown. jy25-3m*

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S School for Young Ladies removed, to 1939 CHESTNUT Street, re-opens Sept. 18th. se9-1m

MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 1523 CHESTNUT Street, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September. se3-1m

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, reopened Sept. 7th. GILBERT COMBS, A. M.
au22-3m

MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th of September. jy29-3m*

MRS. B. BLANCHARD'S SCHOOL FOR MISSES and young LADIES, at No. 48 South EIGHTEENTH Street, reopens SEPTEMBER 14. Circulars can be had on application. se7-6t*

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This pleasant and thorough School is accessible by Germantown Railroad, and within less than two hours' ride of Philadelphia.
The next session will open the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER.
For Circulars, and particulars, address the Principal,
REV. R. H. CLOSKEY, A. M.,
POTTSTOWN,
se7-1m* Montgomery County, Penna.

ALEXANDER BACHMANN, PIANIST and ORGANIST, will resume the duties of his profession September 1st. Residence 624 North ELEVENTH Street. au22-1m

WEST CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—Conducted by the Misses EVANS. The next term of this School commences MONDAY, September 14, 1863—to continue 10 months. For catalogues, address the Principals, West Chester. The R has been 10 days north of Hatteras. Sept 13, lat 37 52, long 75 20, spoke brig Wm Creery, from Newbern for Philadelphia; 15th lat 7 south, long 24 west, spoke ship White Squall, from Key West for New York. Left at Demerara report ship Ann Rogers loading for Boston; Pennsylvania Inn, Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue. The resolution was adopted.

Reports of Committees.

On Finance, a resolution directing the release of the sureties of