The House of Rothschild.

[From the London Globe.]

Among all the congresses, held this summer, of princes, lawyers, musicians, schoolmasters, social-science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild has been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to rearrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the Rothschild congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and, following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna, and Frankfort. It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders, and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his coreligionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jew Lane," over which hung the signboard of a red shield, called in German rothschild.

As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who, happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The Serene Elector, being compelled soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew Lane of Frankfort, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the red shield laughed in their sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two million florins brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money-lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopted the higher-sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the signboard over the paternal house. On his death-bed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold the firm together as a partnership, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfort clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions, and, in consequence, the five were determined, after a while, to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Anselm, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the second, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the *enfant terrible* of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris.

Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest-born; nevertheless, the subordinate members of the house Anselm and the heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his skill in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany and Austria to England, making London the place of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son Edmond, heir-apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and grand-daughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again—M. P. for London—gave his hand, in 1836, to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples.

It is unnecessary to say that, although these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not always been race of old Mayer Anselm of the red shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers in their meagre notices about the Rothschild Congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of a wilderness of conflicting rumors and conjecture, it appears that the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and subject their matrimonial reign. In other words, the five reigning kings, descendants, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, came to the decision to call their uncles to join, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the younger members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship.

While all the Rothschilds of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blameable liberality unheard of in the annals of the house of Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, 10,000 ducats to the orphan asylum of St. Carlo, at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus, has given repeated signs of his intention to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could be allowed to pass unnoticed, and, accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the *dechance* of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced. However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like famous Charles V., with only a cassock on his shoulders and a rosary in his hand. He is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 150,000,000 francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the fat fleshpots of the descendants of Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the electorate of good King George the Third. It is certain that so romance of royalty is equal to the romance of the house of Rothschild.

Russian Atrocities in Poland.

One Lieutenant Sigismund, late of the United States army, who fought with the insurgents, narrates, in a letter to the London *Times*, some of the terrible cruelties practised by the Russians. One of his journeys the Cossacks searched the carriage, and frequently slapped ladies in the face. An insurgent camp was surprized at dinner:

Those who were mounted made an attempt to cut their way through, but the attacks on foot prevented doing so. I received a blow from a Cossack, and was thrown off my horse, but was taken up by some of my companions, who made for the woods. In fallingfrom my horse my left leg was hurt, but not dangerously. From the wood we sent out a small detachment to learn the result of the engagement, and was informed that the Russians had left. We then rode back to the place where we had left more than eighty of our companions engaged; but, good God! words cannot describe the horrible scene that met our sight! There lay the mutilated bodies, all stripped perfectly naked, some of their heads almost severed from their bodies, others with their limbs cut off, all evidently having suffered death in the most terrible form. One poor fellow, a youth of about seventeen, had his throat cut, and his tongue torn out and hanging down from his mouth.

About twelve of them were not yet quite dead. From them we learned that, seeing they were surrounded and overwhelming numbers, and that there all possibility of escape was cut off, they had fired off their pieces and then inquired of the Russian commanding, Pomeranzoff, whether, if they laid down their arms and surrendered, they would be treated as prisoners of war. They were answered in the affirmative, and, accordingly, they grounded their arms; but the moment they had done so and their arms were no longer within reach, Pomeranzoff ordered them all to be cut down to a man. A dreadful massacre ensued; they were first shot down by the infantry and then hacked to pieces by the sabres and lances of the Cossacks.

Both of the insurgent officers, one of whom was a Russian by birth, and had previously been an officer in the Russian service, and the other a native of Posen, named Unruh, an excellent and brave officer, were killed. After having stripped the dead of everything, these demons in human shape returned to Wielun, where they made a triumphant entry, carrying one of their wounded, which they said was all they had lost. We subsequently found, however, thirty-five of their dead concealed in the corn, which was then very high. As for their commandant, who had taken the lead in all these atrocities, he was promoted immediately afterward to a generalship for his bravery!

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

OCTOBER 8, 1862.			OCTOBER 8, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
61°	82	86½°	59	71	66½°
WIND.			WIND.		
SSW	S by W	SSW.	E by S	W by S	NW.

A PUBLIC MEETING DISPERSED.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting of Secession sympathizers was held at the corner of Marlboro' street and Girard avenue. The first speaker was Ex-Governor Bigler, who was received with some applause at first. After a few preliminary remarks, he said the "*North was responsible for the war.*" This sentiment was received with hoots and yells, cheers for Democracy and the Union. The Ex-Governor, when about to resume his speech, was hissed—vociferous shouting, "call back that remark." The Ex-Governor was evidently nonplussed, and finally he had to retire, his speech being very unpopular. A second speaker appeared on the stand, and mentioned the name of Mayor Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, 10,000 ducats to the orphan asylum of St. Carlo, at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus, has given repeated signs of his intention to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could be allowed to pass unnoticed, and, accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the *dechance* of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced. However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like famous Charles V., with only a cassock on his shoulders and a rosary in his hand. He is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 150,000,000 francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the fat fleshpots of the descendants of Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the electorate of good King George the Third. It is certain that so romance of royalty is equal to the romance of the house of Rothschild.

FIRE AT FRANKFORD.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a large frame building, located on the Frankford creek, near Orthodox street, was destroyed by fire. It was used by Mr. Schrader, manufacturer of superphosphate of lime. Loss in building, $800; on stock, $300.

CONDEMNED REBELS.—Forty-two rebel prisoners, who had taken the oath of allegiance and violated the same in divers ways, were recently tried at Washington by a court martial. They were convicted and sentenced to one year's hard labor at Fort Delaware. These men passed through our city yesterday.

TENTH WARD.—We understand that this strong Union ward will display a tremendous banner to-morrow evening. The whole procession will be an immense affair; probably larger than that of the triumphal entry of Gov. Curtin into Philadelphia in the last Gubernatorial campaign.

GONE TO CAMP.—Company C, 4th Union League, Captain H. W. Graeff, marched to Frankford yesterday, and proceeded to form the camp at that place. All the officers of this company have seen active service during the present rebellion.

INAUGURATION.—The pupils of the Northwest Grammar School, on Race street, above Broad, intend to inaugurate their new United States flag at eleven o'clock this morning. A joyous time is expected.

THE RAM ATLANTA.—The rebel crew of the rebel ram Atlanta were yesterday transferred to the receiving-ship. The engineers and firemen were left on board of the Atlanta, to work at the pumps to keep her from sinking.

STEAMER SOLD.—The new steamer Belle Vernon, that made a trial trip a few days since on the Delaware, has been sold for the sum of $70,000 to Captain Randall and Messrs. Arnold & Kimball, of New York.

REPORT OF MUSTERING-IN OFFICER.—The number of men mustered into the United States service by Colonel Ruff, for the week ending October 7th, was: for old regiments, 5, new 33, and colored 24; making a total of 67 men.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Colonizing Rebels.

John Toner and John Holmes, from Loudon county, Virginia, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of conspiracy to violate the election laws. These two men, with eighty others, arrived in Philadelphia on the 26th of last month; they were met by the Sheriff's deputy and a man named Hand, who took them to Washington Gheer, foreman of the work at Fairmount Park. The two defendants were taken to the house of a Mr. Davis, at 1431 North Tenth street, by Gheer. Arrangements were made to board them at this place. Mr. Davis took them to the assessors and had their names placed on the extra assessment list; he kept the certificates of their assessments.

Yesterday the defendants made their appearance in a lager beer saloon on Chestnut street, and after indulging somewhat freely in lager, were quite communicative. Because of sundry statements made by them, they were taken into custody by Detectives Lamon and Henderson. They made a clean breast of the whole affair. They made affidavits implicating Davis and Gheer in the transaction. They received work, and were to vote the Democratic ticket as a reward for their work. They admitted they did wrong; they felt it was wrong to vote the Democratic ticket in the North, but they were in desperate circumstances, and having been fighting in the ranks of the rebel army against the Union, they thought voting the Democratic ticket could not hurt them much.

In reply to a question as to what became of the other men that arrived in the city, they said they did not know, but supposed they were living in different parts of Philadelphia. In regard to this affair, they said they were innocently drawn into it, by Messrs. Gheer and Davis.

A person who had been in the rebel service was called to testify to the witnesses stand. He identified Toner and Toner as having been in the rebel service, and that they arrived in Philadelphia about two weeks ago. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to answer the charge of conspiracy to violate the election laws of Pennsylvania.

More of the Twenty-fourth-ward Colonizers.

James Gorman and Wm. Leech were arraigned yesterday on a further hearing, charged with conspiracy to violate the election laws. Patrick Madden, Patrick Morgan, and Patrick Jourdan were also arraigned at the same time, these three having been committed to prison the day after they taken into custody, as already mentioned in *The Press*.

The following evidence was elicited:

Mrs. Thompson, testified that she lives at 4209 Market street, in the Twenty-fourth ward; about fourteen days since the defendants came to her house to board; I told them they must give security to pay their board; Mr. Leech came and said he would see that their board was paid; Mr. Leech and the men went away and came back again; the men *have no families with them*; they did not say where they had come from.

W. J. Loftin, the assessor, testified that one of the men, when he came to be assessed, said that he had no family with him; I sent him away; he came again and said his family now lived in West Philadelphia, and that he lived with them; I then assessed him.

M. Cook testified that he was present when Patrick Morgan came to be assessed on last Friday evening; witness remembered very well that Morgan said *he had his family living with him.*

George E. Hall testified to the certified copy of the official assessment roll of Twenty-fourth ward; Madden and Patrick Morgan were assessed there; Madden lives in Chestnut street; I found a woman there who says she is his wife; found Patrick Morgan's family living in Market street; he is assessed as owning three or four houses; I was informed that Jourdan's family resides in Union street.

Mr. Loftin, the assessor, was recalled. He was asked to look at the names number 8 and 9 on his original list; these were the names of William Colbert and William Koogan; these men were assessed; they did not answer for themselves; Davis and Gorman vouched for them.

George W. Shultz sworn.—I reside at 4215 Oak street; was present at the extra assessment when the names of Colbert and Koogan were put on the list; have known these men fifteen years; they have always resided in the Third or Fourth wards; the one who gave the name of Colbert is William Thompson, and Koogan is named William Trainor; Messrs. Leech and Gorman were present when they were assessed; I don't know whether they live in the Twenty-fourth ward or not; I do know they gave fictitious names.

Leech and Gorman were held to bail in the sum of $1,200 each, and the other three in $1,000 each, to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

An Attempt to Stop the Race and Vine-streets Cars.

Yesterday morning five persons, who are conductors and drivers on the Race and Vine-streets Passenger Railway cars, were arrested and held to bail before the police magistrate of the Fifth ward, on the charge of conspiracy to violate the election laws.

Henry Deshler, a detect agent, appeared for the prosecution, and Charles Gilpin for the defence. The following evidence was elicited:

Davis Pearson sworn.—I am the landlord of the National Union Hotel; thirty-nine boarders are at my house; no arrangements have been made for them to leave at any time; they pay their own board.

Charles H. Carpenter, one of the assessors, was called to the stand. His evidence went to show that one or two of the boarders at the National Union Hotel had their names put on the extra assessment.

Mr. Kemble, the proprietor, now resumed his testimony, and stated that he declared there was no understanding of the time when his boarders were to leave. The main portion of those who had been arrested were drivers on the Passenger Railway; they had lived at passenger railway, and were as regular at their meals, the witness supposed, as their vocation would allow. The witness, in conversation, spoke away from home a good deal recently. He could not tell whether any of the defendants had been placed on the extra assessment in the Twenty-fourth ward. One of the defendants had his wife at the hotel, and another talked of bringing his lady to the hotel also to board. The defendants appeared to be as regularly at their meals as their business would allow.

The next witness was Mrs. Sarah Ann Kemble, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, examined in relation to the railroad men, no arrangement for their boarding had been made by anybody except themselves; that they pay from $3 to $4 per week; that the witness never said they were colonizers, nor that any one had arranged for their board; that she knew of nothing which made her suppose they had come to the hotel to influence the election; that they all sleep at the hotel, and that she knew nothing of their getting placed on the extra assessment.

Charles Smith was next sworn.—He lives on Haverford road, nearly opposite the National Union Hotel; he knew one or two of the boarders by name, and several by sight; they were employees of the Race and Vine streets Passenger Railway; he knew nothing of their being placed on the extra assessment.

James McGranigan was next sworn. His evidence amounted to nothing, save that he had been spying around to see where the conductors and drivers on the Race and Vine-streets Railway lived.

The evidence here closed. The counsel for the prosecution asked that the defendants be bound over to answer the charge of conspiracy to violate the election laws.

Mr. Gilpin desired to know whether he was really in earnest in making such a request. Mr. G. now made a few remarks, and contended that not a single word of evidence was elicited, why these hard-working industrious defendants should be deprived of one moment of their liberty or employment.

The District Attorney Mann, who was present, and whose desire is to prosecute all violations of the law, said that upon such evidence as adduced, he could not, as a conscientious man, ask any jury to convict.

Alderman White said that he would give the prosecution ample time for a complete investigation of the case an opportunity for a fair and impartial hearing, to take place at half past four o'clock this afternoon.

W. I. P. White, Esq., the president of the Railroad Company, entered security for the men in the employ of the Company, and they returned to their work, having lost a half a day's labor by the above hearing.

One of the men who was arrested belongs to the Democratic party. The prime movers in this affair have evidently made a grand mistake.

We might state that these men were arrested on a warrant issued upon the oath of a man calling himself A. M. Donohue, who will probably be prosecuted for "malicious prosecution."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Courts were exceedingly dull yesterday, and nothing of public interest transpired. In the United States Circuit Court, before Justice Grier, an action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent was on trial, and not concluded at the hour of adjournment. The District Courts were not in session. In the Court of Quarter Sessions, there were a number of pleas of guilty entered in charges of larceny, but none of any moment. The usual sentences were imposed.

CITY COUNCILS.

A meeting of both branches of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour.

SELECT BRANCH.

President LYONS in the chair.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Communications, &c.

A communication was received from Chas. S. Wayne, Master Warden, in relation to extending the wharf of the Pennsylvania Railroad above Washington avenue. Referred.

One from the Board of Health, requesting an additional appropriation of $1,000 for the maintenance of small-pox cases at the Lazaretto. Since February last the Board have kept open at the Lazaretto a temporary small-pox hospital. Referred.

From the president of the Second and Third-streets Passenger Railroad, stating that the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company have been, and are still, running their cars over a portion of the Second-street road without making, or having made, any compensation whatever to the latter road, although frequent application has been made for a reasonable compensation for such use. The communication prays that Councils may prescribe the terms and conditions of the future use of the road; also, the amount to be paid by the Fairmount Company for the previous use of the road. Referred.

Reports of Committees.

The Committee on Water reported a resolution to lay water-pipes in Worth street, First ward; Erdeu street, Sixteenth ward; Dauphin street, Nineteenth ward; Allen street, Nineteenth ward; also, numerous other small streets. Agreed to.

The Committee on Schools reported an ordinance appropriating the sum of $1,000 to defray the expenses of the School Committee to make a visit to Boston and New York for the purpose of ascertaining the school system carried on in those cities, in order to introduce the same system here.

Mr. KAMERLY said the ordinance was nothing more nor less than a committee of gentlemen asking for the use of thousands to "go on a spree." He looked upon it as one of the grossest attempts ever perpetrated to commit a fraud.

Mr. ZANE said this committee is to go there for the purpose of finding out something new. Philadelphia is behindhand in school matters, while the system carried on in Boston is the most perfect throughout the country.

Mr. DAVIS said this committee came squarely before the Councils and before the city, asking the appropriation. They can receive information that will be of vast importance. In offering the ordinance it was done to see if Councils thought it important enough that such a visit should be made.

Mr. UHLER said he would vote in favor of the resolution, because the object to be attained is for the benefit of our schools.

Mr. BIDDLE thought the money should be expended for the purpose.

After considerable discussion it was moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, which was lost, by a vote of 8 nays to 6 yeas.

Mr. ZANE moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for the present. Agreed to.

The same committee reported an ordinance appropriating the sum of $18,500 for the purchase of a building for the purpose of a school-house, on Howard street, opposite Morris Square, Nineteenth ward.

Mr. DAVIS said this bill was of great importance, and he would move the postponement of the ordinance, and have it printed.

Mr. ZANE spoke against the postponement, because it might be dangerous to the city, as the gentleman who offers the building for sale expects to leave the country next month, and, therefore, if the bill is not passed at this time it may be too late to negotiate with him.

The motion of Mr. Davis to postpone was lost, and the ordinance finally agreed to.

Veto of the Mayor.

A message was received from the Mayor withholding his signature from the bill passed by Councils for the admission of 130 additional pupils into Girard College. The Mayor stated that the income of the Girard Estate will not bear this additional expense, and that no further expenses can be borne this year.

Mr. BRIGHTLY moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Thursday, as many gentlemen interested in the bill were not present. Agreed to.

Special Order of the Day.

The Chamber then went into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the bill appropriating $47,697 to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, and cleaning the city, to pay deficiencies for the year 1862. The same bill, with corrections, passed Common Council at a previous meeting. The various items were read and added to separately. Without finishing, the committee asked leave to sit again on next Thursday, which was agreed to.

Mr. WETHERILL offered a bill to pay interest on all outstanding warrants, or which may be issued before the first day of January, 1864, and they to be endorsed for interest by the City Treasurer; also, that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated to carry into effect the ordinance. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BRIGHTLY now moved to take up the bill for the paving of Thompson street, in Nineteenth ward, which was passed.

The Committee on Law reported a resolution to change the place of voting in the Fourth precinct of the Eleventh ward to No. 845 S. John street. Agreed to.

The committee appointed to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer made the following report:

Sept. 5, Balance in Treasurer's hands, as per last report	$283,852 63
" 26, Receipts from taxes of 1863	32,058 32
" 26, " " loan on City Railroad	158 92
" 26, " " water rents	5,838 87
" 26, " " Highway Department	1,057 00
" 16, " " Law Department	471 94
" 26, " " fines and penalties	15 00
" 26, " " city police rentals	402 00
" 26, " " city-loan sales	16,272 28
Total	$340,154 15
Sept. 26, Paid interest on city loan	$6,497 22
" " sinking fund, &c.	1,452 50
" " city warrants	100,183 25
	108,133 51
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$232,020 64
Trust Fund	27,334 38

The bill from Common Council, changing the place of election in the 5th division of the Twenty-fourth ward, was passed.

Mr. ZANE moved that the Committee on Highways be discharged from the consideration of the subject relating to the grading of Green lane, in the Twenty-third ward. Passed.

The resolution for the grading of Green lane was passed.

The bill from Common Council, tendering the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the Russian fleet was concurred in, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. Wetherill, Davis, Grunodo, Catherwood, and Barger.

The meeting then adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH

met at half past three o'clock P. M.; Wilson Kerr, president, in the chair.

Communications, etc.

Communications were received from G. W. Schofield, Chief Commissioner of Highways, relative to certain items of municipal appropriations from the Twelfth Warden, relative to the filling up of a certain alley; from certain citizens of the Twenty-first ward, in the Hill; from citizens of Twenty-first ward, for the repairing of Islington lane, and for the grading of East street; from the Franklin Fire Company, of Philadelphia, asking to be located as a steam-fire engine company; from James Moore, relative to the payment of city warrants held by him.

Water Works Extension.

The Chamber resumed the consideration of the ordinance to extend the pipes and make other improvements of the water works; the question being on agreeing to the amendment of the Select Chamber, which reads as follows: "Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated annually out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates." The ordinance was laid over on its final passage.

Reports of Committees.

The Committee on Finance reported resolutions as follows: To enter satisfaction on the official bond of Joseph G. Haven, a collector of outstanding taxes; also on the official bonds of Henry A. B. Brown and George Press. The resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Highways reported a resolution authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to place their bridge across the Pennsylvania Railroad at Reading Railroad to Ann street, in the Twenty-fifth ward; also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Otterson street, from Ball to Orthodox street, in the Nineteenth ward; also, a resolution authorizing the grading of Ashford street, in the Nineteenth ward; also, a resolution authorizing the repaving of Swanson street, between Reed and Catharine streets, in the Third and Fourth wards; also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Avenue street, in the Nineteenth ward, with Belgian block; also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1249.50 to pay for the paving of Fairmount avenue.

Mr. WOLBERT, from the Committee on Highways, made a favorable report, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the paving of Twenty-second street, from Oxford street to North College avenue, in the Twentieth ward; also, an ordinance authorizing the paving of Wharton, Tasker, Synnk and Penrose ferry roads for a certain distance. Adopted.

Increased Salaries of School-Teachers.

Mr. BAIRD moved that the Chamber proceed to consider the ordinance to provide for the payment of the increased salaries of teachers and employees in the public schools. Agreed to.

The ordinance was read providing for an appropriation of fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars ($52,289) for the purpose of such increase in the salaries of teachers and other employees in the public schools, for the year 1863, as the Board of Control may deem just and proper, provided that no such increased salary shall be paid to any teacher heretofore elected who has not a proper certificate of qualifications.

A general discussion ensued upon the merits of the bill Mr. Painter declaring himself opposed to its passage and sitting down to show that the proposed increase was uncalled for. Messrs. Cresswell, Harper, and Gillingham advocated the passage of the ordinance. The main argument urged in favor of the measure was that the increase of salary was rendered indispensable in consequence of the general advance in the price of all the necessaries of life. During the discussion Mr. Gillingham made a speech prepared for the occasion. Mr. Quinn, in the course of his remarks, said that the bill was full of points, at least, of the speech of Mr. P. had been written by a city official, and though that gentleman had delivered it, he could not claim to be its exclusive owner thereof. This assertion was indignantly denied by Mr. Painter, who characterized it as a libel, and insinuated a desire to test the physical capabilities of his opponent in debate. The Chair promptly interfered and prevented any further personalities.

The bill was further debated by Messrs. Barger and Langstroth.

Mr. HARPER moved to amend the first section so as to divide the increase in the salaries of teachers of forty dollars instead of twenty-five per cent. Agreed to, by yeas 16, nays 15.

The section was accordingly amended so as to make the amount of appropriation $67,405. The section as amended and the second section were adopted, when the ordinance was passed.

Reports of Committees.

The Committee on Poor reported having visited the Almshouse and examined its condition. The previous appeared to be good, except bread and meat. The committee examined the bread, and was satisfied that it was not good; they, therefore, recommended a change in the method of its purchase. The beef furnished to the house was found to be lean and advanced in decomposition. Bids have been supposed to be the case, in view of the very low price paid for the article. With these exceptions, the committee were satisfied with the general management of the house.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings reported an ordinance for the extension of Race-street wharf to the warden's line, making an appropriation of $25,000 for said purpose. Adopted.

General Business.

A resolution, offered by Mr. HARPER, tendering the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the Russian fleet, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. BAIRD, the Chamber proceeded to consider an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to raise a loan of not more than $500,000, for the purpose of filling the embankment of Gray's Ferry road, which was passed—yeas 32, nays none.

Mr. BAIRD offered an ordinance to place a bill entitled a supplement to an ordinance to make appropriations to the Gray Reserves, Blue Reserves, and other Philadelphia regiments and companies, approved.

On motion of Mr. LEECH, the consideration of the resolution to permit the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Twenty-fourth ward, was resumed; when it was agreed to.

From Select Council.

An ordinance to provide more effectually for the cleansing of the streets, etc. Postponed.

A resolution of instruction to the Committee on Water. Adopted.

An ordinance to make an appropriation for the erection of a bridge to the Forrest Grammar School in the Twenty-first ward. Adopted.

A resolution to change the place of holding elections in the Third division of the Twenty-fourth ward, and a resolution to change the place of voting in the Seventh division of the Fifth ward. Adopted.

The following were also adopted: An ordinance to authorize the purchase of a school-house in the Nineteenth school section; a resolution to authorize a certain expenditure by the Board of Controllers; a resolution to lay water pipe in Adrian, Gordon, Dauphin, Trenton avenue, and Emlin streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1863.

Gold was rather weak and vacillating to-day: opening at 144¾, it fell to sixes at 144⅝, and closed at 144¾, with but little interest exhibited.

Money is in stiffer demand, although there is plenty of it. Rates are looking up. In Government securities there is a decided increase of sales of the popular five-twenties is sufficient evidence of the good will and general confidence still maintained in regard to the Government. Yesterday the sales again amounted to over a million and a quarter. Inquiry at the Stock Board for the coming week promises to be active.

The Stock market was active, with a further advance in some of the speculative shares, and a slight decline in others, through a desire to realize. The first-class securities are in strong request, and the prices are improving. State fives advanced to 103½, the same; three selling at 108, the fives at 103¼. Pennsylvania and Reading mortgages were firm. Pittsburg Railroad sixes sold at 79. Elmira fives at 79¾, 103½ bid for the sevens; Philadelphia and Erie sixes sold at 104; North Pennsylvania sixes at 97, 122 bid for the tens; New City sixes advanced to 109, 104 bid for the old. Reading was rather pressed for sale, and fell about ¾. Little Schuylkill declined ¼. Philadelphia and Erie was strong at the advance, selling at 28¾. Catawissa preferred declined ¾; Pennsylvania sold up to 70; Shamokin Valley sold at 36; North Pennsylvania at 21; Minehill at 63; Elmira at 38¼; Beaver Meadow at 76; 43 bid for Long Island; 60 for Lehigh Valley.

Passenger railways are steady but dull. 15¾ was paid for Spruce and Pine; 55 for Second and Third. Canal securities were again in active demand: Union sixes were taken freely, and advanced to 26¾; Schuylkill Navigation sold at 12¼, the preferred at 27@27¼; a bid for the 1882 sixes; Susquehanna sixes sold at 68; Lehigh Navigation sold at 58, the scrip at 47¾; Wyoming Valley sold up to 75; Morris sixes firm.

Academy of Music sold at 45; Green Mountain Coal at 33¼. The market closed firm, 5,500 shares and $62,000 in bonds changing hands.

Drexel & Co. quote:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Bonds, 1881	107	@107¼
U. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness	99⅞	@ 99¾
U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness	102	@ 102⅛
United States 7-30 Notes	103	@ 103⅛
Quartermasters' Vouchers	98½	@ 99¼
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	98	@ 98½
Gold	145¾	@145¾
Sterling Exchange	150	@151½

The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending October 3, 1863, compared with the same time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Previous. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons. Cwt.
Hazleton Mines	2,421 07	122,828 05	125,249 12
Cranberry	1,357 04	66,221 02	67,578 06
Diamond	953 17	38,618 16	39,771 13
East Sugar Loaf	3,636 10	110,618 03	114,174 13
Council Ridge	2,529 17	86,599 14	89,128 11
Mount Pleasant	1,133 13	25,172 05	26,305 18
Harleigh	1,669 16	46,806 03	48,376 01
Jeddo	5,777 18	118,731 02	122,509 00
Ebervale	312 02	46,863 02	46,875 04
Milnesville	1,522 16	34,078 05	35,600 15
Buck Mountain	1,885 03	12,319 11	14,204 14
Total	21,944 16	707,853 16	729,798 12
Corresponding period last year	19,284 13	489,385 07	508,450 07
Increase	2,660 03	218,468 09	221,348 05

The following is the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal Company for the week ending October 3, 1863:

	$4,320 72
Previously in 1863	117,239 49
	$121,560 21
Corresponding time last year	55,609 25
Increase in 1863	$66,050 96

The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, October 3, 1863, compared with the same time 1862:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,388 02	246,304 00
Shipped South	17,854 11	271,385 03
Total	25,092 13	517,613 03
For the corresponding time last year:		
Shipped North	6,985 13	249,641 04
Shipped South	17,619 16	337,514 06
Total	24,606 09	587,155 10
Increase	485 04	30,457 13

The following shows the business of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week ending October 3, 1863:

FROM MAUCH CHUNK.	For the Week. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons. Cwt.
Summit Mines	5,691 16	326,835 03
Room Run Mines	.....	42,564 15
S. Lehigh Mines	636 16	2,137 04
EAST MAUCH CHUNK.		
Coleraine Mines	534 18	8,065 04
Spring Mountain	.....	210 01
Smith's Spring Mount	172 07	2,101 13
W. Spring Mountain Mines	1,079 08	27,411 01
S. Spring Mountain	923 16	20,630 05
Hazleton Mines	1,059 19	58,235 07
Buck Mountain	631 18	6,335 05
Connell Ridge	525 60	13,839 19
Jeddo Mines	1,056 18	20,248 10
Pelton Mines	383 01	15,578 15
Harleigh Mines	73 10	1,672 00
Milnesville Mines	177 14	9,391 04
F. and Dust Coal	.....	2,020 06
Total	17,025 00	628,634 07

Philadn. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 8.

[Reported by S. S. SLATERS, Philadelphia Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

29 Wyoming Val.	75	25 Hazleton Coal	s30. 64
1000 Penna Coal 6s	95	500 City 6s new	109
5000 do	b5. 22¾	1 Beaver Meadow	75
5000 do	22⅝	1000 U S 5-years Opt	103½
5000 do	s5wn. 22½	1600 do	103⅝
11600 do	22⅝	300 do	103½
350 Reading R	s5w. 61⅞	100 Schuyl Nav	27¾
700 do	b5. 61½	22 Catawissa Pref	41½
100 do	61⅞	750 Elmira R	79¾
100 do	b10. 61½	5000 Reading 6s '86	113¾
100 do	s60. 61	200 Green Mountain	33
13 City Bank	100¾	70 Lehigh scrip	47½
100 Lit Schuyl R	b30. 50	1000 North Penna	27
14 do	49¾	2 Second & Third R	85
28 do	49¾	500 City Nav pref	57
100 do	49¾	3000 Phila & Erie 6s	104
1 do	49¾	28 Bank of N America	150
28 do	49¾	159 Minehill R	63
13 do	49¾	75 Phila & Erie R	28¾
100 do	s10. 49¾	BOARDS.	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

60 Phila & Erie R	b60 28¾	10 North Penna R	21
1000 Penna coupon 6s	17¾	95 Penna R	b30. 70
3 North Penna R	21¾	200 Phila & Erie R	28¾
2000 American gold	145¾	100 Schl Nav pref	s60. 27
10 Schl Nav pref	s60. 26¾	200 do	b30. 27