The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

MEADVILLE AND CRAWFORD COUNTY—MECHANICAL RECORDS OF AN EXTINCT RACE—DIGGING FOR OIL FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO—FRENCH AND INDIAN OCCUPATION—THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE FIRST LEGAL DECISION.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

MEADVILLE, Crawford county, Sept. 9.

As the shiretown of one of the largest and most valuable of the northwestern counties of Pennsylvania; as the outlet of all the lower portion of the oil regions; as the seat of educational institutions long founded and widely known; and as the location of the main offices and mechanical workshops of one of the most extensive railroads of the country, the town of Meadville is deserving of having its peculiarities and its main features set before the public in the columns of the leading journal in Pennsylvania's leading city. Therefore it is, that on this day of the month of agricultural fairs, of Perry's victory, and of late peaches, I have resolved to tell those of you who have never visited Crawford county, what Meadville is, and how she came to be so. For the brief historical resume that follows I am partially indebted to an address delivered in this place in February, 1848, by Wm. H. Davis, and partially to the recollections of sundry of the "oldest inhabitants;" for the notes and comments upon Meadville of to-day, a fair eyesight, aided by a pair of double convex glasses, is sufficient authority.

Crawford county, in its eastern portion, bears evidence, in common with many other portions of our land, of the residence and pursuits of a race of beings who preceded the aboriginal savage. The chief of this evidence is found in a large number of excavations in the ground, similar to the vats of a tan-yard, not far distant from the village of Titusville, and upon the banks of Oil creek. These excavations are now simply holes in the ground, but are found to be regularly cased or walled with logs, fitted as for the walls of a log-cabin, by having the ends squared and dove-tailed together. That these were built hundreds of years ago, is shown by the fact of trees growing in some cases inside the excavation, and in others upon the mounds of earth thrown up at the sides, which trees indicate a growth of two to three hundred years. Another fact which indicates the great length of time which must have elapsed since these vats were built, is, that although the location is now covered with standing timber, there are no stumps remaining to show where the enclosing logs were cut. In connection with the recent wonderful developments of oil upon Oil creek, it is interesting to note that Mr. Davis, in his address of eighteen years ago, argued that these vats were originally constructed for the collection of the "Seneca Oil," which was then (1848) collected be some of the residents upon the creek in much the same manner, vats being dug in the ground, the bottom of which would be covered with water, the oil being daily skimmed from the top of the water. The honey locust tree, one of the oil fever, the greed for "territory," the thirst for leases, the demand for "crude," of these oily days, may be but a repetition of what those mysterious and dimly conceived old settlers went through ages ago upon the self-same ground. Not all the light from all the lamps which Oil creek or Pit-hole can fill, can clear away the dark obscurity which envelops those grim visitants of the past, whose works are their only record, and who have left not a tablet or hieroglyphic from which to transcribe their story.

Leaving, however, the dim and foggy dis tance, and coming down to the tangible records of the last century, we find that the territory now occupied by Crawford county belonged to the Seneca tribe of the Six Nations, they having dispossessed the Erics. A little over one hundred years ago—about 1750—the French first made military occupation of this region, having a military route from the Niagara to Fort Duquesne, at Pittsburg. At Franklin, where French creek unites with the Alleghany, was Venango Fort, and at Le Bœuf, (now Waterford, about twenty miles northeast from Meadville,) was a military post. French creek, or Venango river, was used for boating communications between these points, a small fortification having been erected as a sort of half-way place of deposit for goods, upon ground now occupied by Dock street in this place. There are still faintly visible the remains of a canal or trench from this creek to the Alleghany, and a few years ago, Hiram Richmond, Esq., then a boy attending school, dug out of the bank of the creek an old French musket.

It is a noticeable circumstance that the first Anglo Saxon who is known to have ascended French creek, and passed over the ground where now stands this flourishing town, was George Washington, in his expedition as messenger from the Governor of the colony of Virginia to the French commandant at Le Bœuf, to protest against the establishment of a line of French forts from the Lakes to the Ohio. Washington arrived at the mouth of French creek in December, 1753, and thence proceeded to Le Bœuf, arriving at the latter post on the 11th of that month. In his journal of the expedition he says: "We passed over much good land since we left Venango, and many fine runs of extensive and very rich meadows, one of which I believe was nearly four miles in length, and considerably wide in some places." This latter tract must have been the site upon which Meadville is built, as it will apply to no other portion of the French Creek Valley, between Waterford and Franklin.

The French were compelled to abandon the occupation of this section in 1758, and from that time until 1785 it remained in the hands of the Indians alone. In that year surveying parties were sent out by the State to survey and divide the land which had been obtained by treaty, that they might be apportioned among the revolutionary soldiers of Pennsylvania. Two years after this John and David Mead visited this valley with a view to select a home in the wilderness for their families. In May, of the following year, 1788, they brought with them seven other persons, the party of nine constituting the first white settlers in Crawford county of whom we have any record. One of these men—Thomas Grant—was the first settler in what is now Meadville. Grant, however, remained but a short time, before he returned to the eastern portion of the State. His claim was taken up by David Mead, who erected the first house in Meadville, a double log house, which, from its favorable location and strength of construction, was for a long time used as a block-house to protect the settlers from the attacks of hostile Indians. In the fall of 1788 John and David Mead brought their families from Northumberland, and the three Meads became located in Crawford county. Authorities differ as to the first white child born in this neighborhood, but the most reliable information seems to award that honor to Sarah, daughter of David Mead. Other parties and families came from time to time, until quite a settlement was established at the junction of Cussewago creek with French creek.

These early settlers experienced great danger from the hostile Indians who surrounded them. A few of these Indians became friendly to the whites, and, in several instances, gave timely notice of intended attacks upon the settlement. In such cases the women and children would be sent to Franklin by boats to the protection of the fort at that point. Upon one of these occasions Flying Cloud, one of the fast friends of the settlers, sent a guard of six of his warriors upon each bank of the stream, to guard the descending canoes from the savage foe. Numerous stories are now told of the perils and adventures of the hardy pioneers in their endeavors to protect their homes and their crops.

In 1791 quite a village had grown up at Meadville, and a militia company for home defence ("home guards" was no humbug in those days) was organized, with Cornelius Van Horne for captain, a block-house being erected upon what is Water street now, and upon the lot ad joining the Eagle Tavern. This block-house was torn down in 1828. In August of this year, one James Dickson, a plucky Scotchman, who had taken up the land upon the bank of French creek, above the settlement, and, when near the site of the present residence of Col. Wilkins, Esq., was shot at by five Indians, who were concealed in the bushes. Three balls struck him, but did not entirely disable him. He stood his ground, and called upon his cowardly assailants to come out and give him fair fight. The noise of the guns was heard at the block-house, and a party started to his relief, before whom the Indians retreated, and Dickson reached the block-house without further harm. Taylor Randolph, now living a short distance below the town, was one of the party that sallied out to the relief of Dickson. The last attack by the Indians which resulted in the loss of life, within the present limits of Crawford county, was in June, 1795, when James Findley and Barnabas McCormick were killed and scalped, about six miles below Meadville.

Of course, with the growth of the community legal contentions arose. David Mead was the first justice of the peace in Crawford county, and the first case that came before him for trial was an action for debt, in which he himself was plaintiff and one Radcliff defendant. Unfortunately, although Crawford county had a justice, it had no constable. But Magistrate Mead supplied the deficiency. He issued the summons and served it himself on the defendant. He then tried the case, and gave judgment for plaintiff—that is, himself. He then issued an execution and served it himself, by levying on a horse of the defendant. He then advertised the horse for sale, stuck up the notices himself, and at the day of sale sold the property and bought it in himself, and then paid the surplus money, over and above his claim, to defendant. Doubtless, if the defendant had appealed from this decision, Justice Mead would have tried the case again, and sustained the previous decision. Not much chance for Jaundice vs. Jaundice before that court.

The village of Meadville was laid out in 1793, and village lots sold. So much space has almost unwillingly been occupied with the earlier history of Crawford county, that it is best to defer to another letter a sketch of the development of the town from the hamlet of seventy years ago to the bustling, thriving village whose size, business importance, and population would abundantly justify it in shedding its primitive village robes and donning the charter and habiliments of a city.

NORTHWEST.

New York State Politics.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL SLOCUM.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The following is a copy of a letter from Major General Slocum to John A. Green, Jr.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, Miss., August 31, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d inst. has just come to hand, and in reply I would state that I am in favor of the principles which appear thus far to have governed President Johnson with regard to the Southern States—that is, to allow these States to decide who shall and who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage. In a few words, I am in favor of returning at the earliest practicable period to a government of civil law. I believe the true interests of [the country demand a] more economical administration of affairs, and an effort to reduce the national debt, the substitution of civil for military courts, and a more careful observance of the constitutional rights of States and individuals.

If these views are such as will be endorsed by your convention, and if the convention should nominate me for Secretary of State, I shall accept the nomination. I am now at a great distance from the scene of action, and the only mail by which this communication can reach you before the assembling of the convention leaves here in a few hours.

With this brief statement I leave the matter in your hands, knowing your friendly feelings toward me, and being assured that you will be governed in some degree at least by those feelings. If the convention should not adopt the platform you anticipate, I trust you will not press my name.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM.

JOHN A. GREEN, JR., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Rope-Walker Mobbed—An Exciting Scene.

[From the Buffalo Courier, 12th.]

We had always supposed that the perilous feats performed by Harrie Leslie were of themselves attended with all the danger necessary to make them sensational enough for the people; but by a very recent experience of the daring funambulist in her Majesty's dominions goes to show that we are more liberal in our notions of the thing than they are there.

On Friday afternoon last Mr. Leslie thought he would delight the people of Bayfield, C. W., on the Grand Trunk Railway, and, having stretched his rope across the James, a distance of 660 feet, he proceeded not only to perform his customary feat of walking over it, but also to astonish the natives with a display of his acrobatic skill. At the time appointed he, and his balance pole started across the river together, and, upon reaching the centre of the rope, he enacted all that was set down on the programme; but upon nearing the opposite bank, he saw a crowd of men, who were evidently excited, and could hear them say, "D—n him, now the devil!" "Cut the Rope!" "Cut him down!" etc. Leslie continued to move along on his rope, but before he could reach its terminus in the slender bridge was cut, and he was allowed to fall a distance of nearly twenty-five feet. In his descent he caught hold of a tree, and thence rolled down the embankment to the water's edge. Finding that he was pursued by the ruffians, he made his escape in the woods, and, after travelling about a mile and a half, he managed to get a horse and buggy, with which he reached Seaforth. Here he procured assistance, and upon returning to the vicinity of Bayfield, he learned that a man named S. S. Skinner, who was acting as his agent, had been duly arrested, and that about a dozen of the ruffians had been arrested. Upon going back to Seaforth he was again beset by some of those scoundrels, but the vigorous use of a loaded horse-whip made his progress comparatively easy, and he escaped the second time. Hurrie has discovered that Canada is a hard road to travel, and he will probably avoid Bayfield and the James river hereafter.

DAHLGREN'S WATCH STOLEN.—A Richmond correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

"On Friday night the safe in the Provost Marshal General's office was broken open, and a large amount of money and other valuables were taken. Among other things the watch of Colonel Dahlgren, who was killed during his celebrated raid on Richmond, was taken. It has been only a few days since this hidden relic was found by the detectives, who had been searching for it for months before its whereabouts was discovered. This ornament is represented as being of antique pattern, and of great value. It is gold, and studded with diamonds. No clue to the robbery has yet been discovered, though the whole of the military detective force is on the alert for any evidence which may lead to the recovery of the article and the arrest of the thief or thieves."

THE CITY.

BROAD-STREET RAILROAD—OPPOSITION MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of citizens, opposed to the construction of a railroad on South Broad street, was held last evening at the hall of the Mechanics' Engine House. Jas. S. Watson in the chair.

Mr. DeHaven, from the Committee on Law, stated that the Attorney General had been seen, and would render an opinion before long. He had understood that the Company had failed to break ground on Monday last, but had now determined to defer operations until after the decision had been rendered.

The Finance Committee reported that $2,300 had been already subscribed, and asked that more members be appointed on the committee.

Mr. T. B. Peterson stated that considerable funds would be needed, as the railroad company had also to pay the September instalment of money to get it through. All the papers in the city, except the *Inquirer*, had declared themselves in opposition to the railway project.

It was announced that a bill would soon be filed by Mr. Cuyler, on the part of private parties, to enjoin the railway company from proceeding with their work.

Mr. Ridgway said that in all respects he was opposed to having a railway of any kind on Broad street, and in the event of his election to the Legislature he would oppose that the laying of any road on the street. It was said that there was a road being built on South Broad street. People should look on both ends of the street and join hands in removing all the tracks.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jayne, De Haven, Malone, Smith, and Mitchell, was appointed to confer with Councils about the matter.

Letters were read from Messrs. Schofield, C. B. Newhouse, and F. C. Brewster, declaring their acceptance of the circular sent out by the last meeting, and pledging themselves to use their influence in defeating such projects.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.—The collegiate department of this institute being now organized, will commence its teachings the 18th inst. Professors of known ability have been engaged for instructing the following sciences: Chemistry, natural philosophy, geology, mineralogy, mining, botany, anatomy, physiology, elocution, mathematics, civil and military engineering, drawing, surveying, navigation, and mechanical drawing. Students desiring information on all or a portion of these subjects have now invited to call at the college building, corner of Seventeenth street and Montgomery avenue, for matriculation, when particulars will be made known of those desiring the honors of the institution, from three to six P. M. It is intended to add chemical agriculture and architecture to the curriculum, at an early date. Large collections of specimens, instruments, and diagrams, for full illustration, (of which the college has a very abundant supply,) will be used in teaching all the subjects referred to, bringing the sciences to the mind through the eye as well as the ear.

On Monday evening, October 2, at 7½ o'clock, the courses of popular lectures will be commenced on the sciences, *free* to all, male and female, who desire to attend. The Thirteenth and Fifteen-street cars are the most convenient mode of approach to the college.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—A base-ball club has been organized by a number of young men of the First ward, under the name of the Nonpareil.

The Iona is the name of a club organized in the Second ward by some young men. George Rudolph is the president.

A match game of base ball, between the Metamora and Chestnut Hill clubs, on Saturday next, on the ground of the Chestnut Hill Club.

There will be a game of base ball this afternoon, between the West Philadelphia and Equity Clubs, on the grounds of the former, at Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue. Ample accommodations have been provided for the ladies.

A match will also be played this afternoon, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, between the Keystone and Camden Base-Ball Clubs. As each club has already won a game in a series of matches, the contest to-day will decide the championship between the two clubs. Arrangements have been made for spectators.

ST. LOUIS COUNCILMEN.—On Tuesday next thirty members of the City Council of St. Louis, Mo., will start from that city to visit Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the police telegraphic system, the construction of bridges, sewers, inlets, market houses, gas works, water works, parks, prisons, and other public institutions and improvements generally. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed a magnificent car on their road at the disposal of the visitors, between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It is expected that they will remain in Philadelphia several days.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.—During the month of June last there were 492,094 mail letters and 168,339 drop letters delivered in this city, and 361,063 letters collected. The amount of business transacted through the Philadelphia Post Office is almost equal to that of Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago combined, or of Brooklyn, St. Louis, Washington, Cincinnati, and Cleveland combined.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Yesterday morning, Rev. Charles J. Shrader died at St. Joseph's Hospital, of disease of the heart, in the 35th year of his age. The deceased was born in Hanover, and had been in this country about ten years, during which time he held many important positions in the Catholic Church. He was stationed for awhile at Allentown, and built there a magnificent church. He was also pastor of the German Catholic Church at Reading, which was also built through his individual exertions. For the past year he has been attached to the Cathedral, where he had formed a large and appreciative acquaintance. He was a learned theologian, and an eminently pious and Christian gentleman, and, it is said, his loss will be difficult to fill. The funeral services will take place at the Cathedral, to-morrow morning.

FOUND INSENSIBLE.—About nine o'clock last evening, a man was found in an insensible condition at Thirty-second and Thompson streets, on the Reading Railroad. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he recovered sufficiently to say that his name was Aaron G. Parker, that he belonged to the gunboat New London, and resided at No. 134 Fourteenth street, New York.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Michael McGill, residing on Manning street, between Locust and Spruce street, was admitted into the Penn Hospital, about seven o'clock on Friday evening, with both of his legs shockingly fractured. He was run over by the cars on the junction railroad, West Philadelphia. Reaches had not taken place up to last evening. His legs will have to be amputated should he survive. He was scarcely expected to recover.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Benjamin Flick, aged sixty-three years, a resident of Camden, was driving his cart in the vicinity of Second and Buttonwood streets, when the axle broke, precipitating him to the ground, and the cart falling upon his leg, fractured it. He was placed in the ambulance of the Northern Liberty Engine, and conveyed to his home.

A SINGULAR CASE.—On Monday last Bernard Campbell, chief of police of the city of Harrisburg, called upon Mayor Henry in reference to an interesting case of a young girl, seventeen years of age, who, on Monday last, attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself in the Susquehanna river. The girl, upon being taken before Mayor Boyd, for whom she was employed as a domestic, related her adventures, stating, among other facts, (for such they have proved to be,) that she was from this city, where she owns a valuable property, now in the hands of a guardian, and that she had been sent to Harrisburg by a brother who promised to follow in another train to meet her there. She had been at the depot upon the arrival of the various trains, for two or three days, but failed to find the brother among the passengers. Finally, believing that she was the victim of misplaced confidence, she resolved to drown her sorrow by drowning herself. With this determination she attempted to terminate her existence in the river, but was prevented, from doing so. She however expressed an intention to commit the fatal deed upon the first opportunity presenting itself. During the recital of her adventure the mayor discovered evidences of an aberration of mind on the part of the girl, but the manner in which she told her story convinced his honor that she was quite intelligent, and had seen better days. With a view to frustrate the design of the unfortunate girl, Mayor Boyd, as well as to ascertain the truth of her statement, and render her all possible aid, Mayor Roumfort, of this city, has taken her in charge and accompany her to this city. She was provided with supper before starting, and at 4 o'clock P. M., when she departed by train, she appeared much refreshed, and in every way contented. She is a very handsome girl, and has a fine form, and is evidently a lady by birth and education. Her name is Annie Hurrie.

DAHLGREN'S WATCH STOLEN.—A Richmond correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

"On Friday night the safe in the Provost Marshal General's office was broken open, and a large amount of money and other valuables were taken. Among other things the watch of Colonel Dahlgren, who was killed during his celebrated raid on Richmond, was taken. It has been only a few days since this hidden relic was found by the detectives, who had been searching for it for months before its whereabouts was discovered. This ornament is represented as being of antique pattern, and of great value. It is gold, and studded with diamonds. No clue to the robbery has yet been discovered, though the whole of the military detective force is on the alert for any evidence which may lead to the recovery of the article and the arrest of the thief or thieves."

GREAT

RATIFICATION MEETING!

HARTRANFT,

CAMPBELL,

McMICHAEL.

THE REBELLION CRUSHED.

THE UNION UPHELD.

City Treasurer,

HENRY BUMM.

City Controller,

JOSEPH R. LYNDALL.

City Solicitor,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

City Commissioner,

JOHN GIVEN.

District Attorney,

WM. B. MANN.

Prothonotary Court Common Pleas,

FREDERICK G. WOLBERT.

FREEDOM'S FLAG WAVES IN TRIUMPH.

THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA

FRIENDLY TO THE PRESENT NATIONAL

AND

STATE ADMINISTRATIONS,

WHO VENERATE THE MEMORY OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

AND

TRUST IN THE INTEGRITY AND WISDOM

OF

ANDREW JOHNSON,

WILL ASSEMBLE IN

GENERAL

MASS MEETING,

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, NEAR THIRTEENTH,

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 16, 1865,

TO RATIFY THE NOMINATIONS FOR

STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY OFFICERS

MADE BY THE LATE CONVENTIONS

OF THE

UNION PARTY,

AND

TO TAKE MEASURES FOR INSURING

THE

SUCCESS OF THE WHOLE

UNION TICKET.

EVERY SOLDIER

WHO HAS FOUGHT AND SUFFERED AND TRIUMPHED

FOR HIS COUNTRY,

AND

EVERY CIVILIAN

WHO HAS PRAYED, AND LABORED, AND VOTED FOR HER,

IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

LET ALL COME WHO LOVE THE UNION.

LET US MAKE A

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

IN FAVOR OF

FREEDOM FOR ALL.

IN FAVOR OF JUSTICE

TO OUR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

IN FAVOR OF

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY,

IN FAVOR OF

SECURING THE FRUITS

OF THE

GREAT TRIUMPH OF OUR ARMS,

AND AGAINST TRAITORS

AND

THOSE WHO MAKE EXCUSES FOR THEM;

AGAINST A FALSE DEMOCRACY THAT

IGNORES DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

AGAINST THOSE WHO PROCLAIMED

"THE WAR A FAILURE,"

AND AGAINST

EVERYTHING THAT MIGHT RESTORE

POLITICAL POWER

TO THE

REBEL LEADERS,

AND MAKE A

NEW REBELLION POSSIBLE.

The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:

His Excellency,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,

Hon. JAMES POLLOCK,

Hon. JOHN CESSNA,

Hon. HENRY WILSON,

of Massachusetts.

Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL,

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,

Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL,

Hon. LEONARD MYERS,

Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER,

Hon. CHARLES GILPIN,

Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,

Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,

Hon. F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

Hon. HENRY D. MOORE,

Maj. Gen. J. A. KILPATRICK,

Of New Jersey.

Maj. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN,

Maj. Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS,

Gen. J. K. MOREHEAD,

WAYNE McVEIGH, Esq.

THE COURTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Hons. James R. Ludlow and Joseph Allison, Associate Justices.

[William B. Mann, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.]

THE CASE OF MILLER.

The case of George Miller, charged with the murder of Thomas White, on the 19th of February, 1865, was called and postponed in consequence of the illness of the Commonwealth witness, Dr. Elliott. It is expected that they will remain in Philadelphia several days.

THE CASE OF SMITH.

Adolph Smith, charged with killing his wife, Margaret, on the 6th of March, 1865, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The bail in the case of John Hart, charged with killing Thomas Wilson, was forfeited, $5,000 being the sum.

THE CASE OF CANTRELL.

The case of Edward Cantrell, charged with killing James McGinnis, was postponed in consequence of the absence of witnesses. The principal witness is dead.

A WOMAN PLEADS.

Adelia *alias* Mary Ridley was arraigned on the charges of killing Isaac Stiles, on the 3d of July, 1865, and pleaded not guilty.

She was also arraigned on the charge of killing Joseph Stiles, and pleaded not guilty. The prisoner was deeply affected, and wept bitterly during the time she was in court. She was dressed in deep mourning, the whole attire being remarkably neat.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. James R. Ludlow, Associate Justice.

[John A. Wolbert, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.]

WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

Mary McCloskey was charged with committing an assault and battery on Catharine Irving. The fight occurred in consequence of a difficulty with the children of the ladies. Verdict guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentenced to pay a fine and costs.

ABOUT A SHAWL.

Maria Teresa was charged with the larceny of a shawl. Mrs. Carlin testified that she had two shawls stolen, and heard the defendant bought it from some boys. Verdict not guilty.

EFFECT OF DRINKING.

Philip McCullough was charged with the larceny of thirty dollars.

John Callanan testified that he went into a tavern with accused, and laid his pocket-book down on the bar. The defendant and pocket-book were suddenly missed.

Mr. Pearce testified that the complainant first accused him of taking the pocket-book. He went out soon and came back, and asked who was with him. He was in company with four men instead of only the defendant. Verdict not guilty.

U. S. District Court—Hon. John Cadwalader, Associate Justice.

[Charles Gilpin, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.]

John Derrick, convicted of passing five-dollar counterfeit notes, was sentenced to six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Thomas Grant, convicted of passing counterfeit notes, was sentenced to one year in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Mary Ann Hudson, convicted of passing counterfeit notes, was sentenced to one year in the Eastern Penitentiary.

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LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES HUDSON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HUGH McIVAIN and BENJAMIN SAGE, Executors of James Hudson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY afternoon, September 26, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at his office, southwest corner of EIGHTH and LOCUST Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

se14-thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY C. TAYLOR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY W. RIDGWAY, Executor of MARY C. TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 27th, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of EIGHTH and LOCUST Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

se14-thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EMILY H. THOMAS, a Minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of SAMUEL E. PERKINS, Executor of the Estate of FRANCIS G. CAMPBELL, deceased, and to report the distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 26th, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 432 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN B. COLAHAN,

se7-thstu5t Auditor.

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Estate of FRANCES G. CAMPBELL, deceased.

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se7-thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM McKEE, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of WILLIAM McKEE, late of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned executors of his Will, all persons having claims against the Estate of the decedent are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said Estate to pay to JULIUS C. NORRIS, and ROBERT C. WOOD, Executors, 228 or 101 CHESTNUT Street. au17-thst

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD., September 8th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., noon FRIDAY, September 29th, 1865, for the purchase of ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE in lots of ten and upwards.

These Cattle are all in prime condition, having been on pasture fed daily with a mixture of hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. Bids to serve an opportunity for inspection of a true beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound gross.

The Cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the price paid for the same to be on the standard by which all bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale, cash in United States currency. A deposit of *fifty* (50) per cent. to be made on notification acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the Cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders to be allowed ten days in which to remove their beef.

The Cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement to the 29th instant, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral adjoining the Government Hay Scales on the Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the award will be made in the same order unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon bank forms furnished at this office. Telegraphic proposals will not be considered unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General THOMAS WILSON, C. S., U. S. A.

W. H. PARKHURST,

se14-th2p Captain and C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for Grading Sections Nos. 3 and 4 of the Greenwich Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extending from Broad street to the Delaware river, will be received until the 20th inst.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Engineer's Office, northwest corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets. JNO. C. WILSON,

se13-6t Assistant Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, September 15, 1865, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Wharf, foot of Washington avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz.:

25 Dust Brushes.
475 Wall Brushes, 10 and 12 knots.
50 Varnish Brushes, fine flat, assorted.
500 Lamp Chimneys, coal oil, 2 inches.
75 one-half boxes Glass; size—*10x12, 35; 10x16, 15; 10x14, 15; 12x18, 5; 12x20, 5.*
500 sides Bridle Leather, oak tanned, to weigh 10 lbs per side when finished; light sides.
150 coat oil Lamps, 75 for ¾ wick; 75 for ⅞ wick.
25 bbls Coal Oil, in the tightest and best barrels.
200 cells Mantle Rope; size ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch.
100 pounds Black Paint, in Oil, in 3, 5, and 10 lb cans.
200 pounds Japan Dryer, in 2, 3, and 5 lb cans.
5,000 pounds White Lead, in oil, in 25, 50, and 100 lb kegs.
500 pounds Yellow Ochre, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10 lb cans.
500 pounds Putty, in small kegs.
500 pounds Venitian Red, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10 lb cans.
50 pounds Raw Umber, in oil, in 2, 3, and 5 lb cans.
50 pounds Raw Sienna, in oil, in 2, 3, and 5 lb cans.
100 pounds Burnt Umber, dry, in 5 lb papers.
200 pounds Burnt Umber, in oil, in 2, 3, and 5 lb cans.
100 pounds Burnt Sienna, dry, in 5 lb papers.
50 pounds Chrome Yellow, in 5 lb papers.
300 pounds Chrome Yellow, in oil, in 2, 5, and 10 lb cans.
50 pounds Turn Sienna, burnt, dry, in 1 lb papers.
1250 dozen coal oil Lamp-wick Cotton; 60 dize ¾ inch; 60 dize ⅞ inch.
20 gross Fine Finishing Rings; size, 1½ inch.
20 gross Brass Screws; size, ¾ inch. No. 7.
225 pounds Finishing Nails; ½ inch, 25 lbs; ¾ inch, 50 lbs; 1 inch, 150 lbs.

All of the above described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.

Samples of the above named Stores to be delivered at the United States Warehouse twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or number of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be accepted.

All proposals to be made on printed blanks, which may be had on application at this office.

By order of Colonel WM. A. McKIM, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia depot.

J. W. BARRIGER,

se8-7t Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, September 15, 1865, for the delivery at the United States Government wharf, VINE Street, Delaware avenue, of all the PINE, OAK, or other HARD WOOD that may be required at the depot for the space of six months from the 16th instant.

Deliveries to be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the United States Government.

Wood to be of good merchantable quality.

Bidders will state the price per cord both in writing and figures, and must conform to the terms of this advertisement.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

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