The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1865.

THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Constantinople, under date of the 23d August, says that in fifty days the deaths by cholera amounted to not less than 50,000. Some days the deaths averaged three thousand a day. The authorities did not publish the whole number of deaths on any occasion. More than one hundred thousand people have fled the city. The city, instead of being a mart of trade, is a vast hospital. At certain points dead bodies, in some cases unclothed and naked, have been literally piled up by scores waiting transportation to the burial places. One of the cholera hospitals on the old city wall next the sea had a slide arranged down which the dead bodies were shot into boats to be buried in the sea.

Only one death occurred in the little American colony here. The youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Washburne died two weeks ago, after a few hours' illness.

The American missionaries have devoted themselves to the care of the sick and dying among the poorer classes, and under their treatment hundreds of lives have been saved. While the average mortality in the city has been about sixty-five per cent. of those attacked, under the care of the American missionaries the mortality has not exceeded *fifty per cent.*, or setting aside all those lighter cases which might be classed as cholerinas.

The cholera has not followed any known laws in its progress here. It has been supposed that it avoided high ground and houses, but here it has raged with the greatest severity in some of the highest, best ventilated, and most cleanly quarters of the city, while in previous epidemics not a single case had occurred.

Another singular fact is that the mortality among the Europeans has been much greater since the decline of the disease than it was when it was at its height.

Another fact is, that those who have fled from infected districts, in perfect health, have generally been attacked with disease as soon as they reached their new and before that healthy place of refuge.

A Fair Hit.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

We are surprised and grieved at the conduct of the British Government in regard to certain persons suspected of "Feninism" in Ireland. At Dundalk five men have been arrested, and refused bail. They had not committed any crime; they had met together, in a time of profound peace, without arms, for some purpose not stated before the magistrate; they were not charged or suspected of having committed any crime; and yet the judge before whom they were arrighned not only refused to discharge them, but sent them to jail without bail.

What is the boasted liberty of the British subject worth, when English judges can arrest persons "suspected" of Feninism in Ireland, and imprison them in Dundalk jail? This kind of thing goes on until Congress is ready to pay for our Government to remonstrate with Lord Palmerston; and, as soon as Congress meets, it will be time to bring up the question that body the arbitrary and tyrannical treatment of British subjects by the British Government.

Fortunately for Mr. Seward and members of Congress, the form and even the language of such complaints and remonstrances are accessible to them. There are letters of Earl Russell to our Government and to the British minister at Washington which will answer with but the slightest changes, for Mr. Seward to fire back at Earl Russell: there are speeches by Gregory, Roebuck, Laird, and others, in the House of Commons, against our Government, which require only a few verbal alterations to make them useful to members of Congress who wish to show up the lawless tyranny, the savage brutality, and the folly of the British Government, and appeal to the whole civilized world, and to Christians everywhere, to refuse their countenance to such proceedings.

Ireland and the whole of Great Britain are lying profoundly at peace; suddenly Lord Palmerston, who is head of the Ministry, takes it into his head to order indiscriminate arrests, right and left. A young man tells another to "depend on it" that on the instant one of Palmerston's "minions" seizes him, drags him before a magistrate or judge, also in Palmerston's pay, who consigns him to a dungeon, and tyrannically refuses to accept bail for his appearance. Another equally innocent young Irishman, in three days, is in the same manner "close up," and he too is dragged off, and disappears in a Bastile. Another happens to say "I fall in behind," and he is dragged off without opportunity to explain his meaning; and his weeping wife and aged mother appeal in vain for either justice or mercy.

Are these proceedings fit for the nineteenth century? Does not the civilized world blush at such tyranny? and so on and so forth—for the remainder of the speeches of Roebuck, M. P., and others; where we may also learn that Ireland ought to be an independent State, and that the United States ought to help the Irish against England, because thus a severe and damaging blow can be struck at the strength of England—which is, according to the wise Roebuck, an irrefutable argument.

The Health of our City.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: I see that a communication from the Board of Health was received in Select Council on Thursday last, in reference to "the sanitary condition of the city, the steady approach of the cholera," etc. This intelligence is very gratifying, indeed, and it is to be earnestly hoped that a committee (or "messenger") vested with proper authority, may be induced to visit some of the slaughter-houses and bone factories lying south of Wharton and east of Fourth street, whence doth daily arise the most horrid effluvia that it is possible for one to conceive of. From a "local" which appeared in the columns of your paper a few days since, it seems that a committee composed of members of the Board of Health had visited some localities of the above character, and pronounced that not only were they not unhealthy, but that they were "even preventive of health!" For the sake of not detracting from the wisdom that is supposed to govern this body, it is to be hoped that the verdict was rendered in irony, rather than as an "immutable fact;" otherwise it would certainly detract very materially from the common sense view of our people, who entertain the idea that any effluvium which compels the closing of doors and windows for its exclusion and which (to the more delicate) causes even nausea itself, is not *very* preventive of health. As the cholera is yet much nearer shores, it would be sheer criminality to allow such baleful auxiliaries to exist in our midst, without making the most energetic exertions for their removal. As a resident of this stench-affected district, I trust the day may not be far distant when these *nuisances* will be taken away; and when we can be permitted to breathe pure air without hindrance from such offensive sources. SANITARY.

PHILA., Sept. 18, 1865.

RELIC ARCHIVES.—The Bureau of Rebel Archives, under the charge of Dr. Francis Lieber, is now at work upon the examination and classification of the five hundred boxes of archives of the late Confederacy. These documents relate to every department and period of the rebellion, and cover the larger part of its civil and military history. The title of the bureau has been changed to the Archive Office of the War Department. The office occupies rooms in F street, while awaiting the preparation of *Ford's Theatre*, which will be in readiness about January 1st.

THE CITY.

ST. LOUIS COUNCILMEN.—The thirty members of the municipality of St. Louis, Missouri, will be handsomely received by the authorities of Philadelphia. The visitors are composed of some of the leading business men of that city. They are giants in enterprise, and loyal in patriotism. They will be warmly welcomed upon arriving in the city of Penn, by the committee of Select and Common Councils appointed for that purpose. The gentlemen from the West will doubtless make themselves well acquainted with the public works of Philadelphia, and, in this instance, these loyal Westbloods of the Philadelphia committee showing their guests around to the most unlimited extent. Visitations such as these are likely to be attended with the most beneficial results. St. Louis is the rival city of Chicago, and already has a heavy trade with Philadelphia. This trade may be increased if things are properly managed. The Cooper Shop and Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, in which a million of soldiers, from all parts of the Union, were fed and housed during the late war, have endeared the name of Philadelphia to the people of the country. Even Soldiers' Home institutions in other cities, our city, and the most favorable impressions were indelibly engraved upon their hearts. So it is with the civic organizations of the city, covering as it does an area of one hundred and thirty-one square miles, and having a river front of near Twenty-seven miles. Its fire alarm and police arrangements; its palatial market-houses; its different water-works; its system of gas; its straight and broad city streets; its immense gas-works; its diverging line of steam railways; its numerous local railroads; its handsome churches and seminaries; its magnificent colleges; its thriving, industrious, intelligent and loyal citizens; its thoroughgoing business men; its shipping; its immense foundries, factories, mills, arsenals, and the general wealth of its citizens; its clean streets, etc., make Philadelphia what it really is—the largest and best city on the continent of America. A happier mass of people cannot be found on any part of the broad land of the world. Cheerful and patriotic, they would all extend the hand of welcome to the St. Louis visitors, if such were possible. This must, however, be done by the committee as the representatives of the people at large.

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.—There are in many parts of our city persons who fought in the rebel ranks against the American flag. Some of these miserable beings had emigrated from the North to the South previous to the rebellion, and they entered the rebel army fully believing that hordes would be victorious. Some of these beings were upwards of three years in the service of Jeff Davis & Co. It is stated that a number of them deserted, and came into our lines; others were taken prisoners and were paroled, and others again deserted at various times, and, watching their chances, stealthily sneaked to the North, since which time they have been looking around for something to do.

It is evidently the intention of the lower order of ward politicians to have as many of these rebel deserters assessed, and their names placed on the extra assessment list. This is the necessary preliminary to entitle an individual to vote. It therefore becomes absolutely necessary to keep a watchful eye over these lists. The assessors will meet in a few days for the purpose of receiving the names of citizens who are not assessed, and they may be imposed upon. The Fifth and Sixth wards are said to contain quite a number of the Moseby tribe, who, however, wisely crawl through the ranks of civilized life without making much noise. They are seldom heard to give a single hiss. In the keeping of degraded, rum-besotted, ignorant, reckless and desperate pot-house politicians these stinging Copperheads may become a dangerous element in political circles.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Charles Valleder, aged twelve years, residing at 242 Chester street, fell on Sunday afternoon last from an arbor and fractured his skull. He died from the effects of his injuries on Sunday night. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE CASE OF ANDREW S. HORNER.—The coroner's jury yesterday continued the inquest in the case of Andrew S. Horner, who was found insensible in a lager-beer saloon, and afterwards died at his residence, in Catharine street, but none of the witnesses know anything about the case, and the inquest adjourned.

RECEPTION OF THE GOOD INTENT HOSE COMPANY.—A meeting of the delegates of fire companies intending to participate in the reception of the Good Intent Hose Company, on their return from Pittsburg, on next Saturday evening, was held last evening, in the upper room of the Niagara Hose house, on Monroe street, below Third.

Mr. Henry I. McIntyre was called to the chair. Geo. W. McDowell, of the Good Intent Engine Company, secretary. J. Bedlichmen, treasurer.

The following-named companies were represented by delegates: Niagara Hose, Mantua Hook and Ladder, Good Intent Engine, Franklin Hose, Perseverance Hose, Warren Hose, Southwark Engine, Philadelphia Fire Company, Mechanic Engine, Moyamensing Hose, Shiffler Hose, Fairmount Engine, Independence Hose, Pennsylvania Hose, Hope Engine and Western Hose.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a route.

A committee of arrangements, consisting of five members, was also appointed.

John T. Riley, of the Niagara Hose, was appointed chief marshal.

A motion was made that the escort parade without their respective apparatus. This was lost.

A motion then prevailed that the escort parade with such apparatus as they may have.

Mr. Riley, upon being introduced, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him; after which the convention adjourned to meet at the Perseverance Hose house, on Thursday evening next.

THE HIGHWAYS.—A number of the principal streets of Philadelphia are paved with cubical blocks of very hard stone, the surface of which has become so smooth from continuous travelling as to be dangerous. At almost any moment during the day horses slip, particularly in turning the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, and it would be a pity if a splendid horses, belonging to Mr. Robert Sykes, of Germantown, fell from this cause, and yet this animal was nearly killed in this way. Within our personal knowledge several horses have been so much injured by slipping on the smooth pavement of these stones as to be of no further use. A few men with steel picks, might speedily rough the stones, at very little cost to the city. We have heard some of the storekeepers in the vicinity of Fourth and Chestnut streets, say they would voluntarily contribute towards the expense rather than to become the unwilling spectators of such scenes as are almost constantly taking place in their neighborhood.

HOW TO CLEAN A GUN IN AN EMERGENCY.—Now that the rail-bird season is at its height, gunners often experience difficulty in the midst of their sport by the gun becoming so foul that the ramrod will stick in loading. This can be remedied in two minutes by the following rule: Put in a charge of powder with a tight wad on it; put on the cap; then pour into the barrel about a gill or half a tumbler of water; and immediately fire it off. It will thoroughly and effectually clean the gun. Then snap two or three caps before you load, to blow out the chamber, and you are all right. If you have a double-barrel, do one barrel at a time, as it will not do to let the water remain on the powder any length of time.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED MUSICIAN.—Theodore Ahrend, one of the best violoncellists in this country, died at his residence in this city on Friday last. He died of consumption for a long time, and was notable to perform in public as long ago as last winter. He was a native of Germany, sixty-five years of age, and had resided in this city about fifteen years. Mr. Ahrend will be greatly missed in our musical circles.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About nine o'clock on Monday evening, as a German named Michael Schaefer, who resides on the South Fifth street, was leaving a lager-beer saloon in Vine street, near Eighth, he was attacked by two men, knocked down, and robbed of a valuable gold watch. The assailants were not arrested.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—An extensive sale of dry goods took place, yesterday morning, at Thos. Birch's auction store, of one hundred seven hundred and twenty-five lots of staple and fancy goods. The prices obtained were somewhat in advance of those realized at the last large sale.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Christian Stommetz, residing at Wallace and Franklin streets, was thrown from his carriage, at Fifteenth and Ogden streets, on Sunday evening, and was so severely injured that he died in a short time afterwards. The accident was caused by the carriage upsetting over a gravel heap.

DESTRUCTION OF A DERRICK.—A stone, weighing about two tons, was being hauled out of the tunnel at Twenty-second and Market streets, yesterday morning, when the rope and derrick gave way. The stone in its fall made a great noise, which created considerable excitement; but nobody was injured.

FATAL FALL.—A lad named Pugh, who resided at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, fell from a chestnut tree, on the River road, on Sunday last. His arms and hips were broken, and he was so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

BOOK TRADE SALE.—The annual book trade sale will commence at Thomas & Sons' auction house, this morning. The catalogue is 106 pages in length, and contains invoices from thirty-seven publishers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—John Keene, thirty-five years of age, had his right thigh broken yesterday afternoon by a fall. He was taken to the hospital.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

William Lee, colored, belonging to Albany, N. Y., was arrested on Saturday, charged with larceny. It is alleged that he went into the house at Fairmount and stole a pair of pantaloons. For this he was taken to the station-house, and yesterday morning was committed.

[Before Mr. Alderman Butler.]

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

John Ryan has been arrested charged with the larceny of a bag of clothing from the bark Arizona. He was committed for trial.

[Before Mr. Alderman Boswell.]

LARCENY.

A young woman, giving her name as Nellie Mason, was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a house on Grant avenue, near Market street, where she had been stopping. She was committed to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Fitch.]

ALLEGED THEFT.

On Saturday night last a stolen mare with harness and Columbia avenue was broken open and robbed of a number of articles. Charles Keenan was taken into custody on suspicion of having been engaged in the affair, and was committed yesterday morning.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Bernard Mullen was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. It is alleged that he went into the lager-beer saloon of Louis Walter, in Jefferson street, on the night previous, and that Walter, besides breaking furniture and smashing the glassware, was arrested by Officer Aldridge, and, after a hearing, was committed to answer the charge at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

DISCHARGED.

James Logue, who was arrested on suspicion of robbing the house of Mr. Kohler, at Sixth and Girard avenue, was up for a final hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Beitler. No one could identify him, and he was therefore discharged.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

James Dowlin was arrested by Reserve Howley, yesterday, from the charge made by a returned soldier. It is alleged that Dowlin, during the latter part of the war, followed the business of a money broker, and collected the commission on substitute, but retained the greater part of the bounty money, amounting, as is claimed, to $600. The accused was directed to find bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Shoemaker.]

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

On last Saturday afternoon James Logue was arrested, charged with being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that on last Sunday night he was found in the yard of Mr. Gladden's residence, at Fifth and Thompson streets. On being searched two chisels were found in his possession. At that time he gave the name of John Dunn, and bail was entered for his appearance yesterday morning for a further hearing. He did not make his appearance. On Saturday he was seen by Lieutenant Spear near Fifth and Chestnut streets, and was at once taken into custody. He was ordered to find bail in $2,000 for appearance at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Tittermary.]

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Yesterday morning Moses Mansfield was arrested at Seventh and Bedford streets, charged with larceny. It was alleged that he stole a watch. The alleged theft was committed several weeks ago. The accused was committed.

[Before Mr. Alderman Massey.]

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

John Bradley and Mary Brady were arraigned yesterday morning, charged with keeping a disorderly house, at No. 911 Tonr street. They were each held in one thousand dollars bail to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Swift.]

RAID ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

On Sunday night, Lieutenant Paullen, accompanied by a squad of officers, made a descent upon five houses of ill-fame, situated on Brier court, in the place and Osborne court, all of which had the reputation of being disorderly, and kept by female matrons, of all ages, were arrested, and yesterday morning they were committed.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hurley.]

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

George Wilkes, a colored individual, was arrested yesterday at Fifth and Chestnut streets, by Officer Price, charged with the larceny of a piece of cloth, valued at one hundred and twenty dollars, from the premises of Mr. Wylie, No. 40 South Third street. He was committed to answer.

OWNERS WANTED.

A colored man was arrested, on early hour on Monday morning, at Twenty-first and Lombard streets, on suspicion of having stolen a piece of dry lime, twenty yards in length, which was found in his possession. He gave the name of John Thomas, and was locked up for a hearing. Meanwhile the dealer in lime is at the Fifth-district police station.

An owner is wanted at the Central Station for a push cart, which was taken, on Sunday, from some boys who were amusing themselves with it.

LARCENY OF A DWELLING.

Some time during Sunday the dwelling of Mrs. Stocker, at No. 712 Pine street, was broken into and ransacked from garret to cellar. The family are absent at present, and the extent of the robbery is not perfectly known.

DARING BURGLARY.—Sometime between Saturday evening and Monday morning, the dry goods store of Messrs. John Lonty & Co., No. 33 South Eighth street, was entered by burglars and robbed of a large amount of goods. The thieves first got into an entry, leading to the upper stories of the building, at the corner of Lodge alley. They then broke into a tailor shop in the third story, and thence cut a hole through the nine-inch separatory wall into the establishment of Messrs. Lonty. This firm had just received a lot of new goods. The articles carried off consist principally of fine silks, of the estimated value of $15,000. After obtaining all the plunder they wanted, they returned in the same way they had entered, stopping in the tailor shop to help themselves to a new suit of clothes each, leaving their old ones in exchange.

THE COURTS.

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

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

RECOVERED.

Mr. Mann resumed his seat, after an indisposition of several days.

DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

Joseph Broom alias John Burns was charged with larceny.

Caroline Mann testified that $700 dollars was taken from the second story of her husband's public house. Four men came in the bar-room, and in fifteen minutes a fifth man came in through the side door. The prisoner kept witness behind the bar, assisting a pair of opera glasses, and calling for drinks, thus preventing her from going away from behind the bar.

Detective Taggart testified to arresting the accused. The defence offered a verdict of not guilty.

John Broom, alias John Burns, was charged with entering a dwelling house with attempt to commit a felony.

Mrs. Wiley testified that she heard some one go up her stairs; she went into the bar-room, where the defendant and another man was sitting, and as soon as she spoke to her little girl the two ran out; subsequently a man was found under the bed; the prisoner told witness he would get the man if he was on bail.

The girl testified that Broom asked her if her father and mother were in, and she said no; she subsequently saw the prisoner go out of the door and wag his finger at a man; when he came in he said he could buy a glass of ale, and then the other man also sent her for more ale. Verdict, guilty.

Detective Taggart was called, and testified that there were two other charges against the prisoner.

Mr. Mann asked that sentence be suspended until the other bill five could be tried, to which the court assented.

CASE OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.

A jury was then called in the case of John Given and Philip Hamilton, charged with conspiracy.

Henry M. Phillips and W. S. Price, Esqs., appeared for the prosecution, and Daniel Dougherty and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esqs., for the defendants.

Messrs. Given and Hamilton are charged in the bill of indictment with acting in their official capacity as City Commissioners, unlawfully and fraudulently did alter that part of a certain public record of the office of the Commissioners of the city of Philadelphia, to wit: a registry or record of assessments of real and personal property and estate, located in the Fifteenth ward, for the year 1865, in which that assessment of Thomas W. Price is registered or recorded for taxation. The alterations complained of are these: "With a double two-story back building, 40 feet and money at interest, $15,000."

Another count charges that the defendants wickedly devising and intending to harass, annoy, and injure Thomas W. Price, and to cause him to pay more taxes than were lawfully assessed upon his property, fraudulently and unlawfully did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together between themselves, to harass, annoy, and injure the said Thomas W. Price, and to alter and increase the assessment of the real and personal property and estate of the said Thomas W. Price, located in the Fifteenth ward.

Mr. Price opened the case, citing the statute under which the board of revision was instituted to meet on the first of September and close their duties in six weeks to be divided between September and October, and the law requires them to close in six weeks. Within this time has a right to alter the assessment under any circumstances? He would show the cause of the alteration, to wit: the complainant in this case was aware of a contract in a fraudulent manner, when an injunction was put upon the Fifteenth ward, and in papers had the smallest circulation, one of which could not be published in the English language, and for one day only, in the interest of view.

The evidence of the record of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of the defendants was offered in evidence.

Mr. Cassidy objected to it, as it could not shed any light on the question. The record was withdrawn for the present.

Benj. F. Hinson, sworn.—I am assessor of the Fifteenth ward, and was so last year; this book contains the assessments made in 1864 for the taxes of 1865 for the Fifteenth ward; at page 317 made all that is here in black ink, and none of the others; I returned the book to the commissioners on the 20th or 21st of July, 1864; no alterations were made when I returned it; there is an assessment made here in red ink; I made the assessment on the house at $3,500, and furniture $1,000, and personal tax 50 cents; that is all the return I made; I did not recognize the writing in red ink.

Cross-examined.—There is an assessment in the book in red ink; mine is in black ink; Mr. Price has lived there over two years; last year was the trial of assessors; I delivered my assessment book after a tight wad on it; put on the cap; then pour into the barrel about a gill or half a tumbler of water and immediately fire it off. It will thoroughly and effectually clean the gun. Then snap two or three caps before you load, to blow out the chamber, and you are all right. If you have a double-barrel, do one barrel at a time, as it will not do to let the water remain on the powder any length of time.

Cross-examined.—I say that a new assessment was made in 1864 for the taxes of 1865; I went through and red ink placed there; when I returned the book it was checked through; there is a memorandum taken, and if after returning the books any clerical errors are found, they are corrected; there is a memorandum in the assessment book with the assessor.

Counsel for the prosecution contended this was not cross-examination.

Witness resumed.—Did not examine the building of Mr. Price particularly before assessing it; they appeared from the fronts to be all alike; the house is thirty-two feet front; I did not see the back depth; I supposed it was the same as the adjoining house; I did not there see any alterations; there was no difference; one of them has been enlarged.

Objected to, as the evidence must confine the question at the time, and not since the assessment.

Witness resumed.—I valued the house according to the other houses in the neighborhood; the houses in No. 1809 Mount Vernon street; it is a rough-cast brick house, three stories high; it was assessed before at $2,500.

This was objected to, as the assessor was not on cross.

Witness resumed.—John McCaffrey was with me when the assessment was made; we went through the furniture particularly; was in Mr Price's house to see when collecting the bounty funds; I thought it contained seven hundred dollars worth of property there; I was only in the first story and did not go through the second story; I went to Mr. Price afterwards, and he asked me what I had returned, and he said he had not had that amount of furniture; I told him if he had not more than that amount of goods he could get it all taken off; I recollected that other houses in the neighborhood had two thousand dollars worth of furniture.

Objected to, as not being cross-examination.

Judge Ludlow thought the cross-examination had gone far enough. He was willing to go as far as the inquiry whether the board of revision had met to meet on the first of September and close their duties in six weeks, to be divided between September and October, and the law requires them to close in six weeks. Within this time has a right to alter the assessment under any circumstances? He would be shown the cause of the alteration, to wit: the complainant in this case was aware of a contract in a fraudulent manner, when an injunction was put upon the Fifteenth ward, and in papers had the smallest circulation, one of which could not be published in the English language, and for one day only, in the interest of view.

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Cross-examined.—There is an assessment in the book in red ink; mine is in black ink; Mr. Price has lived there over two years; last year was the trial of assessors; I delivered my assessment book on the 20th day of October. Terms: cash, on delivery. A deposit required.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Cattle."

J. W. BARRIGER,
Captain and Commissary,
Chief C. S., Department N. C.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style of J. H. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

P. V. SMITH,
JONATHAN P. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1865. se19-3t*

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE Subscribers have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the act of 1836, under the STORY & SMITH, for the MANUFACTURE OF OIL CLOTHS AND VENETIAN BLINDS.

The General Partners are George H. Brown and Peter V. Smith, and the Special Partner is the Honorable M. Robeson, who has contributed to the common stock of said firm Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

The Partnership is to commence the 15th day of September, 1865, and will terminate on the 15th day of September, 1867.

GEORGE H. BROWN,
PETER V. SMITH,
General Partners.
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Special Partner.

se16-6ttu

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MARTIN, TOY & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on 30th ult.

JAMES MARTIN,
GEORGE MARTIN,
JAMES M. TOY.

se19-3t*

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style of THOS. K. TUNIS & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by ALBERT G. BUZBY, at 223 and 225 Chestnut street, who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

THOS. K. TUNIS,
A. G. BUZBY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28th, 1865.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a limited partnership according to law, under the firm name of A. G. BUZBY, for the transaction of the business of Commission Merchants and Mercantile Business at 223 and 225 "CHESTNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

The general partner is ALBERT G. BUZBY, and the special partner is THOMAS K. TUNIS, who has contributed to the common stock of said firm twenty thousand (20,000) dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the first day of August, 1865, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of July, 1866.

ALBERT G. BUZBY,
THOMAS K. TUNIS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28th, 1865. aut-6td&tu6t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE Undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and title of BRUNER, EVANS & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a COAL LUMBER BUSINESS, at 1008 MARKET St.

A. BRUNER, Sr.,
D. C. WANN,
A. BRUNER, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1865.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN connection with an old established Lumber Depot at Colombia, Pa., thus giving the yard superior advantages. 1yil-3m*

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL LINE FROM BALTIMORE FOR FORT MONROE, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, RICHMOND, and all first-class steamers and experienced captains. The old-established Bay Line, daily.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5 P. M. arrive in Richmond the next afternoon at 3 P. M.

The Bay Boats Commanders, Captains and Georgians will leave the Union Dock, foot of Concord street, daily, at 6 o'clock P. M., for Fort Monroe and Norfolk, City Point, Richmond, and all points on the well-known, new, fast, and splendid Steamers Thomas Collyer, Capt. D. L. Ryder, and Capt. Ben Hudson River and finished without regard to expense, for City Point and Richmond, Va.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 6 A. M. daily, stopping at City Point, and connecting at Norfolk with the Bay Line steamers, reaching Fort Monroe at 3½ P. M., and arriving in Baltimore in time for the Eastern and Western trains, and for Washington City, D. C.

The steamers of this line navigate the James river, going and returning only in day time, giving passengers ample time to see the fortifications, and all other objects of interest.

Fare from Philadelphia to Richmond.....$11 75
" " City Point.....12 25
" " Norfolk.....9 75
" " Fortress Monroe..... 9 75

Through tickets can be obtained at all the offices of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established Bay Line.

State-rooms and Meals extra.

The state-room accommodations are unsurpassed, and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking 11.15 train from Philadelphia will make connection with this line.

Passengers taking the 3 P. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers taking the 3 P. M. train from Washington make connection with this line.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between Railroad depots and steamboat.

M. N. FALLS, President.
R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent. jy15-tf

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.—Sailing every Saturday, from first wharf above FINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston.

The steamer SAXON, Captain Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston on Saturday, September 23, at 10 A. M., and steamer NORMAN, Captain Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on the vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills of Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations), apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., wm2-tf 323 DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing Semi-Weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails.

CITY OF LONDON.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 23
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

At Noon, from Pier 47 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00
" " to London.....100 00 " to London.....40 00
" " to Paris.....135 00 " to Paris.....40 00

Passengers also booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, cabin, $80; steerage, $30; including meals.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Children under 8 years, half price. Children under 1 year, free.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, 10 HANOVER Square, N. Y.

JAMES L. DERMODY,
111 WALNUT Street, Phila.

jy11

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.

PHILADELPHIA AND RICHMOND STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The fine steamship

VIRGINIA,

will sail from the First Wharf above MARKET St., On WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1865, at 12 M.

These steamers insure at lowest rates and sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday.

For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 NORTH WHARVES.

se14-6m

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Steamers leave first Wharf above MARKET Street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M.

For Freight apply to Agents, WM. P. CLYDE & CO., 14 North and South Wharves, Philadelphia; F. L. SLAYMAKER, Agent, Alexandria, D. C.; FLOWERS & BOWEN, Alexandria, Va. mh16-2m

N. B.—Goods forwarded to Lynchburg and all points on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK.—The PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Steamers leave DAILY, first wharf below MARKET Street, at 12 o'clock M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., 14 S. WHARVES, Phila.
JAMES HAND, 117 WALL St., New York.

mh18-9m

STEAMER FOR BOSTON.—The steamer SHERMAN, Captain Chase, is now loading at wharf below Pine street, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst. For freight, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., se18-3t 323 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, N. Y., VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The barge S. FLANAGAN, T. Spicer, Master, is now loading at first wharf below Spruce street, for the above points, and will leave on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

For freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, apply to D. L. FLANAGAN, Agent, se18-3t 304 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW TOW-BOAT LINE, DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed to and from Philadelphia, Havre de Grace, Baltimore, Washington, and intermediate points. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. jel3-1tad

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES—A new French Cosmetic for beautifying and preserving the complexion. It is the most wonderful compound of the age. There is neither chalk, powder, magnesia, bismuth, nor talc in its composition, it being composed entirely of pure Virgin Wax; hence the extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It makes the old appear young, the homely handsome, the handsome more beautiful, and the most beautiful divine. Prices, 50 and 50 cents. Prepared only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, 41 South EIGHTH Street, two doors above Chestnut, and 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. 1y22-3p

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD. WM. H. GRAVES.
HOLLINSHEAD & GRAVES,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurances effected in the best companies, at the lowest rates. se19-1m

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 30 MO., 29th, 1865.

Insures Lives, Allows Interest on Deposits, and Grants Annuities.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH BECKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHAS. F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
PRESIDENT.

ROWLAND PARRY,
ACTUARY.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,
No. 247 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BASEMENT.

jy25-tuthsly

E. D. F. MORGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTING AGENT,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Civil Courts of this District are now in practical operation. Having practiced at the Memphis bar for ten (10) years, my acquaintance with the business community greatly facilitates in the speedy collection of claims.

jy9-6m E. D. F. MORGAN.

PROPOSALS.

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

BALTIMORE, MD., September 12th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, September 25th, 1865, for the purchase of about 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 hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine 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 weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard to settle all bills sent in for Beef.

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

Buccaneers will not be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The Cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till September 20th, 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 bids will