The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS OFFICIALS

THEY ARE ESCORTED TO THE GIRARD HOUSE.

Independence Hall and other Public Institutions Visited—Official Formalities.

The Council Committee of Arrangements, of which Mr. F. A. Van Cleve is chairman, assembled yesterday morning in Select Council chamber, and proceeded to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of receiving the distinguished visitors from St. Louis. The train was an hour behind time, in consequence of some obstruction caused by the smashing of freight cars west of Harrisburg.

The guests of the city came in a car especially appropriated to them by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Upon arriving at the depot in West Philadelphia, they were received by the committee and conducted to baronches in waiting. The party then drove to the palatial Girard House, and were taken into the ladies' parlor. The following are the names of the distinguished visitors:

J. K. Budd, ex-controller of the city of St. Louis; C. C. Simmons, State senator of St. Louis county; A. Valle, vice president of St. Louis councilmen.

Members of Frescat Council.—A. Kreckhaus, Charles Schoenback, Charles Borg, Daniel McAuliff, F. Driscoll, J. Cheever, A. S. W. Goodwin, Henry Stemgen, Henry Gempp, F. W. Cronerbaid; G. W. Dryer, ex-councilman; F. G. G. Woerner, ex-councilman.

Officers of the Municipality.—M. G. Kern, superintendent of Lafayette Park; Walter R. Prichard, superintendent of Water Works; William P. Lynch, land commissioner; F. J. Horner, city engineer; A. R. Bowman, clerk of Council.

Invited Guests.—P. G. Furgueon, St. Louis *Democrat*; Samuel R. Weed, St. Louis *Democrat*; William Hyde, St. Louis *Republican*; Theodore Hyde Westliche, *Post*, St. Louis German paper; J. A. D. Rogeir, a prominent gentleman of New Orleans; Henry Moore, of St. Louis.

The above-named gentlemen, having been conducted to their respective rooms, arrayed themselves for dinner, which was served up at three o'clock. The programme arranged for afternoon and to-day was agreed upon:

Wednesday afternoon—Independence Hall, 4 o'clock; Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Survey Department, Eastern Market, Farmers' Market, Academy of Fine Arts; Theatre in the evening.

Friday (to-day)—Baldwin's foundry, 9½ A. M.; Sellers & Co., 10; Industrial Works, 10½; United States Mint, 12; Academy of Design, 12; Fairmount Park, 12 M.; United States Arsenal, 1 P. M.; Naval Asylum, 2; Dinner at Girard, 3; Fairmount Water Works, 4; Fairmount Park, 5; Theatre in the evening.

The programme for to-morrow and Saturday will be perfected to-day. It was the intention of the committee to have taken the visitors to the Western Market House, the first of the kind built in Philadelphia; but it was impossible, because of a want of time.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Shortly after four o'clock, the party reached Independence Hall, where they remained some time in examining the sacred relics connecting the present time with the era of the American revolution. After this they ascended to the Council chambers, where the following official formalities took place.

Mr. J. K. Budd, who accompanied the digitaries, by special request of the Mayor of St. Louis, delivered the following speech. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he severally introduced the visitors, he said:

We appear before you, gentlemen, not by your invitation, but have *thrust ourselves* on your official hospitality. Our visit to your great and beautiful city we think, however, is a laudable one, and I will endeavor to explain its object, and then I will say what we have not come for. We have not come to be toasted and feasted, or to drink high wines or low wines, or to imbibe your "old Bourbon," manufactured in Philadelphia, but represented as born and raised in old Bourbon county, Kentucky, of the vintage of 1836; (neither have we come to *the* good city of Philadelphia to smoke the "best Havanas," grown and cured of seed-leaf tobacco, "brought up" in old Connecticut.

Perhaps our business errand is not the object of our mission. We come to Philadelphia as Western men, representing a great (as we think) municipal corporation, for the purpose of seeing some of your farmed municipal improvements, and to enlighten our municipality with a dark municipal understanding by conferring with the municipal savans of the East, whose experience, if imparted to us, will, we think, better fit us to legislate intelligently for the West.

We come to see for ourselves (which some of us have not seen) the now great city of Philadelphia, which thirty years ago contained (I speak from memory) but one half of the inhabitants at present dwelling within the corporate limits of St. Louis, but which city of Philadelphia contains now probably seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and quarters them (to her great credit) in eighty-seven thousand houses, and in "tenement houses," containing sometimes fifty human beings, existing in filth and pestilence, as a characteristic of some other cities, at least, so say special documents.

We come, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Councils, to see your great Water Works (in my judgment the eighth wonder of the world), and to *learn from you* how water is made to perform the *drudgery of a million of men* (the equivalent of steam) through ten thousand channels, a supply of pure, wholesome water to your seven hundred thousand inhabitants; and that, too, at a moderate cost. We come, Mr. Chairman, to see your great gasworks (the largest on the American continent), and to inquire with what cheapness, and how, it distributes through its arteries and veins, from the heart of the city to its utmost extremity, (on the gasometer (the largest on the American continent), and to ascertain at what expense, and how, it distributes through its arteries and veins, from the heart of the city to its utmost extremity, the vital *fluid—life of light*, to the midnight burglar "to take care," and to aid the policeman in his arrest.

We come, sir, to see your Girard College, a marble monument commemorative, for ages to come, of the benevolence of that great American merchant, the late Stephen Girard, who, appreciating his own want of education in early life (from the poverty of his parents), enjoined on the municipal body of the city of Philadelphia, which property, he charged, duty of educating for useful life orphans—now numbering 650—and discharging them at—years of age to go forward in the world, to benefit their fellow-men, to advance their own worldly interests—but, above all, to serve their Creator in the days of their youth, and dying, bequeathing to their posterity the rich legacy of honest, God-fearing men.

We come, sir, to see and inquire into your manufacturing interests—the secret, we opine, of your great prosperity—to further inquire how it is that Philadelphia, having lost control of the commerce and exchanges of the Republic, is still the greatest manufacturing city on the American continent (twice over), employing four years ago seventy-six thousand of capital in this branch of industry, and now doubtless wielding ninety millions in the same channel.

Philadelphia may justly be styled the Manchester of America—not in the manufacture of king cotton, but in the aggregate all branches of manufacture. Then, Mr. Chairman, we come to view your great system of street railroads, accomplishing in three quarters of an hour what your grandfathers could not keep encumbering them to travel from centre (*the Exchange*) to circumference of your great corporation. We, sir, come to witness your fire department, that great institution we have come to view. We have already learned that Philadelphia can transport, not for pecuniary profit, but for recreation and the performance of labor, fifty thousand of her citizens daily from Malvern and Doylestown (the great terminus of many of your street railroads) to old Darby, on the west, Germantown and Frankford, to the north, and almost to Bustleton Tavern (as it was called in my youthful days) on the south, for the small pittance of seven to ten cents, a distance of five to ten miles.

Verily, Philadelphia is a great city, we hope that St. Louis, in one hundred years hence, may be the teas and silks of China shall pass through our city to the great art by of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, we shall be your compeers. If not your rivals. Do you demur at this hope, Mr. Chairman? Hear us.

Gentlemen of the Councils, we have an earnest from our old rectors, already witnessed, that neither our bodies nor our interests will suffer—as all our poor boys and yours—from unkind treatment in Andersonville and Libby prisons.

You may ask, Mr. Chairman, with a degree of propriety, whether the speaker, who now addresses you, is a member of the *body for whom he speaks*. I answer, he is not; but he is a native of Virginia, and has had the honor of being a member of the municipal Council of St. Louis, in days gone by, for nearly eight consecutive years, presiding at joint *boards* of her Councils, and comptroller of the city in 1851 and 1852, and, by request of the Hon. James S. Thomas, mayor of St. Louis, accompanies the delegation.

His name cards in Philadelphia, and he leaves it to others to explain the object of the mission of the Committee of Arrangements of New York and Boston, to which places they will shortly wend their way. In reference to Philadelphia I may say, Mr. Chairman, we come to pay Caesar, but not to praise him.

Mr. F. A. Van Cleve responded in a neat and eloquent manner, to the speeches made in front of the Mansion, and, in behalf of the municipality of Philadelphia, to extend to the visitors from St. Louis a welcome, a hearty welcome, to participate in the hospitalities of the city. He considered it a pleasant thing to meet with the representatives of a sister city in the bonds of union, and he felt a pleasant pleasure in extending to them such hospitalities as can be commanded by the committee who represent the citizens at large of Philadelphia. It gave him and the committee pleasure in exhibiting to the guests our system of public schools, our extensive manufactories, our whole system of municipal government, and everything else they might desire to see. As the elder of the two cities, gentlemen, we may be somewhat proud that may be gained from our vast experience as a city, and may be profitably applied in the great and growing city of St. Louis. He proposed for this afternoon to visit the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, the Survey Department, and one or two of the market-houses, and, if time, we would take occasion to say are not public, but belong to private corporations. They were erected by private enterprise, which, we think, unsightly sheds were removed from Market street. We shall visit, if time permits, the Academy of Music, and this evening you will be conducted to the Walnut-street Theatre. In conclusion, Mr. Van Cleve again bid them a welcome to the city of Philadelphia.

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The ceremonies having ended, the committee and their guests proceeded on their visit to the places mentioned in the programme. After supper at the Girard they visited the Walnut-street Theatre, where seats had been procured for their accommodation.

THE WESTERN MARKET-HOUSE.—The market-houses erected by private corporations in different localities in Philadelphia, have placed our city in regard to such institutions far ahead of all other cities in the world, without a *single* exception. These market-houses, so extensive in size, so beautiful in architecture, and so substantial in workmanship, have excited more than ordinary attention, and elicited the universal admiration of travellers and authors—particularly those from abroad. Indeed, in the old country there are many palaces, which, for real architectural beauty, dwindle into insignificance when compared with these modern structures.

The first one of these buildings erected in Philadelphia is located at the corner of Market and Sixteenth streets. It may well be considered the model. A brief history of this firmly-established institution will be particularly interesting at the present time, especially to the St. Louis visitors, now in our city in search of information in regard to these, as well as Philadelphia institutions generally. The structure is built of hard and pressed brick, so arranged as to present an attractive appearance, and cause at least many a passing thought of admiration.

The occupants of the two old shed market-houses, that stood in the middle of Market street, extending from Fifteenth street, west to Seventeenth street, finding that it was the determination of the city authorities to remove these sheds, held a meeting in the month of October, 1858, to take into consideration what was best to do under the circumstances of a threatened demolition of their places of business. After repeated meetings they finally resolved to procure a charter and erect for themselves a house of sufficient capacity for their business, and at the same time make it an ornament to the city of Philadelphia. They entered into a contract with Mr. John Rice, builder, to erect the house at a cost of $80,000, and then placed the conducting of the whole arrangement in the hands of Philip Lowry, Jr., an energetic victualler of the Twenty-fourth ward, who proceeded to the discharge of his duty. He disposed of sufficient stock within two days to pay the contract price of the building. He called a meeting of the stockholders on the 7th day of December, 1858, and the following men were selected corporators empowered under the charter to act as managers until their successors should be chosen. Philip Lowry, Jr., A. R. Paul, John A. Wallace, D. B. Paul, Alexander C. Garvin, F. B. Smith, and James A. Gowie. The charter was finally procured, signed by the Governor on the 4th day of February, 1859. The board organized by electing Mr. David B. Paul president, A. R. Paul treasurer, and James A. Gowie secretary; Mr. Philip Lowry, Jr., superintendent. The corner-stone was laid in the early part of October, 1858, by his Honor Alexander Henry, Mayor of the city. The address on that occasion was delivered by Philip Lowry, Jr. The banquet attending the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone was held in the Arsenal Building, corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets, at which Andrew G. Curtin, our present Governor, addressed the large assemblage present on that occasion. The market-house was completed on the 26th of April, 1859, and transferred to the company on the 27th of April. The dedication of the market-house took place, a banquet was prepared, and speeches were spread with the good things of life, and over three thousand persons participated. Hon. W. D. Kelley delivered the address to the vast assembly on this occasion. The Philadelphia band was present and discoursed most eloquent music.

The occupants took possession and the market-house was opened to the public on the 29th of April, 1859, every stall being occupied. The managers expended the additional capital in improvements for the better convenience of the occupants, thus making the total cost of the building $93,000. The first year of running cost $80,000, making a total cost of $173,000. The lot has a front of 182 feet on Market street, and 170 feet deep to Jones street. The building is 152 feet front, with a 30-feet-wide street along the east line of the property, to Jones street, making a continuous street all round the building. It contains 280 stalls on the ground floor, 12 vaults, half the width of the building; also, a saloon on the Market-street front the entire width of the building. Also, 32 stands in the private street. The company has continued since its organization the same officers—namely, D. B. Paul, president; A. R. Paul, treasurer, and Philip Lowry, Jr., secretary and superintendent. All the stock of the company is owned by the occupants of the market-house, and is divided among 179 persons.

The stalls within this spacious and beautiful market-place are appropriated as follows:

Beef stalls	37
Farmers' stalls	63
Mutton stalls	19
Veal stalls	16
Dealers' stalls	30
Fish stalls	8
Farm truck stalls	8
Commission truck stalls	26
Country butchers	4
Vacant stalls	8
Ham, cheese, pickle and beer, &c.	8
Total	280
Wholesale truck and fruit stands	12
Fresh fish stands	13
Stands for storage	7
Vaults for storage	12

There are two large balconies in the interior of the north and south front, which were intended for lovers and courting-bivbery, but they were considered objectionable because of being elevated above the ground floor—access being had to them by means of stair-cases. With very little expense, these balconies could be made into most beautiful halls for horticultural and agricultural buildings. The location is very appropriate.

The managers of this successful market-place are certainly among the live business men of the community. By the most heroic and laudable perseverance they surmounted all difficulties, and now they can boast, not only of having the finest building of the kind in the world, but one of the most successful.

We may as well state that when the unhappy rebellion broke out, the board of trade through Messrs. Lowry and A. R. Paul, patriotically called upon the Cooper-Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, and tendered to that body any amount of provisions that might be wanted, in times of emergency, for soldiers or sailors, at Union camp or navy. Every now and then, during the rebellion, cart and wagon loads of meat, vegetables, fish, cheese, butter, &c., were sent by the Western Market Company to the old Cooper Shop, for the use of the men who were fighting to sustain the nation. On another occasion the occupants of the market-house distributed, gratuitously, on one afternoon, two thousand dollars worth of turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks, pickles, roast pies, &c., to the families of the soldiers of the Union. The rush of people in response to the effort of the managers was immense, and it proved a lively page in the patriotic history of the market-house.

THE BACHELORS' BARGE CLUB.—This time-honored organization has given new proof of its life and public spirit by introducing to our waters the *first* six-oared shell-boat, which arrived from New York on Tuesday afternoon, and was housed by its owners on the evening of the same day. The boat was accompanied by its builders, Messrs. Roberts and McKay, and is a beautiful specimen of skill. She is fifty feet seven inches in length, by twenty-eight inches in width, weighing but one hundred and fifty pounds. Her arrival will mark a new era in local aquatics, as it is by no means improbable that a race between the next winner of the Yale and Harvard regatta and the Bachelors' boat will be pulled next year. The formal reception will take place on Saturday next, at four o'clock, when the entire Schuylkill Navy will turn out to welcome the stranger. Our citizens who take an interest in such matters will then have an opportunity of inspecting the handsomest, and, her builders say, the fastest boat in America. The members of the navy, and other friends of the Bachelors, will be entertained at the beautiful club-house immediately at the close of the reception. The club committee of reception entertained the builders of the boat at Tissot's Hotel, on Chestnut street, Tuesday evening, when, as usual with the jolly H. B. C., many good things were sung and said.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., September 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., *noon*, Thursday, October 5th, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE of Texas 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 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 shown by his return, the standard by which all bills are to be settled.

Terms: 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.

Successful bidders to 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 25th, from 7 A. M. till 3 P. M. daily, at the United States Stockyards (the great terminus of many of your street railroads) to old Darby, on the west, Germantown and Frankford, to the north, and almost to Bustleton Tavern (as it was called in my youthful days) on the south, for the small pittance of seven to ten cents, a distance of five to ten miles.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, October 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

No. 1. All that stone factory building, steam engine, steam pipes, line of main shafting, 44 40-inch cards, two mules of three hundred spindles, each and all other machinery thereto appertaining, and lot or piece of ground, beginning at a stable for a corner in the middle of Adams street, in the late borough of Frankford, in the city of Philadelphia; thence along the middle of said Adams street south 19 degrees 21 minutes, east 15 perches and 130 10s of a perch, and south 29 degrees and 30 minutes, west 7 perches and 5-10ths of a perch to a corner; thence by land formerly of Peter Bocklus north 47 degrees and 10 minutes, west and crossing Frankford creek 15 perches to a corner of land formerly of Joseph Potts; thence by said land north 41 degrees 11 minutes, east 3 perch, and north 42 degrees and 10 minutes, west 14 perches to a corner of ground sold to Abraham Abrams; thence partly by said Abrams' land and partly by ground conveyed to Eliza Filling and crossing Frankford creek north 71 degrees and 6 minutes, east about 7 perches to the east side of the next mentioner described lot; thence by said ground north 71 degrees and 6 minutes, east about 10 perches and 4-10ths to the place of beginning; containing about an acre and one-quarter of land including road over the creek, as the premises are occupied by the said Twelfth street 178 feet, and in depth on a line through the middle thereof 200 feet, and in depth 74 feet. All that yearly ground rent of $20, situate on the south side of Diamond street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on the said Twelfth street 178 feet, and in depth on a line through the middle thereof 200