CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LOCAL PREACHERS.

The Third Day's Session of the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Reports of Committees.

The thirteenth annual session of the Methodist Local Preachers' Association resumed its meetings this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, the President, A. Gurney, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The reports of standing and special committees were called for.

The Business Committee reported and offered a resolution through C. C. Leigh, chairman, on the subject of Indian education. The resolution asked that a committee of three should be appointed to take charge of the matter, who shall offer the services of the Church to the Government to aid in civilizing and educating the Indian race. Such aid has been accepted by the Government from the Society of Friends, and it was thought that it would be accepted from the Methodist Church.

It was moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The same committee also offered resolutions on the subjects of intoxicating drinks and Sunday-schools. The latter resolution recommended that where ten persons could be gathered together a school should be started.

The Indian resolutions led to considerable debate. It was claimed that every one should aid in the civilizing and converting of the Indians, at it was only by civilization that the race could be kept from dying out.

It was thought that such aid could be given by the local preachers throughout the country without working under the Government. The Government had marked out a certain policy and had given over the education of Indians to a particular sect. It would not do to uphold, by official action, the policy of the Government in this particular.

Some thought that as it had been found that the Gospel is the only civilizer, the work should not be given over to the Friends, whose belief ran almost to Unitarianism. The services of other denominations should not only be offered, but a protest should be sent to the Government against the present policy.

Mr. Mooney thought that it was no business of the association at all. It had no right to meddle with the Government, and dictate how the Indians should be managed. The most that could be done would be to help the domestic missionary work which is already established among the Indians. If the lacal preachers were sent to the Indians in any quantity, they would come in at the door thus opened.

The following resolution was offered and accepted as a substitute for the resolutions of the Business Committtee on the subject:—

Resolved, That the National Association of Local Preachers pledge themselves to employ all their influence, moral and religious, to aid the Christian efforts of our Government now in operation for the improvement, morally and spiritually, of our Indian tribes.

This was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was offered asking that a committee of three be appointed by the President to give efficiency to the resolution by suitable action.

This was also discussed at great length, as it was thought that this committee would be of no use. The Government would pay no attention to them.

It was moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Bishop Simpson said that it had been remarked in the discussion that the Government had been in consultation with the Bishop of the Church in relation to the Indians. This is not a fact. No consultation had ever been had with himself, and he was certain that none had been had with others. The Bishop thought that the action of the Government in giving the work to the Friends, when the Methodist missionaries were already in the field, was meant in the best spirit, but had not turned out well. He had heard, however, a rumor of a more liberal policy for this year, though there was no official news of it as yet. It has been said that missionary representatives of various denominations had been asked to recommend suitable men, who were to be appointed by Government to take charge of the work. He sincerely hoped that the news was true.

It was moved to reconsider the motion to lay upon the table. Lost.

The resolutions of the Business Committee's report on the subject of intoxicating beverages were taken up and discussed. It called the attention of the preachers to the duty of urging it upon citizens that they vote only for candidates to the Legislature who are in favor of abolishing dram shops. The resolutions were laid on the table until the discussion on the subject of temperance, on Tuesday evening, should take place.

The resolution in the report on the subject of Sunday-schools was taken up and discussed.

It was moved to amend the resolution so that it would read "ten persons to constitute a school where no other Sunday-schools exist."

It was asked whether ten children in a local preacher's own family were to constitute a school. This was not thought to be within the object of the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was then adopted.

A resolution was made that, in order to facilitate the business of the convention, no member be allowed to speak more than once on any one subject, nor longer than five minutes, without the unanimous consent of the assembly. Agreed to.

A motion was made that so much of the programme of the meeting of the association as relates to to-morrow afternoon and evening be dispensed with on account of the meeting of the Methodist State Convention, which takes place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Horticultural Hall. It was thought that it would be a sad spectacle for the religious world to see two associations in the Methodist Church meeting on the same day, and thus interfering with each other.

Mr. James W. Ingraham objected to this, as he had protested when the meeting of the State Convention was fixed. No attention was paid to the protest, though it was distinctly stated that the two meetings would greatly interfere in many particulars. This body was not the aggressors, and should not be put to inconvience through the State committee's action by the loss of two important sessions.

This view of the matter was objected to by a member, as it was not thought best to come in conflict with the State Convention. We are all brothers, and should better give up to their wishes than hold out, though the occurrence was unfortunate and much to be regretted.

The proposer of the motion explained that he did not intend to cut off discussion on the subjects on the programme for the afternoon and evening. By economizing time they could all be considered in the morning session.

Mr. Kincade thought that the different meetings would not interfere. The State Convention to-morrow afternoon would be occupied in perfecting its organization, and in the evening only addresses would be made. It would be a new thing for this association to adjourn at any time but at night.

The motion was them withdrawn.

A resolution was then offered asking to what extent female agency could be employed for the cause of God in the M. E. Church. Referred to the Business Committee.

Several other resolutions of minor importance were referred to the Business Committee, who were to report them if necessary for future action.

On motion the subject of the appointment of the annual preacher and his alternate for the next meeting was referred to the same committee having charge of the choice of the next place of meeting.

The President announced the names of the members of the Finance Committee as follows:—Thomas Riddle, John F. Draco, F. T. Forbes, Hercules Atkin, F. W. Loane, J. W. Donnelly, J. L. von Boskerch.

Mr. James Dallis, the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, was introduced and addressed the association. He had come from New York purposely to meet the Local Preachers' Association. He expressed the great regret which was felt by many who had come from the old country on our invitation to attend a meeting of all Christians in this country, that such a meeting was not to take place at present. He extended to the Church here the best wishes of all good Christians in Great Britain.

Bishop Simpson, being requested, replied to Mr. Dallas in the name of the local preachers, and expressed great pleasure in meeting Mr. Dallas in this place. He had previously met with him in England.

A letter from Rev. S. D. Waddy, B. A., of England, expressing great interest in the association, was read. The letter was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

It was moved that Dr. Cook's address, delivered on Saturday, be printed in the minutes, and that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon him and obtain it. Agreed to.

The miscellaneous business being completed, Bishop Simpson was requested to address the association. He complied with the request, and took as his subject the usefuiness which might be developed by a properly managed local ministry. He based its utility, in which he was a firm believer, upon two facts, one of which is that there is a greater work to be done than could be done by the regular ministry. The Church could only sustain a certain number of regular ministers. When the limit is attained the work is not near accomplished. Men must be had who are not dependent upon the Church for support, who could give a portion of their time to the Church.

The other fact is that all the men who are needed cannot have gone through the expensive course of study necessary for the regular preacher. It had been the custom for laymen to preach from the time of Christ, though their power had been limited to a certain extent by the Church.

The question comes up whether any one who feels that he ought to do something for Christ should be allowed to do so in his own way, or whether a special order should be set apart by the Church of all who are willing and able. For the sake of order and to give them an official recognition by the Church, it has been thought best to set apart the special class. But there are not near enough workers in the order. Young men should be impressed with the idea that, whether they are in business or whatever they are doing, they should give a portion of their time to the Church.

The ratio of local preachers in England is much greater than in this country. Some other denominations have more of the lay element at work than we have. And there are some men in the order who get the honor of being a preacher without doing any of the work. We should have a yearly report of the doings of each local preacher, as to how many new districts he has opened, and the like. If a preacher is not willing to work to the utmost of his ability I would much rather see him give up his papers and resign his license entirely. He is useless.

At the conclusion of Bishop Simpson's address, the President announced the names of the members of the committee who were to choose the place of the next meeting and appoint the regular preacher and his alternate.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Bishop Simpson for his address.

On motion, the assembly adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE NOLEN SHOOTING.

The Death of John C. Nolen—A Warrant Issued for Colonel Wm. B. Mann.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning J. C. Nolen, otherwise known as "Shay" Nolen, who was shot at the meeting of the Board of Return Judges on Thursday last, died at his residence, No. 937 Buttonwood street. Deceased was aged thirty-six years. He became delirious a short time before his death, but previous to that he had entire faith in his ultimate recovery. He was attended by Drs. Gilbert and Pancoast. On Thursday night last he bled inwardly, and his friends, anticipating his death before morning, sent for Alderman McColgan, who reduced to writing Nolen's dying declaration, stating that he was shot by Alexander Crawford, and implicating Colonel Wm. B. Mann as an accessory.

On Friday morning it was supposed that Nolen would recover, but later in the day unfavorable symptoms set in, since which time he gradually sank until death relieved him of his sufferings at the hour above mentioned on Sunday.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased yesterday morning. The following was the result:—

The gunshot wound was in the neck, one and a half inches to the left of the middle line of the neck, and one and a half inches above the clavicle; the ball passed inwards, then downwards and to the right, passing in close proximity to the important blood vessels and nerves of the neck, wounding the œsophagus, and was found lodged between the first and second dorsal vertebræ; the neck and chest externally were swollen; both cavities of the chest and heart-sack were filled with fluid; deceased came to his death from this effusion into the cavities above mentioned.

Great excitement prevails throughout the city this morning with the shooting of the deceased. The State House pavement has been crowded all the morning with people discussing the event. A rumor prevailed that Crawford, the return judge, would be brought to the Central at an early hour, and an excited crowd surrounded the entrance to the court, but no demonstrations were made. Shortly after 11 o'clock the van, on its return from prison, drove up to the Fifth street entrance and the prisoner was taken down stairs quietly.

Yesterday it was reported that a warrant would be issued for the arrest of Colonel William B. Mann, and that gentleman's residence, on North Sixth street, was besieged by numerous friends anxious to appear on his bail bond. But the Colonel, on Saturday, started with a few friends on a boating excursion to Delaware Bay. Late in the day Mayor Fox issued a warrant for his apprehension, and notified his family of the fact. The telegraph was brought into requisition, but failing to receive any answer, his son Charles left the city last night for the purpose of notifying his father. This morning Mayor Fox received a telegram from the Colonel notifying him that he would be in the city in time for the hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

The office of Colonel Mann, on South Sixth street, was visited by large numbers of people who were desirous of going his bail, and by lawyers who were anxious to appear as his counsel. Among these were Henry M. Phillips, Esq., John O'Byrne, Esq., Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster, F. T. Walton, Esq., and others. To give some idea of the sympathy for this gentleman in this matter, it is only necessary to state that over $2,000,000 has been volunteered as bail.

Anticipating that some trouble may arise this afternoon during the Coroner's investigation, the Mayor has ordered a detail of police from every station in the city to be on hand at the Central Station. If necessary ropes will be run across Fifth street from Chesnut to Library streets, and the former thoroughfare cleared of everybody.

Warrants for Alderman McMullin and John Ahern.

To-day affidavits were taken before Mayor Fox against Alderman William McMullin and John Ahern, charging them with riot and inciting to riot on the occasion of the meeting of the Board of Return Judges. The Mayor, in accordance with these documents, issued his warrant forthwith for their immediate apprehension. They will have a hearing in the course of the afternoon. No one appeared to testify against R. Lister Smith, who participated in the affray.

CITY CARS LICENSED.—The following shows the number of city passenger cars licensed by the Highway Department for the ensuing year, together the amount paid into the City Treasury for the same:—

Name of Road.	*No. of Cars.*	*Amt. Paid.*
West Philadelphia P. R. R.	53	$2,650
Philadelphia City P. R. R.	38	1,900
Gray's Ferry P. R. R.	15	750
Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount P. R. R.	40	2,000
Lombard and South Sts. P. R. R.	14	700
Second and Third Streets P. R. R.	61	3,050
Green and Coates Streets P. R. R.	27	1,350
Germantown P. R. R.	42	2,100
Frankford and Southwark P. R. R.	40	2,000
Union P. R. R.	72	3,300
Citizens' P. R. R.	28	1,400
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets P. R. R.	20	1,000
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Sts. P. R. R.	16	800
Girard College P. R. R.	20	1,000
Total	486	$24,000

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening the "Star" course of lectures for the season of 1870 and 1871 will be inaugurated at the Academy of Music by Miss Anna Dickinson, who will deliver a new lecture on "Joan of Arc." On Wednesday Mr. George Vandenhoff will lecture on Shakespeare's drama of *Henry IV*, and will introduce appropriate readings, and on Friday evening Mr. Wendell Phillips will discourse upon "The Lost Arts."

The "Star" course arranged by Mr. Pugh for the present season premises to be even more interesting than that of last year. The lecturers engaged are the first in the country, and both in style and choice of subjects there is variety enough to suit every taste. These lectures, while they appeal to all classes of our citizens, will be appreciated particularly by those who do not as a general rule patronize the ordinary round of dramatic and other entertainments of the amusement season, and they promise both instruction and entertainment to those who patronize them.

"ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS."—Hon. I. S. Diehl, late United States Consul to Java and Commissioner to Asia, will deliver four illustrated lectures on "Oriental and Bible Lands" at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in aid of the Pilgrim Mission of that church. The lectures will be delivered on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week and Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. They will be illustrated by maps, diagrams, ancient coins, etc., and the lecturer will appear in the costumes of the various countries he describes. Tickets can be had of James M. Gilbough, No. 1630 Market street; J. M. Evans, No. 317 North Second street; A. Tatem, corner of Locust and Fifteenth streets, and at the room of the American Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Samuel Smith was taken into custody on Saturday, upon the charge of the larceny of $8 in pennies from the money drawer of the store of Edward McIntyre, No. 1215 Race street. On the way to the lockup defendant, it is alleged, assaulted his custodian, Officer Donohue, of the Sixth district. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, who held him to answer in the sum of $1400 bail.

FILTHY.—The streets in the immediate vicinity of the Pennsylvania Hospital are in a filthy condition and should be cleansed immediately. The inlet at the corner of Ninth and Pine is entirely choked up, and the stench arising therefrom is prejudicial to the public health. The attention of the Board of Health is called to this locality.

STEALING AT A FIRE.—George Hubert and George Bratton were arrested on Saturday night by Officers Maherin and Drake upon the charge of the larceny of articles of perfumery from the store No. 604 Arch street, which was on fire at the time. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, and were held for trial.

LARCENY CASE.—Frank Reynolds was arrested at the tobacco warehouse, Dock and Spruce streets, on Saturday, by Officer Monohan, upon the charge of the larceny of tools valued at $20, the property of the United States Government. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was committed for trial.

BADLY BEATEN.—Last evening Richard Thompson amused himself at Front and Wharton streets by attacking a passer-by, whom he severely beat. Richard was arrested, and committed by Alderman Lutz.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Court Confirm the Action of Councils in Awarding the Contract to Mr. Dobbins.

Another and an important chapter is now to be added to the history of the House of Correction project. After years of agitation, an ordinance making an appropriation for the purchase of the site selected passed both branches of Councils almost unanimously on March 17th last.

On the 14th of April following Councils authorized the committee having the matter in charge to procure plans of the proposed structure. On June 1 the committee made a selection from the plans submitted of that presented by J. H. Windrim, Esq., which choice was approved by Councils on the same day.

Proposals for the erection of the building were then invited, and on September 1 the committee opened the bids. Mr. R. J. Dobbins, the well-known builder, offered to do the entire work, except the heating and ventilating apparatus, for $999,300. This was the lowest bid, and the committee consequently agreed to report to Councils in favor of Mr. Dobbins. But Mr. W. H. Cramer had offered to do the whole work for $1,008,981·56, including the heating and ventilating apparatus, and he contended that this amount was less than that of Mr. Dobbins' offer and the lowest bid for heating and ventilating combined. Mr. Cramer accordingly protested against the award of the contract to Mr. Dobbins, but the committee declined to reconsider their action.

On September 15, Common Council passed an ordinance approving the action of the committee, but Select Council indulged in several postponements; finally, however, approving the Dobbins contract on the 6th of the present month.

Meanwhile Mr. Cramer appealed from the action of the committee to Councils, but these bodies remained firm in their action. Mr. Cramer then carried the matter into court. His complaint was that Councils advertised for separate bids for the building contract and the heating contract; that he bid for the building contract and Mr. Sunderland for the heating, and Mr. Dobbins bid for both; his (Cramer's) bid for the building contract was $671 lower than Dobbins', but his building contract and Sunderland's heating contract were together several thousand dollars higher than Dobbins' two contracts combined. Mr. Cramer claimed that he was entitled to the building contract under the advertisements because his bid was lower than that of Mr. Dobbins.

The matter came before the Court of Common Pleas on the 6th of this month, and Mr. Cramer obtained a preliminary injunction restraining both City Councils and Mr. Dobbins from perfecting the contract until the question could be fully argued and decided upon its merits.

The case having been argued before Judge Allison by George W. Thorn and O. A. Law, Esqs., for Mr. Cramer; by Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., City Solicitor, for the city; and by William E. Littleton and Henry M. Phillips, Esqs., for Mr. Dobbins, Judge Allison this morning gave a decision in which he fully sustained the action of the committee and of Councils in awarding the contract to Mr. Dobbins. The Court set aside the preliminary injunction before granted, and decided that the city had full power to make the contract with Mr. Dobbins, under the terms of the ordinance as passed by Councils.

The House of Correction project having successfully passed through this legal ordeal, it is to be hoped that its tribulations are at an end at last, and that the work of erecting it will now be entered upon with energy and without delay.

THE SHOOTING OF SAMUEL HAIGHT.—At noon today the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Samuel Haight, colored, who was shot on the night of election day at Twelfth and Kater streets. A young man named Samuel Maguire, who was arrested upon the charge of firing the shot, was present throughout the investigation. The testimony elicited was in substance as follows:—

John White, colored, testified that he was standing near the scene of the occurrence; heard a dozen shots fired, but could not say who committed the deed.

Joshua Robinson, colored, testified that he was in the company of Haight on Tuesday night; a crowd came from Twelfth street with a pair of wheels and stopped at Twelfth and Kater streets in front of a bonfire; one of the party said, "We are going to take this fire;" and some one replied they couldn't do it; then a brick was thrown and shots fired; a white fellow fired several shots.

James Lane, colored, testified that he was struck on the leg with a brick and heard several shots fired; saw Haight fall, but couldn't say who shot him.

Allen Ward (white) testified that he saw Haight and other colored men fighting at Twelfth and Lombard streets; subsequently a fight occurred at Twelfth and Kater streets, between a party of white and colored young men; Haight was standing near a fence when he was shot; witness was standing aside of Maguire at the time; he did not see the latter fire a revolver that evening; a black man came out of a tavern during the disturbance and fired four shots; he fired into the crowd in the street.

John Hipsol testified to seeing Haight shot, but couldn't recognize the man who fired.

William Grant deposed that the first shot fired took effect on the person of Haight; it was fired by a white person from the street; witness couldn't identify the person who fired the shot.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased; there was a gunshot wound one inch below and three-quarters of an inch to the left of ensiform cartilage; the ball passed inwards and downward through the left lobe of the liver through a fold of the small intestines, through the left kidney, and was found under the skin beneath the last rib on the left side, four inches from the spine.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound received at the hands of some person unknown.

Maguire was thereupon discharged from custody.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The will of Richard Jennings was this morning admitted to probate in the Register of Wills' office. It contains the following public bequests:—

To the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $500.

To the Pennsylvania Bible Society, $500.

To the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $2000.

To the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $2000.

To the Trustees of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, Christian street, above Third, a mortgage of $1000 on the property situate on Christian street sixteen feet south of Fourth street, the interest thereof to be paid to the Ladies' Provident Society of said church for distribution to the poor.

To the Southwark Soup Society, $500.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.—Last evening Michael McDonald was arrested at Twenty-fourth and Christian streets upon the alleged charge of attempting an indecent assault upon a young girl named Phebe Ewing. The prisoner had a hearing and was held for a further investigation before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—George Quinn has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Randall to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods. George keeps a junkshop in the upper section of the city, and the allegation is that he bought the brass boxes stolen from the Allison Car Works.

PERSONAL.—Colonel E. Gay, of the old 2d Dragoons, who made a gallant record during the war of the Rebellion, arrived in the city yesterday. The Colonel is one of the most gallant officers in the service.

FIRE.—At an early hour this morning, the produce store of A. L. Lane, Nos. 210 and 212 Callowhill street, was pretty well burned out. The fire was confined to the first floor, and a loss of about $1500 was sustained.

THE SÆNGERBUND will celebrate its anniversary this evening by a grand banquet and ball at its hall. The Sængerbund is one of our most popular musical societies, and the festival to be held this evening will doubtless be a very enjoyable affair.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	91	10 sh O C & A R...	44¾
20 sh Read R.....	50⅛	100 sh Leh Nav St..	33
300 do.....ls.	50⅜	26 sh C & Am. R...	
100 do.....b5.50	44	s5wn..	115¾
8 sh Cent Trans..	51		

SECOND BOARD.

$1600 City 6s N.ls.	102½	100 sh Read R...2d	50·44
600 sh Leh Nav..ls.	33	312 sh Leh V R..ls.	58¾
100 do.....b60.	35½		

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

WALLACE.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 Poplar street, on Thursday, 20th instant, at 1 o'clock.

ENVELOPES.

Having introduced STEAM-POWER ENVELOPE MACHINES into our establishment, we offer a full assortment of

ENVELOPES

At very low prices, wholesale and retail.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Steam-Power Printers,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Successes at Sea

German Vessels Captured.

Prisoners Taken at Soissons.

News from the Dominion

The St. Clair Canal Trouble.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

German Vessels Captured by the French.

LISBON, Oct. 17.—Later dates from Rio Janeiro announce that the German schooners Lucia and Concordia have been captured by the French gunboat Homelin.

Prisoners Taken at Soissons.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin reports that by the capitulation of Soissons four thousand French prisoners fell into Prussian hands. The Prussian army was to enter the city on Sunday (yesterday).

Safety of the Frankfort.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The North German Lloyds steamer Frankfort, which left New York on the 28th of September, arrived safely at Bremen on Saturday evening. She encountered no French gunboats.

Prussian Strategic Movements.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Prussians have evacuated Beaugency. They blew up the viaduct there before marching out. The Prussians are still at Meung, but in small force. Three opening shots of the Prussian bombardment of Paris were fired from Belleville on Friday, the 14th instant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The St. Clair Flats Trouble.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Our Government has not yet been officially informed of the seizure of the St. Clair flats by the Canadian authorities. As soon as authentic representations shall be made, proper action will be taken in the premises.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death of a Congressman.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17.—A special to the *Whig* announces that the Hon. Robert Ridgeway, member of Congress for the Fifth district and former editor of the *Whig*, died in Amherst county last night at nine o'clock.

Steamboat Race.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 17.—The steamboat Natchez arrived here in sixteen hours and fifty-one minutes, beating the Lee's time twenty minutes. An enthusiastic reception was given by the citizens, with bands playing, fireworks, and cannon.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 17.—The pilot boat Slicer reports arrived at the capes ship Oliver Walsh, from Callao, and received orders for New York. Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Akjalm Holde, from Malaga; brig Italia, from Ponce. Passed out, bark Manitou, for Arecibo; brig Edith, for Pernambuco; steamer Liberty, for Cuba.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111⅞; do. 1865, new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 65; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 101; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 94⅝; Illinois Central, 135¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 41¼.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Cotton firmer at 15¼@15½c. Flour steady and fairly active; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7·00@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat steady and firm; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·15@1·35. Corn dull and irregular: white, 75@95c.; yellow, 85c.; Western mixed and white, 75@80c. Oats, 47@50c. Rye, 72@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 15c; clear do., 18½c; hams, 25c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky quiet at 90@91c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Policemen in Contempt.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

This morning, Lieutenant James Errickson and other police officers of the Second district had a hearing upon habeas corpus, being charged with contempt in disobeying a writ of habeas corpus issued on the evening of election day by Judge Paxson for the production of certain parties confined there.

Horace Gaw, Court Clerk of the Common Pleas, testified that the writ was issued by Judge Paxson, and went to the station house and inquired for Lieutenant Errickson, and was told he was not there; he then asked for the turnkey, and was told he was not there. An officer Freestone, was pointed out to him as the person in charge, and the writ was handed to him; he read it, or it was read to him, and some of the officers standing by received it with derision, and Mr. Gaw was forcibly put of out the door; some one cried "Lock him up," and he was immediately taken back and thrust into a cell; he was brought out after a short interval, and saw the Lieutenant, to whom he showed the writ; the Lieutenant took him to Alderman McCluskey, and during the hearing whispered in his ear, and the magistrate bound Mr. Gaw over to answer for a breach of the peace.

Upon cross-examination, Mr. Gaw said there was quite a crowd about the election poll, which was at the station house, but there was no violence among them, and they made no such threat as "Tear them out."

Several other witnesses to the occurrence testified to the same state of facts, some of them saying the officers handled Mr. Gaw roughly. They said Gaw was not leading a crowd, there being not more than six or ten persons standing about the door; that he did not cry "Tear them out," or make any threats of violence.

At the close of this testimony Mr. Cassidy, representing the officers, asked the court to indulge him for a day or two in order to look into this matter, and give the court what light upon it he could procure. It was an important affair, and, owing to his own illness, he had not had time to consider it or prepare a proper answer.

The Judge said it was a matter of serious weight, and therefore he would allow the time and postpone the matter until Saturday morning.

Another case, in which Sergeant Lynch, of the Fifth district, was charged with a similar contempt. It was sworn that a writ directed to Lieutenant Flaggerty, or whoever was in charge, was taken to the station-house for service, and the officer at the gate refused the person bearing it admission, but referred him to the Sergeant, who, upon reading the writ, said he was not in charge, and went immediately and found Lieutenant Flaggerty. The Lieutenant at once repaired to the Central Station, where the prisoner had been sent, and produced him before Judge Allison. His Honor said both officers had acted properly and promptly, and therefore he discharged them.

Highway Robbery.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

This morning two young men, named George Moore and William Thompson, alias Skinny Newton, were convicted of highway robbery. It was proven that one night Edward Snider, on his way home from work, stopped at a beer saloon at Third and New streets, and found the defendants there, who asked him to pay for their drinks. In order to avoid trouble he did so, and then went away. They followed him and seized him by the throat, threw him to the ground, and stole three dollars from him. Then they ran away, were pursued, captured, and at once identified. They offered no evidence in defense. The Judge remarked that if young men would only stop to consider what serious consequences were sure to attend their riotous conduct, there would not new be so many youths in our prisons. He sentenced them to three years in the County Prison.

Murder Trials.

During the session of Oyer and Terminer which will be begun next Monday, and will continue for two weeks, homicide cases will be tried in the following order:—

October 24—Charles Max.
" "—Patrick Callahan and Reddy Mullen.
" "—John Welsh and James Donnelly.
" 27—Mahoney and Claggett.
" "—Dennis Walton.
" "—George Blakely.
" 31—Golden and McClue.
" "—Charles Hanlon.
November 3—John Ayers.
" "—Adolph Fisher.
No date—Virginia Hubert.

The House of Correction Contract.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison, P. J.

Judge Allison this morning gave the following as his decision in the case of the House of Correction contract:—

William H. Cramer, for himself, as a competitor for the contract for the building of the House of Correction, and as tax-payer, prays an injunction to restrain the city of Philadelphia from entering into any contract with Richard J. Dobbins for the erection of the House of Correction, in pursuance of an award of the Committee of Councils.

The equity of the plaintiff's bill rests upon an allegation that he is the lowest and best bidder for the work which is proposed to be done in the erection and completion of the House of Correction, and that the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, acting for the citizens and tax-payers of the city, are required to award the contract to the person who offers to erect the buildings for the smallest sum of money.

The authority of Councils to provide a House of Correction is derived from the first section of the law under which proposals were invited by and submitted to the committee. The authority is general: "To provide by ordinance for the establishment of a House of Correction and Employment, and to erect suitable buildings for the organization and management thereof." There is here no express restriction placed on the exercise of a discretion with which the Councils are invested in carrying into effect the law which gives to them power to erect a House of Correction. The Councils are not directed to give the contract to the lowest or to the lowest and best bidder, except as it is to be inferred from the general obligation to administer the trust, which involves an expenditure of a large amount of money, with due fidelity to those whom they represent. To guard with care the interests of the tax-payers of the city is an obligation which rests upon Councils whenever they are required to appropriate public money. An abuse of this power when negligently or corruptly exercised may, doubtless, be restrained, and will be when a proper case is made out; but in the bill of the complainant no such charge is set up; the affidavits in support of the bill contain no intimation or suggestion of the kind, whilst in the affidavit of Mr. Dobbins it is asserted that no consideration of favoritism, personal, political, or pecuniary, in any way or in any degree, taints the transaction. This strips the case of the plaintiff of the only ground on which he could stand in support of his prayer for relief by injunction. Nor can the act of May 13, 1856, be called in to supply the weakness of his cause, by reason of the unqualified terms of the act under which proposals to build were solicited. The act of 1856 directs that no contract shall be awarded to any but the lowest bidder; but this Court decided in Comley vs. The City, 2 Philada. Reports, 194, that this requirement applied only to the general and annually recurring supplies of the city. The same interpretation is afterward given to the act of 1856 by Judge Sharswood, in McKnight vs. Kneass, at Nisi Prius, *Legal Intelligencer* of April 29; and by Chief Justice Thompson, in Murphy vs. The City, 26th *Legal Intelligencer*, 333. As the erection of a House of Correction and Employment is a special undertaking the act of 1856 has no application to it.

But on the merits we think the case is against the plaintiff. The Committee of Councils called for separate proposals for heating and ventilation, distinct from the proposals for building, reserving the right to reject all bids not satisfactory to them. Mr. Dobbins' offer is for the erection of the structure, $900,000; for heating, etc., $99,300—making a total of $999,300.

The plaintiff, Mr. Cramer, proposed to put up the buildings for $890,329; for heating, etc., $109,652·56—amounting together to $1,008,981·56, making a difference in favor of Mr. Dobbins of $9681·56.

The plaintiff contends, however, that as the call was for proposals for heating, etc., distinct from the offers to build, that Councils were bound to accept the lowest bid for each separate undertaking, and that as J. H. Sutherland's bid for heating and ventilating was $94,371, which, if added to plaintiff's bid of $899,329, would make but $193,700, that the contract ought not to have been awarded to Mr. Dobbins for a sum which is $5300 in excess of these two separate bids. This proposition is based on the assumed obligation of Councils to give the work to those who offer to perform it for the lowest amount of money, and to give it to different bidders, if their separate offers are less than a combined offer for both building and heating, etc.

We find no such requirement in the law; to hold this would take from Councils all discretion; leave them without power to discriminate between those who offer to contract as to experience, executive or pecuniary ability, reputation and character as builders, and, perhaps, even as to the manner and plan of heating and ventilating, the ways of reaching this result varying as nearly all of them do, there being nothing before us to show whether the proposals were based on the same plan for heating and ventilating or not.

An application was made to this court in January last to restrain the Board of Health from giving a contract to one whose offer for cleansing streets was larger in amount than that of plaintiff. The law required the award to be made made to the *lowest and best* bidder. We refused the application on the ground that the board were authorized to exercise a discretion in the selection of the persons who offered to do the work. A few days later the same question was raised before Chief Justice Thompson, in the case of Conner vs. The Board of Health, reported in the *Legal Intelligencer*, January 28, 1870, in which the same interpretation was given to the law which had been placed on it by this court, and the injunction was refused.

In the case before us, the act does not, in terms, even require that contracts shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, but gives a broad power to erect the buildings, and as there is not even a suspicion of a corrupt exercise of the direction given to Councils, the preliminary injunction is dissolved.

—The disease known as ship fever has appeared in an epidemic form at Eau Claire, Wis.

—A fortunate beggar, ninety-one years of age, who has been known for many years about the streets of St. Louis, has fallen heir to the Caruthers estate, at Portland, Oregon, which is estimated to be worth $500,000. The original owner of the property used to be known among trappers as "Wrestling Joe."

—At a recent meeting of the Medical Faculty of Baltimore, a very animated discussion arose on the subject of salt as a cure for fever and ague, but the idea of such treatment having proved effective in any well-developed case, was ridiculed by one and all. At the same time, we know of several instances in which an approaching chill has been checked by the timely application of salt to the soles of the feet.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 9mSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, No. 1217
E. L. DANENPORT..... ..Lessee and Manager.
P. E. ABEL.....Business Manager.
LAST WEEK OF THE LINGARDS.
The Grand Musical and Operatic Extravaganza,
PLUTO
WITH LINGARD IN HIS SKETCHES.
Every Evening this Week.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. 10 17

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 13 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

LATER CABL