spicuous places about the city, posters cautioning strangers to beware of ticket swindlers, &c. This was a wise course, and probably put many strangers on their guard and saved them from being imposed upon; but some of these swindlers have made this poster subserve the very purpose it was intended to destroy. In one of these bogus ticket offices the proprietors display the "Caution" of Mr. Tallmadge, making it serve as a cloak for their nefarious business, and leading the stranger reading it to suppose that this is the office in which bona fide tickets are to be purchased. Many have been imposed upon by this trick, but means will immediately be taken to bring the offenders to justice.

ALMOST A MURDER.—A great deal of excitement was created in the lower part of the city on Wednesday morning, by the report that a man employed in the store of Mr. A. Kemp, Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar street, had been shot by a carman, under the impression that he was the seducer of the carman's daughter. The particulars of the affair, as near as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

Mr. A. Kemp is a dealer in pickles, preserves and fruit, his bottling and packing warehouse being at Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar street. Over 100 females were employed in this establishment during the busy season, a few months ago, in bottling, sealing and packing these articles, but, on account of the hard times, he has lately reduced the number of his hands.

Among his girls were three sisters named Smith, who lived in Cannon street. Their father is a carman, whose stand is at the corner of Cedar and West streets, and who was employed in carting for Mr. Kemp's manufactory. One of these daughters, who was about 17 years old, was the last of the family to leave work. She was always most attentive to her duties, was neat in her person, intelligent, uniformly modest and well-behaved; in a word, as Mr. Kemp says, the last person in his whole establishment whom he would suspect of misconduct.

Mr. Smith—Mr. Kemp is our authority—exercises a rigid discipline in his family. His injunctions to his children against late hours have always been very strict, and the daughter in question had fallen under her father's displeasure for some irregularities of this kind. She has, of late, been in the habit of visiting her former female shop acquaintances, and spending an evening and occasionally a night with them. On this account, it is said, Mr. Smith forbade his daughter the house, whereupon she sought out and hired a room in a private house. How long she remained here is not known, but yesterday her father, having discovered her location, went to the house and made inquiries into the circumstances. The woman who let the room revealed the fact that a man, whom she described, had become security for the rent. This, it seems, was considered proof positive that a criminal relation existed between his daughter and the man, and he at once determined, with his son, to seek him out, and take summary vengeance upon him. Accordingly, he armed himself with a pistol, and in company with the woman who had let the room, went to Mr. Kemp's place, No. 149 Cedar street, and called for Mr. Edwin Collins, the foreman of the establishment, who best answered the description. Mr. Collins came down. Smith and his son were concealed from view behind a screen. As he entered the room, the woman thought she recognized him as the person who hired, or became security for the rent of the room. At once the elder Smith rose from his concealment and aiming a pistol at the head of Collins, fired. Collins dodged, but the ball from the pistol passed through his right ear into his scalp, and running round the base of the skull, passed out on the opposite side of the neck. Collins fell to the floor, and in a moment Smith and his son were seized and further violence prevented. The wounded man was conveyed to an upper room, and Dr. Marshall was sent for, who came and dressed the wound. In a short time Collins was able to walk about. The two Smiths immediately went to the Tombs, gave themselves up, and were held for examination.

Mr. Collins is about 40 years of age, and has a family in the city. He is spoken of by Mr. Kemp, whose foreman he has long been, as an exemplary man, against whom he had never heard any evil. Collins denies all improper knowledge of the girl, and she also, it is said, exonerates him. She does not admit that she is now, or has been, leading an improper life. [N. Y. Times.

EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In looking over the columns of your paper this morning, I notice an article headed "Oppressing the Poor," in which you have placed our concern before the public in a very unfavorable light. We should like you to hear both sides of the story, and you will find that you have been misinformed, and we trust you will lay this matter before the public in its true light. You say a striking instance of the way poor sewing woman are robbed by their employers recently came to your knowledge, and you throw the charge upon us, which is entirely false, as you will readily see. The woman Ross came, you say, in answer to an advertisement for work. This is false, as we did not advertise, nor would it be necessary so to do, for there are people continually coming in and asking for work, and we could at any time take on from 50 to 100 hands a day if we had work enough to keep them busy. You say she had an invalid husband and child. This may be true; if it is we had no knowledge of it, and are inclined to believe it false, for when she came after work (of her own accord) we told her we required a deposit of $2. She said very well, she would get it in a moment, as her husband was a cartman for a store just below us. She went out, and in a few moments came in with the $2 (if she did pawn her household furniture for the money, she did it very quickly, for she was not out more than ten minutes). We gave her some work, and at the same time gave her a due bill for the amount deposited, which we told her would be paid at any time it was presented after returning her work. Now, a word in regard to requiring a deposit. You seem to think it a swindling operation to require a deposit from poor people, but were you in the same trade you would soon realize the necessity of so doing. For instance, we give a woman a dozen of shirts to make, the price ranging from $1 to $2 per dozen, according to the work done on them; these shirts, when finished, are worth from $10 to $12 per dozen; she is poor, wants money, goes to a pawnbroker and pawns them for $2 or $3, and that is the last we ever hear of the woman or the shirts. Sometimes we are fortunate enough to get track of them, and if so we may get the tickets, and by redeeming them we get our goods back. We had a case similar to this last week. During the past year we have lost between $100 and $200 worth of goods by hands not returning their work, but in no instance has it occurred when a deposit was required. This is the reason why the deposit is required. And now to your charge. You say she returned the work, and was informed that the proprietor was out and that we could not pay her, but would give her another dozen. This is not the case. The proprietor does not reside in the city, and consequently spends but a small portion of his time here. Therefore the cares of the business rest upon his clerk. So, of course, that would be no excuse for not paying. The facts of the case are these: The woman returned the shirts and was asked if she wanted more; she replied yes, and we gave her a dozen; she took them home and presently came back, saying the pieces belonging to the shirts were not in the bundle. We requested her to return them. She did so, and we found she had misrepresented the case. We then told her she could have no more work. She was angry at this. She then wanted her money. *That was right*, it was due her, and should have been paid, but having paid off a great number of hands that day, at the time she was in we had no money in the store. We told her to come in the afternoon or morning, and we would pay her. This she said she would not do, that she would have the money before she left the store, saying we were a set of swindlers and intended to cheat her out of her money. For this insolence I concluded she should wait until the following day, otherwise I should have borrowed the money and paid her. She then brought in a policeman, when we informed him and her that we would pay her the following day, which would have been done as readily without an officer as with one. You say she returned home with her two dollars deposit and seven shillings for a *week's work*. Your readers would infer that a woman working for us could not earn more than seven shillings a week; we have at the present time a number of hands working for us that earn seven, eight and nine shillings a day. We feel that you have done us great injustice in thus publishing a statement without first knowing the particulars, and we feel confident you will be willing to lay this matter before your readers in its true light.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't W. H. BASSETT,
Clerk of Geo. McCord, formerly McCord, Williams & Co., No. 43 Murray street, N. Y.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

CHANFRAU'S BENEFIT.—TO-NIGHT this distinguished Comedian takes his Benefit at Purdy's National Theater, and presents a bill of entertainment that must please his numerous admirers. Commencing with the new and thrilling drama of LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL, to be followed by the original Power's drama of O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES, and to conclude with the popular drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Mr. Chanfrau appearing as Mose in the first, Phelim in the second, and William in the third pieces. Mr. Fox and the whole company taking part in the performance.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT AMERICAN DRAMA! REALLY AMERICAN DRAMA!—The famous and intensely exciting National and Patriotic play of "THE PIONEER PATRIOT" EVERY EVENING at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Go early and secure a good seat. You will be delighted. Nothing could be more interesting. A comic Drama at Barnum's beside, THIS AFTERNOON.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CATASTROPHE.

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The examination into the cause of the burning of the School-House No. 14, and consequent loss of life, was concluded before Coroner Snell and a Jury yesterday afternoon, in the Health-office of the Brooklyn City-Hall. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Samuel M. Main, sworn—Reside in Connecticut; my business is at No. 400 Broadway, New-York; am employed by George L. Cannon, for the sale of hot-air furnaces; was employed to put in the furnaces in No. 14, last Fall; the contract was accepted by the Board of Education and soon after received orders and put in the works; this was about the 28th September, 1857; the specifications did not call for a re-inspection of the flues; examined the flues myself; went to fix the pipes, to put in register stones (soap stones) around all the registers in the wainscotting walls about the 1st September; the registers were surrounded with the soap-stones; in my examination came across a row of pipes leading from the furnace to one of the rooms on the second floor, which came in contact with a beam; it was the second room from the extremity of the building on Concord street; in my examination, found in some cases the pipe lay close to the wood-work, and a few were half an inch and more from it; in almost every case the wood-work was covered with tin; in the fronts of the pipes there was no tin, nothing but plaster; in some cases the flues, as they passed up through the floors, the pipes were close to the wood-work; I should think that in most of the cases the tin pipes came close to the wood; it varied from 1½-inch maximum to no space at all; we put in tin in these cases, so as to guard the pipe; we cut off the beam on the floor above the cellar, where we put in the furnaces; we cut it nearly two inches off at the time the furnaces were put up; the defect was remedied, and that was not the cause of the fire; it is possible that in cases where the pipes came in proximity with wood, even when covered with tin, that it should ignite; never knew a fire to occur from this cause, however, as, in cases of buildings burning down, it is impossible to investigate it; the registers were not so arranged as to allow a chance for the circulation of cool air between the pipe passing through the floor and the beam, or, in other words, there was around the pipe a space where there was a quantity of hot air constantly; should not think that that would cause ignition to the surrounding wood-work; there were only two registers arranged in this manner in the whole building; all the pipes from the furnaces came up in the partitions near the sliding doors; the pipes ran up in the plaster walls; closing all the registers suddenly has a tendency to concentrate a great amount of heat in the flues; closing a part of them would not have so great an effect—it renders the circulation more equable; have experimented on this point—have tested that the pipes became very hot, so as to be unbearable to the hand; heat becomes more intense by confinement; don't think even in this case hot-air pipes could be made hot enough to burn through wood, when made of double tin and properly secured; was directed by Mr. Harris to make the building entirely safe; when I found the flues in the condition they were in, I was shown indisputable evidence that there had been a fire there before; was shown pieces of lath and wood which were almost charred; when we examined the pipes, we found that they were single, of light tin, and without double seaming; on the ends, and altogether, it was a bad job to make safe; Mr. Harris thought it would be safe, to make it secure, covered the register heads; I could do that very easy, but could not secure them when they were in the partitions; we made all safe down as far as the bottom of the ceiling; when I put in the furnaces we made all safe; the pipes passing through the partitions were made as safe as possible without tearing away the partitions; I thought there was danger in the walls; I made all safe above and below; in these partitions the lathing might have hugged the pipe; the pipes in the ceiling might have been double for all that I know; learned that Mr. Samuel Sale put in the pipes; Mr. Harris directed the timber to be cut away, all timbers where there was danger; could not see if there was a hugging of the lathing to the pipes as they passed between the floors. If the pipes were doubled it must leave a very thin space between the pipes and lathing.

John Stimpson, sworn—Went over to examine the work referred to by last witness; went to see the place before we went to work; examined and found that there were single pipes instead of double ones; Benjamin Burns put in the tin work; have good reason to believe the work was properly done.

Robert McMahon, sworn—About three days ago I saw that one of the pipes was unsoldered; it was one of the pipes leading from one of the furnaces on Navy street, near the end of the building; it was very near the beam where the pipe ran; it was on the floor over the play ground; there were three or four holes that I observed where the solder had run off the pipe and left it unsoldered; did not think it would vary three or four inches from the pipe to the wood work; spoke of it to Mr. Smith's engineer and others, saying that the building was unsafe; went up to see if I could find the head teacher, but could not; this was the first that I ever knew about the matter; heard that the teacher wanted to get some one to fire up in the building, and being out of work went to get employment.

John Carpenter, sworn—Was in the building about 15 minutes after it was on fire; went in on the end of Concord street; went up stairs and discovered a great deal of smoke; no children in the passage way or up stairs; turned to the right on the second floor and passed about 10 feet from the landing, till I came to the first partition of the class-rooms; saw fire along up the skirting, and took an ax and cut a hole in the place; threw water on the fire; five minutes after went down into the basement or ground floor, and right under the place that was on fire above; could not see how the flues were, as there was too much smoke; the fire on the second floor was in the second room from the stairway.

Charles P. Walcott, Principal of Public School No. 14—Had charge of the furnaces; was Janitor of the school as well as Principal; employed Joseph H. Sturges of No. 47 Concord street to assist me; don't know how much fire there was in the furnaces that day; don't know that I have had reason to apprehend danger from the building; at one time went to see Mr. Harris in reference to the chimney situated in the hall on Concord street, at the end most remote from Navy street; supposed there were laths between the brick-work and the plaster, but was assured that such was not the case; was inaugurated Principal on the 18th of June, 1856; have had a lack of heat in every room last Winter, more on the primary floor than the one above; have thought the reason was because the furnaces were not good, not on account of any defect in the pipes.

Mr. Main, recalled—There was a separate pipe from each furnace to each register, and all of the same dimensions, with the exception of one angle, viz: five by sixteen inches.

Mr. Walcott resumed—Had not seen the furnaces that day; judged the registers were all closed, mostly in the whole building, owing to the state of the weather; should think that closing the registers would cause an accumulation of hot air; we had windows open more or less all day; was hearing a recitation at the time of the fire; Miss Farmer had taken a portion of the class to recite; heard a noise, and stepped to the door of my room to check the noise, as I supposed the scholars were coming up, and at that time heard screams of children, and also discovered smoke in the hall of the third floor, or Grammar Department; did not then ascertain where the fire was; acted without reference to the fire, but assisted to get the children out of the building; cannot say where the fire started; went to see if the children got out; told the teachers to get the children out of the main entrance so as to get them away from the fire; all this time was aware of the fire; none of the children that passed down the main entrance were injured; those children in the room where the fire occurred passed out of the main entrance; I think on seeing the children at the main entrance clear I went to the stairway on the Navy-street side, and saw the boys passing down the stairs; found the children piled on the platform; none fell after I got there; attribute the whole disaster to the smaller children falling on the platform and others falling on them; saw no person trying to crowd up past the boys on the stairs; I stepped over the banisters and saw two men at the foot of the stairs, who had hold of a boy trying to pull him out; I then pushed back to keep the crowd away from those who had fallen; I then passed the boys over the banisters to the men below; the ladies back of me were engaged in assisting the children; know of none who were seized with the panic and ran away; all attended to their duty, and passed some of the children out of the window; should judge that there were full a hundred on the stairs and platform; out of those not more than a dozen had fallen down the platform; those who were down were under the feet of others; passed as many as 150 over the banisters; when all had been passed out I returned to the floor above, and they were all cleared; no children or teachers were there; experienced no difficulty from smoke till I passed back; am certain that none were suffocated by the smoke; saw no boy in any of the class-rooms that was dead, and had died from suffocation; am positive that no boy was suffocated, as represented in the testimony yesterday.

Miss Sarah A. Voorhies, teacher, sworn—Saw the fire in the Primary Department; it was between rooms B and C, Concord-street side, in the partition just above the register, about two feet from the floor; have talked about the heat in the outside wall of the gallery; this was about six weeks before the holidays; the trouble was remedied; presume that the registers in the rooms on the Concord-street side were all closed; the door in my room was open—that is, the room corner of Concord and Navy streets; when the fire broke out, Miss Rutherford came to me and told me there was fire; a moment after a little girl came and said, "The building is on fire;" I directed my class to sit quiet, and, following her to her room, saw the fire and told her to dismiss her class; went back to my room; as I came through the passage-way I saw a few children on the corner stairs and told them to keep quiet; they said the smoke was very thick up stairs; I went to my room and saw the boys in the room next mine were all in confusion; I then dismissed my classes; some passed out at the main entrance and the rest went out at the Navy-street entrance; think Miss Anibal dismissed my class; after my class went out some of the boys came from the Navy-street end and passed out by the main entrance; at this time my room had filled with smoke; some of the boys started to go to the Navy-street end, and I turned them back and sent them out the main entrance, when some men came up and saw there was too much smoke, and said we must send them to the Navy-street entrance; Misses Matlack and Anibal were with me; there was no crowd on the main entrance; I got out of the window opposite room D, Navy-street side; saw no boy lying dead on the floor; from the time the fire was discovered till all were out it was a very short time; don't think the smoke was dense enough to cause suffocation; it might have been dense enough in room D to have caused suffocation; saw no fire in any other part of the building but that above described; we can dismiss the whole school sometimes in five and sometimes fifteen minutes.

Miss Mary Matlack, sworn—Am assistant under last witness.

Mr. Main, recalled—Assuming the soldering to have melted off the pipe in the basement, it would not necessarily cause it to open; the heat would not be sufficient to burn through.

Miss Mattack, resumed—Was first told there was fire in the building by a little girl who came to me in the second room from Navy-street entrance and asked for her brother, as the building was on fire; I had 86 children in the room at the time; as she said there was fire they all screamed and rushed toward the Navy-street entrance into the hall. A large boy in the back part of the room came from room A and said that they were all gone; I saw that it was clear, and went into the hall-way and picked up two or three boys who had fallen and set them on their feet; the rest of the boys were going to the stairs; went to the window and put two of the boys out; Mr. Wolcott then came and told me to send them out of the corner passage; two dozen started toward the main entrance, and a firemen sent them back; Misses Anibal and Voorhies came, and we put them out of the window; when they were all out, went back in the room and saw none there; when the fire was announced, all was in confusion; part of the time the register was closed; it had been opened about 1 o'clock, and was open at the time of the fire.

Miss Malvina Sherman, sworn—Have charge of room C, on Concord street; from 12½ to 1 the register was open; after 1, I shut the register, and it remained shut until the fire; the children in my room discovered the fire in the partition next to Miss Rutherford's room; perceived no smell of smoke in my room before the discovery of the fire; after I saw the fire, I saw the other children in the entry going down the stairs; I then went back and got all my children out; I was taken out of the building by the crowd on the stairs; before the fire don't think that any of my children discovered any unusual heat in or on the floor.

Miss Harriet M. Anabel, sworn—Had charge of Room D, on Concord street side; have 43 children on register; the register in my room was open the entire afternoon; I dismissed my own and the class next to it.

Mrs. Jane A. Wight, sworn—Have charge of class A., grammar department, Concord street side; 46 scholars on register; discovered no smell of smoke in my room before the alarm; the register in my room was closed from 1 o'clock; after the alarm I went out the main entrance with my children; I was carried down by the crowd on the stairs; went to the end on Concord street side but saw no children.

Miss Ann A. Warner, sworn—Have charge of room B (Concord street side), Grammar Department—thirty-nine children; discovered smoke before the alarm, and but just a minute before I dismissed my class; from 1 o'clock my register was closed; stepped to the door and saw children passing out, and then went back to my room and dismissed the class; remained till all the girls on that floor were out; the ages averaged between 8 and 12 years.

Clarence Hedge, sworn—Am a furnace-setter, and had 30 years experience; the opening and closing of registers has an effect to make the pipe so hot as to become almost an oven, if all were closed; if one was open it would be proportionately cooler; it depends upon the manner in which the pipe is placed as to the heat; a vertical pipe would grow hotter unless the register was closed, while a horizontal one would grow colder; this is not always the case, however; the effect would be where there was a bend of the pipe to unsolder the pipe, and by that means set fire to the wood; when the space between the pipe and the wood is an inch or more it is safer to keep the tin which is placed as a guard at a distance from the wood, so as to leave a circulation of air between the wood and the reflecting surface of the tin.

The case was then submitted to the Jury, who brought in the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury in the above investigation, find that the deceased, Henry C. Smith, Henry Le Blanc and Stephen Bloomfield, came to their deaths by being suffocated, by being crowded upon and crushed, on a platform of the stairs leading from the Navy street entrance of Public School No. 14, City of Brooklyn, by the boys crowding upon them in the excitement of the fire on the 20th day of January, inst. The Jury recommend that School buildings be erected of only one story high, instead of two or more, and that the entrances be made wider and more convenient, and not have so many scholars confined in one building.

We further find, that the fire was caused by a faulty construction of the hot-air pipes, leading from the furnaces, with reference to their position relative to the wood-work; and we recommend that in future more care be taken in the construction of these heaters, and that double tin pipes be used instead of single tin pipes.

We also entirely exonerate the Principal of the school and the assistants engaged under him from all blame in reference to the origin or spread of the fire; but that they behaved nobly throughout the whole excitement, and endeavored, with all the means at their command, to conduct the children out of the building safely.

We earnestly commend the course taken by Coroner Isaac K. Snell, in giving this case a thorough investigation, such as the circumstances demanded.

Signed by the Jury,

NICHOLAS AMERMAN,	ABRAHAM AMERMAN,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	JAMES GILLEN,
JOHN MURRAY,	JOHN B. TILTON,
W. A. KENNEDAY,	WILLET BALDWIN,
RICHARD L. ROGERS,	ZACCHEUS MAPLES,
ALFRED HORTON.	

MARRIED.

BURNS—SARDY—At the New-York Hotel, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. P. S. Chauncey, James L. Burns to Josephine V. Sardy, both of Brooklyn.

BENION—ROBBINS—At Anoka, Min., on Saturday, Jan. 2, by the Rev. Geo. Bent, John W. Henion and Miss Emily F. Robbins.

LIMA—SCUDDER—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, Charles DeC. Lima to Julie E., daughter of John H. Scudder, esq., all of this city.

SEAMAN—LUCKENBACH—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, by the Rev. David Bigler, H. J. Seaman of California, to Miss M. A. Luckenbach, daughter of C. A. Luckenbach, esq., of Bethlehem.

SIMERS—BOYCE—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. Wm. R. Gordon, Mr. Theodore D. Simers to Miss Josephine L. Boyce, all of this city.

DIED.

HARVEY—At Monson, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 17, Charles Deroy, youngest son of Amasa and Almira M. Harvey, aged 3 years, 6 months and 7 days.

JACACKS—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, Mr. Benjamin Jacacks, aged 45 years, 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of E Pluribus Unum chapter, No. 43, O. of U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 West Sixteenth street, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LINSLEY—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, Mrs. P. H. Linsley, wife of the Rev. J. H. Linsley, D. D., of Greenwich, Conn.

MASTERTON—At East Chester, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Joseph Earle, son of Alexander and Mary Augusta Masterton, aged 10 months.
The funeral will take place on Friday, Jan. 22, from the residence of Robert M. Masterton, East Chester, at 11 o'clock a. m. Carriages will be in waiting at Bronxville on the arrival of the Harlem train, leaving New-York, from Twenty-sixth street depot, at 10 a. m., returning at 2 p. m.

MANLY—At No. 242 Mulberry street, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, after a long and painful illness, Edward J. Manly, aged 18 years, 5 months and 11 days.

PETTY—At No. 3 Columbia street, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of inflammation of the lungs, Almina Estelle, youngest daughter of Joseph H. and Caroline V. B. Petty, aged 2 years, 1 month and 5 days.

QUINTARD—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, Lewis Y. Quintard, aged 76 years. His friends can obtain further information by applying to Geo. Kellock of Rotunda park.

SOUZA—At 42 Charlton street, Mincala, relict of the late Samuel Souza, in the 76th year of her age.

WARD—At Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James H. Ward, in the 23d year of her age.
Her funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, in Fourth street, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG—At No. 90 Third avenue, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, from a fall, Stephen B. Young, in the 28th year of his age.

OBITUARY.—Mr. CHARLES S. GUNN, the late Storekeeper of the steamship Atlantic, died on Sunday night, about 7 o'clock, at his residence in this city. Mr. Gunn was quite ill during the passage home of the Atlantic, and fears were entertained that he would not reach home alive. He entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in 1849, and was among the first officers who served between Panama and San Francisco. He had been on the Atlantic for three years, and was universally esteemed as a man and an officer by a very extensive circle of friends.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 21.

6,000 N. Y. State 5s, 1858...100	100 Cumberl'd Coal Co...b60 14
11,000 do...100¼	300 do...s3 14
5,000 Kentucky State 6s...102	100 do...b10 14½
6,000 Tenn. State 6s '90...87½	315 do...s3 14½
10,000 do...87½	200 do...s60 14
10,000 do...b3 87¾	100 do...s30 14
2,000 Virginia 6s...93	50 do...s10 14½
5,000 do...92¾	329 do...s3 14½
6,000 Missouri State 6s...84¼	50 do...s10 14
20,000 do...b60 84½	100 do...b10 14½
4,000 do...84½	200 do...s60 14
51,000 do...84	250 do...14½
4,000 California State 7s, '70 72½	258 do...14
12,000 California State 7s, '75 72	100 do...s30 14½
1,000 Indiana State 2½s...56½	5 Pacific Mail Steam. Co...68
1,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 6s 85½	110 do...67½
1,000 N. Y. Central Bds., '76 95	50 Brunswick City L. Co...2½
2,000 Erie R. R. 3d M. Bd '83 60½	72 N. York Central R. R...78½
1,000 Hud. River R. R. 3d Mg. 51	100 do...s10 78½
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. R. Con. Bd 49	25 do...78½
6,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st Mg. Sinking Fund Con. Bonds...92	50 Erie Railroad...20½
	100 do...20½
	50 do...b30 20½
4,000 Illinois Cen. RR. Bs. 89½	242 do...20½
8,500 do...90	250 do...s10 20
6,000 Ill. Freeland Bonds. 85	870 do...20½
6,000 La C. & M. 3 Ld. Gt. Bs. 42½	140 Harlem Railroad...5¾
2,000 do...43	440 do...5¾
6,000 do...42½	100 do...5½
4,000 do...s30 42	200 Reading Railroad...56½
7,000 do...s30 42½	100 do...b3 56½
20 Bank of New York...101½	60 do...56½
150 do...101¼	300 do...s30 56
2,000 Terre Haute & Alton 2d Mortgage...40	50 Michigan Central R.R...54½
	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.R. 19½
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M. Bs 79	5 do...20
40 Mechanics' Bank...103	265 Ill. Central R.R...91½
10 Merchants' Bank...105½	5 Clev. Col. & C. R. R. ex d. 88
150 Merchants' Bank Scrip. 104	5 Galena & Chicago R.R. 70
75 National Bank...104½	200 do...s60 70
15 do...105	50 do...s3 71
20 Bank of Commerce...99½	58 do...70½
10 do...99½	550 Clev. and Toledo R. R. 41½
50 do...100	100 do...b60 41½
10 Hanover Bank...80	100 do...s10 41½
16 Metropolitan Bank...102½	900 do...b30 41½
100 Canton Co...s60 20½	100 do...s10 41½
100 Penn. Coal Co...s60 70	10 Chicago & Rock Isld. R. 66½
25 do...70½	100 do...b10 66½
100 La Crosse & Milw. RR. 11½	25 do...66½
200 do...11½	85 do...66
75 do...11¼	50 do...b10 66
225 do...11	50 do...s10 65½
150 Panama R. R...88½	

SECOND BOARD.

15,000 Missouri State 6s...84	95 Cumberland Coal Co...15½
10,000 do...b30 84½	200 do...15½
1,000 do...84½	100 do...15½
5,000 Mich. Cent. RR. 8 ₱ cent 1st Mge. Sinking Fund Con. Bonds...91½	50 do...s60 15½
	150 do...s30 15½
	15 Pacific Mail S. Co...67
2,000 Mich. So. Sink. F. Bs 68½	85 do...66
7,000 Illinois Cen. RR. Bs. 90	50 Canton Company...20½
100 Cleve. & Toledo RR. s60 40½	11 Erie Railroad...20½
100 do...b30 41½	100 Galena & Chic. RR. b30 71½
100 Cumb. Coal Co...b30 15	200 La Crosse & Mil. RR...11½
500 do...15	100 do...s30 11½
100 do...b60 15½	50 do...s10 11¼
100 do...b30 15½	10 Park Bank...91
100 do...s30 15	10 National Bank...105
50 do...s3 15½	

THURSDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Stock market to-day has been active, but with no marked speculative feature, excepting in Cumberland, which the recent buyers have pushed to 15½. The purchases to-day have been about 4,000 shares, opening at 14 and closing at 15½, against 15¼ yesterday. It appears to be the intention of these parties to buy the entire capital stock, and the bears are very cautious in putting out their options. Rock Island recovered somewhat from the depression of yesterday, and closed at 66¾@67. A reaction is very natural after the recent heavy fall in this stock, and there appears to be a disposition on the part of outsiders to buy at the reduced price. Pacific Steamship continues depressed, and sold at 66, under the apprehension that an opposition line is about to be established by Mr. Charles Morgan, with the Sierra Nevada and Orizaba on the Pacific, and the Tennessee and some other boat on the Atlantic. Of the truth of the rumor we are not assured. At the Second Board there was a more buoyant feeling, and after the Board prices were strong, and show in nearly every case an improvement on yesterday. Erie was 20½; Central, 78¾@79; Southern, 19¾@20; Reading, 56¾@56½; Cumberland, 15½@15½; Rock Island, 66¾@67; Galena, 70¾@71; Missouri 6s, 84¼@84½. The Bond sales reached $236,000, closing with a strong feeling.

As it is doubtful if the Ariel will arrive in time to leave on Saturday, the Exchange market is dull. In quotations there is no change. We understand that if the Ariel arrives to-night she will be got ready for sea on Saturday.

Freights are without change. To Liverpool, the engagements are 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. @1s. 10d., the inside rate per English vessel; 25,000 bush. Wheat and Corn in bulk at 4½d. @5d.; 2,500 bush. Wheat in bags at 5½d., and 3,000 bush. Corn in bags at 5½d.; 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.; 300 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 9d.; 50 tuns Fustic at 15s. To London, 300 bbls. and tcs. heavy Pork at 5s. 6d.; 60 chests Indigo at 20s. ₱ 40 cubic feet; 50 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Melada at 25s. To Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. To Bremen, 200 tuns Tobacco at 20s. To Rotterdam, 600 bbls. Rosin at 3s. A schooner of 120 tuns to Windward Islands and back, on private terms. A bark to south side of Cuba and back, on private terms.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $50,706 22—$47,000 from Customs; payments, $76,872 64; balance, $2,951,536 57.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular daily auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow (Friday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

S. Draper's regular daily sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow (Friday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The following sales were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$13,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 10s	Int. added.	33
8,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. added.	35½
1,000 North Carolina State 6s	Int. added.	93½
4,000 Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. 7s	Int. added.	32
4,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cents	Int. added.	52½
1,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cents	Int. added.	53½
8,000 Mineral Point R. R. 2d mtg. 8s	Int. added.	53
2,000 Mineral Point R. R. 2d mtg. 8s	Int. added.	50
13,000 Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R.	Int. added.	75
3,000 New-York State 6 ₱ cent Stock of 1874	Flat.	111½
9,000 Missouri State 6 ₱ cent Bonds	Flat.	84
350 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855		55½
670 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857		27½
7 shares American Express Co		91
15 shares Second Avenue Railroad		55½
200 shares Fox and Wisconsin Impt. Co		25
2 shares Academy of Music		cash $450
100 shares Williamsburgh City Bank		105
10 shares Continental Bank		93½
10 shares Continental Bank		95
20 shares Ocean Bank		88
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co		127
40 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co		126½
15 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co		147½
10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co		147½
40 shares Syracuse Insurance Co		106½
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co		97½
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co		97½
45 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co		143
50 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co		175
20 shares New-York Equitable Fire Insurance Co		163½
10 shares National Fire Insurance Co		170
40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co		135
50 shares Home Insurance Co		154½@156½
20 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co		99@99½
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co		96
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co		97½@98½

And the following by S. Draper:

$300,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 7s	Int. added	10
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added	87
$1,000 California 7s	Int. added	72
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	85½
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7s	Int. added	41
$3,000 Madison City (Wis.) 7s	Int. added	50
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac 7s	Int. added	32½
Note of Ireland & Harrington, July 1, 1854, $100		$5
Note of Wm. C. Gardner, Sept. 10, 1854, $95		$5
The lease of No. 166 Mott street, 20x75, 7 years from May 2		$5
10 shares Bank of New-York		101½
6 shares Continental Bank		94½
18 shares Metropolitan Bank		102
10 shares Hanover Bank		80
15 shares Bank of Commerce		100
2 shares Commonwealth Bank		36
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co		100½
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co		150
25 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co		167
5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		67
23 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co		11½

The Astor Fire insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent, payable on the 1st prox. The Broadway Insurance Company one of 6 ₱ cent, payable at the same time. The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual divident of 6 ₱ cent, payable Feb. 1.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad earnings have been for 1857:

October	$50,365 75
November	38,908 69
December	25,348 67
Total for quarter	$115,023 11

The Company have 120 miles in operation, and the expenses are estimated at 45 ₱ cent.

The Southern Wisconsin Road, a branch of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, is to be formally opened on the 26th. The annual meeting of the Company takes place in a few days, and the Managers will be able to announce the completion of the road to Monroe. It is probable that the Directors will formally close the construction account, and hereafter charge all expenditures to operating expenses.

A letter from Havana, dated the 15th inst., says:

"Silver is becoming very scarce, the large quantity of American dimes and half-dimes that lately formed almost our entire circulation having disappeared. Part of it has no doubt been absorbed by the country, and part of it sent back to the United States, in order to save the present high premium of exchange on remittances. American coin now bears a premium of from 2½@4 ₱ cent in our market, and it is not improbable that necessity will force us to admit it in our circulation, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government."

A petition has been presented in the United States Senate from Edward N. Kent of the U. S. Assay Office of New-York, representing that he is the inventor of a useful apparatus for separating gold from foreign substances, the exclusive right of which has been secured to him by letters patent. This invention is now in use for washing sweeps at the United States Mint, at the Assay Office at New-York, and at the Branch Mints at New-Orleans and San Francisco. From the evidence accompanying the memorial it is seen that the saving to the Government effected by the use of this invention at the Mint, where silver is principally worked, is $1,600 ₱ year, and at the Assay Office, where gold is principally worked, is $7,000 ₱ year. At this rate the saving at the Branch Mints at New-Orleans and San Francisco will doubtless be as much more, making a total of $240,000. For this great saving effected, the inventor has received no compensation or reward from the General Government, and asks that the small sum of $20,000 be awarded to him for the perpetual use of his invention in all mining establishments of the United States.

The new Treasury notes of the denomination of $100 have been furnished to the Department by Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co. of Philadelphia. In the center of the top is the national eagle; beneath it, a group representing the apotheosis of Washington; in the lower left-hand corner, a feminine figure, typical of the Union; and in the right, that of a boy personifying Young America. The engraving of these vignettes is exquisitely delicate, and the mechanical work of the plate correspondingly fine. To render a counterfeit impossible, even by photography, the note is printed in three colors, black, red and blue. The distribution of the several tints is so managed as to produce an effect artistically harmonious, and at the same time novel for its special purpose.

A Clearing-House is about to be established in Philadelphia. Letters from that city intimate that the resumption of the banks will probably take place on the 1st of February.

The Woodstock (Vt.) Bank has resumed business.

The Board of Control of the Bank of the State of Indiana have suspended the Jeffersonville Branch. The managers of the latter have been guilty of irregularity in their operations. The notes are good, the remaining branches being responsible for them. It has not yet been decided to wind up the branch. It will probably pass into other hands and continue.

"A Bill for the Relief of the People" has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, authorizing the Bank of that State to issue a million of dollars in post-notes, payable twelve months after date. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Bank of Tennessee be and is hereby authorized to issue, for the relief of the people, one million of dollars in post-notes, payable twelve months after date, and that the said sum of one million of dollars shall be distributed and apportioned among the Branches and the parent Bank, according to the apportionment of capital apportioned under the original charter of the Bank; but if any Branch Bank has lost a portion of its capital, there shall be deducted from such Branch Bank the sum equivalent to its loss. And said sum thus deducted shall be distributed among the other Branches.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That three-fourths of the issue thus authorized, shall be for the discount of notes by the parent Bank and Branches, the remainder for the purchase of bills.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"We regret to announce the death of Thomas Wickersham, esq., one of the oldest members of the Board of Brokers, and until within a few months one of its most active operators. He is understood to leave a large estate, most of which was acquired in mercantile pursuits."

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut River Railroad, held at Boston, the report made shows that the income for the year ending Nov. 30, 1857, was $267,710 57, and the expenses were $202,614 24, leaving a net income of $69,096 33—a decrease of $14,174 42 as compared with 1856. The Directors say the present business of the Road does not justify a dividend of 2 ₱ cent on the old stock in February next, and it is proposed to reserve the earnings of the current half year, and thereby swell the surplus to its former amount. The capital stock of the Company at the date of the report was $1,283,610; preferred do., $307,500; bonds, $228,000; floating debt, $47,772 50.

The Lowell Courier learns that arrangements are being made to start up a part of the work on the Middlesex Mills in the course of a few weeks. The Massachusetts Cotton Mills made a sale on Tuesday of 1,600 bales of goods, at an aggregate of about $50,000.

S. S. Baxter, esq., has recently made a report to the Virginia Board of Public Works on the claim of the Commonwealth against Selden, Withers & Co., for the sale of State bonds. The report occupies three columns, and discloses an insolvency which no one appreciated when that concern was flaunting its credit in gala-day style, in the shape of Exchange Bank notes. The whole cash capital in the house originally was only $45,000, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bonds, bearing on their face the value of $30,000. In 1851 each of the four partners drew from the house $5,000 as profits—in all $20,000, which, added to unavailable cash bonds, amounting to $283,000 principal, with interest from July 2, 1852—made the total, sunk and withdrawn, in one year's operation of the house, over $36,000, on a cash capital of $45,000! The firm was changed on the 7th of June, 1855, by Mr. Selden's selling out to Mr. Charles Whiting for $40,000, but continuing his name as a partner.

In the years 1852-3-4 Messrs. Withers, Bayne, Latham and Whiting withdrew in equal portions $60,000 from the firm in the name of profits. This, with the $20,000 withdrawn in 1851, made $80,000 withdrawn in the form of profits, being $5,000 more than the nominal capital and $35,000 more than the cash capital. Truly an interesting review of the beauties of private banking, as exemplified by the firm known as that of Selden, Withers & Co.! The debt due the State of Virginia is put at $485,511 52. Mr. Baxter enumerates the various amounts which he thinks can be collected of the firm, and credits them, leaving a sum totally unprovided for of $252,511 52. Mr. Baxter thinks that the parties ought to contribute at least $300,000 promptly to this debt, independent of all securities heretofore given. As to the parties' ability, Mr. Baxter says Messrs. Whiting and Bayne are not able to do anything. Mr. Latham is reported in the same class at present. Mr. Withers is believed to be worth an amount exceeding $400,000, and Mr. Selden more than $100,000. [The South.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

LETTER FROM THOMAS ALLIBONE, ESQ., LATE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Public:

A most cruel and unjust assault having been made upon me in an affidavit, in which it has been sworn that "I had absconded with intent to defraud my creditors," and every possible publicity having been given to this outrage, is my apology for calling the attention of the public to the following facts, which I submit to my fellow-citizens on this, the day succeeding my arrival at home:

Having been suffering from nervous prostration (produced by a severe and continuous attack of fever) for a number of weeks, the condition of the Bank and of the money market, as I found them on my return from a journey late in August last, rendered it impossible for me then to leave my post; and I did not do so until, as I had understood, the arrangement with the other city banks, to continue the daily exchanges and not exact immediate settlement, had been perfected.

I was then urged to go home and go to bed, and did so, and found that the prostration produced by long-continued excitement and illness rendered my situation a very critical one.

I was urged to resign from the bank, and pass a year in Europe, to endeavor to restore my health, by those who I thought were my friends—*some* of them I know were so—all of them, as events have since proven, *were not*. I had no thought myself of either resigning or going abroad—it was pressed upon me by others, and I yielded. Although, myself, very much the largest stockholder in the bank—having stock in it which has cost rising $200,000—for much of which I had borrowed the money from my friends on the stock. Although my personal friends were very large stockholders, more than one half of the stock of the Bank being owned by myself and my friends.

Although so deeply interested, therefore, in the fate of the Bank, I found that the state of both my mind and of my body required absence from care and excitement, or death must soon ensue, and I yielded to the persuasions of those who were sent to influence me, and left home on Tuesday, October 19, 1857, for Boston, to sail for Liverpool in the steamship Niagara.

It was known to the Directors of the Bank, to my friends, and to the public, that I had been very ill—it was known to all that I was going to Europe—the newspapers announced it. I left at 10 o'clock in the morning, openly, with two members of my family, who accompanied me, to render that care which illness made indispensable.

Several of the Directors who have sworn to that affidavit, were with me both before and on the day of my departure. Some of them parted with me on the boat at Walnut street wharf with every appearance of friendship. *I left unconscious of wrong doing*, without a thought or a fear that any one dare charge me with want of integrity. To my unutterable surprise, and an astonishment which no language can describe, I learn that the Directors of the Bank have sworn that I have absconded with intent to defraud my creditors.

A person absconding, does not do so by previous public announcement—does not do so on the urgent advice of his friends under serious illness—does not travel with ladies of his family, under his own name, in a notoriously public conveyance, to a most public and accessible point—does not inform where letters could reach him and would be forwarded to him—does not inform his family and friends of every step in his journey. The acting President of the Bank was advised of my movements, and requested, if any information respecting any matters in the Bank was needed, to advise me, and every fact in my knowledge would be communicated.

Without reply—without informing me that they believed I was indebted to the Bank—without requesting me to make provision for payment—without the least chance of being heard in defense—they publish to the world that I was an absconding debtor, "with intent to defraud." *It is totally false* and *some* of those who have sworn so (and not new Directors of the Bank) could not but have known the facts which I state.

There was neither motive nor occasion for me to do so. *I have never turned my back on friend, foe or creditor.* Nor had I a thought of personal embarrassment. None had asked me to take up the stock of the Bank and give them other security. Had they done so, a large and mostly unincumbered real estate (bought mainly long before I went to the Bank, and which had much appreciated), would have enabled me to have met their demands.

Had I needed money, *many able* and willing friends would have cheerfully furnished it to me. And why a man should be supposed to jeopard a well-earned reputation *which he valued more than his life*—blast a name which was without reproach or dishonor—bring shame upon a large family of dearly loved children and upon much-cherished friends, and all of this without a motive—is more than the most malevolent can believe. Rather than be guilty of the things charged to me, I would have seen my children beg their bread from door to door. I left home without concealment of my property. I appointed two "attorneys in fact," who have full legal control of my estate.

One of them was a Director of the Bank, and at the time its acting President. The idea, therefore, that I would have placed the control of my property in the hands of an officer of the Bank, and then have "absconded" to avoid the payment of my debts—having left my property behind—is so absurd that methinks the most bitter enemy could hardly suppose it. Had I been desirous of wronging the Bank, would I have selected as one of my attorneys the official head of the Bank, and have placed him where all of my property was under his control? I named him because of my knowing, from his having long owned real estate near to much of mine, his judgment would be reliable to the other attorney, should it become desirable to sell any of my property.

It was my own suggestion to thus appoint attorneys, in the event of continued illness keeping me long from my home. I know that it is the nature of some minds to rejoice at the ills which befall others, and yet I know of none who should be my enemies. I claim, during all my life, to have been governed by a strict regard for probity, and I can fearlessly appeal to those among whom I have lived—with whom I have had business, embracing as well those in my own native city and State, as persons in most of the States of my own country, and abroad. No one with truth can say that I have ever knowingly wronged any one of a dollar. My health was impaired by incessant and harassing anxieties about the Bank, *which began the first month that I was so unfortunate as to become one of its officers.* All of those who have been in and about the Bank have witnessed my zealous and laborious attention to the vast amount of labor and care at all times pressing upon me. The wonder, therefore, is not that my health gave way, but that my life had not fallen a sacrifice.

I am informed that charges of all kinds have been made against me. That I have been charged with having been engaged in speculations in cotton, in sugar, and in nearly every other thing—of having loaned vast sums of money belonging to the Bank for such purposes, and with having been myself interested in the operations; *which, however supported, I do most solemnly deny.* And I do further aver, that in all of my transactions at the Bank, I have been governed by strict rectitude of purpose. *Who* it is that has found it necessary to cover guilt by creating a clamor against one whose absence and illness rendered it doubtful if he would live to defend himself, may hereafter be manifested. I hope that, notwithstanding the cunning which has marked his or their proceedings, that they will yet be discovered.

The scheme used to divert honorable men on a wrong scent, did, from the peculiar state of things, succeed for a time. It is not my purpose, in vindication of myself, to criminate others, and I shall make no charges without just grounds. I have been informed that such has been the prejudice excited against me—such the apparent plausibility with which the web has been woven, that I could not obtain an impartial hearing in the community. That I have been attacked with hyena-like ferocity, and my character assailed without stint; and some persons, thinking it safe to assail a man who was sick nigh unto death, have defamed me with charges at which my whole soul revolts.

With a conscience void of reproach, I cannot believe that where I have lived all of my life such can be the feeling against me. Myself very, very far the heaviest loser by the Bank, I have made sacrifices and exertions to endeavor to sustain the Bank, such as few, I believe, would have done. My own money and that of my dearest friends has been lost. It requires but little charity to admit, and but little common sense to see, that—as I did not attempt to dispose of my stock, nor advise my friends to do so, but, on the contrary, purchased at a very recent period—I have acted in good faith toward my fellow stockholders.

If they had advised me of their belief—had informed me that unless I returned and met their charges they would do as they have done—I should not have troubled the public with this Card. Very ill when I heard of these charges (but without communication from them), the cruelty of these proceedings nearly cost me my life. *The first moment possible I have hurried home.* I was born and have lived all my life in Philadelphia. A long career of active business will enable many to feel that full reliance can be placed on the assertions of a man whose ambition it has ever been that "his word should be as sure as his bond."

How I have fulfilled my duties as a citizen my fellow-citizens may testify. It can well be imagined how inexpressibly painful it is to one who has so long been happy in, as he had every reason to believe, the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, with whom and among whom all of his life has been passed, to find it necessary to vindicate himself from charges so inconsiderately, and, under the circumstances, so cruelly adduced.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1858. THOMAS ALLIBONE.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1858.

ASHES—The inquiry is moderate and the market is steady for both kinds; sales of 27 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and $5 50 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is quiet, and the feeling lacks buoyancy; the sales are only 300 bales; we quote at 10½c. for Middling Uplands, 11c. for Middling Fair do., and 11½c. for Fair Uplands.

COFFEE—A fair demand has prevailed, at a decline of ¼c. on Rio; sales of 1,000 bags at 9@10½c. Java has been active; all in first hands, comprising 1,000 mats, has been sold at 16c.; sales of 150 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.

COAL—The market is lower and unsettled for Liverpool; sales of 70 tuns Orrel at $7 25, and 60 tuns Cannel at $9 50, cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is moderate, and the market is quite irregular. Ohio extras are held higher, and are in request, while the low grades of Western extras are dull and heavy. Superfine State and Ohio are well held, and in fair request at our quotations. The export demand is mainly confined to extra Ohio. The receipts are not so large, but the stock is fair. The sales are 7,300 bbls. at $4 25@$4 35 for common to good State; $4 45@$4 60 for extra do.; $4 25@$4 35 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; $4 45@$5 for extra do.; $4 80@$5 for common to good extra Round-Hoop Ohio; $5 @ $6 40 for good to very choice do.; $5 30@$7 for extra Genesee and St. Louis brands. Canadian Flour is firm, and in good request for the trade and the Provinces; the sales are 1,400 bbls. at $4 30@$4 40 for superfine, and $4 70@$6 for extra brands. Southern Flour is plenty, but holders do not press the article on the market, and we have no change to make in our quotations; the inquiry is mainly confined to the city trade; the sales are 650 bbls. at $4 50@$5 for common to good brands Baltimore, and $5@$6 50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3@$4. Corn Meal is steady; the sales are 100 bbls. at $3 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand at $2 12@$2 25 ₱ 100 lb.

FISH—The market lacks activity, and previous rates are but feebly sustained, buyers being somewhat reluctant to meet the views of holders. In Dry Cod we note sales of some 1,000 qtls. large Marblehead and George's Bank at $3 25@$3 50; small and large Western can be bought at $2 81@$3. Mackerel continue quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Herring remain dull at $3@$3 75 for Pickled, 16@18c. for No. 1, and 20@25c. for Scaled.

GRAIN—There is little change to note in our Wheat market; the demand is fair for export and milling, and the arrivals light; the sales are 4,000 bush. fair White Southern at $1 25; 150 bush. prime do. at $1 35; 500 do. Amber Tennessee at $1 20, and 10,000 bush. mixed Western, mostly Spring via New-Orleans, at $1 03. Barley is heavy, the supply is fair; sales of 1,500 bush. fair State at 70c. Barley Malt is in moderate demand at 82@90c. Oats are in limited demand and plenty; sales of State at 43@44c., and Western at 45@46c. Rye is inactive at 70@73c. Corn is less freely offered, and common qualities comparatively scarce and much better, with some inquiry for prime for export; the sales are 37,000 bush. at 65c. for Jersey Yellow; 66@67c. for Southern Yellow, and 66@70c. for do. white. Old of all kinds scarce and nominal.

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—*The Boston Shipping List* for three days ending Jan. 19 contains the following remarks: "There has been considerable doing in Gunny Cloth not previously noticed; sales of 50 bales, 2.17 lb average, at 11½c., 6 mos.; 3,300 bales light, standard and heavy weights on terms we did not learn. At the close the feeling is quite firm for the article; holders generally are asking 10½c., cash, 11½c., 6 mos., for standard weights. There have been sales of 100 bales Gunny Bags in bond at 8½c., cash."

HIDES—We hear of sales of 5,000 Buenos Ayres on private terms; 500 Texas at 12c., cash, as they run; 1,000 Orinoco at 17c., 6 mos.; 100 Bermuda at 6c., cash; 200 Central American at 16c., 6 mos.; 479 Texas at 13c., less 5 ₱ cent for cash, rejecting bad hides; and 600 Rio Grande Salted Horse on private terms.

HOPS are in fair demand at 9@10c. for choice, of which the sales are mainly composed. We quote common to good at 5 .

HAY—The market is without change; the demand is light shipping; sales of 400 bales at 65@75c. ₱ 100 lb.

LEATHER—There is no change. Hemlock commands 21@22c. for light and middle Buenos Ayres and 19@20c. for do. Orinoco.

LIME—We have learned of no sales of Rockland. Prices of both kinds are nominal.

MOLASSES—Cuba has been active at a further decline, chiefly for distilling; sales of 1,000 bbls. and 100 hhds. Cuba, part at 15c. New-Orleans is lower; sales of 195 bbls. at 25@26c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in active demand for export at steady rates; sales of 1,200 bbls. (including 500 last evening and 700 to-day, in shipping order), at 40c., cash. Crude continues quiet, but is firmly held at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ 280 lb. Common Rosin is in limited demand, but is firm at $1 35 ₱ 310 lb., delivered. The medium and fine grades are more active; sales of 150 bbls. No. 2 at $1 60 ₱ 310 lb., and 1,550 bbls. medium and good No. 1 and extra Pale at prices ranging from $2 50@$3 50 for the former and $4@$4 50 for the latter, ₱ 280 lb. Tar is quiet but steady.

OILS—Linseed has been in better request; we note sales of 15,000@17,000 gals. American from crushers' hands at 54@55c. Crude Whale and Sperm are quiet but steady, and the same is true of most other descriptions; we only hear of sales of 30 bbls. prime Winter Lard Oil at 90c., cash. Palm is in moderate request at steady rates; sales of 100 casks at about 8c. ₱ lb, 6 months. The lot of 165,000 lb advertised to be sold by auction at the Eastward has been withdrawn; the company here who bought the oil ten months since to arrive, although not delivered as per contract on account of the wreck of the vessel named therein, have waived their claim and taken it as per agreement.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is better supplied, the arrivals in prospect large, and prices are lower and tend downward; sales of 1,475 bbls. at $14 60@$14 70 for Mess, $14 for Thin Mess, and $11 50@$11 75 for Prime. Beef is in better demand, and is firmer, the arrivals very light; sales of 400 bbls. at $5 75@$6 50 for Country Prime, $9@$10 for do. Mess, $9 75@$12 for repacked Western Mess, and $12 75@$14 for extra do. Prime Mess is quiet at $17@$23. Beef Hams are in limited demand at $14 50@$16 50. Bacon is in small stock; sales of 100 boxes long-ribbed Middles, to arrive in all this month, at 8c. Cut Meats are heavy; sales of 270 hhds. at 6@6½c. for Shoulders, and 8@8½c. for Hams. Dressed Hogs are firmer, and in demand at 6½@6¾c. Lard is lower; the supply is larger; sales of 400 bbls. and tierces at 9½@9½c., and small lots at 9½@9¾c. Butter is quiet at 17@25c. for Ohio, and 12½@20c. for State. Cheese is salable at 6@8c.

RICE—The activity continues and prices are firmer; sales of 600 tcs. at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at a decline of ¼c. since Monday; the sales are 160 hhds. New-Orleans at 5½@6½c.; 250 hhds. Cuba at 4@5½c., and by auction 367 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½@6½c.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is in better demand, and the market if anything is a shade firmer; sales of 9,000 bags, on the spot, at $1 30@$1 32½ ₱ bush., cash, and 3,000 bags in Boston at $1 27½ ₱ bush.

SPICES—We hear of sales of 25 cases Nutmegs at 50@52½c.; other kinds of Spices are quiet.

SALTPETER—At Boston the sales for three days ending the 19th inst. are reported at 200 bags at 6c.; 150 bags at 6½c. ₱ lb, 6 months.

TEAS—There is not much doing; sales of 500 Oolongs from Amoy of new crops, ex Penguin, have been made at fair prices.

TALLOW—Holders are very firm; the demand is fair; sales of 8,000 lb at 10@10½c. Rough Fat is firm and in fair request at 6½c., cash.

WHISKY—The market is rather easier, and is better supplied. Sales of 350 bbls. at 21c.

Markets....*Reported by Telegraph.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Hogs firm at $4 75@$5. PROVISIONS buoyant and held above the views of buyers; Mess Pork, $12 50 @$13, the latter the asking price; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6c.; Bacon Sides, smoked, 7½c. RECEIPTS of Hogs to-day, 5,000; the receipts of Hogs for the season have been 388,000 against 344,000 for the corresponding season last year. WHISKY, 14½c. FLOUR, $3 75. MONEY easy at 10@12 ₱ cent. EXCHANGE on New-York, 1 ₱ cent.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—COTTON market depressed; sales to-day, 100 bales at 9½@11c. Sales of the week, 1,800 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, 535,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—COTTON declined ¼c.; sales to-day, 2,000 bales, 1,000 of which is to arrive. Middling Fair, 10½c.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21.—COTTON declined; sales to-day, 500 bales. Dealers are awaiting the Europa's advices.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..........JAN. 21.

Cleared.

Ships—C. Magnus, Taylor, Callao, W. Whitlock, jr.; Orient Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark—Mary Pierce, Bartlett, New-Haven, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs—Poseidon (Old.), Kuhne, Kingston, Jam., Oelrichs & Co.; Granada, Taylor, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Tiberias, Lecocq, Cienfuegos, Chastilian Ponvert; A. K. Darling, Damon, Key West, Benner & Deake; Hope, Biddle, Mayaguez, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schooners—Neptune's Bride, Gillet, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Lilly, Francis, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lerovah, Brown, Curacoa, Dorate & Co.; J. Castner, Johnston, Attakapas, C. B. Leveridge; W. H. Gilliland, Eruson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; W. Olcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Haxal, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.

Sloop—Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Steamers—Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., mdse. and pass. to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Brig Bion Bradbury (of Eastport), Millar, Marseilles Nov. 30, passed Gibraltar Dec. 7, soap, almonds, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Helen (of Boston), Pillsbury, Rochelle Dec. 4, brandy to Wellington & Abbott.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Crelling, Squan Beach, ballast to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Red Eagle, Rogers, Havana 11 days, sugar, tobacco and fruit to Plume & Sarnont.

Schr. Jonathan May (3-masted), Cobb, Havana 11 days, sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Purvell, Camden, Delaware, grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Thompson, Baltimore 3 days, coal.

Schr. George Luff, Lines, Baltimore 4 days, coal.

Schr. C. T. Strong, Liscomb, Baltimore 4 days, coal.

Schr. Hickman, Baines, Lewis, Delaware, grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. James Barrett, Davis, Delaware, grain.

Schr. Telegraph, Rich, Boston for Tangier.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Gill, New-Haven for Norfolk.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence 16 hours, mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, mdse. to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

SAILED—Barks Wm. O. Alden, Maxill, Cardenas; Johannes (Ham.), Erotus, London; Cadet, Guide, Belize, Hond.

Also ships Yorktown, Myers, London; Carolus Magnus, Taylor, Callao, and anchored at Quarantine; barks Virginia, Hill, Trinidad, Cuba; Sylphide (Ham), Meyer, Hull; Alamo, Mudgett, Galveston.

WIND—During the day, from S. W.

The clipper ship Oracle, 1,200 tuns, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Arrived ships Berkshire, Williams, Calcutta; Nightingale, ——, New-York; barks Sophia, Guptil, St. Domingo; Gem, Hammond, Philadelphia; schr. Wilson, Gibbs, Jacmel.

Below, schr. W. R. Dillon, from Savannah.

Spoken Nov. 17, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 22 32 E., ship Gamecock, from Algoa Bay for Ceylon.

Launched, Sold, &c.

Mr. Simeon Draper sold by auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, three-eighths of the ship Troy, 711 tuns, for $4,300.

Disasters, &c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—A telegraphic dispatch received here, dated New-Orleans, Jan. 19, states that the ship Ellen Stewart is not injured as bad as anticipated.