THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 11, 1862.			FEBRUARY 11, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
21	32½	35½	34	40	41
WIND.			WIND.		
N by W	NE	NE.NW	NE.NW	E	S by W

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—St. Valentine's Day is a day devoted to the interests of Hymen and Cupid. Hymen is the direct descendant of Jupiter, who presided over the Muses; Cupid is the direct descendant of the ruling powers of heaven and earth—Jupiter and Venus. One cannot consider the strength and beauty of the antique legend without discovering in it a cause for the distinctions of St. Valentine's Day at the present date. True, St. Valentine is said to have been a presbyter, who, in the third century, was beheaded at Rome under Claudius. The principle and practice of a martyred priest could never have originated the notions and customs now prevalent. So sorrowful a fate could never have bequeathed so exhilarative a commemoration. We must look into remoter antiquity for a precise and acceptable account. The education of the ludicrous—the offspring of superior refinement—has tinctured with diversity the old belief. The ancestry of the heathen gods, remote in unfathomable centuries, was a well-spring of beauty. That spiritual race boasted a genealogy of loveliness and strength. The sturdy sweetness of their immortal boy-deities: the perfected girlhood; the grace; the goddess; and the Muse, were clad in the holiness of beauty only. They stand alone along the star-hung corridor of poetry; the complete creations of pure thought of refined conceit. They were serious, but they were also intellectual imageries. The ludicrous, the sensual, the profane, were reserved for the skulking Satyrs and the piping Pans. The virgin lipsof the gods presented manna in sweetness from her fingers fresh distilled; the youth Ganymede dispensed the purple, frothy nectar in golden, sparkling cups. The Satyrs and the Pans droned and drank and flirted in the rich, cool woods.

Precisely the same spirit and the same distinction is observable at the present day. The civilized world is too old and too wise to believe in more divinities than the Trinity. It has adjured, in a great measure, the frolics which long ago celebrated the 14th of February. St. Valentine's Day, however, gives illimitable opportunity for gratifying liking and spite in a covert manner. The convictions and moods of passion have rarely place here. The small fancies, the delicate conceits, the little stabs of spite, the scratches of malice, alone assert and maintain their ground. To these whims St. Valentine's Day is the Sunday of the year. Do you hate, in a subdued way, a fat, old widower, with carroty hair? Have you a spite against some smileless, reverend, twenty years ago had you handed over to the sexton, for laughing in church? Do you entertain the dregs of an aversion for your old teacher, who, like an angler after an obstinate specimen of trout, always hooked you with a half-learned lesson, and swung you out? Are you in love with a daughter of Terpsichore, whose perambulating machinery is almost perfection by nature, and quite so by art? Would you be revenged upon curious nonentity, who calls you a booby, and that what you write is nothing but trash? Are you anxious to express your homage in lace-paper, scattered over with golden Cupids, and the usual accompaniments of flames, darts, and love-knots? Do you wish to logically deduce from the premises, "the ring is round," "the lid is square," the incontrovertible conclusion, "you and I will make a pair?" Do you dream of presenting to your last flame a poetic axiom in this novel shape: "The rose is red, the violet's blue; honey's sweet, and so are you?" Do you want to exchange all your hoarded postage-currency for postage-stamps? Are you perfectly willing to endure Miss Sal Volatile's wrath, should she discover you to be her caricaturist in that horrid-looking creature in the precipitous bonnet and circumfluous crinoline? Do you long particularly to inform your old friend, who has ousted you out of your place and got into it himself, that he is a dirty, mean, contemptible, cowardly wretch? Do you pine for the opportunity to thank your political opponent for his devotion and self-sacrifice? Do you seek a means of expressing gratitude to the faithful one who, in the hospital, has watched you sleeping and tended you waking? If so, now is the peculiarly appropriate time. St. Valentine is as prolific as ever in conceits.

If St. Valentine could be photographed, the divinity should be pictured as distributing kisses on one hand and rebuffs on the other. Joseph's coat of many colors about have been cut from the shadow. St. Valentine's has the same origin. The cardinal colors, like the cardinal sins, are always hand-in-hand. Their unity, scientific and esthetic, is a pleasure of white, their absence a pain of blackness. The hues, the shades, and the tints, of St. Valentine's moral, intellectual, and physical attributes, throug with gaiety the hours which celebrate the anniversary of his canonization.

The old poets make allusions to this day. Birds coupled and boys and girls chose their mates. The Romanists and the Reformers made endeavors to direct into profitable ways the secondary influences then prevailing. At the present date, St. Valentine plays into the hands of the post office, as the returns of that useful institution invariably prove. Old maids always preserve the old necessities of a useless Valentine, dead (and served him right) fifty years ago. What they blushed over at sixteen they turn saltly at sixty. Antiquarians tell us that the Supercalia, the feasts in ancient Rome in honor of Pan and Juno, were held at this time, and that youths and maidens at the former period, they chose each other by lot. The true and proper ceremony of St. Valentine's Day was the drawing of a kind of lottery. This was found in process of time not much unlike our present game of forfeits. To take the first person whom one meets for a Valentine was for a very pretty custom, when the person is pretty. To every lover of the beautiful, we recommend the wearing of rose-colored spectacles at an early hour on Saturday morning. This will act as a protection to the sight against everything deformed or inharmonious, and will lead him to think kindly of St. Valentine.

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.—The election of the heads of the several city departments is over. The statement among politicians and office-seekers. The select committee

cials manifested on Thursday last very little disposition to concur in the resolution from the other Chamber, to elect these officers at the time designated. Of course, the Democratic members are extremely jealous that the election should take place immediately, for if it be delayed many weeks, the matter of the contested seats may be settled in a manner which could cause the Democracy to lose faith in the stability of all human things. Mr. Duffield's case has not yet been adjudicated by the Supreme Court. Mr. Miller will probably be declared as rightfully entitled to his seat in the Select Council, contested by Mr. Lowry.

One of the Union members of Common Council, Mr. Lafferty, is sick, too unwell to attend the meetings of Council. The act of Assembly requires that the election of heads of departments shall take place before the 1st of March, otherwise the offices will be closed. All the difficulties in Common Council since the first of the year are attributable mainly to the anxiety of the Democrats of each party to retain the election of the heads of departments. More than a thousand offices, of greater or less dimensions, are to be filled by time elections of Councils. The struggle to obtain the mastery is, therefore, animated. The Democrats are now in possession of the Council chambers, and anxious that it shall continue under their keeping. The officers to be elected are:

Commissioner of Highways, salary.....$1,500
Two Assistants, salary, each.....1,000
Commissioner of City Property.....1,500
Superintendent of Girard Estate.....1,500
Agent of Girard Estate.....1,500
Commissioner of Markets.....900
Superintendent City Railroads.....1,000
Chief Engineer Water Department.....2,000

The Highway Department appoints, with the sanction of the Mayor, seventeen supervisors, who are entitled to $2 per day. The Water Department appoints a register of water, at a salary of $1,800; chief clerk, at $1,000; five permit clerks, at a salary of $850 each; four inspectors, at $600 each; four purveyors, at $650.

Councils also elect Trustees of the Gas Works, and give that body, of course, a political complexion, and render it almost as an indispensable qualification that a workman in the employ of the trustees shall show his claims as a politician before he receives any favors. The Democrats have, since the election of trustees on Thursday last, a majority in the board. It is estimated that about two thousand men, and, consequently, it might be said, two thousand votes, are controlled by the Gas Trustees.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP JUNIATA.—As the Juniata has again returned to Philadelphia for repairs to her machinery, we give a few facts which have come to our knowledge in regard to her last trip to the Breakwater. Her engines having been completely repaired, she left her anchorage, just below the Navy Yard, on Friday afternoon, under orders for sea, having been assigned to important duty. On Saturday, having arrived at the Breakwater, an examination was made of her engines, and they were both found to be out. This cutting of valves is by no means peculiar to the Juniata, but is a disease which has afflicted the Osiipee, Monongahela, Lackawanna, and others of our unfortunate new steam sloops.

At seven o'clock, Sunday morning, the Juniata started back to Philadelphia, it being judged best to return to this city for repairs. At a few minutes before four in the afternoon, she cast anchor off the Navy Yard, a distance of about 102 miles, in less than nine hours. Although the tide was in her favor most of the way, it was considered a very good run, as the speed at sea in her boilers was not allowed to exceed fifteen pounds to the square inch, for fear of doing further injury to the valves. The engines averaged over fifty revolutions with this pressure.

It is not expected that it will take more than ten days to have the Juniata again fully ready for sea. Her engines, through the vast improvements which have been made on them after successive breakdowns, have at length been brought to a state of efficiency equal to, if not superior to, those of any new war steamers of her class, and her officers feel an unshaken confidence in her ultimate success.

OBSERVATION CORPS FOR TEXAS.—At the meeting recently held in this city relative to the projected expedition of General Herman, the following resolutions were adopted:

The undersigned, knowing of the projected expedition of General Herman for the occupation of Texas, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the occupation of Texas must be considered as a most important movement. Texas is the wall against European intervention, and we believe it to be of the utmost importance to the United States Government to increase the force for the occupation of Texas, to insure the integrity and indivisibility of the American Republic.

Resolved, That immediate occupation of Texas will cut off all succor, through Mexico, for the rebels.

We, the undersigned think that the west of the Union, in a short time, will be the chief theatre of the war, and that European Powers (France especially) wishes to interfere in American affairs.

Whereas the patriotism and military knowledge of General Herman, the influence he has in the loyal States, the confidence of the people, that he is one of the most ardent defenders of our Union, and the explanation he has given us of the purpose and importance of the movement invite us to join cordially his brigade, to which we undertake to bring 2,000 men in less than one month.

Resolved, That as we have 1,500 men, we ask of the President of the United States, and all patriotic citizens to grant every facility to insure the success of the expedition. Moved and adopted unanimously.

Following are the signatures of several prominent citizens of Philadelphia and of a great number of military men.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—From the annual statement of the Board of Health we learn that during the past year the births in the city numbered 14,741; the marriages were 4,262 in number, and the deaths footed up 15,097. There were 2,530 births fewer than there were in 1861, and 629 deaths more than during the period last named. This increase in the number of deaths is attributable to the numerous military hospitals located within the city bounds. The deaths during the year were 356 in excess of the births.

The largest number of marriages occurred in the month of August—469; while the month of June contributed the smallest number—339.

The number of births registered was 14,751, a decrease of 2,530 from the previous year, or 14.61 per cent., and when compared with the mortality of the year, we find an excess of deaths over births of 356, or 2.35 per cent. The number of male births was 7,609, and of females 7,132, an excess of males of 477, or 6.26 per cent. The number of colored children born was 251, of which 117 were males, and 134 females.

There were 164 cases of twin births, and one case of triplets. The still births were 711; the excess of males over females was 11. Total number of deaths, 15,097. The population of the city is received at 565,529. Ratio of deaths in population: 1 in [illegible]

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.—The members of Company D, Anderson Cavalry, have passed a series of appropriate resolutions relative to the death of Sergeant Silas F. Herring, of this city. Sergeant Herring was killed at the battle of Stoney river, near Murfreesboro.

STUDIES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The report of the committee of Controllers of the Public Schools, upon the system of admission into the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, submitted at a recent meeting, contains many valuable suggestions in reference to the mode of teaching at present prevailing in those institutions. It points out its various defects, and comments upon the proper means to remedy those defects. The report had several resolutions annexed, most of which have already been adopted. The concluding portion of the opinion that the classes admitted into the High Schools are too much crowded, and that the tendency is rather to an increase than to a diminution of the evil.

As regards this point, no argument is needed to show that the effect of admitting too many pupils is injurious to the High Schools. It is notorious that a crowded class often obstructs, and all but prevents instruction. But in addition to this, its effect upon the Grammar Schools is equally hurtful. It increases the temptation for the teachers of those schools to send up for examination pupils not really qualified or entitled to pursue the High School studies, and subjects a larger number to the hot-house pressure, which is invariably resorted to, to force the *memory* up to the *extreme* point of retentive power.

It was proposed by the committee to impose some limit upon the number of pupils to be hereafter admitted, and upon the number to be sent up for examination, and also to fix a minimum point, below which the examination average shall never be permitted to fall.

It was also submitted that certain of the grammar schools are *crowded* to repletion, while others are comparatively *deserted*.

Touching this second point, it is only necessary to call attention to the rule of this Board, already established, which has been flagrantly violated, and is daily set at defiance by probably every school section of the district.

The rule prescribes as follows: "No pupils resident of one section shall be admitted into the schools of another section without the previous consent of one of the directors of their own section; provided, nevertheless, that pupils may still apply for admission into the schools nearest their residences;" and a strict enforcement of its provisions will tend very greatly to remedy the evil complained of. It is believed that through the High School examinations a compliance with its provisions can be secured, and it is proposed, in a resolution appended, with a view to that end, that after February, 1863, no pupil shall be received into either High School who shall not be a resident in the ward, or the vicinity of the grammar school from which such pupil may be sent up for admission. As this measure is intended simply to bring about the observance of a rule of this Board, argument is needed for no other purpose than to show that its adoption will secure this end. But as that, under the present system, must be clear to all, your committee will say a word or two in defence of the rule itself, which is sought to be enforced.

Grammar schools have been, as far as possible, distributed to all parts of the district for the accommodation of the citizens, and are maintained at great expense. There are children enough to fill *all* of them comfortably. There are schools enough, it is believed, to render the crowding of *any* of them unnecessary and inexcusable. No grammar school should be so *large* that the influence of the principal cannot be easily and effectively felt in the very lowest form in the lowest class. On the other hand, no school should be so *small* as to take away from both teachers and scholars the healthy stimulus which is necessary to success. It is no argument to say that scholars should be permitted to seek the best teachers, for, as has already been shown, the teachers most successful in passing pupils into the High Schools are the most generally sought, and they are not of necessity the *best*. Besides this, by removing a large and, perhaps, the *better* class of children from the school in their vicinity, you take away the strongest motive to exertion on the part of the teacher, and to watchful supervision on the part of the directors.

It is thought that the pressure upon certain schools will be relieved by apportioning the number of pupils to be sent up for examination after February, 1863, among the grammar schools, according to the number of pupils in actual attendance on such grammar schools, respectively, at the time of the examinations. The number sent from each section will average about the same as it does now, if we examine the Controllers' reports with a view to the *residence* of the pupils; and the effect of such an arrangement will be to make the competition among the grammar schools more healthy, by restricting it within reasonable limits.

THE HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The High School Commencement will take place at four o'clock this morning at the Academy of Music. It is unnecessary to say that every seat will be occupied. These commencements are always overflowing in their attendance, not only because of the large number of personal friends of the graduates, but also, because of the more than ordinary merit of the exercises. Though the affair is not unmixed with one of nervousness to both professors and pupils, graduates and friends, there need be none felt on the present occasion. Every detail has been prepared for with care. The performance of the Germania Orchestra has been secured. The exercises will be opened with prayer by Rev. E. E. Adams, and the Introductory Address by Mr. Charles Buckwalter. Among the more prominent speeches are the Salutatory, by Cicero Hunt; the Scientific Address, "Hygiene," by Henry Wiener; the Historical Address, by Henry F. Chorley; the Honorary Address, by Theodore P. Matthews; and the Valedictory, by Henry J. McCarthy. We hazard nothing in saying that the exercises will be very pleasing.

U. S. IRON-CLAD STEAMER "SANGANON."—The following is a correct list of the officers of this vessel, which sailed from Chester on Monday for Fortress Monroe:

Commander—John Guest.
Lieut. Commander and Executive Officer—Charles H. Greene.
Acting Master—Watson Freeman, Jr.
First Assistant Engineer—Thos. J. Jones.
Assistant Paymaster—Thos. T. Caswell.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. S. Fort.
Acting Ensigns—George Kendall, Charles G. Walstrom.
Second Assistant Engineer—Wm. S. Smith.
Third Assistant Engineers—Albert Murray, Danl. A. Sawyer.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.—All of the 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with the exception of two batteries, has departed for the seat of war. These two batteries are still at Camp Ruff, Camden, N. J., under the command of Adjutant Runkle, who has also made application to be transferred, with the remainder of the men of the regiment, to the field of active service. Desertions at the camp are of frequent occurrence. Many of the runaways have been captured and sent to Fort Delaware.

THAT ACCIDENT.—It was on the handle of her coffin-lid that the sweet Georgia Cubas broke one of her teeth, in the terrific combat in the *French Spy*, and not on that of her adversary, who, by the way, is master of the weapon. The same scene, on Tuesday night, at the Walnut, produced without the least accident, and a more thrilling performance was never seen on any stage in the world. The people were spell-bound during the scene.

PROMOTED.—Louis Wagner, Company D, 88th Pennsylvania Regiment, entered the service as first lieutenant, September, 1861, and was promoted to captain in May, 1862, was wounded badly at Bull Run No. 2, and has just received his commission as lieutenant colonel of the 88th, to date from December 13, 1862, for gallantry at Fredericksburg.

PARDONED.—Charles E. Patterson, who was sentenced in February last to two years' imprisonment for an attempt to defraud, has been pardoned on the recommendation of the inspectors and officers of the county prison, district attorney, and others. Patterson was suffering from the hemorrhage of the lungs, and it was thought he could not live if he was not liberated.

TRAIN DETENTION.—The train due at Baltimore from Philadelphia at four o'clock, on Tuesday morning, did not arrive until nine, in consequence of one of the axles of the baggage-car breaking near Havre-de-Grace. Some of the passenger cars were thrown off the track, but no personal injury was sustained.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

An Interesting Chapter on the Developments of Crime.

Michael McCabe, the keeper of an unlicensed pawnshop, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, on the charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen. Along with doing the business of a pawnbroker without a license. The developments in this case are rather interesting. The defendant has been in the hands of the police before this, but somehow or other, never publicly explained, he always succeeded in getting out of them safely. The following evidence was elicited. It may be here stated that three of the witnesses, to wit: Turner, Wilson, and Shrober, are convicted thieves. They have no superiors in the work of thieving.

Major Turner was recently arrested for stealing some coats from the residence of Mr. J. Quigley, on Spring Garden street. He testified as follows:

I know Mr. McCabe; have known him ten years; he keeps a pawnshop; I have sold him goods that I stole; I have been dealing with him this ear and ten years; I know the fact that other people have dealt with him, and sold him goods which they stole; I have sold him all kinds of goods—such as cloth, cassimere, tea, shoes, boots, coats, &c.; I lifted some cloth last May and sold it to him; I got it on Fourth street, near Library; the coats I got on Spring Garden a short time since I took to him; I had four coats, sold three first for three dollars, and then another, and got a dollar and a half for it; he has had conversation with me on the subject; he said he would buy all I could bring him; I don't know the name of the firm I got the cloth from; at the time I was arrested then, McCabe could have identified me; he chose to do so; after this trial I had conversation with him; he said, "*I liked to have been a goner;*" he never came to me in prison.

McCabe was asked if he had any questions to ask the witness. He replied, "No."

Francis Taylor sworn.—Am one of the firm of Granello & Taylor, 122 South Fourth street; a few days of cassimere was stolen from the store last May; I remember the arrest of the last witness.

McCabe did not desire to ask this witness any questions.

Benj. Levy sworn.—I remember the larceny of the goods last May; I recovered the cloth from Mr. McCabe and arrested Major Turner for doing that job; I went to McCabe and told him to come up to the office to see if he could identify the prisoner; McCabe said he had a sore foot and could not come; I told him that he must come; he then came to the office; I told him that I had arrested a thief and asked him to go into the private room and see if he could identify him; he went into the room, and came out and said, "No, that Turner was made to believe that I have recovered other stolen property from McCabe on many occasions; I got ten shawls from him, stolen from Mr. Janer, on South street, within half a square of McCabe's crib; I also recovered the four coats stolen from Mr. Quigley's; when I went down to his shop, he showed us a bottle-green coat, which he denied receiving from Turner; I asked him very particularly about it, and he most positively denied it; in regard to the shawls, he denied them also, but I told Mr. the Chief had the thing down to a dots, and he might as well own up; he then said, Oh, yes, he believed he had some shawls; I did not take them that night, but went next morning, and he handed me ten shawls; Wilson came in there, and I arrested him on sight; I afterwards arrested Shrober; after this, McCabe said he had advanced ten dollars on the shawls; I paid him the advance.

Philip Shuber sworn. I have known McCabe for six years; he is a broker; he keeps on South street, below Sixth; I have sold him goods; they were stolen; I was arrested for stealing the shawls; they were taken to McCabe's by Charles Wilson; I was there when Wilson brought them in; there were fifteen, all told; they were laid on the counter; McCabe kind of pulled them over the counter as though counting them; he examined them behind the counter, and asked "where did these come from?" Wilson replied, "Got 'em on South street, below Fifth, on the other side of the way;" he asked, "Were the goods in the store?" Wilson said, "No! they were on the outside;" then McCabe said, "*All right!* to go on, that he had a *large sea to swim in!*" I don't know what he means by that observation; he advanced six dollars on the shawls; first, he only offered five dollars, but after this, he gave a five-dollar note and a one-dollar note; I was arrested for the larceny; McCabe identified me at the hearing; he did not identify me in court; he identified Wilson in court; McCabe came to see me in prison, and told me to make myself perfectly contented, that I would be discharged when the case came before the grand jury; I pleaded not guilty on the strength of what he told me.

Ques. What did he say you must say, in case any one asked what he came to see you for in prison?

Ans. He said that if any of the keepers of the prison should ask what his business was with me, that I was to say he came to see me about my young [illegible] thing out of me, but he was not smart enough for that. (Here McCabe laughed.) I have seen other folks get advance at his place on stolen goods; Wilson was not in the cell with me when McCabe came to see me; I know of other men taking stolen goods to his place; I have seen them go in with the goods and come out with the money.

Mr. McCabe did not desire to ask this witness any questions.

Charles Wilson called to the stand.

Q. "You are known as Charley Wilson?"

A. "Yes, sah."

Here there was a laugh all around at the expense of a reporter of the same name.

The reporter pleasantly remarked aside to the magistrate that "he owed him one," and then joined in the general levity.

Chief Ruggles could not help smiling, and as for Detectives Somers and Henderson, they enjoyed a hearty laugh, from *hel hel* in *alto*, down to double G in *bass*.

"Well, Charley," said the magistrate, "do you know Mr. McCabe?"

Witness. Yes, sah, I does.

Question. What do you know about him?

Witness. I have known him five or six years.

Q. Did you ever get much from him?

A. Well, yes, sah; I got right smart amounts.

Q. How much altogether?

A. I guess about a thousand; I pawned the last goods with him in December, on the 16th of that month; they were shawls stolen from the store on South street, below Fifth; I sold him fifteen shawls, got six dollars on 'em; I have taken other stolen goods there; he told me to fetch all I could get; on July 1 got a gold watch worth $60 and sent it to him; this was on one Sunday; I "beat" a man out of it at Water and Pine streets; he was half drunk and snoozing; I have taken a silver watch there, also clothing, such as coats, pants, veste, which I stole; Major McCabe did not come to see me in prison.

Mr. Levy recalled. The Mayor has just informed me that McCabe has not taken out a license; his office will be down here presently.

"Mr. McCabe," said the alderman, "have you any statement to make?"

Mr. McCabe replied, "they seem to tell a very loose statement."

Alderman, replied "I don't see anything very loose about it; I rather think you'll find it pretty tight."

At this stage of the proceedings his Honor the Mayor entered the office and took the witness-stand. On being affirmed, he testified that Mr. McCabe is not licensed as a pawnbroker; it is my duty to sign all licenses; I did not sign a license for him for the year 1862; I cannot say whether he ever had a license unless I examine the old books.

Mr. McCabe did not desire to ask the Mayor any questions.

The defendant was ordered to find bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods, and $1,000 for doing pawnbroking business without a license.

Alleged Robbery of a Till.

William Daley was taken before Alderman Beitler yesterday on the charge of robbing a till, at the public house of D. McCollum, at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets, between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. The evidence of Mr. McCollum sets forth that the accused, in company with a friend, came into his place and called for some ale; they had been in there before; the proprietor went into the cellar to draw the beverage, and coming up rather quicker than usual, observed the accused leaning over the counter with a hand in the till; in jerking back quickly, the "till-tapper" dropped a twenty-cent fractional note on the counter; both parties tried to escape. Office Hannigan, of the Second District, was speedily on the spot, and secured the prisoner.

After a hearing, the defendant was committed to answer.

Assault and Battery.

Matthew Carr was taken into custody by Officer Murray, of the Seventh district, on the charge of committing rather a violent assault and battery on Henry Dyas, at a public house near Callowhill and Dyas being beaten so badly about the head as to put his life in jeopardy. The prisoner was required to enter bail in the sum of $600 to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Whitaker.]

An Alderman Arrested.

Alderman James McPeak, of the Second ward, was arraigned before Alderman White yesterday, on the charge of a violent assault and battery committed some time in December, 1861, with a dirk, upon one Clayton and Thomas Evans, a couple of seafaring men, at an early hour on Monday morning, in the vicinity of Second and South streets. The facts as developed are, that about two o'clock on Monday morning Messrs. Evans and Clayton came from a restaurant, where they had partaken of a supper, and had some refreshments. As they got into the street they were accosted by a one-armed man, who said he could whip them. The noise attracted the attention of Police Officer Miller, who hastened to the scene. He discovered one of the three men to be Alderman McPeak.

The alderman arrested one of the men, and it is said directed the officer to take the other into custody. The two men were taken to the lock-up, and in the morning the officer preferred the charge of disorderly conduct in the street, Alderman McPeak being absent.

The man subsequently proceeded to the Central Station, and lodged a complaint with the Chief of Police. They found out that the other man was Alderman McPeak, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The alderman was arraigned yesterday, and after a hearing was required to enter bail in the sum of $800 to answer at court.

Alleged Larceny of a Bag of Oats.

Jacob Johnson was arraigned before the same magistrate, on the charge of the larceny of three bushels of oats. It appears that a farmer named Dyer, who accused is employed about the market to do errands and other business for the butchers and hucksters. About two weeks since, Mr. J. Houser, a butcher, purchased three bushels of oats, put them in the wagon, and told defendant to take them to the stable on Second, for Mr. H., located somewhere on the neck. Johnson jumped into the wagon and drove away. When Mr. Houser reached the barn, he found the oats bag, but not the material he put in it.

The prisoner, on being questioned, said he "got the oats in a barl," and left them there. He was committed to answer at court.

Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods, &c.

Patrick Murray, who has been in Philadelphia about eight months, was charged before the same alderman with receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen. The evidence adduced developed the fact that a few nights ago the stable of Mr. J. Fitzgerald, on Biddle alley, was forcibly entered and robbed of a number of portable articles. Mr. F. made a tour among the junk-shops, and finally identified a hatchet at the place of the defendant. The latter said he purchased it for the sum of three cents. He denied having any other articles belonging to prosecutor. A search-warrant and about the establishment of the defendant, in consequence, was required to produce one hundred Howitzers. The articles were identified by the prosecutor as belonging to him, and the defendant was committed to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.]

Alleged Larceny.

Christiana Wheeler was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of the larceny of some clothing, taken from house No. 1337 Ridge avenue. She had been employed in the family for a short time, and about a week since, it is alleged, purloined the articles. She was arrested by Officer Gardiner, who had been looking for her several days. The defendant was ordered to find bail in the sum of $600 to answer at court.

Alleged Thief Arrested.

Nicholas Johnson, who lost an arm at Harper's Ferry, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of stealing a package, containing the sum of $1,500, from one of the offices of the Government at Washington, about four weeks since. Two officers, Messrs. Haggerty and Lex, of the Detective force, have been on the *qui vive* for him for three weeks, and yesterday afternoon the desired result was accomplished in capturing him. The prisoner would not say a single word. He was taken down to Washington last night, where he will be tried for the larceny. It is said the evidence against him is of the most positive character.

The Assignee Case.

We have been requested to say that, in the report of the assignee case, published yesterday, the firm should have read as follows: W. Bergner & Sons, and not Charles H. McCurdy. It was the last named gentleman who was the main witness in the case, and he naturally supposed him to be the main member of the firm. For the name Clover, read Grover.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Justices Woodward, Thompson, Strong, and Read.

The Philadelphia list was before the court yesterday, on second argument, and the following cases were argued:

Saulsbury vs. The City. Error to District Court. Argued by George M. Conarroe, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and by D. W. Sellers, Esq., Assistant City Solicitor, for defendant in error.

Railway Company vs. Megee. Non pros entered.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, &c. Appeal from Orphans' Court. Argued by J. P. Johnston, Esq., for appellant, and by J. T. Thomas and J. K. Findlay, Esqrs., for appellees.

Ash vs. McIlvain. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Argued by Jno. Cadwalader, for plaintiff in error, and by D. Dougherty and E. H. Weil, Esqrs., for defendant in error.

Adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Lowrie.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR LOSS OCCASIONED BY THE REBEL PRIVATEER JEFF DAVIS.

John Filield vs. The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. This was an action on a policy of marine insurance for $3,000 on the brig John Wesley, dated December 22, 1860, for one year, issued by the insurance company. On the 22d of July the brig was captured by the rebel privateer Jeff Davis, about three hundred miles off Nantucket, and became a total loss to the plaintiff. The insurance company refused to pay the loss, on the ground that it was not covered by the terms of the policy, and hence this action.

The perils insured against were of the "seas, fires, *pirates, rovers, assaiting thieves*," &c., "and all other perils, losses or misfortunes that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment or damage of the said vessel," &c. The facts of the capture and loss were undisputed, but the point raised was whether it was embraced by the perils insured against, it being contended that the loss was not occasioned by *pirates, rovers, or assaiting thieves*, but by the acts of public enemies, which was not a peril insured against. The Court directed the jury to find for the plaintiff for the amount claimed subject to the opinion of the court on the point reserved, whether the loss was embraced by the terms quoted, &c. Geo. W. Biddle and Hon. Chas. Gibbons for plaintiff; E. S. Miller and B. Gerhard, Esqs., for defendant.

ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Colson Heckel vs. Samuel S. Nichols. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution for perjury, instituted by the defendant against the plaintiff, in the city of New Orleans, Texas. On the oath of the defendant, charging Mr. Heiskell with perjury, he was arrested and subsequently tried, when, without further proceeding, he was discharged by the court. The judges of the Examining Court and some of the most influential citizens of the place united in signing a paper declaring their belief in his entire innocence, and that the prosecution was without foundation. For want of probable cause the action for malicious prosecution was instituted. On trial, S. C. and S. H. Perkins, Esqs., for plaintiff; F. C. Brightly, Esq., for defendant.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

PARTNERSHIP ACTION.

Robert B. Kirkpatrick vs. Jacob H. Lex. This was an action to recover on the following state of facts: In 1853 the plaintiff and defendant entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of sugar refining, each partner contributing the sum of $25,000. The parties are related to each other by marriage. The business went on, apparently, very prosperously; so much so, according to the allegation of plaintiff, that, in addition to his capital, he loaned the firm the sum of $25,000, taking the due bills of the firm. In the early part of September, 1856, an unfortunate family difficulty occurred, which interrupted and broke up the progress of the partnership. The firm was then discovered to be insolvent, the indebtedness being $100,000. An assignment of all the partnership assets for the benefit of creditors was executed to the defendant by the plaintiff, the former undertaking to settle up the affairs of the firm, and the debts were principally settled at 70 cents on the dollar. It is now alleged that there were four outstanding notes, amounting to more than $5,000, due to persons who refused the compromise, and Mr. Kirkpatrick was subsequently sued on, and obliged to pay them, although he alleges Mr. Lex had received more than enough from the assets to pay them, and had actually appropriated part of the funds for the payment of his individual debts. The plaintiff sues, therefore, to recover back five dollars, but after this, he gave a five-dollar note and a one-dollar note; I was arrested for the larceny; McCabe identified me at the hearing; he did not identify me in court; he identified Wilson in court; McCabe came to see me in prison, and told me to make myself perfectly contented, that I would be discharged when the case came before the grand jury; I pleaded not guilty on the strength of what he told me.

Ques. What did he say you must say, in case any one asked what he came to see you for in prison?

Ans. He said that if any of the keepers of the prison should ask what his business was with me, that I was to say he came to see me about my young [illegible] thing out of me, but he was not smart enough for that. (Here McCabe laughed.) I have seen other folks get advance at his place on stolen goods; Wilson was not in the cell with me when McCabe came to see me; I know of other men taking stolen goods to his place; I have seen them go in with the goods and come out with the money.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the 15th day of March next, of one hundred and thirty Morrisine Wagons, to be constructed after the model of Mr. Pratt, to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
G. H. CROSMAN,
feb11-4t Deputy Quartermaster General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the 15th of March next, of fifty Ambulances, to be constructed after the model known as the "New Coolidge Pattern," to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
A. BOYD,
feb10-4t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the 28th inst., of
One hundred Front Wagon Wheels.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
A. BOYD,
feb10-5t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1863.—SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received at this office, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, to furnish at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
500 HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES.
The Tents to be made of COTTON DUCK, FIFTEEN LINEN DUCK, equal in weight to 12 ounces, 28½ inch to the yard. The Flies to be 10 ounces, 28½ inch. Cotton or linen thread. Also 400 sets HOSPITAL TENT POLES: ridges to be of panel Pine, uprights of Ash. Samples of the material must accompany the bid. Bidders will state in their proposals the price, number bid for, and how fast they can be delivered, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
feb7-6t Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FLANK HOWITZERS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 27, 1863.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P.M. on the 27th of FEBRUARY next, for furnishing one hundred cross 21-pounder CAST-IRON HOWITZERS for flank fire, to be delivered, when finished, about 1,476 pounds each, and drawings exhibiting their dimensions can be seen at this office or at the United States Arsenals. They are to be subject to the regular United States inspection and proof, and none are to be received, and paid for, except such as pass inspection and proof, and are approved by a United States Inspector, to be designated for this purpose. Payments will be made on certificates of inspection and receipts, to be given by the inspector, and forwarded to this office.

Bidders will state the number of Howitzers they propose to deliver (not exceeding one hundred), the place of manufacture, and the time of delivery, and give proofs of their ability to furnish the Howitzer; and no bid will be entertained unless it shows a founder regularly engaged in the business, satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bid. Any bidder obtaining a contract will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of his capacities, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract in all respects. The bonds must be acknowledged before a judge of a court of record, and the bondsmen must be certified by the Judge of a District Court of the United States, or an Ordnance officer in charge of a United States Arsenal, to be worth the penal sum of the bond over and above all liabilities. The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Proposals will be sealed, and addressed to "General J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for heavy cannon."
J. W. RIPLEY,
feb5-thstu-10t Brigadier General, Chief