INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

A SOLDIER'S ADVENTURE WITH AN ALLIGATOR.—A soldier, writing from Bayou Bluff, Louisiana, to his sister in Albany, relates the following adventure:

"Now that I am on the alligator chapter, I will tell you the adventure that I had with one. I have always been anxious to obtain some portions of an alligator to carry home as a curiosity. One day, while returning from one of the outposts, I put into 'Alligator Bayou.' An alligator swimming shows but two little humps above water, the larger one at his eyes and the other at his nose, and it requires a marksman of no mean skill to kill one. I soon fell in with a number of them, and picking out the largest one I fired. He turned on his back, his feet quivered in the air, his jaws opened, and he sank. I paddled to the side and after poking in the weeds a short time with my paddle, I brought his lordship to the surface. I struck him several times with my paddle and held him to the side of the canoe, to make sure that he was dead. After a good deal of pulling and prying I managed to get him into the boat, taking care to turn his head to the bow. He had barely struck the bottom of the boat when his eyes and mouth opened with a start, and his tail swept from side to side with the force of a sledge-hammer. In an instant I comprehended my situation. To jump out and swim for shore was to fall into the jaws of a dozen of the hungry reptiles, and my only salvation was to keep out of the reach of his tail by pushing him toward the bow with my paddle, the canoe being so narrow that he could not turn around and become. At length, by throwing his head over beside of the boat, he got his head toward me and made a charge with his jaws wide open. For once in my life, I think I was thoroughly frightened. In an instant I plunged my paddle down his throat. His jaws closed on it like a vice, and he was quiet for a moment, and I had time to draw my pistol and send two balls through his head. He now lay quiet, but I saw that he was by no means dead, and I loaded my pistol preparatory to another attack; but as he did not feel disposed to renew hostilities, I paddled swiftly down the stream, and landed at the first convenient point. I then paid the last respects to his alligatorship, by sending another ball entirely through his head, and went on my way rejoicing. I did not succeed in getting the desired trophy for alligators are like snakes, 'their tails do not die until sundown,' and every time I would touch him his tail would flip from side to side with such force as to endanger my bones. I think I shall never handle another alligator until his head and tail are cut off."

THE SCOTT OF TWO BULLETS.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* narrates the following singular incident: "I lately saw at the headquarters of Colonel Slack's brigade, two minnie bullets, which have a singular history. One was a rebel bullet of English manufacture, smuggled over by our dear brethren in Britain to shoot their dear brethren in America. The other was a national ball, of a Springfield rifle type. The former was fired from a rifle-pit at Jackson, at our skirmishers. The latter was fired from our line of skirmishers at the rifle-pit. They met midway in the air, were welded by the compact, and fell harmlessly to the ground. They are now firm friends, sticking each to the other closer than a brother, or a lover."

A SOLDIER'S STUMP SPEECH.—The Cleveland *Herald* records the following: "At the great Union meeting at Troy, Miami county, on Thursday last, was a returned soldier who had lost one leg at Vicksburg. He was welcomed by his friends, and one of them—a Vallandigham Democrat—entering into conversation with the soldier, remarked, 'You was a Democrat when you enlisted, and I suppose you have come back a Democrat.' The soldier replied, 'Yes, I was a Democrat when I left, and I am a Democrat still,' 'That's right,' replied his friend, triumphantly, 'and of course you will vote for Vallandigham,' looking around to gain the attention of the crowd to the answer. 'My God, how can I?' said the soldier, as he raised his eyes to the crowd and put his hand on the unshaded stump of his leg. 'Was not that an eloquent *stump* speech?'

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS IN CAMP.—The monotony of camp life is occasionally varied with sports or amusements of some kind. New headquarters is a field of considerable extent, and there, on an afternoon when the sun is not too intensely hot, the lovers of horse-racing can enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. Sometimes as many as two hundred horsemen assemble on the field, and each may try the mettle of his steed in turn if he is so disposed. Money to the amount of two or three hundred dollars changes hands as rapidly as it does on the Union course. Many of the officers have colored servants, picked up here and there as the country marched through. Some of these servants are of pure African blood, and possess all the peculiarities of their race. One in particular excites great merriment by his songs and antics. Three or four of them often assemble at the officers' quarters of an evening, and keep the fun going for hours. Singing, dancing, bones, and tamborine playing are the amusements of the hour, and are executed in true negro style and spirit. The musical genius, Washington, takes his position near a tent, puts one foot forward, throws his head back, and then starts off with some wild song, displaying even the poor merit of a rhyme, accompanying the chant with bones; another rattles the tamborine, and a third throws himself into all imaginable attitudes in his frantic efforts to 'keep time to the music of Union.' The officers look on approvingly, and, after a couple of hours of such entertainment, all but the negroes are tired of it, and the performance ceases; all retire to their tents, and sleep and silence reign supreme.—*Cor. World.*

Artemus on the Draft.

[Artemus Ward (Mr. Charles F. Browne) has issued the following "Circular:"]

CIRCULAR NO. 73.

As the undersigned has been led to fear that the law regulating the Draft was not wholly understood, notwithstanding the numerous explanatory circulars that have issued from his office during months of late, he hereby issues a circular of his own; and, if he shall succeed in making this favorite measure more clear to a discerning public, he will feel that he has not lived in vain:

I. A young man who is drafted and inadvertently goes to Canada, where he can enjoy himself with a robust English party, who knocks him around so as so disable him for life, the same occurring in a licensed bar-room on British soil, such young man cannot receive a pension on account of said injuries from the United States Government, nor can his heirs or creditors.

II. No drafted man in going to the appointed rendezvous will be permitted to go round by way of Canada on account of the roads being better that way, or because his "Uncle William" lives there.

III. Any gentleman living in Ireland, who was never in this country, is not liable to the draft, nor are our forefathers. This latter statement is made for the benefit of those enrolling officers who have acted on the supposition that the able-bodied male population of a place included dead gentlemen in the cemeteries.

IV. The term of enlistment is for three years, but any man who may have been drafted in two places has a right to go for six years, whether the war lasts the length of time or not—a right this department hopes he will insist on.

V. The only sons of a poor widow, whose husband is in California, are not exempt; neither are those who own stock in the Vermont Central Railroad is. So, also, are incessant lunatics, habitual lecturers, persons who return home with wooden legs or false teeth. Blind men (unless they will acknowledge that they "can see it"), and people who deliberately voted for John Tyler. A. W.

EVERY MAN TO MAKE HIS OWN ICE.—Just as we are beginning to become anxious about the quantity of ice remaining on hand among the dealers in this city, who, following a recent example of the coal dealers, in consequence of a threatened scarcity, suddenly double the price, (just as if the raising of the price made the article any more plentiful!) we can breathe more freely under the assurance that we can have as much ice as we need without being indebted to the monopolists.

All Paris is rejoicing in a recent discovery of a method of manufacturing it in a speedy and simple manner, and at a small expense. The machine is styled *Le glacierre a bascule.* From a drawing and description now before us we gather the following:

A cylinder of metal, perforated with a movable cover at one end, to be kept tightly in its place by a screw when shut; with two openings, one at each end, to receive through two funnels the materials used; and a discharge cock at one end to discharge the contents when the cylinder is to be emptied, is all the apparatus required. This cylinder, when properly charged, is placed on a pair of rockers, so that a see-saw motion may be obtained. To convert five hundred French grammes of water into ice (each gramme being nearly seventeen grains avoirdupois) it is necessary only to place in this cylinder or well twelve hundred grammes of sulphuric acid, twelve hundred grammes of hydrochloride or muriatic acid. Into this preparation or bath, says the inventor, place a form or vessel containing the water to be frozen, a bottle of champagne to be *frappéd*, or any other material required to be frozen. Close the cover, screw it fast, and then for seven or eight minutes give the cylinder or well a see-saw motion on its cradle, and you obtain the desired result. A solid block of ice of five hundred grammes may be produced by this operation. All Paris has been running to see the machine at the rue de l'Arbre, sec. No. 60, where its effects are publicly exhibited. These machines are rapidly sold at from fifty francs to one hundred and twenty francs according to the size. A late number of the pictorial paper *L'Illustration* gives a drawing and description of an ingenious machine for the use of our metal workers to manufacture them. If we may believe the half of what is said, our dependence for cool drinks will no longer be upon the icemen, but on the chemists.—*Evening Post.*

A "CLAM-BAKE" IN NEW ENGLAND.—A large number of Western citizens, mainly from Chicago and Milwaukee, have been paying, by cordial invitation, a visit to their friends in the East. At Portland they were treated to a famous New England "clam-bake," a feast served on an island to some 2,600 persons. A Chicago journal correspondent thus describes it:

Upon the ground, in a space eight feet in width by forty-five feet in length, were placed smooth, round stones, about the size of a person's head, and not very near together. Upon these, early in the morning, had been kindled a fire of three cords of wood. This had burned down to a coal, and the stones were hissing hot. Over these stones was placed a sixteen-inch layer of rockweed, just from the water and dripping wet. Then, on the top of this, was placed sixty bushels of soft-shelled clams; ten bushels of oysters, one hundred lobsters, sixty-dozen of eggs, one hundred pounds codfish, three barrels of potatoes, and three barrels of green corn. A sail was then laid over the whole, and about six inches of rockweed was placed on top of it. Then the steam began to come through in a dense, continuous volume. After three-quarters of an hour the sail was rolled back sidewise, and there was the whole "bake" cooked admirably, and as clean as could be. And now the fun commenced, each one running with a plate to dip into the winrow of clams, piping hot, the steam coming up in a great volume, and hiding those on the opposite of the pile from view. Some darted into the hot fog and came out with a plate of clams; others with a single oyster, another with corn, another with potatoes and a lobster. A friend of ours from the West came rushing past us (fearfully demoralized by the hot steam) holding in his hands the legs of an enormous lobster—some luckier individual getting the balance of the fish and slaw. We inquired what he had got. "I've got them!" he exclaimed, holding up the legs of the lobster, "but what in thunder they are I don't know." He had never seen a lobster before. Bushel baskets were filled with clams; others with the various other edibles, fresh from the brin, and conveyed to the tables by the attendants, the grass being dotted over with small parties enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Four bushels of charming fish chowder had been prepared in a large kettle, and this was relished by all.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.—The London *Spectator* is exceedingly sharp and sarcastic upon Earl Russell and his foreign policy, and in a sneering manner trusts that he is satisfied with his diplomatic success. The result of his labor for months, of a combination including half of Europe, of warlike whispers to Baron Brunow, and peaceful speeches in the House of Lords, of a formal appeal to the faith of treaties, has been to elicit from Russia a despatch full of calm and polished disdain. Was ever failure more complete, or defiance concealed under more scornful moderation? It will be a consolatory despatch, what would Earl Russell define as the probable tone of a hostile one? Did he expect the Czar to ask for his head, or to refuse to expend a little stationery for the sake of gaining time? England has not for years been placed in a position so open to ridicule, nor has Russia enjoyed such an opportunity of replacing herself in the attitude of restrained menace in which the Emperor Nicholas delighted.—*Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL PRENTISS ON NEGRO SOLDIERS.—General Prentiss, in a speech at Centralia, Illinois, some days since, said:

"Why not arm the negroes? I have been guarded for hours in Southern prisons by them. They use them. Why not we? The Copperheads say nothing of the South using negroes; but if the Administration use them they raise their heads in holy horror. Negroes, they say, are cowards. This has been proved false in every action in which they have been engaged they have been found at their posts. They will meet danger with the bravest. I have witnessed their bravery when brought to the test, and yet have to see them fail."

EAST TENNESSEE.—General Hartsuff and staff left Lexington, Kentucky, on Saturday, to take the field. There has been quite a stir in military circles in the vicinity of Lexington during the past few days, and it is rumored, will probably be the freeing of East Tennessee of rebel rule and rebel depredations.

From the London Star.]

Davis Address,

"Scots wha hae."

Men who have your daughters sold,
Men whose sons have brought you gold,
For your trade in flesh be bold!
On for chains and slavery!

Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower,
See approach eursed freedom's power;
Down with all but slavery!

Who'd not be a Southern knave,
Who'd not fill a traitor's grave,
Who'd not own and lash a slave,
Yankee, let him turn and flee!

Who for hell, our rights and law,
Slavery's sword will strongly draw,
Woman-whipper, stand or fa',
Brother, let him on with me!

By oppression's woes and pains,
By our sons in servile chains,
We will drain our dearest veins,
But they shan't—they shan't be free!

Lay the vile men-freers low;
Freemen fall in every foe,
Slavery's in every blow,
Forward! let us do or die!

Roebuck hugs us to his heart!
Tories long to take our part!
Well their Clarkson's ghost may start!
Wilberforce must howl on high!

All the thrice-cursed crew who rant,
Freeton's friends, no longer cant:
Cotton—cotton's all they want;
That, and up with slavery!

On! that millions yet may groan!
Build your State on wrongs alone;
Slavery's its corner-stone;
On! "Our Chains!" our battle-cry.

BLACKHEATH. W. C. BENNETT.

A CONSIDERATION.—"Can any good come out of Nazareth?" asks the *Tribune.* Can any truth come out of the *Herald*—or get into it? Accidents will sometimes happen, and newspaper letters are often printed without editorial revision. An oversight of this kind evidently occurred on Saturday night, in the *Herald* edition, for on Sunday morning that paper published a letter from a correspondent in New Orleans, recently arrived there from the interior of Texas, who says:

"There is nothing more aggravating to 'loyal Southern men' than the attempts of a certain class of demagogues at the North to force upon them conditions of peace and slavery without consulting in any manner the people most interested in the future of the rebel States. Let me here say that, coming from Texas, I do, and so recently, too, I can say that the loyal men of that State (and there are thousands) are willing and do endorse the Administration in all its war measures, and are waiting to assist in putting down the rebellion by any measure or movement, no matter what it may be, that has for its aim the crushing out of treason. There is a class of semi-cloth of allegiance, property-saving, loyal-traitor men, who have objections to some of the measures calculated to bring some rebels to their senses and obedience to the law, and give them some ideas of their duty to their country and their country's God.

"The great majority of men desire to see peace—indeed are anxious for it; *but with it must come the sure and certain destruction of the slave power and slavery in these States. They will consent to no compromise that will extend any privilege to the 'institution' beyond a very limited period of time, and many are anxious to see it extinguished from this moment, and would so order it were they in possession of the power.*

"Let the Administration be sustained until the rebellion is crushed, and when peace is restored and the Union is secured, then, and then only, should men look after 'party lines,' and this or that 'plank' in those terrible 'platforms' upon which rests the airy castle of some snobby political demagogue."

THE CITY.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE PROVOST MARSHALS.—The position of a provost marshal is by no means a popular one just now. The legitimate duties of his post, arduous and exacting as they are, are not the most annoying of his business house. He deserves the sympathy of the public, and is entitled to indulgence for the errors he may commit. He is expected not only to listen and determine upon a hundred claims per diem of men who, notwithstanding their robustness and general health, strive to convince him that they are the feeblest and most decrepid men to be found outside the hospital; to settle disputed questions of youth and old age, to impress it upon the minds of scores of well-to-do young men that there is a distinction between their supporting their mothers, and their mothers supporting them; to prove that an affection of the heart which does not exist, is no cause for exemption; and that the certificate of foreign consuls will not avail the men who have exercised the rights of citizenship; the provost marshal must not only waste six hours every day in refuting false statements, and giving the lie to unblushing affidavits, but he must bear an avalanche of complaints and grumblings from almost every person in his district. If any draft was ever conducted with perfect impartiality, it is the draft in Philadelphia. In the hearing of the exemptions subsequently the same impartiality and uniform management have been equally conspicuous. One of the provost marshals received a complaint yesterday, from the department at Washington, that there were too many exemptions. No other explanation accompanied the communication. Why so many? Why so many exemptions? It is assuredly no fault of the enrollment boards. So far as we have been able to see, we could not conceive that an examination could be conducted so rigidly. It is is complained that the conscript is short-sighted, he is obliged to bring more evidence than those who wear spectacles. The celebrities of well-known and respectable practising physicians are in most cases required. It must be stated how the conscript became near-sighted, and if insufficient causes are assigned, it creates a natural suspicion, which requires the most explicit documentary evidence of a ball in the eye. It would not be a good deduction from truth, to say that every conscript tortures his brain to find out whether he is, or is likely to be, afflicted with some bodily disease. Many instances have occurred where the conscript has beseched his friends to suggest to him what bodily infirmity he is in fact afflicted with. The amount of patience required to make an effective provost marshal can scarce be realized. His decisions are appealed from in the most glaring cases, where the conscript has no particle of justice upon his side. He creates sympathy among his friends, and those charged with the enforcement of the conscription are visited with the most abusive epithets. Nothing that they do is right, though the conscript knows, as he knows himself, that he is wrong. There is no district in which we have heard more complaints than in the First; and yet none conducts its affairs more openly, and with a stricter impartiality. In our official capacity we have visited the various headquarters, and at some have been refused admittance till after 12 o'clock. At Lehman, on the other hand, conducted the business of his office with no appearance of secrecy, and invites any committee of gentlemen who might suspect irregularity to visit the office and examine for themselves. If the applications for exemption are not granted, there is complaining as vehement as when others, rightfully entitled to exemption, are granted. Truly, it is no sinecure position. The thirst for public offices would soon vanish, if all had any resemblance to that of a provost marshal.

THE EXPLOSION AT FRANKFORD.—We paid a visit yesterday to the scene of explosion that occurred at Frankford, as has been mentioned in *The Press.* The boiler had been in use a number of years, and the explosion was probably caused by a lack of water. It was preceded by a terrific shock, and hung together and fell at a distance of one hundred yards, and not three hundred as reported by the Associated Telegraph. In its flight it passed over three dwelling houses. In its descent it struck a large pear tree in a private yard, splitting it to the ground, and then with a sort of hop, skip, and a jump, made a retrograde movement near the rear part of a frame house. There were two men in the boiler room at the time, and although the splinters, pieces of roof, pattern, &c., fell thickly around, they escaped without hurt. In point of fact, the danger was over before the men had time to become frightened. At the time the boiler "went up" there were several hundred persons standing about the provost marshal's headquarters, in the vicinity of the foundry.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Richard Johnson, aged 35, an engineer employed at Mr. Neafie's shop, rolling mill, near Penn and Maiden streets, fell on some iron, from the roof of that establishment yesterday afternoon, and considerably injured himself about the head. He was removed to the Penn Hospital.

George Cropper, aged 40 years, a colored man, was also admitted into the hospital, having had one of his feet mashed by a car at Coates and Nineteenth streets. It is said that he placed a trunk on the platform, when the car started before he had fixed it, and in so doing, the wheel passed over his foot, maiming him for life. It is alleged that the car drove on and, though nothing had happened, thus leaving the injured man to his fate.

One of the press feeders, while at work in the *Inquirer* establishment, had his hand mangled at a late hour on Wednesday night. He was admitted into the hospital. The lacerated hand was amputated yesterday.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—The general court martial which has been sitting at No. 1103 Girard street, has been dissolved and another convened. The following-named officers compose the court:

Colonel R. Butler Price, 2d Pa. Cavalry.
Colonel Jacob G. Hoffman, 56th P. V.
Colonel R. Penn Smith, 71st P. V.
Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Stewart, 20th P. V.
Lieutenant Colonel Theo. Hesser, 72d P. V.
Captain G. Middleton, 2d Pa. Cavalry.
Captain Washington Richards, 32d P. V.
Captain C. Rumford, 56th P. V.
Captain E. R. Bowen, 114th P. V.
Captain W. H. Hass, 96th P. V.
Captain A. O. Supiez, 72d P. V.
First Lieutenant W. C. Lafferty, 2d Pa. Artillery.
First Lieutenant Wm. Barba, 2d Pa. Artillery.
First Lieutenant J. J. Barclay, judge advocate, 11th Pa. Cavalry.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a young man, named Charles P. Blain, while gunning in the marsh, a short distance below the city, was shot, and shockingly wounded, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had shot a rail-bird, which fell on a bank. He got out of the boat to pick it up, when he discovered over a dozen birds on a bunch of reeds at a distance of thirty-five yards. Becoming excited, he hastily caught hold of his gun, one barrel of which was loaded. On pulling the weapon toward him, the hammer of the lock struck the woodwork, and the piece was discharged. The load took effect in his right arm, tearing the flesh from the bone above the elbow. His companion in the boat tied a handkerchief round the upper part of the mangled limb and then hastened to shore. He was promptly cared for by Surgeon Wildey, of the army, after which he was taken to his residence, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

BASE BALL.—The Athletics will have a fine game to-day, at Seventeenth and Master, preparatory to their excursion to Altoona, for the purpose of playing the Mountain Club of that beautiful town. We hear that the Athletics and Keystoners are likely to have a match game, when the Keystoners take formal possession of their new ground, in the rear of Moyamensing prison. Capt. Moore, of the Athletic nine, is now at home, and the public may expect to hear from him soon. Malone will pitch for the Athletics at Altoona.

BOY DROWNED.—At seven o'clock last evening Ernest Rohner, aged 7 years, whose parents reside at 521 Powell street, was drowned while bathing at Smith's Island. It seems as he dove into the water another boy dove after him in sport, and caught him by the legs. The unfortunate lad became frightened in consequence and was drowned. His body was recovered in a short time, but life was entirely extinct.

WITHDRAWN.—The sale of the fast sailing brig Caracas was withdrawn yesterday morning, on account of the bidding being too low. The vessel is 88 5.10 feet long, 22 feet in breadth, 13 6.10 feet in depth, and is 210 tons register.

SALE OF A PRIZE SCHOONER.—Yesterday morning, by order of the United States Marshal, the prize schooner Mary Gay, of Belfast, was sold at public auction, on first wharf above Market street, for $800, cash.

TO BE ADVERTISED.—All drafted men who do not report at headquarters are, of course, considered as deserters, and their names will be published in the daily journals after the provost marshals have given them timely notice.

APPOINTMENTS.—S. W. Townsend, assistant United States assessor, Second division of Second Congressional district; Wm. Ridings, do. of 13th division of same district; Morris Hallowell, 9th division of same district.

EXCHANGED.—Yesterday, 306 rebel prisoners were sent from the Chester Hospital to City Point, Va., to be exchanged. Some of them were very reluctant to go back.

SEVEN SUBSTITUTES were mustered in yesterday at the office of the provost marshal of the First district.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT FIFTY-CENT NOTES.

Yesterday a young man was put on trial in this court, charged with passing at a tavern in Eleventh street, above Chestnut, three counterfeit fifty-cent notes. From the evidence, it appears that he stopped in this tavern, in company with two friends, and drank three times, on each occasion tendering a fifty-cent note. Before he left the place the bar-keeper's suspicions as to the genuineness of the notes were aroused, and the defendant said he would redeem them. He accordingly offered a ten-dollar note in payment for the drinks, and the currency was returned to him. He soon after left the place, but information having been meantime given the police, he was arrested, and upon his person were found several of these counterfeit notes. The balance of his money, some seventy-five or eighty-dollars was good. He disclaims all knowledge of the currency being counterfeit, and stated that he had taken them in the regular course of business. He was intoxicated at the time. The defence set up was good character, and ignorance of the character of the money. Jury out.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The court was engaged during all of yesterday's session with the prison cases, and quite a number were disposed of. They were of the usual character, petty larceny, and assault and battery cases, of no particular interest. The usual sentences were imposed.

THE POLICE.

The Sharpers at Their Work.

A ride to Frankford, yesterday morning, developed some points of general interest worthy of being served up as an item. There may be some men engaged in the substitute broking business who desire to act honestly. There are others who may readily come directly under the head of out-throat scoundrels. These are mostly *Jenie*, whose chances for running the land blockade has been materially lessened and most effectually checked within a short time past. The "sheny brokers," as a general thing, are *aliens.* They try to swindle the substitute; the substitute tries to outdo them in sharp practice, and both together are decidedly in favor of cheating the United States Government. There is no villainy too mean for this class of substitute brokers to practice. A second glance at the notes they tendered, we were riding, which is significant of the fact that some of the brokers have counterfeit notes ready in case the parties they should deal with try to cheat them.

The conductor, a very genteel, mild-spoken, though firm and resolute man, accosted a broker, and said,

"Sir, do you remember handing me a dollar note last evening, to take out my fare for five?"

The broker replied yes, he had handed him a note.

"Well, sir," replied the conductor, "that was returned to me from the office of the road, and unless you redeem it, I shall have to be the loser."

"You gave it in at the office, did you?" asked the sharp broker.

"Yes, sir."

"Then, it was out of your hands."

"It was just about this morning, when it was returned to me."

"How, then, do you or I know," continued the broker, "that it is the same note, if the man in the office may have passed it on you?"

"That can't be so; it was the only note of that denomination handed in; it was the only one I had."

"Well, I can't 'change' it, because you let it go from your hands. You can't 'schwear' to it."

"You will not change it, then," mildly asked the conductor.

"No; unless you schwears I give it to you."

"Then you will not redeem it?"

"I can't help that."

The conductor went to the lower part of the car, and, in a few minutes, was joined by another, who was thought of the transaction until arriving at Frankford.

The next we saw of the broker, after the alighting of the passengers, he was in the company of a police officer, followed by the conductor, all on the way to Magistrate Comly's office. In a little while they returned, the broker having redeemed the note, and was set at liberty.

It is not known that any of these brokers ever risk a counterfeit note upon a white man, but, if almost every car, it would be well for the other passengers, if they have valuables about them, to be always on their guard.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Man Drugged and Robbed.

Clara, Kline, of Point Pleasant, came up before the police magistrate of the Fifth ward, on the charge of drugging and robbing a man of a gold watch, valued at $200, and the sum of $100 in bills and a gold ring which he considered invaluable. The evidence of this atrocious transaction sets forth that the complainant, Jacob Ott, on the 1st of Tilbert street. The prosecutor resides in the same vicinity. It seems that he went there on Saturday evening last, and, having imbibed under the influence of liquor, asked all the persons in the place to take a drink. Of course, no one refused. He became quite jolly, and finally took a heavy drink of liquor with the prisoner, which it appears, he had mixed a quantity of paregoric. When he awoke, on Sunday morning, he found himself at the second story window of the house, with his elbows leaning on the window-sill, and his head resting on his hands. He did not know how he got there, and was heard to exclaim, "Oh, my head!" His watch, money, and ring were gone. How they disappeared was as deep a mystery to him as was all other occurrences during the period of his debauch. He subsequently ascertained some facts which induced him to prefer the charge yesterday. At the hearing Mary Johnson, a colored woman, testified that on Saturday evening she purchased some paregoric at the drug store, corner of Tenth and Arch streets, and handed it to Clara. She had obtained it at Clara's request. The prisoner saw Clara pour it into some liquor. After the man was taken up stairs Clara was seen to leave the room where he was, and come out with a bundle in her apron, and return after a short absence. These are about all the material points elicited. The defendant was ordered to bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge as preferred against her.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
JAMES CAMPBELL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
S. W. DE COURSEY.
JAMES C. HAND.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Saranak, Rowland.....Liverpool, soon
Brig Keoka, Burns.....St. Domingo City, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1863

SUN RISES.....5 17—SUN SETS.....6 49
HIGH WATER.....7 19

ARRIVED.

Brig Geo Amos, Nickels, from Boston.
Schr Alma, Coroco, 6 days from Boston, with logwood to captain.
Schr O S Vanderverf, Baker, 4 days from Hatwich, with mdse to Cramp & Sons.
Schr Julia Smith, Orlando, 4 days from N Haven, with mdse to captain.
Schr John S Lee, Corson, 13 days from Glace Bay, with coal to City Gas Works.
Schr H M Mayo, Ward, 14 days from St John, NB, with palings to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Ocean Belle, Cook, 8 days from Bangor, with ice to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Mountain Avenue, Kelly, 6 days fm Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr Wm Crawford, Riggs, 6 days from N Bedford, with mdse to captain.
Schr Hawthorn, Freeman, 4 days from Wellfleet, with mdse to Geo B Kerfoot.
Schr Flying Cloud, Hardenbrok, 7 days from Fortress, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Manzanza, Blake, 4 days from Bridgeport, with mdse to captain.
Schr Lucy, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to H M Lewis.
Schr H G Ely, McAllister, fm Norwich, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mary J Babcock, Babcock, fm Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, fm Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr E J Mercer, Somers, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr R Knight, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr C W Locke, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr S T Garrison, Grace, from Lynn.
Schr Flyaway, Davis, from Providence.
Schr Jas A Parsons, Batchelor, from Providence.
Schr Magellan, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr R Rose, Burgess, from New Haven.
Schr Ann Eliza, Stanton, from Providence.
Steamer Alida, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.
Steamer Wilson Small, Bright, 7¼ hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Saw nothing coming up.

CLEARED.

Bark Linda, Hewitt, Matanzas, J E Bazley & Co.
Bark Emilien, Balcom, Boston, Castner, Sinnickson & Co.
Brig Jas Davis, Clough, Stockton, Me, E A Souder & Co.
Brig J O Coale, Linden, Port Royal, Workman & Co.
Brig Geo Ames, Nickels, Boston, Wm H Johns.
Schr C W Locke, Huntley, Boston.
Schr S T Garrison, Grace, Boston.
Schr M A Shropshire, McElwee, Salem, do
Schr Martha Maria, Norwood, Lynn, E A Souder & Co.
Schr N Clifford, Shute, Bangor, do
Schr Emma, Johnson, New York, captain.
Schr J H Moore, Nickerson, Providence, captain.
Schr A Boyd Young, Hoffman, Salem, L Audenried & Co.
Schr R Knight, Endicott, Boston, do
Schr Lejok, Whitmore, Rockport, do
Schr Flyaway, Davis, Steelman, Providence, do
Schr Jas R Parsons, Batchelor, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr S T Garrison, Grace, Lynn, do
Schr Flyaway, Davis, Providence, do
Schr J Long, Peterson, Newburyport, do
Schr Magellan, Cranmer, Providence, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr C M Neal, Godfrey, Boston, do
Schr S H Sharp, Mayhew, Fort Monroe, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr E C Howard, Raymond, Boston, do
Schr H Warwick, Shropshire, do do
Schr J H Wainwright, Ludlam, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Pavilion, Harper, Cambridge, do do
Schr Sea Gull, Rogers, Boston, do do
Schr Susan Moore, Stout, Boston, Wannemacher & Maxfield.
Schr J Birdsall, Hazleton, Chasset Narrows, E A Quintard.
Schr Summit, Freeman, Hingham, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr Charter Oak, Baker, Boston, Repplier & Bro.
Schr S H Gibson, Bartlett, Boston, H A Adams.
Str Revenge, Pierce, New York, W P Clyde.
Str H L Gaw, Tier, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str W Whilden, Riggins, Sassafras river, captain.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Aug. 18.

The following vessels are at the Breakwater: Bark Cruseo, for New York; brigs Loch Lomond, from Boston, and Sarah Elizabeth, for New York; schrs A Tirrell, J G Curtis, J R Porter, C H King, with lumber for Philadelphia; Sea Witch, N W Hickman, H W Morse, Martha Rogers, M B Mahoney, Thos Potter, M R Carlisle, C H Bills, Georgia, lumber for Belfast; Campbell, lumber for Boston; J Frambes, G W Carpenter, Thos Borden, C H Rogers, Ella, Edwin Reed, Rebecca, C S Edwards, Polly Price, Omuna, Gilbert Green, and Redington, with lumber for Philadelphia. Also, the U S guard-ship Saratoga. Wind E.

Yours, &c.

AARON MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, Aug. 18.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Fraizie Flower, lumber to J W Randle; Daniel Uhrich, and Union, do to J H Deysher; Wm Wilson, do to Gaskill & Galvin; Only Daughter, do to N Bolton; Our Nephew, do to Norcross & Sheetz; Union Lime Boy, lime to Elias Reber.

MEMORANDA:

Bark Wm Van Name, Cook, cleared at N Orleans 13th inst for this port, in ballast.
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, unc, remained at St Thomas 3d inst.
Bark Ironsides, Tapley, hence at Port Royal 12th instant.
Bark Brilliant, Colburn, for this port, was towed to sea from New Orleans 5th inst.
Bark Eventide, Cunningham, hence at Port Royal 12th inst.
Bark Aberdeen, Cochran, unc, remained at St Thomas 3d inst.
Bark N Boynton, Mitchell, was towed to sea from New Orleans 6th inst.
Bark Annie O Norton, Price, cleared at Port Royal 16th inst for this port.
Brig Fortuna (Prus), Nieman, cleared at Boston 18th inst for Buenos Ayres.
Brig O H Frost, Bennett, sailed from Port Royal 12th inst for this port.
Schr Susan Eldridge, Beebe, hence at Port Royal 12th inst, and cleared 14th to return.
Schr Ben, Fulford, hence at Port Royal 14th inst.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, hence at Port Royal 14th inst, and cleared to return.
Schr Ivy, Henderson, sailed from Port Royal 9th inst for this port.
Schr Ned, Higgins, cleared at New Orleans 12th inst for New York.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1836.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE.
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCE
On Goods, by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCE
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOV. 1, 1862.

$100,000 United States Five per cent. Loan	$98,000 00
20,000 United States Six per cent. Loan	20,750 00
83,000 United States Six per cent. Treasury Notes	81,910 00
25,000 United States Seven and Three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes	25,000 00
100,000 State of Penna. Five per cent. Loan	95,330 00
64,000 do. do. Six do. do	67,180 00
128,000 Phila. City Six per cent. Loan	126,068 60
20,000 State of Tennessee Five per cent. Loan	12,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	22,800 00
60,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	53,976 00
5,000 Penna. R. R. Co. 100 Shares Stock	5,400 00
15,000 Gettysburg Gas Co. 300 Shares Stock, Principal and Interest guaranteed by the City of Phila.	15,600 00
115,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	113,700 00
$868,750 Par. Cost $863,749 62. Mkt. val.	$868,176 00
Real Estate	21,288 38
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	91,824 66
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	36,911 84
Scrip and Stock of numerous Institutions and other Companies, $10,826, estimated value	4,613 00
Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$80,000 00
Cash on deposit in Banks	20,727 34
Cash in Drawer	261 74
	1,098,008 88
	$976,212 18

DIRECTORS.

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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. dot-tf

THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 308 WALNUT STREET.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other Buildings; also, on Household Goods, on Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Town or Country.
CASH CAP