THE CITY.

Thermometer.

MAY 3, 1863.			MAY 3, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
58	68	71½	45	55½	55
WIND.			WIND.		
SW	NE	NE	W	W	W

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION—STEAM AND ELECTRICITY—REMARKS OF PROF. MORRIS PETI.—Coroner Taylor called his jury together in Petit.—Coroner Taylor called his jury together yesterday afternoon at the Central Station, to proceed with the investigation into the cause of the explosion at the manufactory of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker. Rumor, with her thousand tongues, was busy in the attempt to break down the character of the engineer, by making it appear that he was intoxicated on the morning of the disaster. The coroner lost much time in endeavoring to trace this. It was therefore necessary, as a matter of right to the engineer, to examine some witnesses touching the character of the engineer for sobriety, as well as competency. The coroner also called to the stand Professor Morris, who gave an interesting dissertation on electricity, a question that has occupied much attention in the world of science for a number of years, and which remains as yet undecided. Scientific men differ on this subject. The investigation progressed as follows:

Mr. Donaldson, engineer, recalled.—A drawing was shown representing the parts of the exploded boiler; upon this he was examined at considerable length, in order to ascertain if possible which of the boilers exploded first; the method of feeding them; a great variety of questions were asked, in order to test his capacity as an engineer; during his examination he stated that he had observed scales on the bottom of one of the boilers, which he had endeavored to scrape off.

William Miller sworn.—Am employed at the manufactory as watchman; I left there about ten minutes after six o'clock on morning of explosion; the engineer came there about half an hour after six; *he was sober*; I was in the boiler room on Sunday night at half past nine o'clock; the fires were all right; saw nothing wrong; I was there about two; I left directions from Mr. Baker to watch the boilers carefully; I have been employed seventeen years by the firm; never saw the engineer intoxicated; this was on a Sunday; *he was not intoxicated on the morning of the explosion*; I should have noticed it had he been so; I had some conversation with him on Monday morning before the explosion; the fire was banked up on Sunday evening; I opened the furnace doors to let the cold air in; the firm were very particular about the men being careful.

John Ross sworn.—Am employed at Messrs. Cornelius & Baker's; I went there the halfpast three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by direction of Mr. Baker, to see that everything was in order; Mr. Donaldson was there with Mr. Scanlon, who is dead; *we saw Mr. Donaldson was sober*; I have been in the employ of the firm sixteen years; *never saw the engineer intoxicated*; Mr. Baker was always very desirous that we should be watchful, and careful to see that nothing was wrong.

Mr. Allen sworn.—Am a spinner at the factory; I saw Mr. Donaldson in the ale-room at ten minutes of seven o'clock on the morning of the explosion; I spoke to him; *he was perfectly sober*; I see him frequently during the day; the engineer attends to his duty very carefully, so far as I know; the firm are always careful.

Wm. Lippincott sworn.—Am foreman in the soldering department; have many opportunities to see the engineer daily; he appeared as usual on the morning of the explosion; I have known him about ten years; *never knew him to drink too much liquor*.

James Grant sworn.—Am a book-keeper; was not there at the time of the explosion; after the explosion at Merrick's, the engineer showed me considerable about the boiler, by trying the safety valve, explaining how to tell how much water was in, how steam and water might come out, &c.

Samuel Loper sworn.—Mr. Donaldson has been employed steadily for seven years; since January 1, 1863, I find by looking over the books that he has only lost four working days; the other engineer in the office was frequently examined, because Messrs. Cornelius & Baker were very careful to have everything right; the men were often cautioned to be careful in the discharge of their duties.

James Buckley sworn.—I am an engineer; have known Donaldson for nearly two years; he is as sober as he ought to be a good engineer by this time; we frequently met with each other during the twelve years; *never saw him intoxicated*.

Joseph Pollock sworn.—I am an engineer; have known Donaldson seven years; I consider him a good engineer; we have met occasionally; *never saw him intoxicated*.

Algernon Roberts sworn.—I have examined parts of the exploded boiler; they seemed to be of good iron; the mud drum was in a pretty good condition; I observed some scales in the piece of boiler; I broke this piece of the boiler off, it was corroded, and measures 5½ feet in length; I found it in the factory on Columbia avenue; the iron, generally, may be considered good; I do not know of my own knowledge that the piece I broke off was part of the boiler that had exploded; it certainly was from a boiler that had been badly exploded; this piece evidently belonged to the mud drum; the mud drum was lined with brick to work where it could not be easily examined; the rivets appeared to have been channelled, like an anchor affected by sea water; a crack ran through it; *it was insidious*; I have an idea that close brickwork around a mud drum facilitates the corroding. When I came to town, I was requested by the directors to examine the boiler; I called on Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, to ascertain where the pieces of boiler were, and received the desired information; one piece was at Morgan & Orr's, and the other at the factory, on Columbia avenue.

W. Burnett Levan sworn.—I examined pieces of the boiler; the iron appeared good; that part at Columbia avenue was a portion of the mud drum-head; I do not think that the boiler could be strong enough for a pressure of eighty pounds; in regard to the construction of the boilers at Messrs. Cornelius & Baker's, the rising or falling of steam is rapid; my theory is that it is generated so rapidly and force the water up into the upper boiler, and thus show a false supply of water; at a time such as this the mud drum would be forced out; the rivets would give way and expose the fires to a hot fire—hence an explosion; I am not prepared to say that such was the cause of the boiler that exploded at Messrs. Cornelius & Baker's; I have known a similar boiler to explode; in fact, I am of the firm opinion they are not safe boilers; I am perfectly acquainted with boilers—it is my business; the tubes in this boiler seemed to be made of excellent iron; my impression is that the central range of tubes exploded first, because the outside tubes are bent outwards; I could not observe any signs whatever of intense heat; my impression is that one boiler in bursting caused the other to explode.

Professor Wm. Morris, Jr., who entertains the theory that it is the force of electricity that causes steam-boilers to explode, was introduced by the Coroner, who said that, at the request of the jury, the light that could be thrown upon this subject. The venerable professor stated that when called upon by Coroner Taylor to appear, he would be prepared better to state his views, briefly, in writing. The Professor then read the following paper:

MR. CORONER: Being here at your request, I will, with your permission, present a few thoughts on the subject of this judicial inquiry. And I shall submit my conclusions with the accompanying reasons, by reason of the scientific reputation of the intelligent jury now assembled.

It is usual to ascribe steam-boiler explosions to the expansive power of steam, and by this assumption the inquiries made are generally governed. But the cause assigned—as it is generally thought—is not equal to all the effects produced. The full curve requisite for steam power is supplied by a round and well-proportioned boiler, having its proper appliances well adjusted and secured. But if this fulcrum become defective, or the steam pressure be raised to an unnecessary height, then the curve may indeed burst or be rent asunder by the expansive power of the steam, as commonly apprehended. But this possibility does not, and cannot, come into account for the great amount of *gravity* overcome, and the *projectile* power displayed, in the case of steam-boiler explosions, as generally understood. The real and effective *cause* of those disastrous events must be otherwise sought and found. A thoroughly-scientific consideration will give the true and acknowledged doctrine of "*force*." The natural distinction subsisting between inert matter and active force in the universe, is not in the abstract merely, but in relation to the subject of explosions and their results.

Force cannot be generated or in any way originated; *for*, everywhere, and in everything, it exists, either in an active or in a latent state. It can only be excited, evolved, and applied. Neither can it be destroyed, but is readily convertible, and its transitions are many and diverse. Force is essentially *one*, though its constituent principles are *three*, and its effective manifestations are *many*. And those effective manifestations are indicated by the familiar words light, heat, electricity, magnetism, gravitation, momentum, chemical affinity, and muscular power.

I assign *electricity* as the effective cause of steam-boiler explosions. But while so doing I bear in mind that in assigning any one thing as the cause of another, it is necessary that the assigned cause should be shown to exist, and to be equal to the effect ascribed. But if it be shown that free electricity to an enormous amount is present in every steam-boiler when "fired up," the assumption which will be found to doubt of its being equal to the explosive and projectile power and effects that are so frequently and so severely witnessed, or to a brief notice of the natural history of water and of *fire in relation to steam-power*, will serve to show the existence and presence of the cause which is now assigned.

Water, though material, is more than matter, for it is matter in combination with *latent* force. We all know that water is composed of two gases, combined by an excess of electricity, and that in the natural state of water an equilibrium of electricity exists. But it must also be considered that if an intense excitement, and a dominant accession of the radiative principle of electricity be accomplished in the boiler, the effect is what is called steam, and steam-power, and that the application of fire to the boiler occasions the excitement and the accession now within view.

Fire, though material, is more than matter, for it consists of matter in combination with *active* force. The principle of fire, under the name of caloric, is known to be a constituent in the solar light; and it is thus known to be a constituent principle of electricity, seeing that light and electricity are essentially one and the same.

Fire, as viewed in relation to the subject of present inquiry, is *radiant* heat. When fire is applied to the boiler, and the motions or vibrations, thereby occasioned, are communicated to the particle of matter of the water within, the heat is said to be *conducted*. But when the particles of water, being greatly excited, have communicated the disturbing force to the air in the steam chamber, the heat within the boiler has become radiant heat, and this radiant heat is active and energetic electricity. By this radiant heat thus transmitted from the furnace, the natural electricity of the water is greatly excited, and its radiative principle, which is distinguished by intensity, is also greatly augmented, and the effect of this is steam and steam-power; or, to speak more accurately, steam-power consists in the mutual repulsion of minute molecules of water in the state of elastic vapor, as surcharged with radiative electricity, which is the real force evolved.

And it should be considered that, previous to any accession of electricity transmitted from the furnace, the amount contained in the water is enormous, and is very readily excited and set free. This has been noticed by Sir W. Snow Harris, in his description of the "*Hydro-electric Machine*," and Professor Faraday has made known that the amount of electricity contained in "*one grain*" of water is equal to that of a "*very powerful flash of lightning*." And by the continuous process of evolving steam power, this enormous amount of electricity, together with the great accession of radiant heat and fire, is in a state of the most intense excitement, and its constituents are, in great part, divorced and set free. For it is held by the fundamental truth that "the propagation of heat, at least in a metal, is always attended with the liberation of electric force;" and again, "whatever disturbs any one particle of matter, whether solid or fluid, the disturbing force, especially if it be heat, liberates active electricity." And the disturbance of particles within the steam-boiler, when "fired up," must of necessity be inconceivably great.

The effective cause of steam-boiler explosions has now been disclosed. But, while the cause is electric force, the *occasions* of explosion are many, and are variously induced. For instance: A deficiency of water in the boiler may be an occasion; and especially so, if the renewed supply be brought in contact with an incandescent, metallic surface, for decomposition, in part, would most likely ensue; and, even when the boiler is properly supplied, the water may come in contact with an incandescent surface, by reason of the formation and subsequent destruction of the calcareous deposit, technically called "scale."

Again: The application of an excessive degree of radiant heat may be the occasion of over-excited conditions. For the electric constituents divorced and liberated by the process of evolving steam power have each a natural tendency to reunite with its opposite; and, by virtue of this law, the radiated electricity accumulated in the steam chamber presses laterly and upward towards its opposite in the atmosphere, and, consequently, it there be an excessive degree of radiant heat transmitted from the furnace an explosion will certainly ensue. But further—While there is an accumulation of radiative electricity in the upper cavity of the boiler, there is, also, a great accumulation of the magnetic principle in the lower part, where it is the effective cause of the formation of calcareous "scale." The natural tendency of these divorced and contrastive principles to reunite within the boiler is controlled and hindered by the conditions necessary to the continuous evolution of effective steam—that is to say, they are kept asunder by the radiant heat, which is radiant electricity ascending from the furnace and acting against its own kind in the steam-chamber. But, whenever the natural tendency of these two opposites is no longer thus controlled, and other internal conditions, inductive to the same result, concur—that moment they will rush to each other, and the instantaneous effect of their reunion will be a tremendous display of explosive and projectile power. Thus, even the "letting down of the fire" may be the occasion of sudden disaster and death.

There may be other occasions besides those now described. But, whatever may be the occasion, the *cause* of explosion is the excitement, disunion, and liberation of the contrastive forces of electricity within the boiler, by the process of evolving steam power.

A question of exceeding importance arises: What means of safety will meet the exigencies of the case, as just described? The present advanced state of electrical science will, doubtless, furnish a full and practical reply. But, while becoming defensive, I will now submit the thought of an electrometer, and of an electro-inductor, for directing a current of the radiative electricity from the steam-chamber along the lower part of the boiler; and also an electro-escapement, for discharging the excess of free electricity into the atmosphere, or into the earth.

The evidence here closed. The jury will render a verdict this afternoon.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A public meeting of the U. S. Christian Commission, having in view the interests of that organization, was held last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. The main room and gallery were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The exercises opened by singing the hymn commencing "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." A very fervent prayer was then offered up to the Throne of Grace by Rev. Dr. Newton.

Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, D. D., president of the meeting, then said: The whole land seems to be holding its breath in expectation of something to come. All the history of our nation, from its beginning to the present time, will hardly equal the events of the coming few weeks. Oh! when we think of the awful conflicts that are to take place, and the many souls that are to be ushered into eternity, the importance of multiplying the agencies of the Gospel at the present time—when we think of all these things, then we remember that this is the appointed work of the Commission. Go wherever the sick, the wounded, and the dying are to be found. Oh, dear brethren, there is joy unspeakable in being the instrument, by one poor sinner, and he did so. Are you not glad that those two agents went to that place? The speaker then related some interesting incidents which came under his observation in the Army of the Potomac; of the grace which had been worked in the hearts of the soldiers, into stories of conversions, and of the agents of the Christian Commission. The incidents were very affecting, and brought tears to the eyes of many. He then said that 1,000 men, and over 5,000 were enlisted in the regiments of other States. On the 4th of August, of the same year, a draft was ordered, and fifteen regiments of draft men were organized in the State, numbering 15,100 men. These regiments served on the coast, and were not called into action; but they were well officered, and had attained a degree of efficiency that would have done them credit in active operations. They were discharged at the expiration of nine months.

The total number of troops, including three-months men, the drafted men, and volunteers, furnished by the State up to the 31st of December, 1862, was 236,000, and the number then actually in service—excepting deductions by the casualties of war, discharges, and desertions—was 179,357. During the year 1862 there were also several independent company organizations mustered. Two batteries of heavy artillery, one of light artillery, and one company of Philadelphia artillery, were added to the service. During 1863 one full cavalry regiment was raised by Colonel Cummings for three years, an infantry regiment by Colonel McLean, and 3,468 recruits were mustered into the old regiments. The regiments of infantry in the State at the last Pennsylvania session was divided into two military departments, with General Brooks in command in the west, and General Couch in command here. In the Department of the Monongahela there were organized for special service five regiments of infantry and cavalry, with an aggregate strength of 3,750 men, and 1,416 six-months men were also organized in companies and battalions. In the Department of the Susquehanna, thirty-one infantry regiments and several battalions of cavalry and batteries of artillery were organized to serve during the emergency, with an aggregate of 28,354 men; and three regiments of cavalry, with two battalions of infantry and three batteries of artillery, were organized under General Couch, to serve for six months. In addition to this force we had on the border 6,595 New York militia, and 502 from New Jersey. As the report of the Auditor General, from which we glean the above facts, closes with the 31st of December last, we have no record of the many enlistments made in the State within the last four months, which cannot be far short of 50,000, and may be more. Of one thing the people of Pennsylvania may well be proud. Our State has promptly met every call made upon her for men to defend our nationality, and we thank Gen. Russell for a record that does her justice in making up the history of this war.

TESTIMONIAL.—A beautiful testimonial was presented, a few evenings ago, to Professor E. D. Saunders, of the Twenty-fourth ward, by a committee of citizens of his immediate neighborhood, as a token of appreciation of his zealous and patriotic services as chairman of the Ward Bounty-Fund Committee. The testimonial consists of a series of resolutions, handsomely engrossed, with appropriate designs, set in a massive gilt frame, elegantly mounted with national emblems. The presentation was made by Mr. Charles Gibbons, one of the committee, whose address and the reply of Professor Saunders were received with much feeling. The services of Professor Saunders are of such a character as to entitle him to credit from not only the people of his own ward, but also from those of other parts of the city, as they contributed much to the gratifying results which have relieved our city from the necessity of a draft.

A HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR DELAWARE.—The Wilmington (Del.) Institute are about organizing a historical society for the State of Delaware. The ceremonies of the inauguration of such a society will take place in the latter part of this month. Rev. Leighton Coleman, H. Robert Pennington, and others who are deeply interested in the matter will take part in the exercises. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania will also participate.

FIRE.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-story and a half brick building, at No. 921 Market street. The first floor was divided into two apartments, one of which was occupied by Frank Bell, as a hat store, and Chas. G. Richards, engaged in the manufacture of tin and Japan ware, and the other, together with the cellar, by John Hertzler, liquor dealer. The second story was occupied by Mr. Fries as a warehouse and workshop, and the third floor and attic by Jos. A. Le Grand, japanner. The fire burned rapidly, and was not extinguished until the whole building was completely wrecked. It belonged to the Kates estate, and is insured in the Franklin Insurance Company. The stock of Mr. Hertzler was considerably damaged by fire and water. It is insured for $5,000 or $6,000, which will cover the loss. Mr. Fries had a large stock on hand, which was almost all destroyed. Some of the machinery in the back part of the building escaped injury. The stock, fixtures, machinery, &c., were valued at $7,000, upon which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the Mutual and Girard Companies. Mr. Fries also suffered the loss of his books. The loss to Mr. Le Grand is estimated at $600, upon which there is no insurance. Some two hundred dollars' worth of work in his room belonging to other parties was also destroyed. No insurance. The occupants of No. 817 sustained some damage by water. First floor, L. Lehnhardt, dry goods store, no insurance, policy having expired several days ago; second floor, Geo. W. Hilliter, picture-frame and looking-glass maker, insured in the Spring Garden; third floor, Hamilton & Myers, manufacturers of picture-frames, &c., insured for $500 in the Spring Garden, which will cover the loss. House No. 819 was occupied by W. & J. Aikers, as a china store. Stock slightly damaged by water, and is insured. The building belonged to the estate of Hugh Brown, deceased, and is insured in the Fire Association. Several other adjoining properties were slightly damaged by water.

INTERESTING REPORT.—The Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee report having furnished, during the month of April, 12,000 meals to soldiers at night, 2,525; and sent to the Government hospitals 90 sick soldiers; 11 admitted to their hospital, and 8 discharged; 2 deaths were in their hospital, and 8 discharged, of whom employment has been found among our farmers. A large number of these poor unfortunates have left their homes, without money, leaving their all behind. At the head of one family was an old farmer, 73 years of age, with his wife and 9 children. Another, 65 years, with his wife, 10 children, and a grand-child; also, many women in pursuit of their husbands, who had preceded them some weeks, in order to find them. Yet there are four cases in which they have not succeeded, viz.: Joseph and Philon Jenkins, of Company E, 13th N. J. Brown. The wives of these men are very anxious to have tidings of them, as they suppose they are working in this vicinity. The wives of Philadelphia furnished them with clothing which added much to their appearance on their departure.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—A grand "trial of skill" came off yesterday afternoon at a hotel, on Broad street, above Columbia avenue, between Mr. Schuyler and Ira Paine, for a purse of $100, twenty-one birds each, twenty-five yards rise, eighty yards to kill one and a half ounces of shot. Mr. A. B. Vance "trapped" for Mr. Schuyler, while the "Jersey Boy" officiated for Mr. Paine. The following is the score:

Paine	111101011011100	11 out of 17.
Schuyler	110111111111111	14 out of 17.

The reader will observe it being "out of the wood" for Mr. Paine to win, the match was unanimously declared in favor of Mr. Schuyler; whose excellent shooting was universally commended. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the "crack shots," who were numerously present on the occasion, returned to the city, highly delighted.

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.—The following vessels have arrived at their respective ports:

Bark Manilus, Captain Norton, from Cardenas, with 409 hhds. and 100 boxes of sugar.

Schr. Ellen Forrester, Captain Creighton, from Havana, with 200 boxes sugar and a lot of old iron.

Bark Magnolia, Captain Rudolph, from Genoa, with 98 blocks marble, 62 boxes Maccaroni, and 1 bundle merchandize.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday afternoon: Jos. Gilliland, Co. A, 8th Hospital, Germantown; A. K. Willard, Co. A, 8th Regiment Maine Volunteers.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Mayor Henry.]

A Test Question.

Thomas M. Adams, a machinist, No. 46 North Seventh street, was arraigned before his Honor Mayor Henry, yesterday, on a charge of entertaining his boarders on Sunday, contrary to ordinance.

The defendant said: Your Honor, I am a Christian; I am an important subject, one of the deepest interest to the readers not only of the neighborhood, but to many others. The premises occupied by Mr. Adams extend back to the yard of the Lane-street (Public School-house. At some time during the constroller, directors, and teachers of the school-house, complained to the Board of Controllers and the scholars. The neighbors had obtained the knowledge that the defendant had a boy who he was supposed to be entrusted the boiler and engine. They thought that one so inexperienced was not competent to attend to the duties, which devolved on Messrs. Cornelius & Baker's intensified the excitement, and the neighbors had protested against the action of the engineer, in order to have the question properly tested, the Mayor said that it would be necessary for some one to make a test case. The defendant said he issue the warrant of arrest. This was the first legal step he taken.

Dr. Alfred E. Wright, who resides at No. 41 North Seventh, adjoining the establishment of Mr. Adams, made the following statement: The Honor Mayor, in charging the defendant "with negligently and improperly keeping open his premises in violation of law, under the management of an incompetent person, to the great danger of property and life and to the public nuisance" is a matter of great importance. The Mayor, Rev. Dr. Boyd, James Freeborn, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were examined.

The lad, Patrick Barry, between sixteen and seventeen years old, was placed on the stand as a witness. He said that he had been in Mr. Adams' employ since to Mr. Adams to learn the "art, trade, and mystery" of a machinist. After he had been there a few weeks the engineer was discharged and the lad was at once placed in the engine room, where he had occasional instruction during the day, say an hour or so at a time, for one week, given him by the foreman and Mr. Adams. He acknowledged that he was supposed to be an expert at steam or steam engines; had no practical knowledge of running an engine other than that he had received during the week mentioned, but said that he thought he was competent to run an engine.

Mr. Adams said that he considered the boy was competent to attend to his duties, under the instruction he had received; thought him as fully competent as nine-tenths of the men he employed; considered him quite as good as many who even now wear the naval uniform; that besides this, he (Mr. Adams) and the foreman were in the habit of visiting the boiler room.

The lad stated that he generally got to the shop at six o'clock in the morning; was there when the foreman came; the foreman would come there an hour or so afterwards, look at the boiler, and then go up stairs to attend to his business. The engine continued to the lad was sent away on business, then his place would be occupied by the foreman; he gave the facts in brief, as developed by the investigation.

The Mayor said that he would hold the case under advisement for consideration; in the meantime would examine it in all its legal bearings. He would further say, as a principle of law, that if the defendant had and caused loss of human life, such evidence before the coroner's jury, would, as he understood to-day, would warrant their officer in holding the defendant to answer the charge of manslaughter. The case here closed.

[Before Mr. U. S. Commissioner A. H. Smith.]

Spurious Notes.

Samuel Collington was arraigned yesterday afternoon on the charge of having three one-dollar U. S. Treasury notes, knowing them to be counterfeit. He was arrested for drunkenness on Monday night, in the upper part of the city, and those notes were found on him. He was so much under the influence of liquor yesterday that the investigation was postponed until to-morrow.

[Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.]

Judge Thompson has his Pocket Picked.

Two well-known professional thieves, named John Tunekum, alias Wilson, and Thomas Williams, alias John Williams, were arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court, of his pocket-book on Monday night, in the upper part of the city, and there was evidence against them. He was so much under the influence of liquor yesterday that the investigation was postponed until to-morrow.

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[Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.]

Shoplifter.

William Simpson is the name given by a man arraigned yesterday on the charge of stealing a piece of cassimere from the dry goods store of Mr. King, on South Second street. He was committed to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Wilkins.]

Larceny Case.

A young man named William Netter was arraigned yesterday on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Mrs. Dean, by attempting to be a violent and indecent one upon Miss Adeline Shaw. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hare.

Stewart, Brother, & Co. vs. Malone, Painter, & Gondes. An action to recover against defendants as endorsers of a promissory note. Defence, that it was a joint and ... ants, when they endorsed the note, *gratuitied* its payment. The guaranty was denied by the defence, on the ground that it was contended that, if it was signed under seal, defendants are not liable as endorsers. Verdict for plaintiff, $737 50.

G. H. Bartram vs. Thomas Dornan. To recover on a promissory note. Defence, failure of consideration. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. H. Witmer vs. Byard Robinson. An action to recover a balance due on a contract for carpenter work on defendant's son. Defence, that plaintiff's charges are excessive, that it was understood that if plaintiff's son went off and left the boy he was to charge nothing, and that after a long course of treatment there was no change for the better in the patient's condition. Jury out. Adjourned.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

Wright, Hunter, & Co. vs. Jesse R. Burden, owner, &c. A sci. fa. for mechanics' claim. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $121.39.

Wm. Gaul and Theodore C. Newlin, late trading as Gaul & Lewis, vs. Anna P. Lewis, executrix of Robert Newlin, deceased, &c. Verdict by consent for plaintiff, for $2,006.06.

Wright, Hunter, & Co. vs. John D. Jones, owner or reputed owner or contractor. To recover on a mechanics' claim for work and labor and materials furnished. Defence payment. Jury out. Adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

The following cases were disposed of:

Nos. 12 and 13 of March term, Nos. 1 and 2 of April term, Nos. 1 and 2 of May term, Nos. 1 and 2 of June term, Nos. 1 and 2 of July term, Nos. 1 and 2 of August term, Nos. 1 and 2 of September term, Nos. 1 and 2 of October term, Nos. 1 and 2 of November term, Nos. 1 and 2 of December term, Nos. 1 and 2 of January term, Nos. 1 and 2 of February term, Nos. 1 and 2