THE CITY.

MILITARY.

THE LADIES' FIRST UNION ASSOCIATION.

This institution has especial reference to the orphans and widows of soldiers, and to disabled soldiers. Over three hundred families are in charge of the members of the association, and supplies of money and coal are given to them every week. The winter is a pretty severe one, and the piercing winds are more keenly felt by the poorer classes. The work those ladies who formed the association have taken upon themselves is noble—it is Christian—and therefore appeals to those feelings of affection that should always exist in the great human family. To assist the widows and the orphans of the brave Union soldiers who have fallen upon the battlefield, should be considered a religious duty. To neglect them is almost like giving aid and comfort to the arch enemy of mankind. In order to add funds to the treasury, the association have improvised an entertainment, to take place at Handel and Haydn Hall on next Monday evening, upon which occasion Mr. Enoch H. Supplee will deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Province of Poetry."

OUR QUOTA.

City Councils, at their last meeting, appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to obtain definite information relative to the quota of the city, the amount of credits, &c., in regard to the last call for troops. Mr. Henry Lea has been in correspondence with the proper authorities upon the subject, and the quota of the city has been fixed so as to satisfy the committee, and they will report to Councils accordingly at the next meeting.

FOR FORT DELAWARE.

About one hundred and fifty rebel prisoners were taken from the provost barracks to Fort Delaware this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY.

Appeal of the Female Association of Philadelphia for the relief of the sick and infirm poor with clothing.

The object of this association is to assist those who from sickness, infancy, or old age, are unable to provide for their own wants.

The sufferings of this class should touch the hearts of the benevolent, as the scanty increase of wages that these invalids and old people can obtain does not at all correspond to the greatly increased cost of the necessaries of life. The members are required to visit those whose wants they relieve, and during the past winter 833 garments were distributed, without distinction of sect or color. $645.79 of our funds were expended in the purchase of goods, and $111.10 paid to poor women for making them up.

While offering sincere thanks to friends and subscribers for former contributions, the association wish respectfully to urge upon their notice that the high price for dry goods will speedily exhaust the resources. Any donations, therefore, will be gratefully received.

Elizabeth A. Bunting, president, Thirty-eighth and Walnut streets, West Philadelphia; Elizabeth J. Ferris, treasurer, 937 Franklin street; Helen G. Longstreth, secretary, 1817 South Seventeenth street, are the officers of the association, who will be glad to hear of a cheerful response to their efforts in assisting a class of very worthy people.

SCHOOL FOR MAIMED SOLDIERS.

A large, interesting, and influential meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held last evening, in the old Commissioners Hall, Moyamensing, on Christian street, below Tenth, on the subject which called so many people together is one worthy of the deepest consideration that could occupy the minds of the young American portion of the people. The project was first started by the Rev. Dr. Lowry, army chaplain, who has traveled over the country, and passed much of his time among the soldiers in camp. Chas. H. Lee, Esq., presided at the meeting, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Mr. Keever, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and others. One of the gentlemen handsomely expressed the object as follows: It is said a three-strand cord cannot be easily broken, and this institution is bound together by the cord of humanity, patriotism, and religion. The object is to educate maimed soldiers in various pursuits which nature seems to point out. The school, of course, is in need of funds, and as the object is most excellent, those of our citizens who have any revenue to spare should certainly give attention to this cause. The proceedings last evening were very interesting. A number of patriotic and sacred pieces of music were sung by several ladies and gentlemen.

SKATING.

The skating at all the parks yesterday was excellent, and was largely taken advantage of. If the present mania for skating should continues, in the course of a year those who do not skate will be looked upon as very singular people. No one need be ashamed to go to our parks to learn this delightful, health-giving art. There will always be found a large number who have put on skates for the first time, and all are willing and ready to assist learners. My experience of "Brick Pomeroy" on the subject of skating and teaching his "Miranda" will probably be found identical with the experience of many of our readers. It is as follows:

Our experience in the skating line has received an additional hoist in the way of knowledge. Our Miranda wanted to learn to skate, and, being slightly inclined to spoon, of course we could not deny the dear creature. So we proceeded to Jones' hardware store and purchased a pair of ladies' skates; thence, with Miranda clinging tenaciously to my sleeve of our best coat, to the smooth ice where morals were gliding around giddily and with great velocity. Our Miranda seated herself on the cold crystal, and we, feeling unabashed, knelt slowly, inverently before her. Then came a nervous time indeed. It is singular what difficulties are connected with the putting on of a pair of skates, even by a pair of skates. We lingeringly worked and tugged till finally the deed was accomplished. Miranda scorning assistance, rose nimbly and sat down spreadingly. She gave us to understand that we must not throw her down in that rude manner. We protested to the contrary, and the dispute soon ended in another fall. Miranda clinging tenaciously and made so many bows, backward and forward, that we thought the French dancing master had Miranda's number. Miranda finally rose with one foot, and struck us with a hundred or two of her weight. She wished us to stop our fooling and not drag her down so much. Of course, we apologized and tried again. After a good deal of trouble we got alone, and while making one grand circle, she enthusiastically threw herself into our fatherly arms, with so again we lost our balance. Miranda was a fair form on the bosom of the *placid* water; of course we fell, too, not wishing to be rude. We soon recovered, and our Miranda, encouraged, tried once again, this time with more success. Horizontal position—a calming some headway, in a and again, but Miranda's unconscious—tried again equal to the occasion, and the first trial resulted in broken skin, sore bones, sorer heads, bruised limbs, and a desire to try again some future time. Miranda complained that the reason of her falls was occasioned by loose skates. We carefully fastened said straps, took off and put on the skates, revered them; it was such a pretty foot and laid so temptingly quiet on our hands. We were so enamored at the sight of Miranda's dainty and bright ankle. This repaid us for all our hardships and tribulations, and if Miranda did spread out tremendously, and insist that we were to blame, we forgave her, and that is more than our "better half" has done yet.

Young ladies, who are making a first attempt, may expect to realize a sensation similar to some firms and terra ica, especially with bright steel skates attached to their neat little balmorals. No matter how much difficulty you meet, how often you sit gracefully down on the clear crystal, how provokingly your skates will act, how tired and sore you become, you will try again. "Julia Ann Skates and I know what I can," so they say, and will succeed if ice you soon grow master of the occasion, and even scorn the assistance of the genus homo, man, in putting on your gliding apparatus.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange was held at their rooms for the purpose of raising funds to aid the poor of Savannah. Mr. A. C. Cassidy addressed the meeting. He stated that many who had called upon him had refused to subscribe to the fund because of the outrages committed upon prisoners of war in the hands of the rebels, yet he believed that the people of the north would not be influenced in doing good to our enemies: To those who would lay down their arms he would exercise the greatest leniency. He related an instance of an escaped Union prisoner who was secreted and fed by a lady of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Samuel J. Christian also made a few remarks, and urged all to come forward with their subscriptions. A subscription list was started and a considerable sum raised. The amount of contributions to the general fund up to yesterday amounted to $27,000.

MECHANIC ENGINE COMPANY.

This company, one of the most active and respectable in the Fire Department, continue to present year with the new style of equipments to the number of sixty sets. This evening the company will give a grand festival ball at Broadway Hall, Broad and Spring Garden streets. Every arrangement has been made to insure a very pleasant season of enjoyment.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The delegates to the Fire Association met last evening and declared a dividend of $40,888 30 to be equally apportioned to the forty-six companies that belong to the Fire Association. This gives $888.89 to each company. The delegates state this to be the largest annual dividend ever declared by the Association.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit $3 notes, State Bank of Camden, New Jersey, made their appearance yesterday afternoon. The genuine notes are tinted in a peculiar manner, the counterfeits are not. This is the usual trick resorted to by counterfeiters. As soon as the *not tinted notes* are fully described in the detectives and newspapers, then the tint is applied, and thus the citizens are likely to be deceived. The notes, though rather poorly engraved, are calculated to deceive.

CASUALTIES.

About noon yesterday, John McLaughlin, aged 35 years, was run over by a freight car, at Broad and Race streets, and had one leg and one arm badly crushed. He resided at Ridge and Cherry. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, Jeremiah Sullivan, seventy years of age, having a green-grocery, was run over by an ash cart, at Third and Carpenter streets, and instantly killed. George Lyle, the driver of the cart, was arrested.

John Meyers, aged eight years, was run over by a wagon, yesterday morning, at Rising Sun, Twenty-second ward, and instantly killed.

A man named Hunt, employed on Market street, by the West Philadelphia Railroad, fell down on Sunday. Upon being struck, he threw his hand up, and in doing so opened one of the steam valves, which caused the boiling water to pour out upon him. He was badly scalded.

James Buchanan, 28 years of age, fell on the ice, at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, yesterday morning, and fractured his ankle. He was taken to the hospital. Mr. Buchanan seems to be very unfortunate. A few weeks ago he fell from a second-story window, and was severely injured. When he met with the accident yesterday it was his first walk put since the last accident.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Before Woodward, C. J., and Justices Strong and Agnew.

Opinions were rendered yesterday in cases as follows:

BY WOODWARD, C. J.—Wolbert vs. The City of Philadelphia. Certificate from Nisi Prius. The decree dismissing the plaintiff's bill is affirmed on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Wilson vs. Cochran. District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Manufacturers' Savings and Loan Company vs. Odd Fellows' Hall Association. Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree of the Orphans' Court is reversed and set aside, and the distribution reported by the auditor confirmed.

Carter vs. McShaffery. Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed.

BY STRONG, J.—Rhoads vs. Allen. Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Brolaskey vs. Ferguson. District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

BY AGNEW, J.—Streeper vs. William. Certificate to Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed.

Walden vs. Berry. Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Keen vs. Hopkins. District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Megargee vs. Kree. The Wakefield Manufacturing Company, Williams, Henry, & Co., et al. District Court of Philadelphia.

The question in this case was whether stockholders in a manufacturing company incorporated in 1849, under the act of 1836, authorizing the incorporation of such companies, who had paid up the full amount of their stock, were liable under the act of 1854 for the debts of the company. The court affirmed the judgment of the court below, and in doing so, decide that such stock holders were *not* liable for any of the debts of the company.

The list of cases for Delaware and Chester counties was then taken up, and the following were argued:

Hambest vs. Herman. Argued by A. V. Parsons for plaintiff in error, and by William Wa d for defendant in error.

Tullock vs. Worrall. Argued by William Darlington for plaintiff in error, and by William Ward for defendant in error.

Buckley's Appeal. Argued by John M. Arundell, Esq., for appellant and by William Darlington for appellee.

Barton vs. Dickens. Argued by Wayne McVeigh for plaintiff in error, and by William Darlington for defendant in error.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson.

Louisa Hunt vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is an action by plaintiff to recover for the loss of her husband, Daniel Hunt, who was so much injured by the falling of certain iron rafters being put in position on the new depot now in course of erection on Market street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, that he died a few days after. The accident occurred on the 24th of September, and Hunt died on the 3d of October. He was one of the two men engaged on the structure, and the allegation is that the accident was occasioned by the neglect and want of skill in the defendant's agents employed to erect the building.

The defence was: 1st. That the work was being done by contract, and that for his negligence, if such existed, the defendants were not liable; 2d. That it was a case of mutual negligence, to which the deceased, being a workman on the building, was a party, and that advantage could not be taken of his want of care; 3d. That the accident was caused by the negligence of a fellow-workman. On trial, H. T. King and Geo. M. Wharton for plaintiff; Cuyler for defendant.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

A. T. Finn vs. Price, J. Patton, & Co. An action on a promissory note. Defence, payment. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,223.50. W. L. Hirst for plaintiff, Perkins for defendant.

S. S. Markley, vs. Wm Lear. An action on a promissory note. Defence, failure of consideration. Verdict for plaintiff, $607 13. Clayton for plaintiff, Harkins for defendant.

Chase, Sharp, & Thompson, vs. Oliver W. Barnes. An action to recover for 20 tons of iron sold and delivered. Defence, that the contract called for 200 tons, and that defendants were not bound to pay for any until all was delivered. Jury out. Little for defendant, Bullitt and Dickson for plaintiff.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.

Krebs vs. Burlap, late sheriff. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $3,600.

Wm Ketchline vs. George Napheys. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,949 54.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Hon. Jos. Allison and Hon. James R. Ludlow, Associate Justices.

[Wm. B. Mann and T. Bradford Dwight, Prosecuting Attorneys.]

THE CONTINENTAL THEATRE HOMICIDE.

At the opening of the court Mr. Mann arose and said: May it please the Court, a bill of indictment having been found during the April sessions of 1864, against William A. Maguire, charging him with murder, and he having been arraigned and pleaded thereunto, I move that a jury be called for the purpose of trying the indictment.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., and Charles W. Brooke, Esq., appeared for the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Cassidy said it becomes our duty to say that the defendant is not in a condition to be tried for the felony whereof he is indicted, he being insane.

THE LAW OF 1860.

Mr. Mann read from the laws of Pennsylvania, Session 1860, Act 1860, the 66th section, viz: In every case in which it shall be given in evidence, upon the trial of any person charged with any crime or misdemeanor, that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and he shall be acquitted, the jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and to declare whether he was acquitted by them on the ground of such insanity; and if they shall so find and declare, the court before whom the trial is had, shall have power to order him to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as the said court shall see fit, at the expense of the county in which the trial is held, so long as such person shall continue to be of unsound mind.

SECTION 67. The same proceedings may be had if any person indicted for an offence shall, upon arraignment, be found to be a lunatic, by a jury lawfully empanelled for the purpose, or if, upon the trial of any person so indicted, such person shall appear to the jury charged with such indictment, to be a lunatic, the court shall direct such finding to be recorded, and may proceed as aforesaid.

Mr. Mann said he would present a suggestion, to be filed of record, as follows:

SUGGESTION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

And now, January 16, 1865 the District Attorney asked the court that a jury may be empanelled to try the indictment against William A. Maguire for murder: whereupon the defendant's counsel declared to the court the said prisoner, William A. Maguire, to be of unsound mind and a lunatic, and incapable of making a proper defence to a trial of said indictment; whereupon the District Attorney moves the court that a jury be called to inquire into the said alleged insanity and to fully try and question of insanity, in accordance with the act of Assembly; which was granted.

The court and counsel for the prisoner having acceded to the suggestion, it was entered as of the record.

Mr. Mann now submitted to the court a form of oath to be administered to the jurors:

You do swear that you will well and truly try and determine whether William A. Maguire, the prisoner at the bar, indicted for the felony of murder, is now a lunatic and of unsound mind, and totally incapable of defending himself against a trial of said indictment, and a true verdict give, according to the evidence.

Messrs. Cassidy and Brooke objected to this form of oath, and, after a conversation between the Judge Allison said he and his brother judge thought the oath proper in either form, but had determined the objectionable clause might be stricken out.

THE FORM OF OATH.

The oath, as amended, is as follows: "You do swear that you will well and truly try and determine whether William A. Maguire, the prisoner at the bar, indicted for the felony of murder, is now a lunatic, and of unsound mind, and a true verdict give according to the evidence."

SELECTION OF A JURY.

The selection of a jury was then proceeded with.

Thomas C. Cardwell sworn.—Had formed an opinion as to the case but not as to the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. Brooke challenged the juror for cause, which was overruled by the court. He then challenged peremptorily, which was also overruled. Exceptions were taken by counsel. The juror was placed in the box.

Hugh McLaughlin had formed an opinion, but not of the guilt of the prisoner. He was challenged peremptorily by counsel for the prisoner, which was overruled and exceptions again taken.

Joseph R. Parker had not formed an opinion, and was accepted.

Howard Wilcox had formed an opinion at the time of the murder that the prisoner was insane, and his mind was so biased yet. The challenge of the Commonwealth was sustained, and the juror set aside.

John Clifton had not formed an opinion, and was accepted.

John H. Dye had formed an opinion of the lunacy of the prisoner from his appearance this morning in court. He would, however, prevent him from entering the case according to the evidence. He was accepted.

Lemuel Braddock and Wm. Thornton had not formed an opinion, and were accepted.

Wm. H. Knight had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, but not as to his insanity. Objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, but overruled.

John Tevereaux and Ferdinand Madeira had not formed an opinion, and were accepted.

THE JURY AS SELECTED.

The following named jurors constitute the panel to try the cause of lunacy:

Thomas C. Cardwell.	Lemuel Braddock,
Hugh McLaughlin,	William Thornton,
Joseph R. Parker,	William Seager,
Charles W. Beck,	William R. Knight,
John Clifton,	John Devereaux,
John H. Dye,	Ferdinand Madeira.

District Attorney Mann said the defendant having the affirmative in the issue, had the beginning and the conclusion.

OPENING OF THE CASE.

Charles W. Brooke, Esq., opened the case, and said the question before the court had not a single precedent in this State. The act of Assembly was passed in 1860, and was intended upon an act of Parliament, and the only question before the jury was as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner. He would show that the defendant, for a year and a half previous to his insanity, was a very violent man; sometimes he would be quiet for some time past which was in part hereditary, and would rise up by showing the conduct of the prisoner's mind during the period, for two or three weeks. He would show that the prisoner had to be chained and handcuffed, and at times he was very violent and immoderately so at times, and was capable of recognizing his friends. Some of the friends of the family of the prisoner had been afflicted with insanity in former years. He explained to the jurymen the effect of their verdict in any form would not discharge the prisoner from custody, but he would be retained under the law until such time as the court would be satisfied that he was of sufficiently sound mind to be tried.

RECESS TAKEN.

examined Mr. Cassidy said that for the three months previous to his arrest he had been in the habit of drinking very hard. He was not yet arrived. It was necessary that children should hear all the evidence in the case.

Mr. Mann said he supposed that the prison keepers would be the only ones examined. He was not aware that children of such tender years were to be called.

Mr. Cassidy asked that the court take a short recess, which request was granted, and at ten minutes past twelve the court adjourned to half-past twelve o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF THE FATHER.

The examination of Mr. Maguire was, on the reasonable request of the prisoner's counsel, commenced. I live in Wilmington with my family; am a blacksmith; am the father of Wm. A. Maguire; he was twenty years old last July; his grandfather, the father of my wife, was named Wm. Anderson; I remember his condition of mind; he was insane; his mind was several times in the hospital; I was with him and attended upon him one time when he was out of his mind—quite crazy; at that time he was kept at home; I had to get help to watch him and to send him to the hospital; sent him to Blockley Hospital, in the insane department; this was at one time twelve years ago, and about three or four years before his death; he was that way afterwards again, not very long before his death; I saw him at that time; he was sometimes violent and other times calm; it came on him in spells, and he would break glasses and thrust his fist through the window; he was childish, too, and wandering in his mind, the last time I saw him before his death, his condition of mind was what I had known to many people; he was confined in Wilmington, Del., at the same department of the almshouse, I believe.

To the Court.—I know he was at the almshouse, but do not know of his being in the insane department; he was sent there because he was insane; Margaret Bennett, my wife's daughter and my step-daughter, was insane and died of insanity; she was half-sister to William Maguire, by the same mother; she was confined only in the house; two or three doctors attended her; Dr. Sunderland was one; she was in that condition three or four weeks prior to her death; she was raving and going on in different ways two or three days before the time; she was balloing and going on, and was quite noisy; she continued in that way for some days before death; can't exactly recollect; she required to be watched, and had the strictest attention all the time; don't know if any other member of the family of Wm. Maguire's life are subject to the disease; they are quickly excited; I have visited William frequently since his confinement in prison; last saw him the day week; when I went there they had him chained and had handcuffs on him; he was chained around the legs to a staple in the bottom of the cell floor; I conversed with him; he was entirely out of his mind, and had no sense in him, at one time wanting to get out, at another asking for his mother and large for me; I would tell him—"Bill, don't you know your father?" Are you my father? he would say. Then he would ask me who he was: I would tell him, and he would say—"I am William A. Maguire, and you are my father Isaac." Then he would ask me to get his clothes off; at one time, when I went there, he had his clothes entirely off, except his pantaloons, which he could not get off for the chain; his mother and my wife had put on the clothes, and he worked against us, and tore his shirts before we got them on; his clothing was all torn down in front, where he ripped say: he would recognize me at times, and in a few minutes forget again, and ask me who I was; I saw him a week previous to the time I went with his mother; he seemed to be, I thought, a little melancholy, and did not seem to be as his right mind then; he appeared to be kind of silly and childish like; he said some while I was there, but it was hard coaxing to get him to talk; he would throw his head down, having a conceit that he was going to be poisoned; sometimes he would eat, and then, again, he would throw it away, and had a conceit that there was some one going to injure him; he then persons went by the cell door; sometimes he would eat, and sometimes he would throw it away; sometimes he would cry very much; I don't know any reason for his crying; it might have been his own imaginations.

Cross-examined.—I have two other children; they are sons; they are not crazy.

TESTIMONY OF A COUSIN.

Elizabeth Anderson sworn.—I am sister-in-law to Mrs. Maguire; married her brother; am the daughter-in-law of Wm. Anderson; I had lived with them five years; he was at times deranged: I think five times during the five years I lived with them; he was with me; we had to confine; the first time he went deranged was from Rhode Island, a little dog shot that he was fond of; we had to tie him; he became unconscious; sometimes he would rave and sometimes calm; she was very violent at that time; I have been to the prison several times during the two or three weeks past; sometimes he would come up one of the cell; I would say, My son, don't order me to leave; he would say, Lie down, grass and the hand and say, Why, mother, is it you? he would wear his clothes all off; he took all of them off, even his stockings, except when he has his legs ironed; he had his chain; it was a very cold day, and his feet were very cold; he seemed to be aware of who he was, and who I was; he would ask me, showing his hand, whose hand it was, and I would tell him it was his, and his name was Wm. Maguire; I don't think the child died well, judging from his actions; last Friday I was in the prison, and afterwards went to the gentlemen who did not eat them; he ordered me out on Friday, and I told him I was his mother, and he said he would not drive his mother; I asked him how he slept, and he said he was making stars all night; he has been better the few days past.

No cross-examination.

TESTIMONY OF THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Dundas sworn.—I attended Margaret Bennett in her last illness; she lived in Vienna street, near Girard avenue; it was in the year 1855; I took a few notes of her case; I have them in my pocket; she died; it was confined 26th of May, 1855, and she got along well until the sixth day, when I saw her well in the morning, and in the evening found her laboring under paroxysms of mental hallucination; the evening of the next day she was a raving maniac, and so died; her child had three small toes and one large toe on each foot; I talked with William Maguire this morning; his answers were very incoherent and confused; I have been noticing him since eleven o'clock; he has a very vacant stare and restlessness peculiar to persons laboring under insanity; I consider him a perfectly insane man.

Cross-examined.—I asked him if he knew me, and he said no; I asked his age, and he did not know what I meant; I asked him what I was; he said I was a doctor; I must have been seen a predisposition to insanity with his sister, or he would not have taken it at her confinement; I have discovered in people that are not mad that they were confused at times, and did not comprehend the questions propounded to them. The vacant glare would hardly be considered insanity.

Examination direct.—Heard a conversation between Mr. Cassidy and the prisoner; the latter said he was William A Maguire. They seemed to be talking the people were denying it; he expressed his dissatisfaction at Mr. Cassidy seeming to think he was denying it

TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT.

Dr. G. H. Cregar sworn.—I graduated at Berlin, in Prussia; I examined the pulse of the prisoner this morning; at one time it you can scarcely feel, and at another it is very rapid; that is an indication of insanity; the peculiar expression of his eye leads me to believe he is insane; a physician should know a man some time before giving a positive opinion of a person; from the expression of the eye and his pulse I should think the defendant's agents employed to erect the building.

To the court.—I consider him insane now.

Cross-examined.—I ground my opinion on the condition of his pulse; never felt the pulse of a prisoner before in a court house charged with murder; his pulse was 120 at the highest, and I could hardly feel it at the lowest; when I first went to the prisoner I could hardly feel his pulse; and when I asked the keeper for me his pulse went to 120; when it was low I could not count it; I could have counted it if it had beaten at 50; I am satisfied that his pulse varied more than 10 or 20 in a minute; the pulse was so feeble I could not count it.

TESTIMONY OF A PRISON-KEEPER.

Wm. H. Grubb sworn.—I am a prison-keeper, and have charge of William Maguire; have noticed a change in his condition within two or three weeks; he has not acted entirely different the last four or five weeks from what he did before; we have had to keep him chained about a week; his conduct was sometimes violent, and sometimes calm; sometimes he laughed I wanted to do him a wrong, and he would catch hold of me and try to tear my clothes, and break his window and bucket.

Cross-examined.—Noticed the change several days before Christmas; he said something had come over him at night, the man that brought him his food wanted to poison him, and his friends were going against him; we chained him because he broke the things in his cell, and wanted to let the water out of the hydrant and flood the cell; when he first came to prison there was an inclination to boisterous; I never heard him swear until recently, when he would use bad language and expose his person to his mother; he would tear me what I was doing locking up the iron chain shut. It will not rebound after a blow is struck, and it leaves no mark or bruise. When the victim is struck on the top of the head, the iron chain shut the sand club is directed, he instantly sinks to the floor, and the blow is generally fatal; the concussion to the brain, and not even a bruise, which any ordinary blunt instrument makes, is to be discovered on the victim of the sand club; I have had the performed its fearful mission. A few of these instruments have already been found in the possession of desperate characters, and their use and history confessed to the police.

The victim of one of these sand clubs might be found dead in the street early in the morning, and no doubt the verdict of a coroner's jury would be, "Cause of death unknown."

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

AN ATTEMPT TO INCITE TO RIOT.

On Saturday a couple of repulsive-looking colored men, giving the names of Alexander Till and Lewis Gibson, were taken into custody by Mr. Joseph French, the special agent of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad. These men follow the business of cleaning cesspools, and their presence among people generally who ride in the cars would be considered a great annoyance. These offensive men rode in a car on the Fifth and Sixth Street Passenger Railway about one mile up town; then entered a car on the down trip on Sixth street. A white man paid their fare. The attention of the superintendent was called to the fact, and it was learning that the men were simply the instruments in the hands of others who had made an effort to allow respectable colored people to ride in the cars, the superintendent had them arrested.

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examined Mr. Cassidy said that for the three months previous to his arrest he had been in the habit of drinking very hard. He was not yet arrived. It was necessary that children should hear all the evidence in the case.

Mr. Mann said he supposed that the prison keepers would be the only ones examined. He was not aware that children of such tender years were to be called.

Mr. Cassidy asked that the court take a short recess, which request was granted, and at ten minutes past twelve the court adjourned to half-past twelve o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF THE FATHER.

The examination of Mr. Maguire was, on the reasonable request of the prisoner's counsel, commenced. I live in Wilmington with my family; am a blacksmith; am the father of Wm. A. Maguire; he was twenty years old last July; his grandfather, the father of my wife, was named Wm. Anderson; I remember his condition of mind; he was insane; his mind several times in the hospital; I was with him and attended upon him one time when he was out of his mind—quite crazy; at that time he was kept at home, and got so bad we had to send him to the hospital; sent him to Blockley Hospital, in the insane department; this was at one time twelve years ago, and about three or four years before his death; he was that way afterwards again, not very long before his death; I saw him at that time; he was sometimes violent and other times calm; it came on him in spells, and he would break glasses and thrust his fist through the window; he was childish, too, and wandering in his mind, the last time I saw him before his death, his condition of mind was what I had known to many people; he was confined in Wilmington, Del., at the in same department of the almshouse, I believe.

To the Court.—I know he was at the almshouse, but do not know of his being in the insane department; he was sent there because he was insane; Margaret Bennett, my wife's daughter and my step-daughter, was insane and died of insanity; she was half-sister to William Maguire, by the same mother; she was confined only in the house; two or three doctors attended her; Dr. Sunderland was one; she was in that condition three or four weeks prior to her death; she was raving and going on in different ways two or three days before the time; she was balloing and going on, and was quite noisy; she continued in that way for some days before death; can't exactly recollect; she required to be watched, and had the strictest attention all the time; don't know if any other member of the family of Wm. Maguire's life are subject to the disease; they are quickly excited; I have visited William frequently since his confinement in prison; last saw him the day week; when I went there they had him chained and had handcuffs on him; he was chained around the legs to a staple in the bottom of the cell floor; I conversed with him; he was entirely out of his mind, and had no sense in him, at one time wanting to get out, at another asking for his mother and large for me; I would tell him—"Bill, don't you know your father?" Are you my father? he would say. Then he would ask me who he was: I would tell him, and he would say—"I am William A. Maguire, and you are my father Isaac." Then he would ask me to get his clothes off; at one time, when I went there, he had his clothes entirely off, except his pantaloons, which he could not get off for the chain; his mother and my wife had put on the clothes, and he worked against us, and tore his shirts before we got them on; his clothing was all torn down in front, where he ripped say: he would recognize me at times, and in a few minutes forget again, and ask me who I was; I saw him a week previous to the time I went with his mother; he seemed to be, I thought, a little melancholy, and did not seem to be as his right mind then; he appeared to be kind of silly and childish like; he said some while I was there, but it was hard coaxing to get him to talk; he would throw his head down, having a conceit that he was going to be poisoned; sometimes he would eat, and then, again, he would throw it away, and had a conceit that there was some one going to injure him; he then persons went by the cell door; sometimes he would eat, and sometimes he would throw it away; sometimes he would cry very much; I don't know any reason for his crying; it might have been his own imaginations.

Cross-examined.—I have two other children; they are sons; they are not crazy.

TESTIMONY OF A COUSIN.

Elizabeth Anderson sworn.—I am sister-in-law to Mrs. Maguire; married her brother; am the daughter-in-law of Wm. Anderson; I had lived with them five years; he was at times deranged: I think five times during the five years I lived with them; he was with me; we had to confine; the first time he went deranged was from Rhode Island, a little dog shot that he was fond of; we had to tie him; he became unconscious; sometimes he would rave and sometimes calm; she was very violent at that time; I have been to the prison several times during the two or three weeks past; sometimes he would come up one of the cell; I would say, My son, don't order me to leave; he would say, Lie down, grass and the hand and say, Why, mother, is it you? he would wear his clothes all off; he took all of them off, even his stockings, except when he has his legs ironed; he had his chain; it was a very cold day, and his feet were very cold; he seemed to be aware of who he was, and who I was; he would ask me, showing his hand, whose hand it was, and I would tell him it was his, and his name was Wm. Maguire; I don't think the child died well, judging from his actions; last Friday I was in the prison, and afterwards went to the gentlemen who did not eat them; he ordered me out on Friday, and I told him I was his mother, and he said he would not drive his mother; I asked him how he slept, and he said he was making stars all night; he has been better the few days past.

No cross-examination.

TESTIMONY OF THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Dundas sworn.—I attended Margaret Bennett in her last illness; she lived in Vienna street, near Girard avenue; it was in the year 1855; I took a few notes of her case; I have them in my pocket; she was confined 26th of May, 1855, and she got along well until the sixth day, when I saw her well in the morning, and in the evening found her laboring under paroxysms of mental hallucination; the evening of the next day she was a raving maniac, and so died; her child had three small toes and one large toe on each foot; I talked with William Maguire this morning; his answers were very incoherent and confused; I have been noticing him since eleven o'clock; he has a very vacant stare and restlessness peculiar to persons laboring under insanity; I consider him a perfectly insane man.

Cross-examined.—I asked him if he knew me, and he said no; I asked his age, and he did not know what I meant; I asked him what I was; he said I was a doctor; I must have been a predisposition to insanity with his sister, or she would not have taken it at her confinement; I have discovered in people that are not mad that they were confused at times, and did not comprehend the questions propounded to them. The vacant glare would hardly be considered insanity.

Examination direct.—Heard a conversation between Mr. Cassidy and the prisoner; the latter said he was William A Maguire. They seemed to be talking the people were denying it; he expressed his dissatisfaction at Mr. Cassidy seeming to think he was denying it

TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT.

Dr. G. H. Cregar sworn.—I graduated at Berlin, in Prussia; I examined the pulse of the prisoner this morning; at one time it you can scarcely feel, and at another it is very rapid; that is an indication of insanity; the peculiar expression of his eye leads me to believe he is insane; a physician should know a man some time before giving a positive opinion of a person; from the expression of the eye and his pulse I should think the defendant's agents employed to erect the building.

To the court.—I consider him insane now.

Cross-examined.—I ground my opinion on the condition of his pulse; never felt the pulse of a prisoner before in a court house charged with murder; his pulse was 120 at the highest, and I could hardly feel it at the lowest; when I first went to the prisoner I could hardly feel his pulse; and when I asked the keeper for me his pulse went to 120; when it was low I could not count it; I could have counted it if it had beaten at 50; I am satisfied that his pulse varied more than 10 or 20 in a minute; the pulse was so feeble I could not count it.

TESTIMONY OF A PRISON-KEEPER.

Wm. H. Grubb sworn.—I am a prison-keeper, and have charge of William Maguire; have noticed a change in his condition within two or three weeks; he has not acted entirely different the last four or five weeks from what he did before; we have had to keep him chained about a week; his conduct was sometimes violent, and sometimes calm; sometimes he laughed I wanted to do him a wrong, and he would catch hold of me and try to tear my clothes, and break his window and bucket.

Cross-examined.—Noticed the change several days before Christmas; he said something had come over him at night, the man that brought him his food wanted to poison him, and his friends were going against him; we chained him because he broke the things in his cell, and wanted to let the water out of the hydrant and flood the cell; when he first came to prison there was an inclination to boisterous; I never heard him swear until recently, when he would use bad language and expose his person to his mother; he would tear me what I was doing locking up the iron chain shut. It will not rebound after a blow is struck, and it leaves no mark or bruise. When the victim is struck on the top of the head, the iron chain shut the sand club is directed, he instantly sinks to the floor, and the blow is generally fatal; the concussion to the brain, and not even a bruise, which any ordinary blunt instrument makes, is to be discovered on the victim of the sand club; I have had the performed its fearful mission. A few of these instruments have already been found in the possession of desperate characters, and their use and history confessed to the police.

The victim of one of these sand clubs might be found dead in the street early in the morning, and no doubt the verdict of a coroner's jury would be, "Cause of death unknown."

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

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THE PRESS.

NEW YORK MURDEROUS WEAPON.

Several New York detectives were in Philadelphia on Saturday and y