The Press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

Discharge from the Army on a Warrant of Extradition.

Frederic Theodore Seydel has been arrested, and is held for examination on a charge of forgery made by John W. Schmidt, Consul General of Hanover. The facts which appear by the papers are of an unusual character, and the circumstances under which Seydel, who was in the United States army, was delivered up on a warrant of extradition obtained by the Consul General, are of much interest.

Seydel was foreman of an iron foundry in Chemnitz, Saxony, and is charged with forging the name of his employer, Edward Kertzscher, to a bill of exchange, payable in Leipsic to Theodor Seydel. This bill of exchange was sold to Knauth & Nierlitz, of Leipsic; and Seydel fled with the money, and with other funds he had obtained, to this country, leaving a wife and four children. In this city he went into the cigar business, gained money, kept expensive company, and afterwards established himself as a bounty broker. Here he was unsuccessful, and decided finally to enter the ranks, partly from fear that he would be caught. The German extradition cases had convinced him there was danger of his own arrest and return to Hanover; and he thought that his enlistment in the army would protect him. So he went to Massachusetts in October last, and, as a substitute, was assigned to the second regiment of that State. In February he was sent to Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound, having enlisted under the name of William Sander. When his regiment was at Raleigh, North Carolina, with General Sherman, he joined it.

In the interval Seydel was claimed by the Consul General of Hanover, and the President signed a warrant of arrest in the usual form. The counsel of the Consul General, Mr. H. D. Lapaugh, then began a search for the soldier, which was a work of great difficulty, and his experiences were of a singular kind. He took the warrant to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Hunter, at Washington, and asked for the release of Seydel. Mr. Hunter wrote to Secretary Stanton, who, through Mr. Dana, referred Mr. Lapaugh to Gen. Auger, from whom the application travelled through the hands of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Williams, and Brevet Gen. Hawley, to Col. Morse, commanding the 2d Massachusetts, by whom the man was delivered up to Deputy Marshal Jarvis, at Washington. As the first case of discharge from the army on a warrant of extradition, we record it as a portion of contemporary history which may possibly be of some subsequent interest.

The Dante Festival.

[Special Correspondence of the London Times.]

FLORENCE, May 14.

Those who yesterday morning watched the dwindling quicksilver and felt the humid breeze that came up from the Mediterranean, feared lest this pageant should be spoiled by rain. But towards evening the look of things improved. Judging from the noise in the streets, I imagine that a great many persons forgot to go to bed. Perhaps they were engaged in watching the state of the atmosphere, or in invoking the shade and intercession of the late Malbim in its favor, of whom the ancients would assuredly by this time have made a demi-god in charge of the celestial weather-office. Within an hour after daybreak most people in Florence were out of bed, cheerfully dressed ladies were to be seen in the streets, and there was a strong demand upon hotel-keepers for cups of coffee. About ten o'clock the clouds were removed. The gray tints of early morning and a few light fleecy clouds were rapidly clearing away from beneath bright blue sky. Drums beat in all directions, troops and National Guards hurried to their parade-grounds; in every street one met numerous carriages occupied by groups of three or four white-cravated, black-coated individuals, bearing the banner of their guild or corporation or district. The line of streets leading from the square of San Spirito to that of Santa Croce was easily to be traced by the ornaments of the houses. It had been arranged that all the houses celebrated as the birthplace, residence, or as connected with the labors of illustrious inhabitants, trophies should be adorned with inscriptions placed, some of them accompanied by busts or portraits. Some of these inscriptions are very happy. There was one to Giotto, "Prince of Italian comedy;" another to Galileo, whose glory, it said, "will finish only when the human race shall cease to see the sun!" Rapallo was inscribed for his share in the tristic defence of Florence; here was marked the house of an Englishman, Robert Dudley; in the Tornabuoni palace lived Sismondi, the historian, the great antagonist of capital punishment. Passing these and many others not uninteresting to dwell upon if space permitted, we reach the Piazza di Santa Croce, the scene of the great event of the day. To every one who has visited Florence, the Pantheon of the Tuscan capital is familiar, as well as the square in front of it. To day the lower portion of the buildings on the two longer sides of the quadrangle were hidden from view by walls of rich masonry. Above these the windows and balconies were draped with colored hangings and crowded with ladies; below and within them were broad galleries or tribunes, the floor sloping down to two inner barriers. Tickets of representation, which attributed to the bearers a right to figure in the procession, gave access to the central enclosure. This was floored with green canvas, and had ten broad, shallow steps, on which the procession was to form up as it entered. In the centre of the square the statue was concealed under a mountain of white linen. At the east end, on steps leading to the church, an orchestra and chorus were to perform a hymn to Dante, composed for the occasion. In front stood the band of the National Guard. About midway between this stage and the west end of the square was a platform, slightly raised from the ground, with an awning which hung between two low columns, each surmounted by a magnificent bouquet of flowers. Florence's cheap and beautiful adornment in a May as bright and warm as July in England. Between the columns stood the Dante, composed of a great deal of gilding and a small patch of crimson velvet. Lions couchant and goldenhairs stood on it. Around the enclosure were seen at different intervals and on the walls of the dwelling-houses beyond were thirty-eight paintings, in imitation of bas-reliefs, illustrating the life of Dante. All the principal incidents of his eventful life show him here as lover and soldier, diplomatist and poet, as the friend and as an exile. Here he returns to Florence, after the battle of Campaldino; there, in his villa at Camorata he enjoys the society of literary friends; he presents himself as ambassador to Pope Boniface VIII., and in the following year is a fugitive. Later we behold him disputing with theologians and philosophers at Paris, and afterwards making welcome his daughter Guido da Polenta. Over every picture are garlands of flowers and laurel, and a cluster of five bright glass lamps burn before it continually. Waving from the summits of lofty poles, disposed around this outer wall or *postergale*, are the banners of 44 of the chief Italian cities; others are hung along the line of the procession, and in the corners of the square are four much larger flags, those of Rome, Venice, Ravenna, and Florence.

Soon after 7 o'clock the first comers began to arrive, and half an hour later the general public closed the galleries and that portion of the square which was open to them. The King is not expected until half-past ten o'clock, the procession, although announced to start at eight o'clock, will hardly make its appearance till nearly two hours later. The best place for the present is the reserved gallery, where the two lines of benches are quickly filled by ladies. The pressure of crinoline is great; a few self-indulgent men who had accommodated themselves with chairs soon found that they could not hope to retain them, and, as an American neighbor of mine remarked, "vamoosed" accordingly. The sun was not an unpleasant degree as early as eight o'clock. Above the double line of fair faces and bright colors there arose a swelling bank of parasols and umbrellas. The omnibus had the best of it, stationed in the shadow of the church. After a short time it was the only shade to be seen in the square. There was plenty of time to make one's observations, but after one had satisfied all the scenes in Dante's life which were within view, counted the flags and marvelled at the strange heraldic monsters depicted on them, and passed in review the crowd of female faces—some of them very pretty—at the windows behind, and assented to a few neighborly remarks concerning the heat and the nuisance of waiting, one began to wish very earnestly that the procession would make its appearance, or that one of the canonized gentlemen in the centre would give three cheers for Dante or for anybody else, or that a dog would run into the course, or that something else would happen to break the monotony and distract one's thoughts from the discomforts of the situation. However, upon the whole everybody, foreigners and natives, appeared in high good humor, and the Tuscans were courteous and good tempered, as is their wont, and if some of the British and American ladies present grumbled a little, it was only by way of asserting their national privilege so to do. At last, just as a very stout gentleman had gasped out his conviction that the thermometer stood at 120 degrees, music was heard in the distance, and soon the head of the procession approached. With several bands of music, which played in turn as they entered the square, and bearing many hundreds of rich banners, having embroidered upon them mottoes and inscriptions appropriate to the day, portraits of Dante and of other celebrated persons, the long procession slowly marched in, forming up in close order and with great regularity on the spacious steps which rose, in gentle ascent, from the level of the arena to the inner parapet around. In the collection of banners, set seemingly quite new, borne upon velvet-covered staves, surmounted with gilt ornaments, and splendid with golden tassels and tresses, was such as I do not remember to have seen surpassed in any ceremony of the kind. Genoa, the rich city, sent two standard bearers, clothed in scarlet and embroidery, in charge of her magnificent arms; the whole day might have been spent in studying out the meaning of the devices on the flags, and in affixing names to the portraits upon many of them. My American neighbor, before mentioned, seemed to be of opinion they must all be heads of Dante, and, upon it being objected that some of them were bearded, he "expected" that the gentleman had given up shaving when they were taken. Then came a loud cheer from the entrance to the square, and "The King!" was the cry. Nothing could be the Kings in front, and they were upon the benches with the activity of acrobats. Shouts of indignation in the rear led to official interference, and the restless female element was again subdued. No King was there; the applause was addressed to a banner draped with black crape, with the word "Venetia." Fresh and vehement plaudits were called forth by a banner bearing the she-wolf and boys, and inscribed "Roma!" All along the line of the procession, 4 hours since heard, these two flags were greeted with enthusiastic applause. When the whole of the procession was formed up round the square, several thousands strong, while the 44 municipal bands, comprising many hundreds of musicians, drew up at the east end below the orchestra, the sight was really gorgeous, as the bright brilliant sunlight played among the vivid colors, and was reflected from the gilt battle-axes, medallions, and other ornaments to which the flag-staves terminated. Hardly were all the component parts of the sumptuous pageant stationary in their places when the King arrived, attended by General Lamarmora and a numerous suite. The bands were hearty and reiterated. What remained to be done took but little time. The ceremony was even less than a stone-laying, where the curious in such matters have an opportunity of seeing a Sovereign at work, of observing with what degree of grace he pats mortar and taps a stone, and of noting the interment of the documents and coins which are to remain there until brought out again to light by the pick and hammer of a remote posterity. The band struck up a grand symphony; the Gonfaloniere of Florence, Signor de Cambray Digny, made a short speech, which was doubtless much to the purpose, but which nobody heard; and then, at the pull of a rope, the covering of the statue parted in the centre and lay in folds upon the ground. The music played louder than ever, the multitude cheered, the bells of the Palazzo Vecchio rang out a noisy peal, from the summits of the lofty tower a shot was fired, and a rocket rose into the air like a streak of white smoke across the blue firmament. Some more speaking ensued, I believe, by Professor Giuliani, and then came the hymn to Dante, executed by a band of vocalists and by the great orchestra, while the honors proceeded to the registration of the solemn act. And thus concluded one more brilliant spectacle, to add to the many which in former days were witnessed on this same square of the Holy Cross, once the favorite rendezvous for tilts, tournaments, and *carrousels*, for sham fights and masquerades, and many other courtly and chivalrous diversions common in the palmy days of independent Florence.

The colossal statue of the great Florentine poet, who was also a distinguished soldier and statesman, whose genius has exercised so great an influence on his country, and of whose fame Italy is so justly and enthusiastically proud, is the work of the sculptor Fazzi, of Ravenna, the refuge and death-place of Dante. Its height is 5.68 metres, and it stands upon a lofty pedestal, in the style of the 14th century, designed by Luigi del Sarto. Around it four lions guard as many shields, on which are inscribed the names of the four principal of the poet's minor works. On the front, in the centre, are the arms of Rome, as the capital of Italy. Those of all the principal Italian cities are also sculptured upon the monument, to the cost of which all those cities have contributed. Their assemblage there is with reference to the union of the Italian States into one country having been forseen by the poet. Various other allegorical devices and four bas-reliefs of scenes in the *Divina Commedia* adorn the base of the statue, which as yet there has been no opportunity of closely examining. The inscription is as brief and simple as possible—"To Dante Alighieri; Italy, M.DCCCLXV." Crowds are doubtless at this present moment examining the work, and the sculptor must be in a fever of impatience to know the verdict of the public. The applause which greeted the uncovering of the statue was given to Dante, and not to its artistic merits, not to be decided from the glance. There is one drawback, which was unavoidable; the statue, placed in the centre of the square, is not opposite the centre of the facade of Santa Croce. The church stands too much to the north of the square. It seems a question whether it would not have been better to place the statue in the proper position as regards the church, which cannot be moved, whereas the character and importance of the edifice and its adjuncts are such as to preclude the probability that at no distant period the square might be partially reconstructed so as to establish symmetry with its two most important ornaments. At present the best way to view the *ensemble* of the church and statue is to enter the square from the Via di Renci, and to pause a short distance from the centre of its southern side.

I have given you merely my individual impression of this morning's proceedings, for there has been no time to compare notes or collect opinions, but I shall be surprised if it be not generally admitted that it went off in a most satisfactory manner. As far as my own observation extended there was not a symptom of disorder of any kind. There was a rumor set afloat within the last few days of an intention on the part of certain malcontent factions to get up a disturbance, but probably the report was circulated with a view to create uneasiness, and certainly the attitude of the people of Florence is not such as to encourage such an attempt. The weather continues fine, the whole population is abroad and amusing itself, and while I write thousands are assembled along the Arno enjoying the regatta, and other thousands are witnessing the grand tournament got up in memory of the peace proclaimed between Guelfs and Ghibellines. The chief feature of the evening will be the illuminations, and at 10 o'clock at night chorus-singing commences on the square of Santa Croce, all the pieces performed being composed and written with reference to the festival and in honor of Dante. Surely the shade of the poet must be gratified by such unlimited eulogium and hero-worship.

HOW ENGLAND LOOKS THROUGH BELGIAN SPECTACLES.—The London correspondent of the *Independence Belge* has just favored his countrymen with a sketch of life in our metropolis, as proved by the perusal of the London newspapers for a single week. First, there is a woman burned alive, in the midst of her drunken and stupefied companions, at the close of a low orgie in a villainous house in Westminster. Next, there are two wives nearly murdered by brutal husbands (one of whom attempts his own life), and a furious assault by a man on his mistress. Another woman is seen one evening with a man in a boat on the Thames—the man re-appears alone; some days afterwards the corpse of the woman is found on the bank of the river. Then there is the confession of Constance Kent as to the Road murder. Two clergymen of the English church abuse the confidence reposed by their sacred character to tempt the virtue of the females of their flocks; one is a vicar in the diocese of Norwich, and the other a popular London preacher. A civil court has investigated a charge of seduction which surpasses in resolution, cowardice, and cold-blooded villainy anything in even that abominable story the "Farmer of Inglewood Forest." In one of the police courts a woman glories in the fact that she brought to justice a lover upon whom she wished to be revenged. A Lancashire manufacturer, churchwarden of his parish, director of several public companies, and a senator of his borough, cuts his throat in a bath and flings himself into the water, to escape the penalties of embezzlement and forgery. Nor is a touch of the grotesque wanting. A farmer goes away with a female's daughter; his neighbors celebrate the exploit by copious libations in his honor. A giddy young fellow writes an lady asking for an interview, in order that he may learn her feelings towards him. The lady's brothers keep the appointment in her stead, cudgel the Lovelace, and have to pay £50 for the joke. Such is the true picture of our daily life. No longer may we expect the brave Belgians to trust themselves among such savages as the people of Great Britain.

MAMMOTH HOMBUGGERY.—A work of art, unique of its kind, designed and executed by Baron H. de Triquetti, has been presented by Mr. Grote to University College, London. Although decorated by sculpture, it is in the main a group of figures, formed by different materials, inlaid and engraved, and colored by an incrustation of cements, which, it seems, is not affected by atmospheric influences. The central and principal compartment is occupied by an elaborate composition representing Homer singing the woes of Andromache. In the compartments on each side of this compartment, are female figures, intended for personifications of the Iliad and the Odyssey. The Iliad bares the shield of Minerva at the feet of Victory; the Odyssey, clinging to a statue of Neptune, prays him to suspend his persecution of Ulysses. The upper and lower portions of the border are each divided into two oblong compartments, respectively occupied with the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles, the supplication of Priam for the body of Hector, the parting of Ulysses and Calypso, and the destruction of the suitors by Ulysses. In the four corners of the border are sculptured medallion heads, representing the heads of Venus and Minerva, and full-length figures of Helen and Penelope. The whole is conceived in a spirit of extreme reverence for the relics of ancient art.

ENGLISH SUPERSTITION.—On the 18th ult. a strange application was made to the sitting magistrate at North Shields. A middle-aged woman, living in Milburn-place, applied for a summons against a person for defaming her daughter's character. She said that a short time since a person in the neighborhood had lost a brooch, and it could not be found, and somebody about the place was thought to have stolen it. After considerable consultation, it was consequently decided that the neighbors should assemble and solve the mystery by having recourse to the antiquated test of Bible "key and the Bible." This "holy and infallible" method of discovering the perpetrator of guilt is as follows: A piece of string is tied round the Bible, the book is then laid on the table, and a key is spun round on it, and while the key is "going its rounds" some one in the company completes the charm by repeating a verse of Holy Writ, by way of guiding the movements of the revolving key. The party to whom the end of the key points when it has stopped is considered the guilty one. In the experiment referred to the applicant's daughter was the individual taken notice of by the "knowing key," and as the mother concurred in the character of her daughter slandered by its conduct she sought redress at the hands of the bench. The magistrates said they could do nothing to assist the old woman beyond advising her to cease putting the Bible and key to such silly uses.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

CHARITY OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Albert A. Walker, Commissary Sergeant of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers, who has just returned home from the rebel prison at Andersonville, informs the Hartford *Courant* that a Catholic priest named Whalen, of Savannah, visited the prisoners daily in person, when ministers of other denominations deserted them. This priest was unusually kind to them, conversed freely, and told them that if he could have his way, he would have them all released. At one time this kind-hearted man offered to give them in Confederate money, and one day last winter he laid out $400 in gold of his own money for flour for the prisoners, which was baked into bread in the hospital and distributed among our famished soldiers. Such deeds are worthy of record.

THE CITY.

MAMMOTH COAL-OIL WORKS.—An immense improvement is about to be made in the shape of a coal-oil refinery, which will be the largest work of the kind in the world. It is to be conveniently located on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Point Breeze, between the Gas Works and the State Penitentiary, which it adjoins. A direct freight car will be taken in its construction, so that none of the combustible fluid can, by accident, run into or near the magazine of the gas works; therefore the seven hundred thousand residents of Philadelphia need not apprehend any danger of an explosion, should the coal-oil work prove a failure, as they do of the gas works, in case of a flow of liquid fire the burning stream will be carried by the tide up or down, as it may chance to run at the time. The works will be of the most gigantic description, built of stone, brick, and iron.

There will be little or no wood-work used in the construction. A railway will be laid to the works, connecting with the track of the great Central of Pennsylvania, and by this means the oil in the unrefined state will be taken directly from the wells to the mammoth refinery. There will be storage room for fifty thousand barrels of refined oil. The tankage of these works will take in its scope the entire section known as "the Hamburg." The bank of the river at this point is high and steep. The vein, at low tide, alongside of it is from twenty to twenty-five feet in depth. A vast storehouse will be erected, the floor being as near the surface of the water as the highest freshet line indicates. A good substantial wharf will be erected, at which vessels will load directly for foreign or domestic ports. The vastness of the enterprise can scarcely be imagined. The coal-oil business is yet in its infancy. It commands universal attention, and as an article of commerce it is as valuable as gold or iron to the country. These works will furnish employment to a large number of men, for whom quite a village will be created in a convenient distance, for their domestic accommodation.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—Yesterday morning, the corner-stone of the Chapel of the Third Congregational Church of this city was laid, on the lot on Eighteenth street, between Green and Mount Vernon. Quite a large, and certainly a very much interested congregation, were present at the hour of commencing, nine o'clock. The exercises commenced with singing, and reading the Scriptures. A brief summary of the history of the church and society was then read by the pastor, Rev. Edward Hawes. The corner-stone, on account of Saturday's rain, was not ready to be placed, but the exercises were carried on in the regular order. After the reading of the list of the articles deposited in the stone, prayer was offered by PresidentNcrews, of Marietta College, Ohio. Another hymn was then sung, and short and good addresses followed from the Rev. J. B. Simmons, of the Baptist Church; Rev. George Cookman, of the M. E. Church; Rev. Dr. March, of the N. S. Presbyterian Church; and William Mann, Esq. The stone was then laid, and the ceremonies closed with the doxology and benediction by Rev. E. Hawes. The society intend erecting a church on the ground, near the chapel.

LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.—Mayor Henry received the following additional subscriptions yesterday:

Kingsessing Lodge, No. 309, I. O. O. F.	$810 00
Pupils of Prof. F. W. Hastings' school, at Mantua	153 25
Princeton Presbyterian Church	20 00
St. Paul's P. E. Church, per Rev. Dr. Goddard	72 00
Through D. O. K., Jr.	5 00
Eighth United Presbyterian Church, per Hugh Gamble	13 65
Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown, per Rev. J. Helfenstein	30 00
Master C. Fletcher Grim	4 00

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths of soldiers were reported yesterday at the Medical Directors' office in this city:

Mower Hospital—P. McDonald, Co. H, 15th Iowa.
White Hall—Jacob Franklin, Co. B, 33d Iowa; Chas. A. Pichard, Co. K, 7th Virginia; Absalom Wilson, 13th Iowa; H. H. Abbott, Co. G, 20th Maine.
Chestnut Hill—Lewis Beckett, Co. E, 91st Indiana; David Luce, Co. G, 14th Ohio.
Satterlee Hospital—Geo. M. Ayers, Co. M, 24th New York.

WEEKLY REPORT OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.—The weekly report of Government hospitals in this department was received yesterday at the Medical Director's office: Admitted during the week, 328; returned to duty, 131; transferred, 40; discharged, 340; deserted, 120; died, 16; remaining, 3733, who are distributed as follows: Pittsburg Hospital, 52; McClellan, 775; Chester, 795; Islington, 23; Chestnut Hill, 1074; South-street, 13; Summit House, 410; York, 731; White Hall, 1302; Filbert-street, 4; Hestonville, 2; Citizens' Volunteer, 13; Satterlee, 1930.

ANOTHER FIRE COMPANY GONE VISITING.—The Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company left the city yesterday morning on a visit to Reading. They numbered about forty, and were accompanied by the Liberty Cornet Band. They took with them their steam engine, hose carriage and ambulance.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mrs. Watts, who resided at No. 208 Sarsaparilla street, was found yesterday morning in the Delaware river, at Reed-street wharf. The deceased was 78 years old and feeble-minded. It is supposed she walked overboard. She left her home early on Sunday morning.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match game of Cricket will be played this afternoon and to-morrow at Camden, between the first eleven of the Young America and the first eleven of the Philadelphia cricket clubs. The play will begin at 2 P. M., to-day, and at 10½ A. M., to-morrow.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—A stated meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, at the Almshouse, President Erety in the chair.

The steward reported the house receipts to be $262.11.

The out-door agent reported having collected $361 for support cases; and for employment tax, $328.

The house agent reported the following census of the house, &c., for the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1865:

Number in the house	2,482
Same time last year	2,243
Increase	239
Admitted within the last two weeks	200
Births " " "	8
Deaths " " "	88
Discharged " " "	114
Eloped " " "	49
Indentured " " "	6
Granted lodgings " " "	43
Granted meals " " "	100

The monthly report of the Board of Visitors shows that the whole number of persons receiving out-door relief is 1376, of whom 368 are Americans, 339 foreigners, and 669 children. The total expenditures were $660 77. The number sent to the Almshouse was 317; refused admission, 173.

The treasurer reported having paid into the city treasury $1697 50.

On motion, the Committee on erection of Children's Asylum was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Townsend offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to procure the erection of a new building for the Children's Asylum. Agreed to.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Messrs. Townsend, Server, Field, Haines, and Nickerson.

The resignation of Mr. J. S. Bonsall, visitor of the First Poor District, was received and accepted.

Mr. D. B. Baker was unanimously elected visitor of the First Poor District.

The steward's resignation was read and granted.

The Board then adjourned.

THE MILLERS ARE COMING.—The white millers are now in the cocoon, which promises into worms, have already begun to make their appearance. From the present time until the latter part of the evening they will increase largely in numbers. If the trees were washed even with a fire-plug stream after nightfall, there would be few or no worms next season on the trees thus drenched.

SUICIDE.—Alfred Holland, a single man, aged thirty-two years, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor, at No. 1608 Phillips street.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT, ETC.

The United States *vs.* Frank Mullen and Samuel *P. Clark.* In this case, the trial of which occupied the court during the latter part of the past week, the jury acquitted Mullen, but rendered a verdict of guilty as to Clark, upon the count for the indictment charging the harboring of deserters, and of not guilty upon the other counts.

Frank Jones was then discharged from further attendance, there being no other cases ready, and jury trials closed for the term.

James Campbell, a drayman, was convicted of the larceny of five barrels of whisky, one barrel of rum, and five quarts of gin, from a car on Broad street, a liquor merchant. This property he sold and delivered to various parties, and received the pay therefor. A motion for a new trial was made, and argument was reserved.

James Morgan was convicted upon two indictments, each charging the larceny of various articles of property from several boat clubs on the Schuylkill. It was stated on the trial that these clubs had lost by the alleged depredations of a gang, the chief of whom Morgan was one, some thousands of dollars' worth of property within a short time. He was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

John White, a soldier, was convicted on an indictment charging an assault upon, and with intent to ravish, a little girl of this city, but recently in one of the hospitals, and who is still upon crutches, suffering from a wound received in one of the battles of the war. From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner knocked Howard down, beat him, and with a knife cut off part of his ear, forcing him to run for his life, and finally stole his pocket-book. Sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in the county prison.

James Hunter, a negro boy, was sentenced to three years in the county prison. John Rider, for larceny, was sentenced to three months in the county prison. Patrick Johnson, for larceny, five months. Frederick Kirchner, for larceny, to six months. C. B. Heller, for larceny, to one year in the county prison. James O'Brien, for larceny, eighteen months. John Wayne, for larceny, three months. Louisa Holmes, a domestic, for larceny, eighteen months. Catharina Dougherty, for larceny, six months. Martha Brown, for larceny, two months and James Lynch, who was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, but was convicted of assault and battery only, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr Alderman Jones.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James McKinney was arraigned yesterday on the charge of abstracting $45 feloniously from the pocket of a boarder at a public house near Twenty-second and Market streets. The accused and the live at the house and became very familiar with its interior. The evidence, though not positive, was sufficiently strong to commit the case being returned to court for final adjudication.

[Before Mr. Alderman Luitz.]

ARREST OF SWINDLERS.

A large number of boys were lost in the habit of bathing in the Schuylkill near Mifflin-street wharf, yesterday afternoon, when a swindle was perpetrated. The ages of these boys average from twelve to eighteen years. On Sunday morning several policemen were stationed in a private van near the point not far from the swimmers, and then made a decent upon them. Such a splashing and scuttling in the shallow water on the shore, such fearful tumbling of the boys and loud yelling and tumbling as were exhibited to the wonder struck residents of that vicinity, were nevertheless before. Twenty-five of the boys were captured and taken to the station, *in puris naturalibus.* Their clothing was gathered up by the police and given to them in the van, where they donned a large number of clothes that not their own places. One fellow put on another one's shirt, strange pantaloons encased the lower extremities of others, and others had on hats and caps. The boys were finally arraigned for a hearing, after which they were ordered to pay the usual fine. The police have received instructions to arrest all persons found bathing in such public places.

[Before Mr. Alderman Patchel.]

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

A man, giving the name of David Broderick, was arraigned, yesterday morning, on the charge of attempting to force that a police officer heard a noise in the yard attached to the dwelling of Mr. Sharpless, on Thirteenth street, above Spruce, and upon investigation discovered the prisoner. He jumped over the fence and arrested the prisoner. Two accomplices escaped. The prisoner had a couple of small crowbars in his hand. The house, it was ascertained, had been broken into. Mr. Sharpless and family are absent in the country. The prisoner was committed.

EDUCATIONAL.

NO VACATIONS.—PREPARATION for Business Life. Instructions in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Business Forms, &c., at

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
634 CHESTNUT Street, cor. of Seventh.

Terms, $40 for the entire course, by both sexes. Students received at any time, and instructed separately, at such hours as may best suit their convenience. jes 12t

COAL.

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, Lehigh Mountain, Lehigh Coal, and best Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill, prepared expressly for family use. Depot, 952 WILLOW Street. Offices, No. 1213 South SECOND Street. [apr-17]

J. WALTON & CO.

MACHINERY AND IRON.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NAPIN & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, have been extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes.

Marine, River and Blacksmiths' Castings, of any weight of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. Shafting, Gearing, Pulleys, Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Original and stock sizes and patterns of Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rolls, Turning, Screw-Cutting, and all other work connected with the above branches.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge. All work warranted.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can be hauled out easily, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NAPIN,
JOHN P. LEVY.
No. 1346 LAWRENCE and
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM M. MERRICK.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for land, river, and marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, state iron or brass.

Iron-frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.

Sole agents for B. Kilbourn's Patent Sugar-Boiling Apparatus, Neesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Archibald Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. ap12 tf

GRICE & LONG,
FULTON WORKS, 1340 BEACH STREET,
Engineers, Machinists, Boiler Makers, and Gas Builders.

Tanks of every description made to order.

Sole Agents for Lonz's Marine Instruments. my16-1y

THOMAS M'DONOUGH,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
ELK STREET, above FOX STREET,
FRANKLIN, PENNA.

☞ Boring tools on hand or made to order on short notice. my11-3m

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1219 LALLOW-HILL Street, Philadelphia. [6t]

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—THE TRUE AND GENUINE.—Unsurpassed in quality and effects—being the

SWEETEST AND BEST PREPARED.

In Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, and all Scrofulous Complaints, it oftentimes produces immediate and certain effects when other remedies have been taken with little or no benefit. Sold by all Druggists in the city, and by the proprietor, No 719 MARKET Street.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.—2,000 bbls Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortunes Bay, and Halifax Herring.
1,500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls. New River Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer county Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
ap4-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

A VERY CHOICE ROASTED ALMOND, manufactured by STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MOORE & CAMPION,
261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
are prepared to follow the decline in the market in the price of their Furniture. Purchasers will please call and examine our stock. my10-1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
AT
DOUBLING GAP, PA.
S. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR.

SEASON OPENS JUNE 16th.

This delightful place is located in Cumberland county, thirty miles west of Harrisburg. It is accessible from all the principal cities by railroad to Harrisburg; thence by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Newville; from Newville eight miles good staging to the Springs. The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars at Newville.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington in the morning can arrive at the Springs the same evening at 6 o'clock. This hotel is commodious and comfortable (having been recently thoroughly renovated) with hot and cold bath attached, and extensive grounds for walks and amusements.

Terms $2 50 per day, or $12 per week. Over four weeks $10 per week.

The long experience of the present proprietor enables him to say that it will be conducted in a manner to please all visitors. B. B. A fine livery is attached to the establishment. jes 2t*

SUMMER RESORT,
BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

This old and popular Mountain Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. The house has recently been thoroughly renovated and improved in a manner that will be satisfactory to its patrons. Tickets will be issued for 7 days from Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will be good until the 1st of October inclusive. Baggage will be checked to the arrival of the cars at Dudley to convey guests to the hotel, a distance of two miles. Terms moderate.

For particulars, address

WM. T. PEARSON, Proprietor,
Huntingdon county, Penna.

my23-1m*

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

Will be opened this season on the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, for the reception of guests.

This leading house will, for the coming season, fully sustain its well established reputation.

Greatly encouraged by the business of last year, the proprietor feels satisfied that a Hotel conducted on these *first-class* must continue a success at this old and popular resort.

The railroad facilities are promised to be excellent.

Beck's celebrated Philadelphia Band has been secured for the season. Dancing Pavilion.

For rooms, &c., apply to J. H. DENNISON, Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, or to

GEORGE BOLTON, Proprietor.
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

YELLOW,
ON
CHESTER SPRINGS HOTEL,
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
NOW OPEN
FOR VISITORS.

This Watering Place is situated on Pickering Creek, Chester county, Pa., thirty two miles west of Philadelphia, and has access by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (twice a day). Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 8 o'clock A. M. and 3 30 P. M., come direct to the door. The Springs are within a short six miles of romantic country, by which passengers are conveyed through to the Springs for $1 50.

Excursion Tickets will be issued good from Saturday until 1 o'clock, by which passengers can leave either at 4 o'clock P. M. or 8 o'clock A. M. and return to the city in time for business on Monday morning.

The Springs are the best chalybeate water, of sandstone and gravel bottom. Very superior for drinking and bathing.

Extensive Cold and Warm Baths have been created in a beautiful grove fronting the house. They consist of the Douche, Shower, Plunge, and Sitz Baths. A long and familiar acquaintance with the wants of guests justifies the undersigned in asserting that the public will find the Yellow Springs Hotel a comfortable retreat. He will use his best endeavors to render his home one of the most desirable resorts in the United States.

To families remaining the whole season a reasonable deduction will be made.

For further particulars call on Messrs. Sayrnsino & Co., 116 Market street, or JOHN SPARKS, Agent, Charles C. Collin, S W. corner THIRD and VINE Streets; or by addressing the Subscriber, at the Hotel, YELLOW SPRINGS, Chester county, Pa., who will cheerfully give all information required.

jel0-1m* JOHN C. FLETCHER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors.—June 10, 1865.

jel0-2m* EBJ. A. BROSMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING,
ATLANTIC HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This old, established, and favorite house will open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, and is nearer to the beach, securing cool breezes at all times. Its unrivalled Bathing Beach, Fishing Excursions, and its appointment, and its unexceptionable table, render this house a favorite place for a summer sojourn at the sea-shore. Passengers leave the cars at the door, and communication with the hot