CITY BULLETIN.

Grand Army of the Republic—Dedication of a new Hall.

The new hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, at No. 809 Chestnut street, was dedicated last evening. The hall is the third story of the building. The hall is 75 by 40 feet. The apartment is lighted by 18 gas lights. The floor is covered with comfortable fitted up. The floor is covered with cocoa matting, and the furniture consists of cocoa matting, and the furniture consists of seat chairs and settees. The walls are decorated with the American colors of the Order.

The meeting was called to order by General Joshua T. Owen, Post Commander, who stated the object was to cement the bonds of friendship which were pledges and promises of the Order to do more than made in the field, and to give to comrades who belonging to other posts an opportunity of meeting with and becoming acquainted with members of the Order, and to ascertain what the rules of the Order have met with misfortunes and unfortunate assistance. It is intended to introduce exercises, as part of the proceedings, which will give interest and zest to the meetings, such as the discussion of military questions, and other questions which do not touch on political matters. This room is for the purpose of centralizing the membership of the Order. Meetings have already applied for different evenings in the week. The hall is to be open at all times, and a library is to be established. General Gwen further said that in New Hampshire the Order was doing much for beneficial principle, and he had no doubt such proceedings would be influential throughout the country.

Comrades John W. Geary, A. L. Pearson, Jas. S. Negley and Jas. Congdon were introduced by a committee, of which Comrade James Gwin was chairman.

Comrade A. L. Pearson, commander of the State, then said he was remarkable in regard to the working of the Order in the State. He said that the Order, which had been only three years in nothing, has now grown to be large and powerful. In this State there are 12 posts in a prosperous working order. Nearly every village has its post. The Order has been a blessing to the State, in aiding the widows and orphans of soldiers, and in assisting soldiers who need help, and to continue a supervising care over the men who went to the field to fight for the Union. The Grand Army of the Republic has exercised a powerful influence on behalf of the Union soldiers. There are 3,600 posts, numbering 400,000 members.

Comrade John W. Geary was then introduced, and was enthusiastically received. He said he was glad to see his old comrades in arms, whether in Philadelphia or elsewhere, his heart warms as it did in the field. He was always glad to meet his old comrades, and he saw before him several who had met him at great risk at Chattanooga to the sea. This Order is progressing very rapidly in this State. City Post is as it ought to. It has been stated that there are 400,000 members in the United States. He was not one-fourth of the men who bravely went to the field. In Pennsylvania 30,000 citizens patriotically went to the aid of the Government, and of that number 20,000 were in the field, and 200,000 good and truly loyal soldiers yet remaining here.

This is not a political organization, but the members are not to shake hands with the enemies of the country. He never could give his ballot to any man who is an enemy to his country. Applause. A man who is not truly loyal cannot enter this Order. There may be honest differences of opinion, but a man who fought for the core before he can enter a post. The members must honor the Order in which the soldiers fought and fell, and to admit the enemies of the country would be to dishonor the dead and living. This Order is destined to be the greatest ever formed in the United States. It will be its duty to take care of the widows and orphans, and to honor the dead. When he was called to this position in this Commonwealth he owed a debt of gratitude to the Order which he could never repay. He should never forget the soldiers.

He concluded by heartily thanking the Order for the signal honor which they had given him in the field, and for their suffrages, which he had given him as his present position. This Order is not political. It has his best wishes, and he will sustain it under all circumstances.

Comrade James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh was next introduced. He made a few remarks, in which he said that all his sympathies were with the Order, and he always had been with it. He felt honored by being an humble member of it, and urged all the members to work and strive to increase their number and to add to the usefulness of the organization.

Comrade Beath, of Pottsville, was called for and said that the Order is in a flourishing condition in Schuylkill county. There are now eleven posts in successful operation, and the posts have funds of three years exceed those of any other county in the State.

Commander Beath, of Post No. 3 at Pittsburgh, next addressed the meeting. He gave a flattering account of the progress of the Order in Allegheny county.

Brief speeches were made by other comrades. During the remarks, it was stated that for the establishment of this hall the comrades are greatly indebted to the energy and perseverance of Comrade Joshua T. Owen.

THE CASE OF HAGGERTY.—James Haggerty, who was arrested on several charges of stabbing, had a hearing before Ald. Beaver at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. Long before the hour for the hearing the room was crowded with a class of men who seem to be desperados to meet with at night upon the street. Their behavior was such that the Magistrate was compelled on several occasions to remonstrate with them for their conduct. Some of the men had threatened them that they were in a court of justice, and that unless they proceeded they would be compelled to have them ejected from the place. At one time the noise and confusion created was great that the Alderman was obliged to suspend the examination of a witness until the Third Ward and a squad of policemen closed the doors. The witness was then sworn and examined, and it was not until some of the disorderly characters were cleared from the room could the examination be concluded with. The following testimony was elicited:

Reserve Officer James G. Hill sworn—I identify the prisoner as the man who was arrested on the night of the 10th of November, shortly after eleven o clock, while endeavoring to arrest Haggerty. I was accompanied by a crowd of men at Eleventh and Sassom streets. I was taken hold of by some of the men and pistols pointed at my head. Haggerty came across the street, and took hold of me by the collar, and I seized hold of him; he commenced striking me, and I retreated down Sassom street, having the prisoner in my custody, after proceeding some distance, I was knocked down and kicked by the prisoner, I cried murder, and for help. Haggerty then left, the crowd following him; I then got up; my left eye was closed; the scratch above it was made by the eye, in the side, and in several other places about the body; I proceeded about ten steps when I heard the report of a pistol, and was almost instantly shot in the fleshy part of the thigh; the pistol was fired into the crowd that was standing at the corner; I cannot say whether the crowd wanted to rescue Haggerty or not.

John F. Ryder, of the Schuylkill harbor police, sworn—On Sunday night, about January 7, about 20 minutes of 12 o'clock, Officer Gibson and myself were coming down Chestnut street on the car, and at Bailey's grocery store we observed a woman who seemed to be waiting for an officer, as she said the police were never about when wanted; a man called from a public house, and said they go out of the car and saw that she had procured assistance; the man said, "Come, let us go down with them;" we went down to assist them; we went into a house on Sassom street above Eleventh; I think the number is 1109; it is the first door above the alley on the south side; I was in the back parlor to see if there was any one in the house who had been assaulting the women; I said to Gibson, "There is a female;" Gibson went and took hold of her and pulled me to take a drink; I said to him that I did not drink; Officer Sherrod came up and said that he would get them out; Haggerty said, "Let us have a drink;" Sherrod said, "Don't do that, Jimmy;" he had something which I did not see; he jerked away from Officer Gibson and pulled a pistol, and said, "You arrested me about a week ago; why did you do it?" I told him that I had authority for so doing; he then turned to me and I jumped back, where a man knocked me down; I then got up and ran in the parlor; Haggerty pushed me in the corner and stabbed me in the breast; I cried out that I was stabbed; I sprung away from him and he ran at me again striking me on the hand; we scuffled and I threw him on his back; I then went out, feeling very much weak from the loss of blood, Officer Gibson assisted me home. Witness I know of no physician.

Thomas J. Gibson, of the Schuylkill harbor police, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Marian Webster, sworn—I reside at No. 1105 Sassom street; on the night of January 9, I had my boy and two other men came to the door; he asked for Sally; I told him she was in New York; then pushed me aside and went into the parlor; he called one of his friends; Haggerty knocked down a young man who was playing the piano, and beat a young woman; his women ran to the yard and jumped over the fence. In the morning, which was Sunday, he came to the house and demanded five dollars he said that he had given to a young girl; he also asked for a pistol and an umbrella, which he said he had left there; I asked what kind of a pistol; he said a six-shooter; I told him that I had the pistol; he had but four barrels; I gave it to him, fearing for my life.

Annetette Hickings sworn—I reside at No. 1105 Sassom street; I recognize the prisoner as the man who struck me, three men came in the parlor; the man who knocked me down and stabbed me they called Haggerty.

Officer Cassie identified the prisoner as the man who stabbed him in the breast on the night of August 18, at Walnut and Water streets; he was standing on the south side; he had his hands, and he kicked him after he was knocked down.

The magistrate held the accused in $10,200 bail.

Hugh McAnany went bail for him before the Recorder of Deeds, and the case will come up at a later date. McAnany is a bondsman before Ald. Kerr, McAnany entered into bond for Eighty and Reed and is a large property holder.

There seemed to be a great desire to go bail for the accused, and any amount could have been obtained.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—Messrs. Wm. P. Mesick and Richard M. Bartram, the examiners appointed to take testimony in the contested election cases, met another session yesterday afternoon.

Recorder Givin and Acting Chief of Police H. G. Clark, representing the Mayor, appeared with the boxes of the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward and the Sixth Division of the Seventeenth Ward, containing the papers.

Messrs. Girvin and Clark were sworn, and stated that by virtue of an order of the court, they had produced the boxes named. They were carried on the stand and opened in the city for their safe custody.

The box of the Sixth Division of the Seventeenth Ward was then opened. No list of taxables was found. There were found tally-lists, the tally-papers, the return-papers, the hourly returns, and the oaths of officers.

Mr. Reeve, on behalf of the contestants, offered in evidence the tally papers, the list of voters, the return of the election officers, and the return of Receiver of Taxes, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, City Controller, and City Commissioner, District Attorney, the hourly returns and the oaths of officers.

The box of the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth Ward was then opened and in it were found a list of taxables, the tally papers, list of voters, the general return, the hourly returns and the oaths of officers.

Mr. Reeve offered in evidence the list of taxables, the tally papers, the list of voters, the general return of Mayor, Recorder of Deeds, Receiver of Taxes, City Commissioner, City Controller, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas and District-Attorney, the hourly returns and the oaths of officers. He then called attention to the fact that there is no oath attached to the paper purporting to be the oaths of the officers.

Mr. Weber said he was called, and stated that he was in the vault on the night of the October election when the first box was received, about 5.30 o'clock, and remained until the last box was received and sealed up; there was no one there; there was no probability of anybody accepting the votes and the Mayor jointly, opening the vault upon an order from the court, about three weeks ago; the vault was opened and the boxes, and only box of the Fifth division of the Twentieth Ward was taken out; the vault has not been opened, and the keys of the inner door have been in my possession since the October election.

Thomas S. Reeves resumed—There was no Twentieth Ward filed in the office of the Prothonotary. I produce a paper which I find in the office of the judge's certificate, of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth Ward, which was filed in the office. They are a list of voters, the return of the election officers, and the list of inspectors, clerks, and return clerks; return of vote for each ticket voted for, and the number of votes. That comprises all the papers of that division, with the exception of the judge's certificate which were filed in the office.

Mr. Cassidy, from the committee appointed to obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor in respect to the powers of the Board of Controllers, submitted the opinion of the Solicitor, which was to the effect that the Controllers have full power under the law to regulate the attendance in the schools, and that the Sectional Boards cannot interfere in the election therein. The matter was originally upon the information that one of the Sectional Boards had disregarded the rules prohibiting home studies.

Mr. Hahn moved to strike out section 5 of amendment to article 16, adopted Sept. 8, 1868, which provides for the exclusion from being elected Principals of Boys' Grammar Schools. Postponed under the rules to the next meeting.

The same gentleman offered a resolution requiring information in respect to the insurance upon School buildings. Adopted.

The following named were elected assistants: Clerks in the Controllers' office, Andrew Hammond, Andrew G. Snodgrass, Maximilian Stoll.

YOUNG MEN'S HOME.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of the Young Men's Home was held at the Continental Hotel, Parlor G, last evening. Mr. John Wish was called to the chair, and Samuel R. Shipley was elected secretary for the evening.

Mr. F. Ratchford Starr made a few remarks, in which he gave the further history of the Newsboys' Home, which was the origin of the present movement. He said the present intention of the project is to enlarge the sphere of the Home, so as to make it a home for young men, and to establish a home for young men who are without friends or relations in this city, and who are in the habit of spending their time and money in the saloons and other places of resort.

Mr. John Chambers followed at considerable length, detailing that the increase in population was the cause of the rapid extension of the Home. It is the duty of the Christian Church to take active measures to provide a place where young men who have such firm hold of the young, and boothlocks are growing up to be drunkards, and on the Sabbath day it was common for him to meet a half dozen boys crying out for papers. There is no doubt but that the city could be flooded with the power and influence of Christian Young Men's Association, if they chose to do it.

Mr. Starr said a home was being organized for the boothblacks and newsboys.

Rev. Dr. Newton considered that $50,000 could not be better invested than by providing such a home as now contemplated. Every man present felt a moral obligation to do what he could to repaid to the results which would grow up from such a home, and in his own behalf.

Rev. Dr. Boardman said that if a home was now established there was no question but that it would result. Suppose you got ten boys in the room, each of them would probably bring ten more, and so on, and so they could be approached and reclaimed in a kind manner.

A gentleman referred to the benefits derived from the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association, and asked what it thought of the home.

Mr. Starr, in a word, said this association was friendly to and lent a helping hand to all institutions tending towards morality.

A gentleman said the most dreary days he ever spent in his life were at Princeton College. He well recollected the long and dreary tables and the boisterous conduct of young men, all so different from the good home he left. He had now been absolutely at Princeton, and he conceive of nothing more appropriate than the collecting of young men into a home where they could be reached and reclaimed. He hoped the idea would be realized.

Another gentleman referred to the necessity of opening a way for the organization of a home. He had no doubt that competent matrons could be found, who would make all who came to their homes feel that they had an interest in home. A gentleman said it was simply a question of providing buildings for these young men who came to town with places most pleasing to their ideas. He narrated the distressing case of a young man, highly educated, who came to this city to work, but was robbed to steal by hunger, and surrendered himself, and in the case so had a good name, he could get to prison sufficiently long to learn a trade. All of the Bijou series were opened to him, and he made attractive to young men. So startling was this that a certain college graduate, who had been a class of 1869 mainly, said he would not be surprised if one-fifth of them should find untimely graves. Who knew how many young men came to this city from happy homes, and were ruined and lost to all hope, in a few and rapidly descend to degradation?

The meeting was fully satisfied of the propriety of organizing a home, and had no doubt of its success, if the proper means were used.

After a conversational interchange of sentiment the Rev. Dr. Newton asked if it was proper to put the thing in a practical shape at once.

Mr. F. Ratchford Starr said those present had been called together for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling