FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The bill to strengthen the public credit came up.

Mr. Sprague addressed the Senate, in opposition to the bill, saying it was well calculated to injure the industries of the country, and if the policy of contracting the currency, and of replenishing the ruins of our treasury, continued, farms and manufactories would be ruined. Cotton, which, during our war, was worth a dollar a pound, and had once been an American monopoly, and would cease to be a source of our national revenue, would cease even a remunerative business. Cotton was worth less than cost of passing the mill, and the cotton factories had undone its previous acts, tying up the capital of the country and destroying the industries. He had no hope from what he said upon this subject, but he nevertheless felt that, in duty to himself and calling attention to the true financial condition of the country, he was doing a greater service to the nation than he had ever before been able to do.

Mr. Davis renewed the amendment offered by him to the bill in the last Congress, declaring that the equitable measure of the obligation of the United States upon their outstanding bonds is the value in coin of the paper currency paid for the bonds. He spoke in advocacy of his amendment, and in opposition to the pending bill, which he said was not intended to benefit the act, but an attempt by Congress to construe previous legislation.

The amendments were rejected.

A message was received from the House that they had passed the bill to strengthen the public credit, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill as it passed the House was taken from the table and before the Senate.

Mr. Vickers offered an amendment, which was rejected. Mr. Bayard opposed the bill on the same grounds as in the previous session.

Mr. Carpenter opposed it because he was unwilling to admit that there were or had been any doubts of the honesty of the people, and because he believed that, on a fair consideration of the circumstances under which the bonds were issued, faith of the Government was as fully pledged as it could be. The passage of this bill now might provoke some future Congress to repeal it, and that would injure the credit of the nation far more than the passage of the present bill would. Besides, if the country should have resumed specie payments by the time the bonds mature, become due, that would settle the difficulty without any legislation.

The bill then passed in the form it had been passed by the House—yeas 24, nays 11, as follows:

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

Mr. Bingham, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution for the protection of the United States in the Union of the Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Brooks offered the late meeting of the stockholders at New York to have been improperly convened and asked a resolution to refer the question of adjustment to Boston, and authorizing the company to remove the office of the road from the city of New York to either of the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Council Bluffs, or Omaha. It prohibits any court but a circuit or district court of the United States from enjoining the company or any officer of the company. It provides that after the next annual meeting, at Boston, in 1870, the company's meetings may be held in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, or St. Louis.

Mr. Howe introduced the Indian appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Garfield introduced the bill passed by the last Congress, but not signed by the President, fixing the status of the judge advocates of the army, placing them in the staff corps.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules so as to offer a resolution for the adoption of a joint committee on ordnance. Negatived—yeas 71, nays 74, as follows:

Mr. Garfield stated that he had voted nay Friday for the bill to strengthen the public credit, and he had not been so recorded.

The Senate then went to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution for a joint committee on the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Arnell moved to lay it on the table. Negatived.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Senate amendment to the House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on retrenchment. The amendment proposes that the committee shall consist of three Senators and seven members. The amendment was concurred in.

Senate bill striking out the word "white" in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, and in the charters of Washington and Georgetown, when it operates as a limitation of the rights of any citizen to hold office. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wood moved to refer the Senate bill to the District of Columbia. Negatived. The bill was then passed—yeas 111, nays 46.

Senate bill to authorize the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia. Passed.

Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a joint resolution providing for the manner of ratifying constitutional amendments. Negatived—yeas 90, nays 41—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill for the coinage of nickel-copper pieces of five cents, under, no such coin shall be less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-three per cent. of nickel.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) offered the amendment providing that all purchases of material shall be made by public advertisement, and from the lowest bidder.

Mr. Kelley, in reply to a question of Mr. Potter, said that the proposed coinage would be of intrinsic value and a fraction over twenty-five per cent. nickel, one hundred five-cent pieces to contain 74 cents, and one hundred twenty-cent pieces 46 cents, and that if they were 33 per cent. nickel, one hundred five-cent pieces would cost 88 cents, and one hundred three-cent pieces 55 cents. He said also that the proposed new coins would be of more intrinsic value than the present brown cents at the same weight, and, for simplicity, they would be more economical to the mints.

Considerable discussion ensued; but no final action was had on the bill.

Mr. Wood presented a bolution of citizens of New York in favor of a reduction of the tax on chemicals.

Mr. Davis presented a petition of eight hundred citizens of New York, asking that the Constitution be so amended as to acknowledge Almighty God in the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Holy Scripture.

Mr. Orth presented the joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature opposing the passage of any and contracts which shall impair the legal tender of the civil tender law.

Mr. Morrill (N. J.) presented six petitions for the protection of all engaged in navigation from illegal taxes.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 15.

SENATE.—The Senate met this evening.

Mr. Connell presented a bill authorizing the Western Insurance Transportation Company to increase their capital and dispose of coupon or registered bonds, provided that the total increase of shares shall not exceed two hundred thousand.

Mr. Brown, of Northampton, one annulling the marriage contract between Daniel Kohler of Berks, and his wife, Matilda.

Mr. Davis, one authorizing the marriage contract between John and Mary Sicondt.

Mr. Turner, one providing for the final adjournment of the Senate on the 8th of April.

Mr. Vogdes, one relating to elections and appointments of officers of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Connell, one providing for the extinguishment of irredeemable paper money.

The bill allowing railroad, canal, and slackwater navigation companies to widen and deepen their lines, bridges, &c., passed finally.

The Senate bill declaring it to be a crime to take a writ of error to the Supreme Court in cases hereafter where persons have been convicted of murder in the first degree, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

The Committee appointed to decide upon the propriety of printing three volumes of the History of Pennsylvania Regiments reported that it was expedient to print ten thousand copies.

Mr. Davis said that estimate of the cost of the work had been submitted to publishing firms in Philadelphia, and it had been ascertained that the State Printer would do the entire work within thirty cents as cheap as any publishing house.

The report will be considered next Wednesday.

Mr. McCullough called up the House bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to declare stock dividends, which passed.

An act divorcing William and Lavinia Mcgill was passed. The husband alleged that his wife refused to live with him.

The Park bill authorizing the purchase of additional grounds, and providing for its management, was considered.

Mr. Rhoads presented petitions of Howard Spencer and others against certain sections of the bill, which, he said, had been, already since struck out.

Mr. Clond also offered an amendment.

The bill was then passed.

It will be published to-morrow, before going to the Senate.

The House bill incorporating the Street Brokers' Association was passed; also, incorporating the Union Warehousing Company.

A long discussion took place on several local bills of no interest to the eastern part of the State. Adjourned.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT POLICE TROUBLES—Yesterday afternoon the joint special committee of City Councils to investigate into the conduct of Chief of Police Col. Fitler A. Mulholland, in conjunction with the recent arrest of Policeman Irons and others, was asked to be continued, by the Clerk's office, Southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

Robert M. Evans, Chairman of the Committee, had the counsel for Chief Mulholland, at the early hour, during the investigation.

Mr. Hockley commenced against the investigation, claiming that the committee had no authority to try the Chief of Police. He contended that the court was the proper tribunal before which the Chief should be tried, and that there were any charges against him that would warrant such a proceeding.

The Chairman decided that the committee had the right to proceed with the investigation.

Lieutenant Devitt testified—I issued warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Irons and Hussey, I issued them at about seven o'clock, in the morning; had placed them in the hands of my officers; I was present when they made the arrests between three and four o'clock my constable received the warrants; I was at home at dinner when arrested; Hussey was brought down to my office about ten o'clock at night; I don't know where Hussey was arrested; he was in police clothes and undressed; I don't know whether he was on duty or not; when Officer Irons was arrested he had his clubs with him; I was at home all evening; bail was offered next day and accepted; Mr. Hussey came down and offered bail for Irons, and I refused to accept him because I did not know him or know that he was a freeholder; we had Mr. Irons home and brought his deeds I accepted him. When Hussey was brought down Mr. Toomey offered bail, but I did not accept him; I told him to bring his deeds; one of the parties who sued the warrant out—Bolce—seemed to be badly injured; neither the City Solicitor, nor any of the city officers came to me about the case, nor did I have any communication with them on the subject; I did not know of any arrangement to arrest the two men at night, but my constable had instructions to do it effect; on the afternoon that Officer Irons was arrested, I was not at home at dinner.

Officer Thomas Hussey, sworn—It was on Sunday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I was at home; I was at home to make the arrest of these men; a boy met me and told me that Irons was going on in the Eighteenth corner of Lynn and Brainard streets; Officer Cave was with me when I went; we "walked" down to meet Reilly and Irons to aid us; we ran down to the house where the parties were; we met them when near there we heard shouting and yelling inside; it seemed to be a fight; I ran up and went in after Officers Cave and Irons; Officer Reilly was outside to the rear of the house to prevent an escape; when we got in we found two men down and engaged in a prize fight; there were other men there; Bolce and Dougherty and Officer Irons were down; Officer Cave went in after Officers Cave and Irons; Officer Reilly went around to the rear of the house to prevent an escape; when we got in we found Irons and Officer Cave engaged in a prize fight; there were other men there; Bolce and Dougherty and Officer Irons were down; Officer Cave went for Dougherty; Officer Cave went for John Bolce, one of the records; I got out on top of Bolce; Officer Irons and Cave and asked him if he let him up if he would go out of office peaceably; he said he would not; I asked him as he was on his feet, Bolce clinched Officer Irons, and the latter struck him with his club; I did not use my club on any one in that place; I took Dougherty on behalf of Officer Irons as a police officer; I then heard Officer Irons calling for aid, I went to his assistance, when Dunlap, Bolce, went to the bar to procure bottles, some one shouting "shoot the damned son of a bitch!" Irons drew his revolver and threatened to shoot if the bottles were thrown, they were thrown; the prisoners were then taken to the station-house; on the evening after the arrest of Officer Irons, I met the Chief of Police and informed him of my intended arrest, and also of the number of Irons; and he gave me the number of bail demanded; he instructed me to submit to the law and go to court; the Chief was not by on the occasion; five minutes after the Chief of Police had gone I met Officer Irons; I had a warrant for one of the Twenty-fifth Ward; I went with Officer Cave to the corner of Lynn and Cumberland streets, I met officer Grumley and asked him to become my posse, he did so; I met one, and, at the Alderman's office, offered himself and Chief Cave as bail; I was then discharged from Prison from 11.30 P. M. of one day until 4.30 P. M. of the next day; the day that I arrested, said I was going home, in company with ex-officer Baxter; Baxter had attempted to arrest Hussey, I stated, "There they are, tilly're off the force now, let's go for them;" I did not advise Baxter to use his pistol or revolver in self-defence; the revolver was empty; I resigned from the force because I felt cowardly and needed bail and protection for an officer acting in his line of duty.

Andrew B. Irons, sworn—I was formerly an officer, but resigned because I did not consider I had any protection in the discharge of my duty; during the administration of Chief Jones I was arrest of an officer was effected by telegraphing for him to report at the Station House, I was at tain time.

Officer Irons was then questioned with regard to the disturbance in Armstrong's house, at which was going on there. In all of the depositions of the riot Officer Irons corroborated Officer Hussey. Continuing his testimony, Mr. Irons said:

I was arrested on March 2, and was not released until about 4 o'clock the next afternoon; Alderman Devitt on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill; there were two cents on his head made by me in self-defence; when I struck him I was threatened with a bottle by other parties; Bolce was grappling with me, and I had to break his hold to save myself; when I got my prisoners to the station-house Sergeant Collins inquired of me how I came by my injuries.

Edward Plexup, sworn—I reside at No. 1620 Richmond street, on the evening of Mr. Irons's arrest I was at 4 o'clock P. M., to Alderman Devitt's office and offered myself as bail for Mr. Irons, and was refused; I showed my bank book for $2,700, and was told by Alderman Devitt it would take double $5,000 to bail him; I was not sworn at Devitt's office.

Lieutenant Devitt, sworn—I was formerly Lieutenant of the Eighteenth District; I resigned because I was not sustained by my superior officers; I never had better officers under me than those I had in the Eighteenth District; I had officers Hussey and Irons to the Mayor, in the presence of the Chief of Police; during my time in the force, no officer was ever arrested on duty; the withdrawal of these men would have left the district without any one to do the work properly, as far as the officers were concerned; the Chief of Police was present when I had the officers good-bye, and informed them that in the morning I intended to report; I advised them to remain on the force and do their duty; one officer took off his equipments and wanted to resign on the spot, but I induced him to go on duty.

Robert Crunney, sworn—I resigned from the Eighteenth District because the men, in my opinion, had no protection; I offered to become bail for Hussey and was refused; the next morning I took my deeds down and Alderman Devitt demanded $5,000 bail.

Sergeant Hause, sworn—Irons was formerly in the Eighteenth District, but lately resigned; I asked Alderman Devitt for a transcript of the case, as it was on his docket, and he refused.

Chief of Police Mulholland, upon being called, stated that he did not see by what authority he was required to give evidence.

Mr. Evans, Chairman of the Committee, read the resolution of Council, giving the committee power to investigate the matter before them.

Geo. Mulholland stated that he would volunteer a statement.

A subpœna was shown him signed by the Mayor, and he replied that he would take the oath and testify. He however first desired that Col. Randall should first be examined.

John Large was next called, and sworn—I was formerly on police force; I left the force about 6 o'clock in the morning of March, sooner than act under orders which offended me no protection; I took one of the men to the station house and Sergeant Collins rubbed me down.

Edmund Randall, Attorney-at-Law, testified that on the evening alluded to by Hussey, he and General Mulholland were stopped by Officer Hussey, and asked as to what he should do, he was advised to go quietly with the constable if arrested.

Chief of Police Mulholland, sworn—I know from Officer Hussey that there was a warrant for him; from Hussey I judged that he desired an intimation from me to resist the warrant; I told him to submit to the warrant wherever it found him; after the imprisonment of these men I did not take any means to procure their release; I thought the men would take bail with them as I advised Hussey to do.

General Mulholland then offered a parallel case in Spring Garden, in which the Grand Jury quashed the bill against the officers.

Alderman Devitt was recalled and stated that he had not refused to give a transcript, the law gives me twenty-four hours to make a transcript; but I never took advantage of this; I did not demand $5,000 bail; I told Officer Plexup he would have to own double the amount of property he was assessed for to be accepted as bail.

The committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.—Messrs. Wm. F. Meade and R. M. Butler, appeared to take testimony in the contested election cases, held another session yesterday afternoon.

John W. Ferrier, testified—Thomas Connell formerly lived in Baker street; he moved away a year ago; he moved to Michigan. I voted at Hessed, and is 250 on the list of voters. I voted the bill Forney sent me ticket in the Sixth and Fourth Ward; resided at 1721 South Seventh street.

Moses Wolfe, testified—Resided at 723 South Sixth street last October; no James Riley lived there. Thomas Frank lived at 723; he is 16 on the list of voters.

Thomas Donaghan testified—Resided at 706 Spafford street in October last; no Austin Givis lived there; no Frank Evans; no Hessed; he is on the list of voters.

John Bance testified—Resided at No. 706 Spafford street last October; no Henry Kates lived there then. No. 22 on the list of voters lived there; Hessed.

Peter Brady testified—Lived at No. 623 Fitzwater street last October; James Kelly lived there; that as his residence; his mother lives there; his business is in Washington, and he stops there he comes here two or three times a year; he was not hired nor bribed to vote. No. 178 and 126 on the list of voters, and is on the regular and irregular assessments at 623 Fitzwater.

William McCauley, 720 Tenth street, John Hughes, 720 Ninth street, (substituted Sheppard for Gibbons), and Edward Rementer, 818 Fitzwater street, testified to having voted the Seventh ticket in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, at the October election.

Jacob Lessig testified—Resided at 625 Fitzwater street, in October last; no Timothy Sullivan lived there; no Jim Sullivan (of voters); Burns formerly lived with me; he is dead; he died in Fairmount Park.

Frank H. Sharp, 720 Passyunk road; James Gibbons, 720 Passyunk road; Wm. Dunn, 720 Passyunk road; Wm. Dunnell, Jr., back of 517 Passyunk road; Wm. Paul, 624 Shippen, James Gray, 624 Shippen; Philip K. Schroeter, 718 South Fifth; Geo. Ross, 718 Fifth; Jacob Fifth; John Gibbs, 704 South Fifth; Jas. S. Dalrymple, 712 South Fifth; Jacob Sheridan, 708 South Fifth; Wm. K. Bacon, 517 Fitzwater; Samuel Ilschart, 710 Fitzwater; Jacob Cooley, 710 Fifth; Michael Schoil, 718 Passyunk road, testified to having voted the Republican ticket in the Twenty-first Ward, at the October election.

Peter McCullough recalled—I have compared the list of taxables with the list of voters of the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward; there are thirty-five names on the list of voters which are not on the list of taxables; these names are—Harris, Geo. Wilkner, James Wilkner, Robert Wilkner, Joseph Leopold, Thos. Dunn, Thos. Devine, Geo. Nesbitee, Thos. Manton, Simon S. Lindsay, Anthony Boyle, Thos. Boyle, Jas. Kelley, Theo. Sipple, Owen Hammelsmith, Jas. Hughes, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Williamson, Pat. R. Hudson, John Markwee, Jas. Freeman, Jas. Gregory, Henry Bass, Geo. Casteel, Martin Russell, Wm. Gwds, Wm. Metty, Jas. McIntyre, Thos. Hand, Geo. Brown, Geo. Dowson, Thos. Milton.

William King recalled—I examined the taxables and voters of the Eighth division, Fourth Ward: No. 399 on the list of voters is Michael Finnerand; he was not on the list of taxables; No. 196 on the list of voters is Felix Larkins, who is not on the list of taxables.

Jacob L. Bangh recalled—I know Edward Wilson; he was on the list of voters in the Fourth Ward; gave him a full Republican ticket; he resides in the Second Ward.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 505 Chestnut street, and asked Him to preside, in the chair. The following letter was read:

"505 Chestnut street, March 11, 1869.—*John Welsh, Esq., President of the Board of Trade*—DEAR SIR: I have learnt with pleasure that a subject almost vital to the prosperity of our city, to which I most respectfully solicit the earnest and prompt consideration of the Board over which you preside. It is briefly as follows:

"Since the completion of the Union Line connecting railroad in West Philadelphia, a system of discrimination has been adopted, which is now enforced, exclusively to the interests of the city of New York, by which merchants and others from the entire South and Southwest are deprived the opportunity of stopping in Philadelphia, from the risk of life and limb.

"The plan of through tickets, simple, is very effective; for example, the through train, with passengers from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, will be stopped, by the agent, at Wilmington, ticket system, over the Richmond and Fredericksburg, or the Orange and Alexandria Railroads, converging at Washington City. The forward arrives at this point at 4 15 P. M., the latter at 6.50 P. M., necessitating a stay of 3.40 P. M. when the train is for New York.

"The time given for Philadelphia leaves at 5.40 P. M. 35 minutes before the arrival of the Richmond and Orange and Alexandria trains, which there connect for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The 8.40 train reaches Baltimore at 9.30 A. M., when only passengers are determined to stop have to leave the train on the open road at a distance of three four squares from the depot, without information, and without any one know the depots to be reached, or where it is located.

"If possessed of baggage the unfortunate passenger must leave it on the roadside until daylight, or carry it himself. This is the experience of thousands, from the far South. And, if Washington no tickets are sold to Philadelphia passengers by the 5.40 train, and no person with a Philadelphia ticket is allowed to pass the gates. Thus, there is no chance for a passenger to stop at the station, or, if he should have a ticket for Trenton, Princeton, or some other village, and on arriving at West Philadelphia take his chance and jump off the train.

"It is hardly necessary for me to go more into details, as the case is clear, for from the foregoing it will be seen at a glance that the system estracises our cities and our State, and throws the commerce of the South and Southwest into the hands of our rivals in New York.

"It is hardly no prophet to foresee the future result of such a system, for if it is allowed and is continued for another year, the bulk of the jobbing trade with the two great sections I have named will have passed away from our city forever.

"I am, dear sir, your obedient servant.

"ARCHIBALD HAYTON.

"P. S. March 12—I observe this morning that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature at Harrisburg bearing upon the question embraced in this note. The action of your board at this time would no doubt result effectively."

The subject was referred to the Committed on Commerce and Transportation, with instructions to use all practicable efforts to procure an abandonment of the system. The officers were also directed to memorialize the Legislature to enact a law similar to that of Massachusetts, making it a penal offence for any road directing parties to go from the State of Pennsylvania to become a party to such an arrangement.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee of the Month, made a report on the subject of the excess of dutiable goods entered at the Custom House of Philadelphia, between July 28th and August 10th, 1866, and stated that he had informed the proper demand had been made either at New York, Baltimore or Boston; also, that one of the parties had called upon the proper official at Washington, who had promised to examine the subject on application of the parties aggrieved, and that the necessary papers had been forwarded to Hon. Charles O'Neill. The committee was continued in charge of the subject.

The following statement was also submitted on Standing Committees was made, and a Committee on Arbitration named. Adjourned.

SECRETARY BORIE AT THE NAVY YARD.—Hon. Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, visited the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday, in company with Commodore Goldsborough, and received with due honor by the marines of the yard, who were drawn up in a line at the entrance.

The marines presented a very pleasing appearance, being dressed with the Secretary proceeded to visit the various offices in the station, with whom he spent about half an hour in a friendly conversation. Subsequently, he went to fall dress, and seemed gratified with their introduction to the Navy Yard. The Secretary was to dine at Commodore Marchand's office a similar of fifteen guns on his departure, which was fired in honor of the election of Lieut. Sherman.

The Secretary then proceeded to the Commodore's house, and after staying a few minutes returned to the city, and it is understood he intends to postpone the official inspection of the Navy Yard, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Borie left for Washington by the 4 o'clock train in the afternoon.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE APPRAISERS.—The medal ordered by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania to be stricken off to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the new edifice in the hands of the artists, and impressions of the medal will be struck off for the use of the coming month. In addition to the ceremonies in Masonic regalia, there will be a public meeting, and the out-door celebration of a parade, is to be a grand soirée at the Philadelphia Skating Club, which will be beautifully decorated with the banners and flags of the Masonic Fraternity, and the occasion will be celebrated with excellent music by a first-class military promenade orchestra of forty selected musicians.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Two youths, Thomas Lockett and Bernard Bromall, were yesterday arrested and committed by Alderman Kerr at the request of a charge of arson. They were arrested by Detective Jones, and charged with the act of throwing a piece of burning cotton-wool into a tenement house, on the corner of Twenty-seventh and Ridge avenue, on Sunday last, by which the house was nearly set fire to. The accused dented that they were guilty of the act, and asserted that they were at home at the time, and that they were astonished to see the fire.

Bromall was held in $1,000 for a hearing, and Lockett in $500 for the same.

GEARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A meeting was held yesterday afternoon. The house agent reported the population of the house on Saturday last as 2,815. The amount received from the house rents as $25 67. The out-door agent reported the amount collected for support as $1,165 73. The Board of Guardians reported the number receiving out-door relief at 19,331. The standing committee reported in favor of the approval, when an adjournment took place.

Brownson's Review, the celebrated quarterly, for sale yesterday, contains the following be quoted: $1,000 to the Infant School Association of Germantown; $1,000 to the Penn Society, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1848, to be invested in the stock of Philadelphia, to be placed at interest, and the net income to be applied to increasing the salaries of the proper officers.

United States Supreme Court.

The following opinions were delivered yesterday, in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 83. Horatio Seymour *et al.* vs. Frost, administrator of Seymour, plaintiff in error to a writ of error taken from a decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois, sitting in Equity. Decree affirmed.

The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia, at the close of the last banking hours, viz:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$29,176,000	$3,000,000	$8,000,000	$8,401,000
Jan. 13	29,004,919	848,673	10,036,977	37,928,997
Jan. 20	29,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	38,000,000
Jan. 27	29,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	38,000,000
April 6	29,002,324	918,026	10,049,619	41,378,119
May 3	29,054,740	914,996	10,038,000	40,000,000
June 1	29,069,449	939,271	10,035,927	38,574,457
June 29	29,068,471	1,000,000	10,028,244	39,000,000
Aug. 5	28,941,163	987,931	10,023,546	40,028,671
Aug. 26	28,900,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000
Oct. 5	28,958,219	926,659	10,009,325	38,897,008
Oct. 26	28,900,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	38,000,000
Nov. 7	28,184,431	949,668	10,000,000	38,938,244
Dec. 1	28,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	38,000,000
Jan. 4	28,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	38,000,000
Jan. 18	28,023,018	972,793	10,059,251	38,054,251
Feb. 1	28,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	38,000,000
Feb. 15	28,323,000	997,000	10,029,203	31,929,645
Mar. 1	28,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	31,000,000
Mar. 8	28,241,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	31,000,000

The following is a detailed statement of the business of the Philadelphia Clearing House for the past week, furnished by G. A. Arnold, Esq., Manager:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Mar. 8	6,140,156 49	556,848 24
" 9	7,985,179 49	699,215 94
" 10	4,799,294 49	492,316 16
" 11	6,159,421 49	589,193 23
" 12	6,000,000 00	600,000 00
" 13	5,494,165 99	612,925 71
	$31,778,797 61	$3,961,169 94

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT—GO AND SEE THE Great Union Prize Concert, Commencing at half-past 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.
Admission, 25 cents. Valuable Gifts to the Audience.
The Goods given away at this exhibition are first-class.

MR. JOHN DREWS ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF "MUCH ADO."
TUESDAY WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."
With New Scenery, Costumes, and Entire Cast, including MRS. JOHN DREW.
SATURDAY—MRS. JOHN DREW'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW COMEDY, MRS. MOWATT'S FASHION.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TWO DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. Roots with Potatoes.
Last Night but Two of the Great Success.
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Received on each evening with the warmest applause, with the Celebrated Irish Melodies.
MIKE MAGUIRE.....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
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Will be Presented Every Evening.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, March 20, at 8 o'clock.

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND SEE THE Great Prize Concert, Commencing at half-past 8 P. M. The most attractive Sixth Ward Pavilion in the city.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMA.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, March 16,
Will be Presented the Drama of
PAUL AND VIRGINIA;
OR, THE HOUSE OF MARIANNA.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Balcony, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats for sale at N. WHITE'S Ticket Office, 704 Chestnut street, near Fifth.

CONCERT HALL TONIGHT—GO AND HEAR Great Prize Concert, Commencing at half-past 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL FUND HALL—WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10th, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, by the Musical Children Association of Philadelphia.
JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS. mh16-2t

CONCERT HALL.
ALBERT ALLAGLON and the
ALLAGLON TROUPE.

THEATRE COMIQUE—SEVENTH STREET, BELOW Arch. Positively
LAST SIX NIGHTS, POSITIVELY.
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IMPERIAL AND ORIGINAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
THE MIKADO'S TEA PARTY.
FRIDAY—ALL-NIGHT HONEYMOON.
FAREWELL MATINEE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
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Go and hear Miss Jennie Wade sing her beautiful Ballads.

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Will be sold at Auction, Pianos and music stores. Exposition day, $1; single, 25 cents. Commencing one hundred pieces, 10 A. M. Sale positive. 720 CHESTNUT street, opposite Continental Hotel.

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT—BOX OFFICE OPEN to-day, from 10 to 12 P. M., for the sale of reserved Seats.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
ONLY ONE NIGHT MORE MAGIC HASHEESH
EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Package of Hasheesh, Sufficient for Sixty Minutes, 50 Cents.
For sale at 1105 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY, N. J. THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, 20 Rooms, Gas, Bath-Room, Cellar, Two Kitchens, Slate Chambers and Pantries, Lot 100 feet by 150 feet, Stable and Carriage House, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Shrubbery, &c. Apply to CHARLES S. GARRETSON, Beverly, N. J.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
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76 acres on the Delaware—convenient to railroad and steamboat landings. Mansion, 12 rooms, stable, horses, carriages, tools, boats, &c.
Also, 10 acres, 2 miles from Riverside, 3 fine cows and choice assortment of poultry, farming tools, &c.
Photographs at 434 South Third street. fs2-3tmo

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Within Five Miles of Market Street Bridge, near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
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Contains Nine Excess, and is completely furnished. Is in ready to occupy.
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