CITY BULLETIN.

THE RETURN JUDGES COURT.—In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Allison, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Mann moved to quash the writ of *mandamus* issued against the Return Judges, as follows:

The return of Alexander Simpson and others, the Board of Return Judges, to the alternative writ of *mandamus*, respectfully show that they have not violated the command of said writ, and that they do not intend to violate the command of said writ, but that they will refrain in obedience to the command of said writ from counting any certificate of the return filed in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas, Fifth Division of the Seventeenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, for member of the Legislature of the Thirteenth Legislative District of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mann said that the return judges do not count certificates. Each return judge has a paper containing the return of votes in his Ward, and from this announces the figures.

Mr. Murphy, the return judge, here explained that he had applied to the Court for permission to have a certificate of the return filed in the Prothonotary's office, and if such paper be produced there in order to give the vote in the ninth division of the Seventeenth Ward.

Mr. Hirst exhibited the hourly list of the division as filed in the office, showing the erasure on one and the substitution of figures at a given hour in Forsythe's petition.

Mr. Mann said that the question for the Court was how far it will usurp the powers of the Legislature in determining the qualifications of its members. If Forsythe has any allegation of forgery in these papers he can apply to the Legislature and obtain his remedy.

Judge Allison referred to the decision of the Supreme Court, that a formal return could be kept out of the count by the Board of Return Judges.

Mr. Mann said that this paper had not yet been reached by the board; and he (Mann) for the writ asserts that there is no intention of using it. When that precinct is reached, if Mr. Murphy has lost a proper certificate, it cannot and will not be received.

Mr. Hirst claimed the right to examine into the true facts of the case and show that Mr. Murphy proposed to call off the figures from a paper which is free of the forgery, and which has but his own signature.

Judge Allison took the papers and examined them, and said that it was plain that the figures had been altered.

Mr. Hirst asked permission to call witnesses to show the full extent of this conspiracy, and to show that whoever was the third, stole Mr. Murphy's papers and made these alterations in the paper on file in the Prothonotary's office.

Judge Allison—A forgery as plain and palpable as this ought not to be received by the Board of Return Judges. Any paper proof of the extent of preventing the use of a forged paper, and, if the purpose here is to use this forged paper the forgery inferred.

Mr. Simpson said that the return judges would not count any vote from a paper not signed in accordance with law.

Permission was next granted to Mr. Hirst to call witnesses.

Edward Murphy sworn—I am return judge of the seventeenth ward; I received the return of the Ninth division of the Seventeenth Ward about two o'clock yesterday; I laid up that paper and put it away in my bookcase at my residence; put it there some time in the evening; have not seen it since; I put it there with the other returns; the other returns were not stolen; I cannot state whether it was laid or stolen; don't know of any stranger being at the house that night; I got an order from the Court to get the remainder of the returns in the office; I copied it from this (forged) paper; I know nothing about how the paper was stolen.

To Mr. Mann—I have no return signed by all the officers.

Mr. Mann—Then I apprehend you have no paper which can be received by the Board of Return Judges.

John E. Faunce sworn—I saw this hourly return in the Prothonotary's office yesterday, and I copied the figures; it has been changed since I examined it.

Judge Allison expressed his purpose of examining the clerks in the office.

Mr. Gaw sworn—I have custody of the election papers; there were a dozen persons examining the papers yesterday; last evening Mr. Dean, the clerk, was in his office.

Mr. Russell sworn—This paper was deposited with me yesterday; the papers were in piles to be examined, and at 4 o'clock yesterday they were placed in a box.

Mr. Fenney recalled—This alteration must have been made after 5 o'clock.

Mr. Russell recalled—I heard nobody talk about altering the figures and did not see them altered; know nothing of the alteration.

Mr. Hirst—It must have taken some time to alter it.

Mr. Deis, the clerk, sworn—I know nothing of the alteration. He stated how he left the office and never saw the papers or heard any proposal to alter.

Mr. Hirst said that in view of the facts in this case the return judges ought to exclude the entire division, and should take the correct vote.

Judge Allison—My most serious concern in this case is in regard to the alteration of our own records. I am come to a serious pass, indeed, if all the guards which the law can throw around the purity of elections, and the correctness of that election, fail in our office in charge of this records. It is evident that an election can be affected by persons who can be induced to commit an infamous and fiendish crime like this. I do not know what punishment would be too great for one who would steal into our offices and alter the records in such a way that they shall not give the truth. It may not be of importance in this case, but I would be prepared to go as far as the law will allow, in order to have the figures as originally returned to the office counted by these return judges. The question now proposed to me is, shall I do the duty of return judges in counting certain papers. I told them that I have decided to be the duty of the officers to take the return as it comes to us in the face of the return as the *prima facie* correct list.

I said then that if I was a return judge, and such a return was presented to me, unless the evidence of fraud, I would never count it, unless the law compelled me. I say here, that where it is necessary to reach a correct result, the return judges ought to go very far to secure an honest result. The strict letter of the law sometimes must give way; things are occasions where, according to its strictest letter, it cannot be enforced; and, although it might be possible that a court would be obliged to compel the board, if asked, to receive all returns, yet the judges ought to seek to arrive at the truth and right in their determination.

These are no such application here, as to compel the board to receive this paper. The only question is, whether the prayer of that petition is to be enforced. I understand that the return judges have opened and inspected that they do not intend to receive it. Therefore, the question is, shall the court be invoked and being a full answer, that I suppose is an end of this application. I entertain no doubt on my part, that return is a full answer.

If it is possible to discover who has committed this wrong, I will give the full length of the power in my control in punishing it. Such a crime is the worst of all crimes. Because it is a crime against the citizen. Last year there was an application to know whether copies of original returns could be taken and counted by the board. It said that it would be a waste of proper time, if it was necessary to reach a true result, and the papers and figures were not disputed. I believe it was done. If it is necessary to get at the truth, they ought to go as far as possible.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—In the Diamond's case was next taken up. In the allegation in the petition, was that in the Third division of the Twenty-sixth Ward Diamond received 159 votes; in the Fourth division of Eighth Ward Diamond received 185 votes; in the Fifth division of the Eighth Ward no return has been made, and also in the Twelfth division of the Eighth Ward; that figures have been altered so as to prevent a difference of 100 votes against Mr. Diamond.

Mr. Mann said that the return to the Court would be that the board had completed its labors in the counting of the returns in the First Senatorial District, and had done so an hour before the serving of the writ. He held that the Court could not interfere in this case, and that the papers were regularly signed, and the board had no right to go back of those; neither Court or judge is bound to inquire whether they were correct.

Mr. Hirst contended that the alterations in the division referred to would be made apparent by an examination, and he ought to be allowed to do an examination in Court.

Judge Allison—This application is asking the Court to go beyond what is legitimate. I feel it is, asking me to determine at this hour whether this return is an genuine or false. I am sorry. The act of Assembly has created a tribunal to determine that question. The further I see the powers of the Court have been taken from the Legislature in determining the qualifications of its members, the more I tremble. Any allegation of forgery in these papers is an equity to the Legislature, and that is the remedy.

Judge Allison referred to the decision of the Supreme Court, that a formal return could be kept out of the count by the Board of Return Judges.

Mr. Mann said that this paper had not yet been reached by the board; and he (Mann) for the writ asserts that there is no intention of using it. When that precinct is reached, if Mr. Murphy has lost a proper certificate, it cannot and will not be received.

Mr. Hirst claimed the right to examine into the true facts of this case and show that Mr. Murphy proposed to call off the figures from a paper which is free of the forgery, and which has but his own signature.

Judge Allison took the papers and examined them, and said that it was plain that the figures had been altered.

Mr. Hirst asked permission to call witnesses to show the full extent of this conspiracy, and to show that whoever was the third, stole Mr. Murphy's papers and made these alterations in the paper on file in the Prothonotary's office.

Judge Allison—A forgery as plain and palpable as this ought not to be received by the Board of Return Judges. Any paper proof of the extent of preventing the use of a forged paper, and, if the purpose here is to use this forged paper the forgery inferred.

Mr. Simpson said that the return judges would not count any vote from a paper not signed in accordance with law.

Permission was next granted to Mr. Hirst to call witnesses.

Edward Murphy sworn—I am return judge of the seventeenth ward; I received the return of the Ninth division of the Seventeenth Ward about two o'clock yesterday; I laid up that paper and put it away in my bookcase at my residence; put it there some time in the evening; have not seen it since; I put it there with the other returns; the other returns were not stolen; I cannot state whether it was laid or stolen; don't know of any stranger being at the house that night; I got an order from the Court to get the remainder of the returns in the office; I copied it from this (forged) paper; I know nothing about how the paper was stolen.

To Mr. Mann—I have no return signed by all the officers.

Mr. Mann—Then I apprehend you have no paper which can be received by the Board of Return Judges.

John E. Faunce sworn—I saw this hourly return in the Prothonotary's office yesterday, and I copied the figures; it has been changed since I examined it.

Judge Allison expressed his purpose of examining the clerks in the office.

Mr. Gaw sworn—I have custody of the election papers; there were a dozen persons examining the papers yesterday; last evening Mr. Dean, the clerk, was in his office.

Mr. Russell sworn—This paper was deposited with me yesterday; the papers were in piles to be examined, and at 4 o'clock yesterday they were placed in a box.

Mr. Fenney recalled—This alteration must have been made after 5 o'clock.

Mr. Russell recalled—I heard nobody talk about altering the figures and did not see them altered; know nothing of the alteration.

Mr. Hirst—It must have taken some time to alter it.

Mr. Deis, the clerk, sworn—I know nothing of the alteration. He stated how he left the office and never saw the papers or heard any proposal to alter.

Mr. Hirst said that in view of the facts in this case the return judges ought to exclude the entire division, and should take the correct vote.

Judge Allison—My most serious concern in this case is in regard to the alteration of our own records. I am come to a serious pass, indeed, if all the guards which the law can throw around the purity of elections, and the correctness of that election, fail in our office in charge of this records. It is evident that an election can be affected by persons who can be induced to commit an infamous and fiendish crime like this. I do not know what punishment would be too great for one who would steal into our offices and alter the records in such a way that they shall not give the truth. It may not be of importance in this case, but I would be prepared to go as far as the law will allow, in order to have the figures as originally returned to the office counted by these return judges. The question now proposed to me is, shall I do the duty of return judges in counting certain papers. I told them that I have decided to be the duty of the officers to take the return as it comes to us in the face of the return as the *prima facie* correct list.

I said then that if I was a return judge, and such a return was presented to me, unless the evidence of fraud, I would never count it, unless the law compelled me. I say here, that where it is necessary to reach a correct result, the return judges ought to go very far to secure an honest result. The strict letter of the law sometimes must give way; things are occasions where, according to its strictest letter, it cannot be enforced; and, although it might be possible that a court would be obliged to compel the board, if asked, to receive all returns, yet the judges ought to seek to arrive at the truth and right in their determination.

These are no such application here, as to compel the board to receive this paper. The only question is, whether the prayer of that petition is to be enforced. I understand that the return judges have opened and inspected that they do not intend to receive it. Therefore, the question is, shall the court be invoked and being a full answer, that I suppose is an end of this application. I entertain no doubt on my part, as this return is a full answer.

If it is possible to discover who has committed this wrong, I will give the full length of the power in my control in punishing it. Such a crime is the worst of all crimes. Because it is a crime against the citizen. Last year there was an application to know whether copies of original returns could be taken and counted by the board. It said that it would be a waste of proper time, if it was necessary to reach a true result, and the papers and figures were not disputed. I believe it was done. If it is necessary to get at the truth, they ought to go as far as possible.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—In the Diamond's case was next taken up. In the allegation in the petition, was that in the Third division of the Twenty-sixth Ward Diamond received 159 votes; in the Fourth division of Eighth Ward Diamond received 185 votes; in the Fifth division of the Eighth Ward no return has been made, and also in the Twelfth division of the Eighth Ward; that figures have been altered so as to prevent a difference of 100 votes against Mr. Diamond.

Mr. Mann said that the return to the Court would be that the board had completed its labors in the counting of the returns in the First Senatorial District, and had done so an hour before the serving of the writ. He held that the Court could not interfere in this case, and that the papers were regularly signed, and the board had no right to go back of those; neither Court or judge is bound to inquire whether they were correct.

Mr. Hirst contended that the alterations in the division referred to would be made apparent by an examination, and he ought to be allowed to do an examination in Court.

Judge Allison—This application is asking the Court to go beyond what is legitimate. I feel it is, asking me to determine at this hour whether this return is an genuine or false. I am sorry. The act of Assembly has created a tribunal to determine that question. The further I see the powers of the Court have been taken from the Legislature in determining the qualifications of its members, the more I tremble. Any allegation of forgery in these papers is an equity to the Legislature, and that is the remedy.

Judge Allison referred to the decision of the Supreme Court, that a formal return could be kept out of the count by the Board of Return Judges.

Mr. Mann said that this paper had not yet been reached by the board; and he (Mann) for the writ asserts that there is no intention of using it. When that precinct is reached, if Mr. Murphy has lost a proper certificate, it cannot and will not be received.

Mr. Hirst claimed the right to examine into the true facts of this case and show that Mr. Murphy proposed to call off the figures from a paper which is free of the forgery, and which has but his own signature.

Judge Allison took the papers and examined them, and said that it was plain that the figures had been altered.

Mr. Hirst asked permission to call witnesses to show the full extent of this conspiracy, and to show that whoever was the third, stole Mr. Murphy's papers and made these alterations in the paper on file in the Prothonotary's office.

Judge Allison—A forgery as plain and palpable as this ought not to be received by the Board of Return Judges. Any paper proof of the extent of preventing the use of a forged paper, and, if the purpose here is to use this forged paper the forgery inferred.

Mr. Simpson said that the return judges would not count any vote from a paper not signed in accordance with law.

Permission was next granted to Mr. Hirst to call witnesses.

Edward Murphy sworn—I am return judge of the seventeenth ward; I received the return of the Ninth division of the Seventeenth Ward about two o'clock yesterday; I laid up that paper and put it away in my bookcase at my residence; put it there some time in the evening; have not seen it since; I put it there with the other returns; the other returns were not stolen; I cannot state whether it was laid or stolen; don't know of any stranger being at the house that night; I got an order from the Court to get the remainder of the returns in the office; I copied it from this (forged) paper; I know nothing about how the paper was stolen.

To Mr. Mann—I have no return signed by all the officers.

Mr. Mann—Then I apprehend you have no paper which can be received by the Board of Return Judges.

John E. Faunce sworn—I saw this hourly return in the Prothonotary's office yesterday, and I copied the figures; it has been changed since I examined it.

Judge Allison expressed his purpose of examining the clerks in the office.

Mr. Gaw sworn—I have custody of the election papers; there were a dozen persons examining the papers yesterday; last evening Mr. Dean, the clerk, was in his office.

Mr. Russell sworn—This paper was deposited with me yesterday; the papers were in piles to be examined, and at 4 o'clock yesterday they were placed in a box.

Mr. Fenney recalled—This alteration must have been made after 5 o'clock.

Mr. Russell recalled—I heard nobody talk about altering the figures and did not see them altered; know nothing of the alteration.

Mr. Hirst—It must have taken some time to alter it.

Mr. Deis, the clerk, sworn—I know nothing of the alteration. He stated how he left the office and never saw the papers or heard any proposal to alter.

Mr. Hirst said that in view of the facts in this case the return judges ought to exclude the entire division, and should take the correct vote.

Judge Allison—My most serious concern in this case is in regard to the alteration of our own records. I am come to a serious pass, indeed, if all the guards which the law can throw around the purity of elections, and the correctness of that election, fail in our office in charge of this records. It is evident that an election can be affected by persons who can be induced to commit an infamous and fiendish crime like this. I do not know what punishment would be too great for one who would steal into our offices and alter the records in such a way that they shall not give the truth. It may not be of importance in this case, but I would be prepared to go as far as the law will allow, in order to have the figures as originally returned to the office counted by these return judges. The question now proposed to me is, shall I do the duty of return judges in counting certain papers. I told them that I have decided to be the duty of the officers to take the return as it comes to us in the face of the return as the *prima facie* correct list.

I said then that if I was a return judge, and such a return was presented to me, unless the evidence of fraud, I would never count it, unless the law compelled me. I say here, that where it is necessary to reach a correct result, the return judges ought to go very far to secure an honest result. The strict letter of the law sometimes must give way; things are occasions where, according to its strictest letter, it cannot be enforced; and, although it might be possible that a court would be obliged to compel the board, if asked, to receive all returns, yet the judges ought to seek to arrive at the truth and right in their determination.

These are no such application here, as to compel the board to receive this paper. The only question is, whether the prayer of that petition is to be enforced. I understand that the return judges have opened and inspected that they do not intend to receive it. Therefore, the question is, shall the court be invoked and being a full answer, that I suppose is an end of this application. I entertain no doubt on my part, as this return is a full answer.

If it is possible to discover who has committed this wrong, I will give the full length of the power in my control in punishing it. Such a crime is the worst of all crimes. Because it is a crime against the citizen. Last year there was an application to know whether copies of original returns could be taken and

counted by the board. It said that it would be a waste of proper time, if it was necessary to reach a true result, and the papers and figures were not disputed. I believe it was done. If it is necessary to get at the truth, they ought to go as far as possible.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—In the Diamond's case was next taken up. In the allegation in the petition, was that in the Third division of the Twenty-sixth Ward Diamond received 159 votes; in the Fourth division of Eighth Ward Diamond received 185 votes; in the Fifth division of the Eighth Ward no return has been made, and also in the Twelfth division of the Eighth Ward; that figures have been altered so as to prevent a difference of 100 votes against Mr. Diamond.

Mr. Mann said that the return to the Court would be that the board had completed its labors in the counting of the returns in the First Senatorial District, and had done so an hour before the serving of the writ. He held that the Court could not interfere in this case, and that the papers were regularly signed, and the board had no right to go back of those; neither Court or judge is bound to inquire whether they were correct.

Mr. Hirst contended that the alterations in the division referred to would be made apparent by an examination, and he ought to be allowed to do an examination in Court.

Judge Allison—This application is asking the Court to go beyond what is legitimate. I feel it is, asking me to determine at this hour whether this return is an genuine or false. I am sorry. The act of Assembly has created a tribunal to determine that question. The further I see the powers of the Court have been taken from the Legislature in determining the qualifications of its members, the more I tremble. Any allegation of forgery in these papers is an equity to the Legislature, and that is the remedy.

Judge Allison referred to the decision of the Supreme Court, that a formal return could be kept out of the count by the Board of Return Judges.

Mr. Mann said that this paper had not yet been reached by the board; and he (Mann) for the writ asserts that there is no intention of using it. When that precinct is reached, if Mr. Murphy has lost a proper certificate, it cannot and will not be received.

Mr. Hirst claimed the right to examine into the true facts of this case and show that Mr. Murphy proposed to call off the figures from a paper which is free of the forgery, and which has but his own signature.

Judge Allison took the papers and examined them, and said that it was plain that the figures had been altered.

Mr. Hirst asked permission to call witnesses to show the full extent of this conspiracy, and to show that whoever was the third, stole Mr. Murphy's papers and made these alterations in the paper on file in the Prothonotary's office.

Judge Allison—A forgery as plain and palpable as this ought not to be received by the Board of Return Judges. Any paper proof of the extent of preventing the use of a forged paper, and, if the purpose here is to use this forged paper the forgery inferred.

Mr. Simpson said that the return judges would not count any vote from a paper not signed in accordance with law.

Permission was next granted to Mr. Hirst to call witnesses.

Edward Murphy sworn—I am return judge of the seventeenth ward; I received the return of the Ninth division of the Seventeenth Ward about two o'clock yesterday; I laid up that paper and put it away in my bookcase at my residence; put it there some time in the evening; have not seen it since; I put it there with the other returns; the other returns were not stolen; I cannot state whether it was laid or stolen; don't know of any stranger being at the house that night; I got an order from the Court to get the remainder of the returns in the office; I copied it from this (forged) paper; I know nothing about how the paper was stolen.

To Mr. Mann—I have no return signed by all the officers.

Mr. Mann—Then I apprehend you have no paper which can be received by the Board of Return Judges.

John E. Faunce sworn—I saw this hourly return in the Prothonotary's office yesterday, and I copied the figures; it has been changed since I examined it.

Judge Allison expressed his purpose of examining the clerks in the office.

Mr. Gaw sworn—I have custody of the election papers; there were a dozen persons examining the papers yesterday; last evening Mr. Dean, the clerk, was in his office.

Mr. Russell sworn—This paper was deposited with me yesterday; the papers were in piles to be examined, and at 4 o'clock yesterday they were placed in a box.

Mr. Fenney recalled—This alteration must have been made after 5 o'clock.

Mr. Russell recalled—I heard nobody talk about altering the figures and did not see them altered; know nothing of the alteration.

Mr. Hirst—It must have taken some time to alter it.

Mr. Deis, the clerk, sworn—I know nothing of the alteration. He stated how he left the office and never saw the papers or heard any proposal to alter.

Mr. Hirst said that in view of the facts in this case the return judges ought to exclude the entire division, and should take the correct vote.

Judge Allison—My most serious concern in this case is in regard to the alteration of our own records. I am come to a serious pass, indeed, if all the guards which the law can throw around the purity of elections, and the correctness of that election, fail in our office in charge of this records. It is evident that an election can be affected by persons who can be induced to commit an infamous and fiendish crime like this. I do not know what punishment would be too great for one who would steal into our offices and alter the records in such a way that they shall not give the truth. It may not be of importance in this case, but I would be prepared to go as far as the law will allow, in order to have the figures as originally returned to the office counted by these return judges. The question now proposed to me is, shall I do the duty of return judges in counting certain papers. I told them that I have decided to be the duty of the officers to take the return as it comes to us in the face of the return as the *prima facie* correct list.

I said then that if I was a return judge, and such a return was presented to me, unless the evidence of fraud, I would never count it, unless the law compelled me. I say here, that where it is necessary to reach a correct result, the return judges ought to go very far to secure an honest result. The strict letter of the law sometimes must give way; things are occasions where, according to its strictest letter, it cannot be enforced; and, although it might be possible that a court would be obliged to compel the board, if asked, to receive all returns, yet the judges ought to seek to arrive at the truth and right in their determination.

These are no such application here, as to compel the board to receive this paper. The only question is, whether the prayer of that petition is to be enforced. I understand that the return judges have opened and inspected that they do not intend to receive it. Therefore, the question is, shall the court be invoked and being a full answer, that I suppose is an end of this application. I entertain no doubt on my part, as this return is a full answer.

If it is possible to discover who has committed this wrong, I will give the full length of the power in my control in punishing it. Such a crime is the worst of all crimes. Because it is a crime against the citizen. Last year there was an application to know whether copies of original returns could be taken and

A STATEMENT.—Mr. Wm. E. Cortell, reporter of the Associated Press, who was so outrageously assaulted by the Democrats on the evening of the Board of Return Judges, makes the following statement of the affair:

On this Thursday, October 14, 1869, I was present at the meeting of the Board of Judges, held in the Supreme Court Room, in pursuit of my business as a reporter for the Associated Press. Deputy Sheriff Van Hook attempted to serve a writ on the return judges, and was violently ejected from the room by a number of persons who broke open the door of the room, and served his writ. He then ordered on a number of policemen who were in the room to arrest those whom he alleged had assaulted him when he first attempted to serve the writ. I had taken no part in the disturbance either by word, sign or deed of any kind. Deputy Van Hook, pointing to me, said to two policemen: "That's one of them; arrest him." The said two policemen, who, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were Reserve Officer Gloak and Officer No. 30, seized me with great violence, carried me from the room to the Central Police Station, leading and kicking me the entire distance, striking me most profane language and threatening to kill me. I made no resistance, but did what I was ordered to do, my arrest by the officers being effected without any violence. I stated to the officers on the way, quietly, I was answered by blows on the head. On arriving at the station the police officers made no charge against me, not did they place any record of my arrest on the book in the station-house. Congratulations. I demanded to be placed in a cell, and refused to leave without a bed. The bed which I wanted by officers passed Lawyers Hirst and Mann, while I was in the station, appeared, and after a discussion with the officers, told them that they were incurring a very heavy responsibility in this matter, and advised them to discharge the prisoner, which was done. Deputy Van Hook did not include my name in the list he furnished to the Court-room. I was assaulted while under the Court-room.

WILLIAM E. CORTELL.

"FOOTING FOR THE LOSS.—Burr Murray, colored, was arrested yesterday, in this city, for the alleged theft of a horse from the stables of Mr. J. Davis, at Moorestown, N. J. He had a hearing at the Central Station, when he was resolved into the custody of a man in his employment, but not recently, and that the animal, worth $150, was driven from the stable on Tuesday night. Murray admitted the theft, and said he was willing to go to Mount Holly for trial, without waiting for a requisition.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.—To-day the criminal business of the Camden county courts will commence. The calendar is very heavy, and unless most of the parties charged plead guilty, the session will be the most professional one the courts ever had.

HANDSOME SUM.—The receipts of the supper given by the ladies last evening for the benefit of the North Camden Baptist Church amounted to a handsome sum, and after defraying expenses, &c., there will be a liberal margin left for the purposes of the church.

QUAIL.—Police business for the last week in Camden has been exceedingly quiet, there being but few arrests, and they for slight offences, violations of ordinances, &c.

CAMDEN BOARD BILL.—An important case has been decided in the Camden Court at its present session, involving a term of seventeen years, during which time Captain Maxwell boarded and cared for an aged lady, and for whose services he asked to recover. It appears that he took the lady in 1851 into his keeping, and received in pay up to the time of her death, which occurred in 1868. The executors refused to pay the full bill, hence the suit, which was decided against them on both sides, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Maxwell for the full amount.

Hunting in the North Woods.

A correspondent, "S," writing from Upper Saranac Lake, Northern New York, says:

Hunting is the staple of so many letters from the woods, that I hesitate to add to the list. Perhaps some account of it seems necessary to afford an idea of the habits of deer and the nature of the sport. In thousands of acres around the dogs are taken into the woods by a man whose business is to set them on the track. The deer at length seeks to escape by taking to the water, when those who are on the watch generally succeed in killing it. This is a pretty sure way to secure the game, as a deer in the water stands a poor chance of escaping from a boat; but judged as sport it is inferior to the methods which remain, to be described.

In night-hunting or jack-shooting there is more of excitement, and the animal has a fair chance for escape. In July and August the deer come from their retreats at night to feed on the vegetation in the water. The object in this sport is in the absence of the moon. The bow of the boat is furnished with a lantern, or "jack," behind which sits the hunter, while the guide at the stern paddles noiselessly, by which lifting the blade of the oar from the water. The boat moves with perfect stillness, except as its sides are touched by the lily pads, pushed aside by the prow, or brushed against by the coves where feed is found, or the shallow pitch streams that abound with the leaves of the lily, water-lily, and flag. The deer has a keen ear, feeling at a distance, or perhaps it is the light glimmer of their feet which informs you that they have caught a glimpse of the approaching jack, and await its fitful manifestations. Sometimes it is only the eye of the deer that answers to the beam, sending back its full, concentrated glare. Sometimes the animal appears in full shot on the dark background, reflecting the white rays of light like a mass of marble. Often they feed undenably, with a shrill neigh or whistle, which comes back fainter and fainter from the distant hills as they pursue their flight. Many will stand and gaze curiously at the light, but unmindful of the danger of its position, as if undecided whether to go or stay, stamp the ground with a fore foot, whistle, and then, as if determined on a gun they sometimes retreat but a short distance, probably supposing that the noise is of no more importance than that of falling tree, with which they are familiar. When wounded, their dash for the woods is furious and resounding. This direction must be watchedand it is difficult to trace them in the dark. When all the deer have been found, it is the work of a few minutes to kill, or hung, for stray drops of blood on the fresh leaves and ferns. Thus they are followed until they are found dead, or escape too far to warrant pursuit.

The nature of the deer is also exhibited by its behavior when feeding on the shores by daylight. They dodge and approached, with shouting, distance by the same, skillful paddling, avoiding all noises when, they cease feeding to look at the boat. The eye does not seem to be their discriminating sense, and they do not regard the appearance of a strange object, unless some movement reveals its true character.

"Still hunting" the deer receives fair play; this is seldom attempted by amateur sportsmen, but the trophies there are to belong to guides and practical hunters, who, alone, are finishers of the situation. The faster approaches, the preparations are made. A small log shanty is built in some remote place, well stocked, and furnished with anything in the shape of a stove and a few of the commonest articles of cooking, and a supply of provisions is laid in sufficient for two men, and the hunting begins with the first light fall of snow, which is necessary to the noiseless pursuit of the deer and the skill and craft of the hunter. The hunter's dress is of a color not to attract attention in the woods. Several pairs of woolen socks are worn, the outer one of felt, to deaden the sound of the footfall. Moccasins are used to ensure a light and noiseless tread. Equipped with the rifle, he starts forth, day after day, from the camp for six or eight weeks, or until compelled to suspend operations by the weather on the absence of game. The pelts of the animals are thoroughly dried, and, when frozen ponds, anywhere if perchance he may find a fresh deer track, this he must follow until he obtains sight of the game. The animal, unconscious of danger, is surprised by the crack of the rifle, and the dog spring from out a sudden spirt of blood on the bush or the snow. Noisy if only wounded, the trail must be followed until he finds the hunter's prey—perhaps it is not until after miles of pursuit. If it has proved, hung upon a twiggy beyond the reach of wolves and panthers, and is finally sought for and brought home, ends the end of the season. Often at the close of the day the hunter begins his return towards the shanty. "One would think that every day would find a wanderer lost in the woods. It seems almost an habitual exhilaration to be lost, just long enough to dread the forests, and every ridge, hill, mountain, or brook affords them some idea of the direction of the camp. The number of deer killed by a hunter in this region is from ten to twenty, and, if he is a good shot, and hunts long and sufficient to pay for the labor, at a season when there is but little work to be done in the fields. I know men who would find a wanderer lost in the woods, but hunted during the summer the product is much greater.

"Hunting after the woodman to be at home in the woods, and able to find his way, and by and by settling down to acknowledge that they have been bewildered; but this does sometimes happen; and, on occasions, instances have come to my knowledge, either from imperfect acquaintance with the locality, or the want of a compass, men have wandered for days before they could extricate themselves. A more discouraging position can hardly be found than that of a man passing days and nights in the woods, without food, knowing that his course, when pursuing a direct path, is likely to be in the wrong direction. I have introduced this topic in order to show the difficulties which this class of men possess in such emergencies. A woodman, with a good compass, ought not to be finally lost, if he starts with no accident, and keeps his matches dry. In default of a compass, and with a cloudy sky, he may learn the direction from the tops of tall pines, which almost invariably turn towards the east; but his common resource is to climb a hill, and climb a high tree, which generally indicates the course he ought to take. It is found also, to go in search of a lost man, and keep up the firing of guns; or, if beyond the reach of the report of a gun, he may be on the lookout for the smoke of a standing tree, which is accordingly set on fire to be seen as a signal.

The inducements for trapping for fur in this region are much less than formerly, yet every winter something is done in this way. Sable, mink, otter and muskrat are caught, and occasionally bear, wolves and panthers. The bounty on wolves and panthers is a motive to trapping, and their "runs" are therefore watched. The panther is an object of interest as a competitor with the hunter in the pursuit of deer. He is a wild and shy animal, of great strength and tremendous spring. One of my guides pointed out to me a spot where he was accustomed to dine when the bound of a panther put them to flight. On measuring the distance of the leap it was found to be twenty paces. They are sometimes found to have crossed the track of a still hunter and to have made their meal on a wounded deer, the pursuit of which had been prevented by the fear of the hunter. Among woodmen of any of these creatures, and they will lie down anywhere to pass the night, and recount the plans formed by them, and sleepsoundly, trusting to a little fire to prevent the approach of unwelcome visitors.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S APPRECIATION OF YANKEE SLANG.

—The perversity with which some people adhere to the Queen's English, utterly refusing to comprehend the modern style of English spoken by the Yankees, significant phrases and sentences of every-day business conversation, very often prevent sorely trying situations of those adepts in Yankee slang and pointed abbreviations. A good story is related of a Yankee captain, who has been running a Buffalo propeller for several years past. Some time since he had among his passengers a very honest, honest-hearted, but rather inscible son of "Old Henglaud," who had just recently arrived over from Great Britain and was going to Toledo to visit a married daughter. The day after his arrival in Buffalo, while talking a walk about the town with Captain ——, he observed a lot of pine lumber on the wharves, and desiring to present his daughter and sons-in-law with something in that line, he stopped up and pressed one of the captains. The owner immediately stepped forward and gave him the figures.

"Do you think is this?" pointing to a stick, decile mare.

"Sixty."

"Why, the make a good buggy 'ose?" asked the Englishman.

"You bet," came in an emphatic tone from the jockey.

"Eh? What do you mean?. Hi don't want to deal hi wuns to buy the 'ose if hi like hit."

To this the dealer in horse-flesh made no answer, and after a moment or two of critical examination our wealthy friend remarked:

"Hi don't think she will hanswer for a family 'ose."

"I've got stamps as says she's just got no use; in a family use in the city," replied the irritated owner.

"Stamps! Who is stamps? Hi don't care what stamps says; hi show a good 'ose when hi see it as well as Stamps 'ho! hany hother person." sharply responded the Englishman.

"Oh, well, now," said the jockey, assuming a conciliatory tone, "take another look at this animal. Why, she was just made for you."

"Mate for me, you mappy?" blustered the Britisher. Johnny Bull. "I don't see that hanimal ave been made for me!" Why, hi tyhen't 'ave hin this pre-blasted country three weeks hyet!"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHER'S DANCING ACADEMY.

FOR SALE,
1922 ARCH STREET.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

MR. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY.

ARCH STREET.

WESTLINE STREET.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE

GERMANTOWN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.

TO LET—FINE HOUSE, NO. 25.

FOR RENT—A SUPERIOR FOUR.

TO RENT—FURNISHED.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STORE.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STORE.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BUILDING.

TO LET—THE UPPER FLOORS.

BOARDING.

A LADY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE.

FURNISHED—SECOND-STORY.

MORTGAGES.

$20,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE.

$5,000.

NEW BOOKS

American Sunday School Union.

THE VOYAGE OF THE WHITE FALCON.

SEVENTEENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

QUEEN FEATHER CORSETS.

NORA'S LIFE AT DERNCLEUGH.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, TAR AND PITCH.

P. A. CHEESE.—AN INVOICE OF NORTON'S celebrated Pat. Adjuster & Co. Sole agent for Philadelphia.

COTTON.—100 BALES COTTON IN Picker and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 33 Chestnut street.

HARDWARE, &C.

WHITE IVORYIDE.

TO RENT.

TO LET, JAN. 1st, 1870, THE FIRST

CHEESE & McCOLLIN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

ESTATE OF REV. BENJAMIN DORR.

NAVAL STORES—694 BARRELS

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Six Per Cent. Interest in Gold.

LAND GRANTS

Seven Per Cent. Currency,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.

40 South Third St.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

BEARING INTEREST

AT SEVEN PER CENT. IN CURRENCY,

Payable April and October, free of State and United States Taxes.

85 Cents and Interest.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Six Per Cent. Interest in Gold.

LAND GRANTS

Seven Per Cent. Currency,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.

40 South Third St.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

BEARING INTEREST

AT SEVEN PER CENT. IN CURRENCY,

Payable April and October, free of State and United States Taxes.

85 Cents and Interest.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Six Per Cent. Interest in Gold.

LAND GRANTS

Seven Per Cent. Currency,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.

40 South Third St.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

BE