THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locust streets.—Testimonial to Signor Blitz—Music, Magic, Ventriloquism.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—"The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve"—"Handy Andy."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—"Money"—"Too Much For Good Nature."

CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Tenth street, below Chestnut.—"Panorama of America and the Great Rebellion."

The Government Hospitals of the City.

There are five Government hospitals in this city. They are located as follows: No. 1, corner of Broad and Cherry streets; No. 2, corner of Twenty-second and Callowhill streets; No. 3, corner of Fifth street and York avenue; No. 4, Twenty-third and Lombard streets; No 5, Christian street, below Tenth. These buildings have a united capacity for the accommodation of about three thousand patients.

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission, in a recent report, gives the following points which must be attended to in the conduct and arrangement of army hospitals. Large public buildings, such as churches, concert-rooms, and public halls, are commonly employed as general military hospitals. It is often necessary to make extensive alterations to adapt them to their new use. Special regard should be paid to ventilation. Tie-doors and windows usually require to be enlarged, especially in an upward and downward direction; or numerous holes six inches square may be made through the walls near the floors and ceilings. There should be doors and windows opposite to each other, so as to allow the air to pass freely through in all directions. The patients should not be placed in stories below the level of the ground, or but slightly raised above it, as experience has shown that the upper stories are much more salubrious. The beds should be raised from the floor, being placed on iron bedsteads whenever they can be obtained. No two bedsteads should be in contact, and none should touch the walls of the room. No unnecessary articles should be in the wards, as they occupy valuable space, and absorb noxious vapors. Care should be taken that the windows do not open upon any receptacles of foul air. Besides the principal hospital building there should be small detached houses reserved for special cases. Great attention should be paid to drains connected with the hospital, to prevent them from contaminating the atmosphere. Patients who are able to rise from their beds should eat in adjoining rooms or tents. The wards of the hospitals should be divided into three classes, viz: surgical, medical, and convalescent. To every division of one hundred beds there should be at least one ward superintendent and six orderly men. When the hospital is prepared, the compound fractures should be placed in the most accessible wards, and injuries of the same character should be placed in the same wards. When wine or spirits are directed, the surgeon should see them administered. To preserve the purity of the air, the wards should be frequently whitewashed with lime. The adjacent grounds should be well drained, and the sewers should be frequently flushed.

THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

This is located at the southeast corner of Broad and Cherry streets, in the massive brick building (sanded in imitation of stone) formerly occupied as a freight depot by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. It is the headquarters of the surgeon-in-chief, and is the largest of the five buildings. Its dimensions are 110 feet by 150. It has been furnished with between five and six hundred beds, which are by no means crowded. The sick wards occupy the whole extent of the building, and every bed may be seen at a glance, there being no intervening partitions. It is well ventilated by four shafts (formerly used as hatchways). Improved cooking apparatus has been introduced, and also a dumb-waiter for sending food, etc., to patients on the upper floor.

The following is a list of the officers of the establishment:

Surgeon in charge, Dr. John Neill; assistant surgeons, Drs. Tarrow, Woodhouse, Harrison, Allen, and Hoff; Messrs. Bellows; medical cadets, Messrs. George W. Shields, E. R. Corson, J. N. Corson, James Tyson, and W. R. D. Blackwood; hospital stewards, John Patterson and Wm. H. Evans.

These gentlemen are now kept constantly employed in attending to the numerous wants of their patients. On Wednesday last, 260 soldiers arrived here from the various hospitals of Washington. The cases containing them were run directly to the hospital door, thus avoiding a transfer at the Baltimore depot, which would have consumed much time and must have entailed much danger upon the invalids. About a dozen of the men were so badly wounded that it was necessary to carry them in on stretchers. The others were able to walk. Their ailments, for the most part, consist of rheumatism, colds, and bronchial affections. After being furnished with a supper, they were conducted to the sleeping wards and retired to rest.

Orders having been received from Washington a week ago to prepare for the reception of five hundred patients, it was thought that the remaining two hundred and forty would arrive yesterday or to-day. The object of the department at Washington is to have as much room and accommodation in the hospitals of that city as possible, in the event of an engagement with the rebels. The following hospitals have been designated for the reception of the Washington patients: Christian-street hospital, Fifth-street hospital, and Broad-street hospital.

THE TWENTY-SECOND-STREET HOSPITAL.

The hospital at the corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets will accommodate about three hundred patients. It is not as yet in operation. It is four stories in height. The first floor will be used as the dining-room. It is seventy-five feet by twenty-five feet. The kitchen (28 by 16 feet), bath-room, and water-closets are also upon this floor. The second, third, and fourth floors are for the sick wards. They are each one hundred feet long and twenty-five feet wide. They are well ventilated, cleanly, and heated by steam.

THE FIFTH-STREET HOSPITAL.

This building is five stories high, and will accommodate 250 invalids. The basement will be used as the kitchen, being furnished with cooking apparatus, hot water, etc. The system of ventilation, by means of shafts, has been here introduced. The following officers of this institution were appointed a few days since: Surgeon in charge, Dr. Meredith Clymer; assistant surgeons, Dr. R. J. Dunglison, Dr. Wm. M. Broad; medical cadets, J. A. McArthur, C. M. King; hospital stewards, Lea Nichols, Fred. Brown. This is one of the hospitals which have been ordered to be placed in readiness for the reception of the Washington invalids.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET HOSPITAL

Is located (to be more definite) at Twenty-third and Lombard streets, in the building formerly used as a silk factory by Messrs. Lewis & Brother. It is vacant as yet. It will accommodate from 200 to 300 patients. On the first floor are the kitchen, wash-room, apothecary department, and officers' rooms. Water-closets and bath-rooms have been introduced into the several wards. Cold and hot water has been introduced throughout the entire building, and proper ventilation is secured by shafts of galvanized iron.

THE CHRISTIAN-STREET HOSPITAL.

This establishment is otherwise known as Military Hospital No. 1, having been the first of the five to open. It has now some sixty or seventy patients, and, containing but eighty beds, is nearly full. It is devoted to the reception of invalids sent from regiments of the city and vicinity, or such as were too sick to accompany their regiments from the city.

The following is a list of the officers: Surgeon in charge, Dr. John J. Reese; medical cadets, Mr. R. Kelly, Edward Brooks; hospital steward, Benj. Hallowell.

DUTIES OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

The principal duties of the medical staff of the army are comprehended in the two classes of military hygiene and military therapeutics. The former of these two classes, although it attracts much less popular attention than the latter, is by no means inferior to it in practical importance. The statistics of armies clearly reveal the fact, that a much larger number of soldiers die from disease, resulting from unfavorable hygienic circumstances, than from wounds inflicted in battle. "The duties of a military surgeon consequently involve a high degree of responsibility, and upon their skilful and faithful performance the efficiency and success of armies is largely dependent."

PREPARATION OF FOOD AND DRINKS.

The United States Sanitary Commission, in their report to the New York Academy of Medicine, on military hygiene and therapeutics, says: It is highly important, not only that the supply of food should be ample, but that its quality should be good, and that it should be in such a form that it can be prepared for use as speedily and with as little labor as possible. There should be a regular allowance of meat and vegetables at dinner, whenever it is practicable to furnish them. Soldiers should not be confined for a long time to salted meat; but fresh meat should always be allowed whenever it can be obtained. The use of fresh vegetables is of very great importance, as a means of guarding against scurvy. Fruits should also be provided in their season, either in a fresh or dried state.

MEDICAL CADETS.

The medical cadets provided for by a recent act of Congress have already been appointed. Three of them are to be attached to each hospital, where they are required to be always in attendance.

The cadets are in fact students of medicine. They are required to assist in dressing wounds, etc., and thus have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the practical requirements of their profession. At the same time they are familiarized with the rules and regulations of the service, some of which are different in military from civil hospitals. The Government has provided them liberally with all the requisites of the position. They are furnished with quarters, cooked rations, light, heat, &c., and, together with the assistant surgeon, are to reside in the building.

The following is an extract from a section of Senator Wilson's bill, read in Congress in January last, and providing for a reorganization of the medical department of the army:

"There shall be not exceeding one hundred medical cadets, who shall not be less than eighteen, nor more than twenty-three years of age at the time of entering, who shall be examined by a Board of Medical Officers, in such branches of medical and sanitary science as director general may order. After three years of continuous medical service, and on their producing proper testimonials of character from the medical officers with whom they have served, they may be examined for promotion by a Board of Medical Officers of the army. They shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of the highest grade of non-commissioned officers of the army."

It may not be out of place, in this connection, to give a brief sketch of the two volunteer hospitals, although their sphere of usefulness is distinct from that of the Government institutions.

THE REFRESHMENT-SALOONS HOSPITALS.

The Cooper-shop Volunteer Hospital has a capacity of accommodating about twenty patients. It was built mainly with a view to the accommodation of troops who may happen to be taken sick *en route*. It is entirely supported by private subscriptions, and has been in operation but a few months. In case of necessity, its doors will be thrown open to those wounded in battle. The patients' room is upon the second floor, and is 32 feet by 18. It has been neatly fitted up with all the requisites, such as washstands, book shelves, towel-racks, etc., and has nine iron cot-bedsteads. The building itself is of wood, two stories high, and situated in Otsego street, below Washington. It presents a neat and well-to-do appearance. Surmounting it prominently is a Griffith & Bolton ventilator. The arrangements for cooking, etc., are complete. The nursing is done gratuitously by a committee of ladies, who have generously devoted their services to the charity.

The Volunteer Hospital is located in Swanson street, below Washington, immediately opposite the refreshment saloon. It is but one story high, but is neat looking exteriorly, and comfortable and well conducted interiorly. It is managed by a committee of twenty-four benevolent ladies, each of whom in turn attends a patient. The chief physician is Dr. Ward, who is assisted by Drs. Geisinger, Deacon, and others of the vicinity. The building is furnished with sixteen iron cot-bedsteads.

Both of the above institutions were visited by a sanitary commission, composed of Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, Dr. John B. McClellan, Prof. Frazer, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Judge Hare, in December last. The committee expressed much satisfaction at the system of management, and had no important reforms to suggest. Over eight hundred patients have been cared for in the two hospitals since their establishment. Their occupants at present do not number over 250, and are mostly suffering from indisposition, resulting from change of air and habits.

LEASE OF THE PUBLIC WHARVES AND LANDINGS.—A number of the wharves and landings belonging to the city were leased at public auction yesterday at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer. The following is a list of the wharves leased, with the prices obtained, and the names of the lessees:

On the Delaware—Dickerson-street landing, to James Early for three years, at $77.50 per annum; Washington-street wharf and landing, to Pennsylvania Railroad Company for three years, at $2,000 per annum; Christian-street wharf and landing, to Pennsylvania Railroad Company for three years, at $3,350 per annum; Race-street landing, to Delaware-avenue Market Company for three years, at $720 per annum; Market-street wharf and landings, (south side,) to West Jersey Ferry Company for three years, at $2,600 per annum; Cathaline-street landing, to S. B. Bailey for one year, at $50. The wharves, lots, and landings at Noble, Green, Coates streets, and Green-lane landings were not leased.

On the Schuylkill—Callowhill-street landing (west side) was leased to Schuylkill Navigation Company for $; Race-street wharf, to R. F. Cahill, for $10; Lombard-street wharf and landing and South-street wharf, to John W. Lee, for $25 each. The wharves at Locust and Pine streets were not disposed of.

THE FIRE IN THE NINETEENTH WARD—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the Phœnix Pottery, located on the corner of Frankford road and Amber street, as stated in our yesterday's issue. The building was of brick, three stories in height, and had two small frame extensions. The occupants were Messrs. Joseph and William Wooten, manufacturers of queensware, lava and terra cotta vases, &c., and druggists' and apothecaries' ware. The building and contents were almost entirely destroyed. The loss of the Messrs. Wooten was about $6,000. Upon this there is an insurance of $2,000. The fixture belonged to William Ayres, whose loss is estimated at $1,500, and is believed to be insured. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

THE FIFTEENTH-WARD HOMICIDE.—RE-ARREST OF JOHN MELLOY—HEARING BEFORE THE MAYOR.—Yesterday afternoon John Melloy was arraigned before his Honor the Mayor, charged with the murder of John Connelly, on the 8th of January last. As the circumstances of the murder are still fresh in the minds of our readers, it will be remembered that Melloy was arrested some weeks since on the same charge; but at the hearing the evidence elicited was not of sufficient strength to warrant his committal for trial, and he was subsequently discharged from custody. On Tuesday evening last he was again arrested in Twenty-second street, below Coates, by Chief Franklin and George H. Smith, of the Detective Police force.

A hearing of the case was to have taken place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but was postponed on account of the inability of the District Attorney to be present. At half past 1 o'clock the Mayor took his seat, accompanied by Wm. B. Mann, for the Commonwealth, and soon after the defendant appeared, accompanied by John P. O'Neil, Esq., on his counsel.

Coroner Conrad was the first witness examined. He testified that he had held an inquest upon the body of John Connelly on the 9th of January last, and had found wounds upon the body which had evidently been made by some sharp instrument; one wound was in the breast, another in the back, and another in the jaw; all were stabs; the most serious wound was that inflicted in the breast, it evidently caused his death.

William Callahan was next examined.—He was asked if he had not a daughter named Jane, and answered that he had; Mr. Smith, the officer who made the arrest, said that Jane was wanted, but he did not know where she could be found; she is now living out as a domestic. It appears that the girl Jane is an important witness in the case, and as the witness did not know where she could be found he was dismissed.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Fullmer was next examined. She remembered that John Connelly was killed on Wednesday evening; I was present when Connelly was killed; I was on an errand in Pearl street, to see a lady by the name of Mrs. Nugent; when I was coming home I saw two men standing at the corner of William and Biddle streets; I never saw Connelly; one of the men said to the other "good evening," and also, "what did you go tell ——for?" There was something else said; I couldn't hear what, and then one of the men said "I'll let you know what I had to do!" I thought they were playing; several blows took place before Connelly fell; the two men then ran down Biddle street; I have seen John Melloy before. (Looking at Melloy.) That is the one before me that struck him; I saw Melloy before often; he is the one that done it; I followed the body of Connelly to his house, and afterwards went home; I think Melloy had on dark clothes that evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Neil.—A man came out of the tavern while I was standing there; I stood there to hear what the fellows said; I was close to them when the conversation referred to took place; I told this to all the neighbors; I did not know until lately that he (Melloy) was arrested.

Here the witness became confused, and contradicted herself in various instances.

Mr. O'Neil went on with the cross-examination.—I know that he (Connelly) was murdered, and I knew that Melloy struck him.

The witness was here asked by Mr. O'Neil why she did not come and state these things to the police authorities before? I didn't know where it was; I didn't want to get into any scrape; I spoke to Mrs. Grey about the matter; he (Connelly) had on a light Kossuth hat; Melloy had on a cap; I am certain that Melloy had a goatee; I have seen Melloy often enough to know him; Connelly had on lightish clothes.

The witness was here dismissed, when Officer Smith entered with Mrs. Connelly, wife of the deceased, who was clothed in mourning.

Mrs. Connelly was sworn. I am the wife of John Connelly; I live in Oscar street, half a square from where he was killed; I know the prisoner; I have seen him at our house; he was there the Tuesday before my husband was killed; he wanted him to go out with him; my husband told him that he could not go, as he had to go over to West Philadelphia; he asked my husband if he would come to-morrow; my husband said he did not want to; Melloy said "you never want to go when I want you to;" he (Connelly) said he was going to West Philadelphia as an excuse for not going; I had been in Market street, and was coming up William street, when I saw a tussel in front of the tavern; I saw my husband fall in the street; I did not know that it was him at the time; I saw him on his hands and knees; I did not notice anything particular about him; I went out and met Mrs. English, and told some of them to pick the man up; I thought he was hurt; Mrs. English said it was my husband, and that he was killed; I said no, it can't be my husband; he couldn't lay in the street; I thought that the man was intoxicated; I said, it ain't my husband, Mrs. English, for that man is tight; I was on my way home when she told me; I took the hat off his forehead; I did not notice blood; I asked what had happened, but he did not speak; I had been out most of the afternoon; I saw the man, the last man that was with him when he fell. (Here she was told to look at Melloy.) He appeared to be about his (Melloy's) height; there was not many people about until I cried murder; I do not know Mrs. Fulmer.

Mrs. Connelly was cross-examined by Mr. O'Neil, but there was nothing of importance elicited except to corroborate what she had before said.

District Attorney Mann asked that the defendant might be held to answer the charge at court, which was objected to by Mr. O'Neil, who said the evidence was too meagre for such a course.

Melloy was then committed by the Mayor to answer at court the charge of murdering John Connelly on the night of the 8th of January.

VALUABLE AND INTERESTING STATEMENT—THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS OF A YEAR.—According to the records kept at the office of the Board of Health, the total number of births within the bounds of the consolidated city, during the year 1861, was 17,271. Of these, 162 were twins and six were born triplets. Among the white children who were born there were 745 more males than females; while among the blacks the rule was reversed, and the females outnumbered the males by fifteen.

The births were divided among the wards as follows: First ward, 1,214; Second 739; Third, 552; Fourth, 677; Fifth, 432; Sixth, 419; Seventh, 772; Eighth, 426; Ninth, 470; Tenth, 548; Eleventh, 587; Twelfth, 535; Thirteenth, 1,252; Fourteenth, 784; Fifteenth, 1,068; Sixteenth, 664; Seventeenth, 953; Eighteenth, 599; Nineteenth, 1,229; Twentieth, 1,043; Twenty-first, 463; Twenty-second, 524; Twenty-third, 637; Twenty-fourth, 344. Number in which the wards were not named, 551.

The most prolific month in the year was January, next comes March, and next in order is February, May and June are the least prolific of the months.

During the year there were 4,417 marriages, which were divided among the months in the following proportions:

January	420	July	281
February	322	August	364
March	268	September	417
April	366	October	414
May	358	November	353
June	292	December	446

Of the whole number named, 2,608 of the brides were born in the United States, 1,592 in foreign lands, and of 217 no birthplace was returned. Of the grooms, 2,473 were born in the United States, 1,723 in other countries, and 221 not given. Of ministers performing the marriage ceremony, 569 were Baptists, 639 Roman Catholics, 520 Presbyterians, 569 Methodists, 437 Lutherans, 598 Episcopal; 374 were married by aldermen, and 52 by the Mayor. The others were married by ministers of the German Reformed, Bible Christian, Universalists, &c. The largest number of females were married between the ages of 20 and 25 years, 650 females and 659 males having entered into the holy bonds. There were two marriages of individuals who had passed threescore years and ten, and some sixteen who were upwards of 60.

The deaths during the year numbered 14,468, or one in 39 of the population, according to the census of 1860. The following table exhibits the mortality in each ward, with the population and with the ratio of deaths to population, and the per centage of deaths in each ward:

WARDS.	Population last Census.	Deaths.	Deaths to Population.	Per Centage of Deaths to total Mortality.
1st	20,885	375	1 in 25	6 05
2d	29,123	758	1 in 38	5.24
3d	19,929	409	1 in 49	2.77
4th	23,461	681	1 in 34	4.70
5th	24,792	488	1 in 50	3.33
6th	14,882	286	1 in 52	1.98
7th	23,267	733	1 in 42	5.07
8th	27,770	427	1 in 65	2.96
9th	17,196	356	1 in 48	2.47
10th	21,849	422	1 in 51	2.92
11th	16,683	452	1 in 36	3.13
12th	16,681	362	1 in 46	2.51
13th	20,045	397	1 in 50	2.74
14th	24,238	426	1 in 56	2.94
15th	32,007	768	1 in 41	5.31
16th	20,007	529	1 in 37	3.66
17th	22,281	898	1 in 28	5.72
18th	20,441	596	1 in 34	4.12
19th	38,828	1085	1 in 36	7.50
20th	26,963	809	1 in 37	5.59
21st	17,159	332	1 in 51	2.29
22d	17,173	248	1 in 69	1.71
23d	28,988	434	1 in 66	3.00
24th	25,738	489	1 in 48	3.38
	565,528			

There was unknown, 446; almshouse, 543; from the country, 289.

This table demonstrates the importance of local cleanliness, pure air, abundance of water, and personal habits of temperance, morality, and cleanliness. A glance at the figures shows where narrow lanes and filthy alleys, crowded and unwholesome homes, and wretched poverty are to be found, while they tell in equally plain language where health and comfort are the rule and wretchedness is the exception. The Seventeenth ward has the unenviable distinction of having had the greatest number of deaths, according to its population, 1 in 28 of its inhabitants having died. In respect to healthfulness and freedom from deaths, the Twenty-second ward stands foremost. The proportion of deaths to the population in that favored part of the city being but 1 in 69 of its population, the Twenty-second ward; is in the rural districts, including within its bounds the beautiful suburb of Germantown.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—This noble institution, located in a healthy and beautiful location, on North College avenue, opposite Girard College, was leased in October last, and has been since partially fitted. The first patient was admitted on the 16th of December. There are as yet only five patients boarding in the house, but a daily clinic and dispensary are in operation, where from 9 to 10 A. M., patients unable to pay are prescribed for and furnished with medicines free of charge. About fifty persons have already availed themselves of this charity. In addition to this, under the direction of the chief resident physician, a limited number of patients are visited and treated at their homes.

The funds for sustaining the institution consist of individual donations and subscriptions; and while the amount at present secured will necessarily circumscribe this charity within narrow limits, yet the board feel a confidence in the strong interest manifested in the enterprise will rapidly place additional means at their disposal.

They also hope to realize some income from such patients as may be able and willing to make pecuniary recompense for the benefits received from the institution; and they believe that the accommodations and advantages are such as will furnish inducements to this class to enter.

The want of an appropriate retreat, where, without violence to their sensibilities, women suffering from curable diseases could be received and accommodated while under medical treatment, has long been painfully felt in this city. The intelligent ministrations of women are peculiarly needed in many of these cases, and the managers trust that this hospital will furnish a desideratum which is not met by any other of our benevolent institutions.

Those even partially familiar with the scenes at many of our clinics are sadly aware that a large class of cases remain without any effectual remedy, solely because the sufferers cannot command rest, suitable food, and the soothing surroundings indispensable to the full success of medical appliances.

To all who are aware of these facts, and to those also who believe that educated and intelligent women are needed in relieving the sufferings and diseases of women, and that they are peculiarly fitted to aid in the task, the managers appeal in confidence for the pecuniary aid needful to extend the benefactions of this institution.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent directly to the treasurer, Maria W. Horton, 520 South Fourth street, or through any of the managers.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI MEETING.—The Alumni organization met last night at the High School building and transacted the usual business. The association refused to pass resolutions offered by Mr. Harry Rockafeller, censuring the High School Committee, and sustaining the dismissed professors. Speeches were delivered by John Davis Watson, S. Kingston McCay, John Lane, George I. Riche, Harry Davis, H. R. Edwards, and others. There were four candidates for Speaker. On the first ballot, George Alfred Townsend received 71 votes, John J. Hagaddon 65, Wm. Wells 18, and Thos. M. Pierce 16. On the second ballot the lowest candidates were dropped, and the vote stood Hagaddon 88 and Townsend 85. Mr. Hagaddon is a young attorney, whose election was creditable to the institution. He made a neat speech, expressing gratitude for the favor. The annual address for 1862 will be delivered to-night by Theodore H. Oehlschlager.

A POLICE OFFICER SHOT—ARREST OF THE SHOOTER.—Joseph Chambers, a police officer of the second district, was shot yesterday morning, about one o'clock, in front of the tavern of John Gibson, on Shippen street, below Sixth, Fourth ward. A young man named Joseph Reilly, who had just come out of the tavern, fired a pistol twice in succession. Officer Chambers, who was in the immediate neighborhood, went to Reilly and told him not to fire again. Reilly then placed the pistol in close proximity to the abdomen of Mr. Chambers and pulled the trigger. The officer observed the movement and turned around quickly, but the ball took effect in the left hip and passed around to the back, where it is still lodged. Two other officers, who were attracted to the spot by the firing, immediately arrested Reilly and another man, named James Morgan, to whom the pistol had been passed. They were taken to the Second-district station-house, and, after a hearing before Alderman Dallas, were committed to Moyamensing prison. Officer Chambers was picked up and conveyed to the station house, where his wound was dressed. His injuries are of a serious character, though not considered dangerous. The sufferer was subsequently taken to his home on Catharine street, below Front.

RECOGNIZED.—The man found drowned at Green-street wharf, on Tuesday, is supposed to be named James Hickey. A letter was found on his person addressed to "James Hickey," from his cousin, Daniel Hickey, No. 938 Manol street, between Christian and Crawford streets.

A STRANGE REPORT—BRITISH AGENTS BUYING SHIP TIMBER IN THIS CITY.—We yesterday heard a statement made, we presume upon reliable information to that effect, that agents of the British Government have lately been in our city, endeavoring to purchase a quantity of ship timber, and especially the live-oak varieties. If such endeavors have been made, which is very possible, they have doubtless failed in toto.

Yesterday afternoon we conversed with several of our most prominent lumber merchants on Delaware avenue, who expressed complete ignorance of any such negotiations. We were informed, however, that a few cargoes of live-oak timber have lately been sent to New York and Boston.

There is very little live-oak in this city, we are assured, and none that can be spared for shipment. Our supply, for which we have depended upon the South, and more particularly Florida, has, of course, been cut off by the "irresistible logic of events." The little, if any, at the navy yard has been stored there for years, its peculiar nature requiring years of seasoning. It consists of "knees" and heavy timber, and has no quotable price, from the fact that its commercial value depends upon its size, manner of seasoning, and other varying circumstances.

In other ship timber we are informed that there is very little doing, either with our own or British shipbuilders. Nearly all of the shipwrights of our city are employed at the navy yard. With the exception of one or two fortunate private yards, the business may be said to be coming to a stand-still. Again, the construction of so many iron-lighters for mail service is having a tendency to depress the timber market.

There is one fact which is ever prominently before ship-owners, and shipping merchants generally—that in case of a sudden termination of the war, many hundreds of vessels will be thrown out of Government employ, and freights must decline tremendously. And again, this species of property is such that, when idle, it is not only unproductive, but subject to constant decay, more than any other.

From such facts as these, the supply of ship timber in this market has always been inconsiderable, and we are quite certain that, whether great or small, none of it can be spared to send to England.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA VETERANS."—The soldiers of the war of 1812, having decided to form a company with the above title, for the defence of the country, a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the armory of Company G, Reserve Brigade, Market street, above Eighth. Col. John L. Warner presided. After a patriotic address from Capt. William Emerick, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution, to report at a meeting to be held this evening. The roll contains seventy-two names, but owing to the snow storm but twenty-six were present on Tuesday evening. After the meeting, the veterans were exercised in the preliminary movements of the drill by Capt. Prevost.

STABBING CASE.—A man named Edward House, alias "Maddox," was arrested on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, on the charge of having stabbed William Smith, in an oyster cellar, on Shippen street, below Fourth. Two knives, one large and the other small, were found upon the person of the accused. Smith was very badly cut. He has several wounds, one on the right breast, one in the back, and one upon the right arm. He is a sailor, and belongs to the United States navy. House had a hearing yesterday morning before Alderman Dallas, and was committed to answer at court.

PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in Fine Family Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has constantly on hand a pure old brandy, such as physicians can recommend to invalids; also, the purest Port and Madeira Wines, Scotch Ales, and fine old English Brown Stout. Persons wishing to obtain either of these articles, of the best quality, should bear this in mind.

HOW TO SELECT A LIFE PARTNER.—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife to select her from a *bunch*—giving as his reason that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments. A young lady in selecting a husband should choose one who has shown his good sense and judgment by purchasing his clothes at the Mammoth Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the cheapest and most fashionable garments, suitable for all seasons, are manufactured.

NOTHING TO BRAG OF.—The Charleston (S. C.) papers are boasting that they have an abundance of green peas in their market. That is nothing to brag about; we had them here eight months ago. But we have something worth boasting about—not for a season, but at all times—in the famous Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, where the best and most elegant garments for soldiers and civilians, to be found in the country, are made.

DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS.—

Abattis.—An entrenchment of felled trees, with their branches sharpened so as to present a wall of pointed stakes to the enemy.

Approaches.—Trenches by which besiegers approach a fortified place; they are opposed by *counter approaches*.

Adjutant.—A staff officer who transmits orders, details and mounts guards, &c. The Adjutant General is the principal staff officer of the army; he supervises the camp, and is the organ of the General commanding.

Aid-de-camp.—Attendant of a general officer who receives and bears orders, &c.

Uniforms furnished for Staff, Field, or Line Officers of every description at Stokes' "One-Price" Clothing Store, under the "Continental."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut sts.

E G Leonard, Cincinnati
Capt J Lindley, Indiana
E Keith, Chicago
M H Good, Indianapolis
Capt Russell
J Henry, Delaware
E Marsh, Jersey City
G Church
W Reynolds, Minersville
S A Allen, New Jersey
C P Gilbert, Salt Lake
H Ridgly, Delaware
Thos H Wilson, Pittsburg
Gardner R Colby, New York
W E Russell, Ga
Mrs E Corning, Albany
Miss Vibbard, New York
W Whitmore, New Jersey
Mrs Lizzie Marsh, N J
H W Brinton, Del co, Pa
W H Bennett, New York
Chas W Beasty & la, Balt
Miss Laurenson, Baltimore
Mrs T H Whitney, N J
A S Whitney, New Jersey
S F Prince & ln, Philadelphia
E H Brown, Penna
Robt Coles, New York
H Lewis, Cincinnati
P H Lewin, New York
H Cousins & la, Wisconsin
W H Talcott, Jersey City
Col Johnson, New York
J C Wellington, Boston
T Leonard, Mass
J Robinson, Pittsburg
C H Guard, Troy
S Sanderson & wf, N York
G Lancaster, Lexington, Ky
W J McAlpin & wf, N York
W L O'Brien, Baltimore
E F Fuller, Cincinnati, O
G S Leavitt & la, New York
Miss A Hanna, Cleveland
R B Sperry, Wash, D C
G L Tilyer, Boston
Lewis Fatman, New York
E L Hinman, Columbus, O
Mrs L B Hanscom, N Y
J O Waterman, Newark, N J
J E Weston, Massachusetts
C W Cooke, New York
T Heyerdahl, New Haven
Jas M Coppernoll, New York
T D Day, New York
Geo Sanders, Baltimore
Miss Lu Roy, New York

W McKisson, Cincinnati
R K Dow, New York
E H Dooley, Toledo
Miss M Harmer, Indiana
Dr F Jacobs, New York
N W Draper, Boston
E A Babcock, New York
W Streator, Cleveland
J B Stanscil & wf, Chicago
C S Storms, New Jersey
D Wallace, Pittsburg
John C English, Zanesville
Rev L B Wells, N Haven
A G Rogers, Cuba
Geo T Moffat, M D, Boston
C Vibbard & la, New York
John Hastings, New York
Hon W Wright, N J
Miss M H Marsh, N J
J B McCreary, M Chunk
W L Sherry, New York
Jas L Beatty, Baltimore
H B Chiskoy, Mass
Miss M J Abbott, N J
L Rich, Maine
W B Fitch & la, N Y
R Knott, Louisville
C Dietrich, Cincinnati
F Williams, New York
J W Blodget & la, N Y
W P Stratton, Pittsburg
Miss E M Parker, Pittsbg
Chas S Bayles, New York
P F Parsons, Waterbury
Geo H Lemist, New York
N Holmes, Pittsburg
P Anderson, Lowell, Mass
R B Dallam, Baltimore
J S Kibridge & la, Boston
P W Strader, Cincinnati, O
J Jones, Rochester
E R Blanchard, St Louis
R Hanna, Cleveland
W Robinson, Mass
Mr Lo Roy & la, N York
John P White, New York
E Wyman, Boston
Thos Smith, New York
T G L Cain, New York
J A Jameson, St Louis
L M Beebe, Baltimore
S E Crittenden, New Haven
J A Smith, Cincinnati, O
Isaac Walton, New York
Jos Merrefield, Baltimore
E A Converse, Connecticut

AMERICAN HOTEL—Chestnut st., above Fifth.

Capt Byerson, New Jersey
D W C Sharp, Salem, N J
Capt G A Wilts, Penna
E D Kennedy
J C Mulford, Salem, N J
R P Woods, Massachusetts
T N Patterson, Summit Hill
Mrs Barker, Jersey City
C Morrow & la, Washington
M B Bradshaw, New York
Col S H Jenkins, U S A
J E Dougherty, Del co, Pa
A Munston, Washington, D C

John M Carpenter, N J
E Bass, Pittsburg
Theo P Ryndor, City Curtis
T S Lambert, New York
J T Harrop
F G Crosby, Massachusetts
M M Rhodes, Trenton
H Beckwith, Bristol, Conn
H D Merritt, New York
W M Fisher, New York
J V Cunningham, Md
R M Johnson, Wash, D C

MERCHANTS' HOTEL—Fourth st., below Arch.

H W Steele, New York
Saml Mitchell, Clearfield, Pa
J F Barney, Chicago
H B Swoope, Clearfield, Pa
W B Titus, New Jersey
Jacob Auil, Cincinnati, O
R Faehly, Sunbury, Pa
W F Rutherford, Harrisburg
G S Richardson, Snow Hill, Md
A C Spring, Boston
O B Merrett, Clearfield, Pa
Hon W Bixler, Clearfield
N S Hart, New Jersey
M C McKinsty & wf, Md
R Mauss, Cincinnati, O
J C Rutherford, Harrisburg
Mrs Ellen Fletcher, U S A
Mrs Fl Graham & d, Carlisle

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Chestnut street, above Third.

H Nelson, New Jersey
S G Pritzel, Baltimore
J C Burkhart
E Shutz, Pa
J B Craw, Wash, D C
B Wick, New York
R C Jones, U S N
F A Pizzina, U S N
J Bartlett, Worcester
D Lyon, New York
A V Culin, Delaware City
Geo Nelson, New Jersey
D Whitemarsh, New York
W Maxwell, Mercer
W S Phillips, Pa
D Potter, New Jersey
J E Glenn, St Louis
A J Jones, Pa
J K Penfield, Connecticut
S G Boughton, U S N
A Winters, New York

THE UNION—Arch street, above Third.

W H Cool, Beaver Meadow
H C Graham, Buffalo
W Scott, Buffalo
J Fraley, Easton
W Mintzer, Pottstown, Pa
Moses Hoover, Penna
Jos Shubert, Buffalo
Frank McGear, N J
A Crawford, Troy, N Y
J J Williams, Wisconsin

MADISON HOUSE—Second street, above Market.

G S Clark, Washington
J E Covington, Baltimore
Jos Paul, Newtown
H Shaw, Norristown
J Finch, Pittsburg
T P Clark, Washington
Wm Martiner, Penna
F Whitlock, Pemberton, NJ
Jno Keats, Dover, Del
B F Janney

STATES UNION—Market street, above Sixth.

Jos R Dow & la, New York
Saml Stine, Juniata co, Pa
J Widler, Philadelphia
W Peters, York, Pa
W Howard, Boston
Thos E Watt, Latrobe
A Eickell & wf, New York
Jas Price, Juniata co, Pa
A Sanderson
L Wilson, Juniata, Pa
Grier Bell & wf, Clearfield
W H Ward & la, Pa

COMMERCIAL—Sixth street, above Chestnut.

J H Street, Maryland
W T Wagner, Wash, D C
B F Baker
W E Kennedy, Chester co
W E Hines, Chester co
W B Rankin, New York
E M Mason, Baltimore
U H Painter, West Chester
G W Woodward, Chester co
Chas Sharpless, Chester co
W W Eachus, Chester co
E Worrell, Columbia

BARLEY SHEAF—Second street, below Vine.

A Boutcher, Bucks
C Eastburn, Pennsylvania
G T Moore, Frenchtown, NJ
J Mahan, Pennsylvania
A J Rue, Washington, D C
J B Spear, 90th