THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 7, 1862.			FEBRUARY 7, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
35	43	43½	33	38	38
WIND.			WIND.		
SW	WNW	WNW	WNW	WNW	SW by S
FEBRUARY 8, 1862.			FEBRUARY 8, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
28	36	33	31	41	47
WIND.			WIND.		
NW	NNE	SW	SW	SE by S	SSW

THE DRY GOODS TRADE—HOW HIGH PRICES AFFECT BUSINESS.—It has been generally remarked that the present winter has been more distinguished for its gaiety and cheerfulness than its predecessors for many years back. This is the more remarkable in view of the absence of so many in the army, the depression in business resulting from the war, and the high prices demanded for all articles of foreign and domestic consumption. Seldom has there been so much life manifested in all the walks of life. The theatres and places of amusement generally have been thronged nightly, and there are at the present time more such places in successful operation than at any previous time in the history of the city. Labor commands good prices, and workmen are in demand in all kinds of business. Money is plenty (such as it is), and we hear of no suffering among the poor or grumbling among the rich. The avenues of trade are not stopped, but prosperity and success are almost everybody's business pursuit. The shops have presented large and varied assortments of goods, which are as quickly disposed of as they are received.

Fashion has had most enthusiastic admirers, and the "latest styles" have been sought after, as if nothing else existed to occupy the minds and lighten the purses of the people. It is well known that the war has enriched many, who, before its advent, had been content to live in moderate circumstances, and it is this class that has been most lavish in expenditure for dress. The retail dry-goods merchants of this city have reason to be grateful for the condition of our national affairs, as it has enabled them to amass fortunes to which they would remain strangers under the ordinary course of events, with clear foresight, laid in a heavy stock, when they could do so at the old prices, and this stock, or that portion remaining unsold up to the first of January, has appreciated, in many instances, fully fifty per cent. The dealers have not been backward in availing themselves of the advance, and stock purchased by them six months ago, and which they were willing to sell at a profit of twenty per cent., is now retailing them fifty to seventy-five, and in the case of domestics or cotton goods even one hundred and fifty per cent.

The advance in the price of cotton from eleven to ninety cents per pound, has, of course, rendered it impossible to produce the manufactured article at anything near the old price without entailing a severe loss to manufacturers. This, naturally enough, they would not submit to, so the prices began to advance, slightly at first, because it was the general impression that a supply of cotton would soon flow into market, and manufacturers were thereby induced to limit their production to the immediate wants of consumers. As the war progressed the chance of an early supply of cotton became more meagre, the demand for goods became heavier, and manufacturers saw that they must either stop their spindles, or advance the prices sufficiently to make continued production profitable. Some mills stopped spinning, but the majority adopted the alternate of advancing prices, and the result was attended with a limited supply. At the present time cotton goods are held at prices which ten years ago would have been deemed almost fabulous, and yet they are selling as freely as ever. People appear apprehensive of a still greater advance, and are now eagerly purchasing goods at prices ranging from fifty and fifty per cent. on the old prices; in fact, they are more anxious to purchase than dealers are to sell, and that is something quite unprecedented in the retail dry-goods business.

In former seasons the ladies grumbled at paying twelve cents per yard for bleached muslins, but they now willingly take 8 at 37½ cents, and the same may be said in reference to all cotton goods. In muslins, such choice brands as the Utica Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Williamsville, and scores of others, equally good, that were formerly offered for 12½ cents, are now eagerly sought at 37½ cents. Cotton sheetings, two and a half yards wide, are bringing 75 to 85 cents per yard, and pillow casings in the same ratio. Cotton flannels, drillings, and tickings are held still higher, owing to the larger proportion of material consumed in their production, and it is the cost of material, not that of manufacturing, that is now making itself felt on the market.

Table damask by the yard, such as was formerly sold for one dollar, is now worth one dollar and fifty cents. Linen sheetings, pillow casings, towelings, napkins, &c., have advanced in the same proportion, and if admitted under the present tariff, and paid for at the present rate of exchange, must go much higher. Since the war commenced one year ago for fifty cents per yard are now selling for seventy-five, and fine linens, suitable for ladies' wear, ditto. Ginghams, which had been purchased by families for some years past, and we suppose they will hold it; but just now they are giving way slightly to artisan muslins and calicoes, the latter are not much more expensive, and are a great deal more durable. There was a time when it was considered low "mean" to wear cotton shirts, use cotton sheetings, &c., and the same prejudice in a modified form still exists in the verdant bosoms of some old-fashioned folks, but is gradually dying out, and the Southern staple is fast forcing its superior claims to its royal title. If the war continues much longer, we need not be surprised at seeing the best brands of cotton shirtings selling for fifty cents and upwards, and even were the struggle to have an early termination, articles manufactured of cotton will not be likely to fall to their old prices for a few years.

The crop produced on Southern plantations since the commencement of the war is not a large one; the stock on the hands of the manufacturers and brokers two years ago is almost exhausted; the manufacturing and commercial world is crying out for a fresh supply, and until matters resume their old routine, and for some months after, there will not be much decline in articles manufactured wholly or in part of the great staple.

Even spool cotton, an article of trifling importance, it is true, that was formerly sold at four cents, is now ten, and cannot now be profitably produced at the latter price.

In dress goods the prospect of a large assortment and variety of fabrics for the gratification of the ladies of shopping propensities—is not encouraging.

The demand for silks has been unprecedentedly large during the winter, and in the present season, when merchants are supposed to be engaged "taking stock," they find that the unusual activity, among those who wish to invest their surplus funds in fashionable or substantial silks, continues unabatedly, but not unpleasantly, with their arrangements. At no time in the past ten years was a greater activity noticeable in the retail stores than between the seasons than at present. We have heard ladies say, when asked why they are so eager to purchase at this early stage of the season, "we have the money, and they prefer making their purchases now, to running the risk of having to pay an advance of 50 per cent. next month." And they are right, no doubt, for we are assured by first-class authority that the advance will be greater than the people, that is the "shoppers," suppose.

THE WATER OF THE SCHUYLKILL AND DELAWARE RIVERS ANALYZED.—Professors Booth and Garrett, who have recently been engaged in making analyses of water from various points on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, have submitted their report to the Chief Engineer of the water works. The analysis was made after the dry season from water drawn at Fairmount, Flat Rock, Valley Forge, Reading, Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, on Schuylkill, and Kensington and Tacony on the Delaware river.

The report states the quantity of magnesia in the Schuylkill water, near Reading, is twice as great as at any other point, giving rise to the formation of some sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom salt,) and a quantity of carbonate or bicarbonate of magnesian salt. This larger quantity is readily accounted for when it is borne in mind that Reading lies at the foot of a broad and highly-magnesian limestone valley.

The most important variation in the Schuylkill water lies in their content of sulphuric acid. From Fairmount up to Valley Forge the amount of it is the same, 1½ grains per gallon; at Reading it is increased to 2½ grains, and rises at Schuylkill Haven to nearly 10 grains per gallon. The influence of this large amount of acid at the last locality is shown in the fact of the formation of nearly 2½ grains per gallon of the sulphate of lime, magnesia, soda, and alumina, analyzing over and above these nearly four grains of dry sulphuric acid, which is equivalent to more than 4½ grains of oil of vitriol per gallon. In fact, while the waters, from Reading downward, test alkaline, that at Schuylkill Haven is decidedly and strongly acid. Nearly all vegetable life is destroyed by the acid and acid salts in the waters, at a considerable distance below the coal mines.

The analysis further shows that still further up the Schuylkill and its coal-bearing branches; and this explains why iron boilers are liable to be cut out in the coal region. It appears, with waters in that which analysis unveils at Schuylkill Haven is unfit for domestic use, and even for most manufacturing purposes.

The influence of the presence of so much free sulphuric acid in the waters issuing from coal workings is referred to. Because such waters tend to injure boilers and other iron works, general manufacturing can never be extensively carried on in the coal region, nor for some distance below it, until the free acid becomes neutralized in the river's descent, or until the coal beds are exhausted. Neutralization now takes place before reaching Reading, where the water is feebly alkaline. We therefore find themselves warranted in the conclusion that general manufacturing on the Schuylkill will be limited, as long as sulphuric acid is mined on its tributaries, to space between Philadelphia and a short distance above Reading.

The larger proportion of sulphates of lime and magnesia at Reading, as compared with the waters below it, accounts for the more ready formation of boiler-scale deposit, and consequently a much more lower down. As yet, this offers no serious impediment to the use of the water in manufacturing; but should the proportion of these sulphates increase considerably in subsequent years, it is possible that general manufacturing might be driven lower down the river. We believe, however, that a fair inference from facts warrant the conclusion that no great increase will ever take place. These two causes, excess of acid, or sulphate of lime resulting from the exploration of coal, tend to counterbalance the economical advantage of approximating manufactures to fuel.

Since there is only about a half grain more of solid matter per gallon in the water at Reading than in that lower down the river, and the whole is but 7½ grains per gallon, and since the composition of this slight increase may be called sulphate of magnesia, we cannot but conclude that the water at Reading is well enough adapted for domestic use, as well as for manufacturing industry, at the present time, and that it is likely to continue so.

The three waters at Valley Forge, Flat Rock, and Fairmount may be called equally good waters. The total quantity of solid matter per gallon, amounting only to seven grains, makes the Schuylkill compare favorably with other waters of the world, applied to the use of large cities. The quantities of lime, magnesia, and sulphuric acid in solution are only such as to produce a very slight curdling of soap—scarcely tending to produce pan-stone—producing no injurious medicinal effect; but their presence results in the positive benefit of forming a hard, white, and insoluble coating on lead, so that lead-pipe may be employed to an extent in conveying the water, without the least apprehension of the latter becoming deleterious by taking up lead into solution.

Add to this enumeration the important fact that it is almost wholly free from organic matter, one of the most objectionable constituents of water for domestic use, and it is fair to presume that the Schuylkill water, from Valley Forge to Fairmount, will prove superior to most waters of the world employed in large cities. To meet objections sometimes urged against the Schuylkill water, Messrs. Booth and Garrett point to the analyses, and conclude that "whatever real or alleged manufacturing or other impurities may be thrown into the river above Fairmount—dye-stuffs, animal remains, &c.—their presence is not indicated at Fairmount in appreciable quantities. All objections, therefore, to the Schuylkill water on this score, may be summarily dismissed as illusory and unsubstantiated.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—The following is a list of the vessels which have been built at our navy yard since its establishment:

Names.	Description.	When built.
Relief	Storeship	1836
Pennsylvania	Ship-of-the-line	1837
Dale	Sloop	1839
Mississippi	Side-wheel str.	1841
Raritan	Frigate	1843
Princeton	Steamer	1843
Germantown	Sloop	1845
Susquehanna	Side-wheel str.	1850
Arctic		1855
Martin's Industry	Light Ship	1855
Wabash	Steam frigate	1855
Shubrick	Coast survey	1857
Light Ship, No. 1		Jan. 1858
Light Ship, No. 2		Jan. 1858
Lancaster	Steam sloop	1858
Wyoming	do	1859
Pawnee	do	1859
Tuscarora	do	1861
"Miami"	Side-wheel str.	1861
Juniata	Steam sloop	1862
Monongahela	do	1862

CURIOSITIES OF THE CITY DIRECTORY.—The twenty-sixth annual issue of *McElroy's Philadelphia Directory*, just issued, contains nearly eleven thousand more names than the Directory of 1862. The present work contains about 114,000 names. The collection and publication of which have entailed an amount of labor inconceivable to those not conversant with the business. The collection of the names alone occupies from thirty to forty men during the entire months of October and November. The mass of names thus collected, amounting to nearly 300,000, must then be compiled and collated, and the duplicates destroyed. This is rendered necessary by the fact that, in a very few cases, can a person's residence be discovered at his place of business, and, vice versa, it is a rare thing indeed that one member of a firm can inform a collector where his partners reside. Finally, when the work is completed, it calls forth more grumbling and discontent than any other kind of publication. As an example, Mr. Smith tells the collector who calls on him, that he does not wish his residence put down; Mr. Jones asks to be put down only as a gentleman, and Mr. Brown refuses to give his name entirely, stating that he thinks "directories are only good for thieves and detectives." When the book comes out, Mr. Smith says he won't have the book, because his residence is not put down; Jones says that he is no gentleman, (in which perhaps he tells the truth,) but is only a blacksmith. Finally, Brown's friends, not being able to find him in the book, charge him with being a skulker, and he in turn pitches into Mr. McElroy. The hardest part of the labor connected with the publication, however, is the reading of the proofs. Proof-reading is at all times a tedious business, but to go over a hundred thousand names, and afterwards remain uncertain whether fifty thousand of them are correctly spelled, is indeed discouraging. As usual, the Smiths prevail in this year's issue, being 1367 in number—of these only 156 are Johns, so that a letter directed simply to John Smith, Philadelphia, has an extremely large chance of reaching the proper John. The aristocratic branch of this family, the Smyths, are only 19 in number, and the extra aristocratic family of Smythe is represented by only one scion. There is an evident desire on the part of the great Smith family to cover the obscurity of the name by attaching to it that of some great personage, witness the number of Washington, Julius Cæsar, and Byron Smiths, not to speak of the famous author of Gil Blas.

Per contra, there are only two names in the directory commencing with an X, though so many persons sign it instead of their names. There are 606 Browns, 480 Joneses, and 198 Greens living amongst us, and it may be a satisfaction to our Democratic friends to know that the Whites outnumber the Blacks by 184. This article may be concluded by stating that very many persons agree to subscribe for the directory, and after their names are inserted in large capitals refuse to take the work on some frivolous pretext. In no single year, since 1838, have the subscriptions to the book been sufficient to cover the expense of its publication.

THE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, at Broad and Prime streets, make the following acknowledgments of donations received for the week ending February 6: Part proceeds of a fair held at No. 224 Dickerson street, by Miss Emma McIlwain, Emma Hay, Mary Martin, and Mary F. Rocap, $8.26; proceeds of a soiree and festival, New Year's evening, by the Caledonia Yearly Beneficial Society, $40; from the Pennsylvania Insurance and Trust Company, $10; Charles Dutilh, Esq., $5; Ladies' Aid of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, 16 pairs red flanned drawers, 12 pairs wool shoes, 18 muslin and flannel shirts, towels, handkerchiefs, slings, lint, &c.; Mrs. Isaac Starr, 8 pairs gentlemen's drawers, 6 pairs woolen socks; Mrs. Garrigues, 2 baskets apples, 2 kettles stewed apples, 2 doz. C. Bakes, soap, plaster; Miss Jackson, 6 large cans stewed currants; 7 large cans currant jelly; 15 bottles currant wine; Mr. Reinhart, 12 pairs woolen gloves, 12 muslin shirts and 2 wrappers; Mrs. Fairlamb, 7 pairs slippers and cuffs; Mrs. Fulton, 2 bed quilts.

ANNUAL ASSAY AT THE MINT.—The commission for making the trial of the gold and silver coinage of the United States for the year 1862, will meet at the Mint, in this city, to-day. The special commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States, are Professor Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute; Charles D. Drake, St. Louis; Professor Agassiz, Harvard University; Hon. Edward Everett, Massachusetts; F. S. Bell, Esq., Kentucky; Dr. S. M. Smith, Ohio; Professor John Torrey, New York, and Professor J. H. Alexander, Baltimore. The ex-officio commissioners are the United States District and United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. The commission is generally in session for three days, during which time, we are requested to state, the Mint will not be open to visitors.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES.—These useful and provident organizations find a representative in all the principal loyal towns and villages in the country. In the town of Oxford, Chester county, in this State, our fair friends have been industriously engaged since the breaking out of the rebellion, in contributing to the general comfort of the Chester county volunteers and our troops in general. They have held two fairs in aid of this object, one of which netted the handsome sum of $230, and their contributions in other ways have been very liberal. These ladies do not tire, nor do they become weary in well-doing; and, while life and health last, and there remains one volunteer to do battle for our flag, so long will the loyal ladies of Oxford continue to assist in providing for the comfort of our brave defenders. Oxford is a pleasant, pretty village, and is the terminus of the Baltimore Central Railroad, and, though lying on the borders of "My Maryland," has no sympathy whatever with Secesh.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.—A large number of sick and wounded soldiers arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital on Saturday afternoon, and were kindly cared for by the members of this noble institution. They remained in this hospital during the night, and were removed yesterday to Sixteenth and Filbert streets. The following Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops were among the number:

J. Coupenff, I, 48 Pa	Solomon Brightly, K, 134
Jas Millen, I, 48	J W Hall, E, 124
H A Dougherty, C, 136	W H Lunger, K, 107
John Levis, B, 136	L Quigley, C, 48
Sam'l Shireman, E, 153	Evan A Mercer, F, 124
Christ. Geisler, H, 120	Edgar Quick, G, 149
Frank Howard, G, 3 Pa Cav	Jos B Taylor, H, 121
W Devlin, D, 5 Pa Cav	A H Cole, K, 23 N J
H C Eby, K, 124	E Errickson, H, 23 N J
Henry T Levy, G, 136	Jas Sifaberg, D, 7 N J

ROBBERY.—Three rebel soldiers, who are in Philadelphia as spies no doubt, have been lodged at the Cooper Shop Hospital, and also fed there. Some time during Friday night one of the Union soldiers, asleep in the hospital, was robbed by one or two of the rebels of the sum of three dollars, taken from the pantaloon pocket of the designed and crippled soldier. A small squad of rebel soldiers were also fed and lodged at the Union Saloon, at the expense of the people of Philadelphia, who have contributed their funds for the benefit of the soldiers of the Union, and not for those whose hands and souls are stained with the blood of loyal men.

THE VARIATIONS OF FLOUR.—The following shows the variations in the wholesale price of flour during January for ten years past:

1853	$6 25@$6 37½	1858	$6 32
1852	5 31@5 37½	1857	8 33
1851	5 31	1856	9 18
1850	5 44	1855	7 59
1849	5 75	1854	6 37
1848	4 73	1853	6 31

SUDDEN DEATH.—MRS. J. TOBIASON, who resided at No. 859 Franklin street, died very suddenly, about ten o'clock Saturday evening, at Mr. Taylor's drug store, at Ninth and Chestnut streets. She was walking in the street in company with her husband, was taken suddenly ill, assisted into the drug store, and died in a few minutes. Her death was attributed to disease of the heart.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The coroner, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of a small boy named Charles Read, aged eight years, who was run over at Second and Washington streets by a truck and killed. The parents of the lad reside at Fourth and Dickerson streets.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit fives on the Harrisburg Bank were put into circulation on Saturday evening. It was also reported that counterfeit "greenbacks" made their appearance about the same time.

THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The sum of $26,043 was expended by the commission for the relief of the families of the volunteers during the past two weeks.

TERPSICHOREAN.—The annual ball of the Mozart Dancing Society takes place this evening according to the advertisement in another column. It will no doubt be an elegant affair.

IN PORT.—There were in port on Saturday morning, of which 10 were ships, 14 barks, 12 brigs, and 30 schooners.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Col. Segebarth Again.

Col. Segebarth was arraigned on Saturday afternoon before the alderman, at the Central Station, charged on the oath of Captain E. S. Ulman, of Battery "A," Second Regiment, P. V., with drawing money on the warrant of W. H. Hall, deceased. The prosecution was represented by L. C. Cassidy, Esq.; the defence by Amos Briggs, Esq. The evidence elicited presents some curious features, particularly in the cross-examination.

Captain Ulman sworn—I saw Col. Segebarth sign and endorse the warrant of Wm. R. Hall; it was done in the camp-office; Hall was a member of my company; he belonged to Chester county, Pennsylvania; he died on the 6th of November, 1862; the physician issued a certificate to that effect; the warrant was endorsed by the Colonel on the same day; time it bears date, 26th of December; I told the Colonel that Hall was dead; the Colonel made no reply; I never saw the Colonel on the subject afterwards; I have seen him sign different warrants; the men were absent at the time; he did not show any power of attorney to sign the warrants; I do not know that he obtained the money on the warrants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Briggs—I made no mark on the warrant by which to identify it; I read it at the time; saw him sign the name of Hall to it; he signed others; don't know that he had authority to sign; the Colonel did not give me money to pay the battery; he did give me $1,200 to recruit the battery; this money was given me four or five days after the warrants had been drawn; this was in the latter part of December or early in January; can't tell the exact date; I did not use any of the money he gave me, because I thought there was something wrong about it; I spoke to Mr. Clark (high constable) about it; I have paid the money into the city treasury; I did so yesterday; had intended to return the money to the proper authorities; I did not know where the money came from at the time the Colonel gave it to me; I held on to the money because I was suspicious.

Question. What did you do with the money?

Answer. It was in my father's possession.

Q. How did it get there?

A. I gave it to him to hold it for me.

Q. Where is your father?

A. At Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Q. What did you say to your father when you handed him the money?

A. I told him to keep it for me until I should call for it.

Q. Did you call for it; if so, when?

A. I got it from him before yesterday. Col. Segebarth called on me for the money.

Q. Did you offer to return the money before your men were going to have you placed under arrest?

A. I heard the Colonel had ordered my arrest; it was at this time I spoke to Mr. Clark (high constable) about it; I heard that the Colonel had said I had some of the men's money, and they were told that I had run away; eleven of my men "skedaddled" because they would not go with anybody else than me.

The receipt for the $1,200 paid by Captain Ulman to the City Treasurer was here shown and read.

The witness continued: My battery has not been paid; some of the men received $100 each, day before yesterday; the balance was given in due-bills to a few of the men; I suppose twenty to twenty-five men have not been paid. [The witness here read off a list of the names of the members of his battery, the amounts of money each had received, and the names of those who had received nothing.] Witness continued: The Colonel paid the $50 to each of the men the day after he drew the warrants; I called the men in; I believe some who were called in received money, but were not entitled to it; the Colonel said all the men of the regiment must be paid; I then reported all my men; he did not give me the money for recruiting; he did tell me to pay the men in presence of Major Windsbecher; when the colonel asked me for the money I told him it was stolen from me; the name of Wm. R. Hall (deceased) is on my muster-roll; there are three other Halls in my battery—James, John, and Amos. The paper or roll written by Captain Ulman was here closely scrutinized, and it appeared that the names of five Halls were recorded. The witness said—I recorded the names as Colonel Segebarth called them; if there is any mistake it is the Colonel's, not mine; I simply obeyed an order of the Colonel to act as his clerk on this occasion; he hurried me with the business.

Mr. Dodson, the clerk of the Bounty Fund Committee, and Mr. Kramer, the assistant paying clerk of the City Treasurer, were examined as to the drawing and paying of the warrant of William R. Hall.

The defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

Held to Bail.

Isaac Isaacs, the Second-street clothier, arrested on the charge of swindling Mr. Rhodes, of Douglasville, Bucks county, as was stated in *The Press*, on Saturday, had a hearing before Alderman Reitler, at his Seventh-street office. He was ordered to find bail to answer at court. The defendant said he was willing to hand the money back to the prosecutor if he would return the coat. The alderman would not listen to anything of the kind. Besides this, the magistrate stated the prosecutor had purchased a lot of oysters that were a loss to him, besides the loss of time. Mr. Rhodes declared his determination to push this matter to court as promptly as possible.

[Before Mr. Alderman Boswell.]

Two Drivers in Collision.

James Mooney was arraigned on Saturday before Alderman Boswell on the charge of obstructing a passenger railway and committing an assault and battery on the driver of a car. The facts developed at the hearing are briefly these: The defendant was driving a coal cart on the railroad track on Thirteenth street, below Vine. A car came along, and the driver of it called to the driver of the cart to clear the track. The cart driver, it is alleged, instead of getting off, picked up a piece of coal and threw it at the other driver. He then sprang from the cart and made an attack with his whip upon the car driver, for which he was arrested. The defendant was ordered to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer at court. He was also fined for breach of ordinance.

In this place we may mention, for the benefit of parties most interested in such cases, the brief of a trial that recently occurred in the Criminal Court, Judge Allison presiding. A wagon was on a passenger-railway track, and a car came along. The usual signal was given, but the driver of the wagon did not get off, alleging that he did not know the car was coming. He alleged there was not room to turn off. The pole of the car came in collision with the tail of the wagon. The driver then threw a stone at the car horses, and made an attack upon their driver; the latter beat him to such an extent as to prevent him from making any further belligerent demonstrations.

The car driver was sued for an assault and battery. The judge charged the jury that the fact that the prosecutor did not know the car was coming was no defence whatever; it was his business to know the car was there. He had no business in the track at all. He threw the first stone, and was beaten by the car driver, acting in self-defence. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the prosecutor to pay the costs. This is the ruling of the Criminal Court in such cases.

An Alleged Hotel Thief.

William Jackson is the name given by a short, thick-set young man, who was arraigned before the same magistrate on the charge of committing a robbery at Mr. Brady's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on last Friday night week. The accused was arrested by Officers Oalanan and Carlin, shortly after arriving in this city. The story is, that on the night in question four or five rooms were entered at the hotel and several robberies were committed. One of the rooms was occupied by a lady. Her watch was stolen from her side, but was not even touched. A few dollars, we believe, were taken from one of the drawers. It was evident the thief was acquainted with the house.

Mr. Carlin (detective) having testified as to the arrest of the party introduced—

J. L. Hartshorn, of Philadelphia, Pa., testified as follows: I was robbed last night one week ago at Brady's Hotel, Harrisburg; my room was occupied; a leather wallet, one hundred dollars, and receipts and notes for money loaned to the amount of nearly a couple of thousand were taken; I locked my door when I retired for the night and found it unlocked when I arose in the morning; there were no indentations had been made in the end of the door key; the officers say nippers had been used; there Mr. Hartshorn exhibited the broken wallet; I did not intention of the alderman to the marks made by the nippers; other rooms had been entered, so the witness said he learned; did not see the defendant about; the prisoner answers the description of a man whom the boy says came to the hotel at two o'clock in the morning; the injury taken was principally in treasury notes; twenties.

Parham Depford (colored) sworn.—I live at Mr. Brady's hotel; am employed as porter in the front office; recollect the night of the robbery; I left gentleman in at two o'clock in the morning; the prisoner is the man I let in; have no doubt about it; I was sitting in the front office when he came; he did not register his name; don't know what time he left the hotel; he had no baggage.

Prisoner call witness. Did you ever see other persons go out of the hotel after I arrived there?

Witness. Yes, there were two or three; they were members of the Legislature.

Alderman to witness. Did you go into the room of the prisoner on the morning?

Witness. Yes, sir.

Alderman. Was the bed tossed or tumbled?

Witness. No, sir.

Alderman to prisoner. You are required to enter bail in the sum of $5,500 to answer at the court of Dauphin county.

The defendant was now searched. Three twenty-dollar treasury notes were found upon him; also, a gold watch. The prisoner was committed.

Mr. Callanan took charge of the watch, and went in pursuit of knowledge concerning the owner. He found it from the importer, who had sold it with others by wholesale, to the retailer, thence to a customer, and thence to the customer's wife, who informed the wily detective that her husband had bought two of watch nearly two years since, but how or under what circumstances she never could learn.

Jackson will be arraigned at nine o'clock this morning, on the charge of the larceny of this timepiece.

A Dishonest Porter.

Hamilton Burton, a colored man, was arraigned at the Central Station, on Saturday afternoon, on the charge of robbing Mr. Samuel Wilstach, of Ross, Schotti, & Co., 304 Market street. Mr. Ross testified that the defendant had been employed in the establishment for a few days, or weeks, at most, in years. He has been robbing the place of sewing silk, cassimere, and vest patterns, &c. A number of articles were found in his possession at the office. Here the witness handed to the magistrate a recorded list of articles recovered by the officer. The defendant made a full acknowledgment of the theft.

He was committed in default of twelve hundred dollars to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Pancoast.]

Alleged Highway Robbery.

A man who, perhaps, gave the assumed name of James Mallpass, was arraigned before Alderman Pancoast, on Saturday afternoon, charged with a highway robbery. It is alleged that he knocked a citizen down at Eggleisfeld on Thursday night, and robbed him of the sum of four hundred dollars. The accused was ordered to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

High Court of Oyer and Terminer—President Judge Thompson, and Associate Judges Allison and Ludlow.

THE CASE OF PATRICK FARRAGAN—SENTENCE DEFERRED UNTIL TO-DAY.

On Saturday, in the case of Patrick Farragan, convicted during the last term of the court of the murder of Thomas Williamson in November last, the District Attorney, William B. Mann, after reciting the facts of the trial and conviction of the prisoner, moved that the court should now pronounce the judgment of the law upon the verdict. Judge Thompson directed the Clerk of the Court to inquire if the prisoner had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed.

The prisoner replied that he desired to see his counsel first, and he hoped the sentence would not be imposed until he had seen him.

An officer was then despatched in quest of the prisoner's counsel, who, after his return, and reported his inability to find him.

Judge Thompson then inquired of the prisoner whether he desired to make any communication to the court through his counsel, to which he replied in the negative.

In order to allow him time to see his counsel, Judge Thompson said that sentence would be deferred until to-morrow (Monday) morning, and that if the prisoner should have every facility of communication with him.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

THE NUISANCE CASE.

In the case of Teaffe, convicted of maintaining a nuisance at their bone-dust manufactory, at Eighth and Prime streets, Thomas J. Barger, Esq., on behalf of the prosecution, moved that case be finally disposed of, as since the conviction of the defendants the nuisance had been continued in the same manner as heretofore.

After some discussion between counsel, Judge Ludlow said that the defendants ought to have reasonable time to remove the nuisance, and for that purpose they would allow two weeks longer.

In the case of Charles Stewart, convicted with his wife, of the larceny of a sum of money that had been deposited with him for safe keeping by the man who stopped at the defendants' boarding house, the motion for a new trial was overruled. On the application of defendant' counsel, sentence was deferred until Saturday next.

The Court of Nisi Prius, District Court, and Court of Common Pleas were in session, Saturday, but no business of public interest. In the former court, in the case of the *Jeffersonian* newspaper seizure case, a motion for a new trial was made by the defendants. The reasons filed assign error in the Judge's charge.

MEDICAL.

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This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MOST EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE

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AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE

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It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a pleasant effervescent draught.

Numerous testimonials, from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, may be obtained, attesting similarity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character. Physicians have made favorable notice of an intelligent public.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA IS A CONcentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is supposed to cure. Such a remedy is surely needed by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of the utmost service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT-RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, RETROPLASE, GAS OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health when taken in the spring to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Ever where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to offer a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but offer no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised. And this become more decided by the failure of the class. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. For three years we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts. Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Sold by J. M. MARIS & CO., at wholesale, and by FREDERICK BROWN. 4mo-wfm2m

THE PRESS.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Editor.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 2, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the two-and-a-half story dwelling house, bakery, and other buildings thereon erected, number two hundred and forty-one (241) Arch street, situate on the north side of said Arch street, between Second and Third streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Arch street about seventeen feet, and extending in length or depth about two hundred feet.

(C. P., 3; Mar. T., '62.) Debt, $3,5.0. H. G. Smith.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Gilbert, and to be sold by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, February 7, 1863. fe9-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 2, 1863, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain two-story frame messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Willow (now called Twenty-fourth) street, at