THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 16, 1862.			FEBRUARY 16, 1863.		
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
33½	44	45	25	29	34
WIND.			WIND.		
SW	NW	NW	SW by S.	SW by W	W

A CHAPTER ON LOCUSTS.—The locust tribe, it is said, will be on hand this year, as 1863 is the seventeenth year since their last appearance. From notes taken at the following dates, we learn that these Pharoah locusts made their appearance on the wing May 19, 1846; on the 22d, commenced singing; on the 31st, commenced boring trees and laying eggs. On June 6th, they commenced dying; the males first, and, by the 20th of the same month, they were all dead. The Greeks, it seems, were fonder of the locusts than Americans are. They imprisoned them in cages and listened to their songs. A pet locust they treated like a pet canary. They styled him the nightingale of the nymphs, the sweet prophet of summer, the lover of the muses. The French have tested the edibility of frogs; the Greeks and Romans proved that of locusts. The old heathens gratified their ears and palates in the same breath. They first listened to the locust, then they swallowed him. Anacreon praises them greatly; Anaxagoras, alluding to the males only possessing the power of song, satirically remarks:

"Happy the Cicadas' lives,
Since they all have voiceless wives."

When roasted, the female, before she laid her eggs, was said to taste very sweet. The ravages of the locust are world-wide in their notoriety. The unconscious benefits they provide are equally noticeable. The feathered tribe finds very nutritious food in them. One author tells us that in certain localities their bodies teem with oily juices, from which soap is manufactured. The North American Indians used to boil locusts, and considered such insect-squash an extremely palatable article.

No less than eleven species of injurious insects are specified in the Old Testament. These are all translated from the Hebrew by the word *locust*. The more correct rendering would read *grasshopper*. The promise to restore the years which the locust has eaten, is very large and generous, when the biblical reader remembers the devastation which these malignant insects inflicted. Anything which resembles them as very formidable. Pliny says the Indian kinds are three feet long, and their toothed legs are needly the worst. Pliny says they are also described as being horse-headed, elephant-eyed, bull-necked, stag-horned, lion-chested, scorpion-bellied, eagle-winged, camel-thighed, ostrich-legged, and snake-tailed. The Cyrenaeans have explained the destruction, three times a year, of the eggs, their young, and the perfect insects. Ovasius gives a very doleful account of their visitations in the year of the world 3800. St. Augustine dilates upon an equally dejected occasion.

Indigenous to Arabia, the locusts passed thence into Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Russia, Poland, Lithuania, England, devastating fearfully in their flight. Wallachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, and Hungary. Clouds of these insects are described as being five hundred fathoms wide, three miles long, and four or five hours in passing. At Mahratta, an army of red locusts halted for an encamping, a column five hundred miles long. These were in illustration of the Locusts Migratoria. Dr. Clarke affirms that the Tartars dreaded their locusts (Tatarica, and Migratoria, and Alis) Barrow gives a similar account of his experiences in Africa. The orange and pomegranate trees of Morocco, and in the south of Europe the olive and the sallow are fed upon by these insects. The tamarind trees of Mt. Sinai are likewise thus visited. At species have an inflected snout, short setaceous antennae, four membranaceous wings, and six feet. The males make music by means of an extended membrane on the under side of the abdomen. By the rapid vibration of this membrane the sharp, shrill sound is produced.

The locusts of the United States do not compare in their devastating influence with the locusts of antiquity. They are both harmless and lovely; their song is pleasing. They boast two pairs of strong jaws; some of extraordinary capacity and power, hind legs adapted for leaping, and ample vans which catch the wind like sails. The red-eyed cicada, commonly known as the seventeen-year locust, has awakened much speculation and contradiction. It is the popular belief that this species appears in the plains once every seventeen years. Many authors back their belief, and many contradict it. The species appeared in immense quantities in Pennsylvania in 1829. The same quantity appeared in 1828, and another very large swarm in 1843. This would seem to contradict the common opinion. Fact and fancy are frequently at variance, and, if fancy been active in this matter, they will probably be found in opposition in regard to proof.

The cicadas, in a larva state, live for two years in the ground. When they emerge, they have passed many remarkable peculiarities. Long ago, the noise they made was compared to a flame driven by the wind. They were said to be like fire. The prophet Joel's description of the appearance and ravages of these terrific insects is the most sublime piece of poetic description of it. Their ability to cross the sea, like all their other mentioned attributes, is mentioned by some writers, and denied by others. It depends upon the species and the age of the insect, the state and direction of the wind. Their course, if flight is said variously to be in a meridian line from south to north, from north to south; from east to west, and from west to east. In Syria, the Bashaw of Tripoli once raised four thousand soldiers to fight against the locusts. He ordered all the men to be hung who refused to serve under the circumstances. The method of driving them by branches into deep trenches, and then suffocating them with earth, has been employed with some success, both abroad and in this country. A shower of them is said to have fallen not very many years ago in latitude 18° north, filling the sails, rigging, deck, and cabin. There are black locusts also locust stories. There is truth enough about the genus to provide material for honest speculation; there is beauty enough about the species to afford some compensation for the comparatively small evils which at this period and in this country they sometimes inflict.

SPECULATION IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.—Cotton and woolen goods are selling quickly and at large profits. Everything that has a substantial value in its relation to the common wants of life is going up in price, and everybody that deals in merchandise is making money. Gold is rising, and everything that has a value in gold is rising with it. The poor man's comforts, coffee, tea, sugar, a little tobacco, and such things, are getting to be the rich men's luxuries, and with cotton at a dollar a pound, it looks as if a cotton shirt might become an old wife's myth. Wool is cheaper than cotton, but it is on the advance, and has doubled in value within a year. There is, however, a better prospect for a supply of wool than of cotton, and men of slender means and fixed incomes may find some comfort in the reflection that "an old cloak makes a new jerkin." But business is good, and the profits of speculation are large. Some day the bubble inflation will break. Every man must guess for himself when that will happen. In the meantime, while the smoothe waves of apparent prosperity, it is prudent to keep an eye out for rocks and breakers. An accident has carried up cotton to a fabulous price, and another accident may carry them down.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Pennsylvania tobacco crop this year, it is said, has proved quite successful. The Lancaster country the leaf tobacco business has increased very largely within the last few years, and vast sums have been expended in the purchase of the leaf in that county. Besides those who purchase on their own account, there are those who buy largely on commission, generally taking a contract to furnish a certain quantity, and receiving a fixed percentage for their services. The prices this year are much higher than they were last, and sales do not appear quite so brisk, although we hear of some large purchases. The price paid is generally from sixteen to eighteen cents per pound, yet these are frequently varied by the quality of the article offered. Holders, in some instances, appear to be holding back for a higher figure, but buyers do not seem willing to advance any; in fact, some appear to be quite indifferent as to the present market rates. The crop last year was heavy, and, notwithstanding that a great deal has been bought up this season already, we are informed that there is yet plenty in the growers' hands.

THE LATE HON. HOPEWELL HEPBURN.—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, the death of ex-Judge Hopewell Hepburn, of this State, was announced by Mr. Parsons, who said Judge Hepburn was for many years an associate judge of the District Courts, Pittsburg, and when his commission expired he returned to the bar, where his talents as a lawyer gained for him an extensive and lucrative practice. For a year past he has resided in Philadelphia, and has been in feeble health. On Saturday evening he expired.

Mr. Parsons, who was related to the deceased, spoke in feeling terms of his integrity and high sense of honor as displayed in all his professional dealings.

Chief Justice Lowrie responded, and expressed his sorrow at the announcement of the decease of Judge Hepburn, as he had known him while on the bench, and could testify to his pure life and impartiality as a judge.

A suitable minute was ordered to be entered on the records.

THE "BUCKTAILS."—The following is an extract from a Washington letter, dated Feb. 13th:

"We are informed by Lieut. A. S. Voorhies, quartermaster of the 150th Pennsylvania Regiment, chartered in this city for nine months, that the fine body of men have dress parades every afternoon at three o'clock, at the junction of Capitol Hill and the avenue. This regiment is composed of Bucktails, under command of Colonel L. Winter, has attained a splendid degree of discipline, performing the various evolutions with the precision of veterans, and we feel assured that when ordered into active service they will reflect infinite credit on the noble old Keystone State."

Since the above was written we learn that this regiment has received orders to move, and are now awaiting transportation by boats to some Southern point.

FAIRS IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—Almost every exchange that we open contains an account of a fair held by the young ladies of the locality in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers. These accounts are interesting to all. They express more glory for the nation than the glowing descriptions of battle, death and carnage, which now burden the columns of every journal in the country. They record a higher humanity than that which is developed in the battle-field, and, as the labor of mere children, these "fairs" are worthy of the notice and patronage of the oldest and best citizens in the land. The amount raised in this city in this manner has reached a very high figure, and has been expended in providing the brave wounded soldiers with many delicacies that they otherwise would have been deprived of.

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.—A bill will shortly be reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, providing for the payment of an equivalent for services by those who were exempt from the draft under the clause of the Constitution of this State which provides that those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services. Many were exempted under this clause, but the "equivalent" had never been fixed or any officer appointed to receive it. By the new bill the equivalent will be graduated by the ability to pay, ranging from $60 to $600.

SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.—Yesterday, by order of the United States marshal, the cargoes of the schooners J. C. Roker, Brilliant, Coquet, were disposed of at public auction as follows: 390 bags salt at 40 and 42½ cents; 62 barrels salt at 75 cents; 13 barrels whisky in bottles, three dozen in each barrel, @2.32½ per dozen; 1,000 cigars, $4.50; 17 bags matches, three gross, $1.50; 3 barrels Epsom salts, 1¼ cents per pound; 5 barrels matches, $2.62½; 3 cases matches, $5.50 lot.

The terms of sale were cash, previous to the delivery of the goods, and payable in treasury notes.

DROWNED.—The body of a lad named Samuel Henry was found about one o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, in the Delaware, at Mead-alley wharf. The deceased was about 12 years of age, and has been missing for several days. His parents reside in Parham street, above Swanson.

ACCIDENT.—Asa Billings, a private watchman, fell into a cellarway, on Second street, near Market, about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. He sustained serious injuries about the head, and was conveyed to his residence, in the Eighteenth ward.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a bed and other combustibles in the house of James Carr, on Beach street, above Manderson, were destroyed by fire. The flames originated from a stove, but the damage sustained was trifling.

SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Major R. P. Dealiver, late paymaster of the Gray Reserves, took place from his late residence at Holmesburg.

THE UNITED STATES SAVING FUND.—The investigation into the affairs and management of this concern has been pushed vigorously, and a great many interesting developments made, going to show the causes of the failure. Many of the most important facts we have had in our possession some time, but have delayed their publication in order not to interfere with the course of justice. On Monday of last week, the 9th inst., the following memorial was read in the Senate, by Hon. Jeremiah Nichols, from the gentleman who has been conducting the investigation. We copy it from the *Legislative Record* of Tuesday last:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The memorial of Hugh F. Kennedy, a citizen of Philadelphia, respectfully represents:

That he is a depositor in the Saving Fund of the United States Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, a corporation of this Commonwealth, and that the officers of said corporation have refused to pay *him the amount justly due him*, upon legal demand made, as required by the rules established by said corporation and extensively published; and, further, he is advised and believes that the said corporation is not possessed of any real estate, or sufficient assets to pay its depositors.

That many citizens of this Commonwealth having, by denying themselves the luxuries of life, laid up a portion of their hard earnings as a store for old age or adversity, are, by the conduct of the officers of said corporation, thus deprived unjustly and illegally, in some instances, of their only means of support, and reduced from comparative competency to a state of almost destitution.

That the assets of said corporation comprise notes and other evidences of indebtedness of insolvent persons and corporations, worthless paper, such as no business man of ordinary discretion and judgment would accept. Said list of assets also showing that the directors of said corporation, some of whom, if not all, are insolvent, have loaned themselves large sums of money without security, which loans have never been repaid.

Your memorialist respectfully suggests that this is a culpable use of the funds entrusted to said corporation.

And your memorialist further represents that said corporation has exercised divers powers and privileges not authorized by its charter or the laws of this Commonwealth regulating such institutions.

That the representations made by advertisements in the public newspapers, and circulars, and pamphlets, freely distributed by the company, even when refusing to repay your memorialist and others their deposits (with a list of apparently substantial and solid directors), were either false and made for the purpose of gaining possession of the money of depositors, or there has been gross dereliction of duty in management on the part of the officers, or malapropriation of the funds.

In either case, your memorialist respectfully submits, calling for legislative interference.

And your memorialist further represents that a number of the persons whose names have been used as directors of this company deny all knowledge of, or connection with, it for some years past, asserting that such use of their names was unauthorized, and done illegally by the officers of said corporation, for their own purposes. What these purposes were, the amounts of money statutorily obtained by the names on the meagre list of assets, as loans, *without security*, may perhaps afford an indication.

We know that "rats desert a sinking ship," but whether these directors, knowing the Saving Fund to be in a rotten condition (although to outward appearance healthy and in good circumstances), have, by a mutual understanding, agreed to resign, intended to resign, that they might hold up these pretended resignations as shields against the sword of justice when it should descend; or whether, as they represent, their names were unlawfully used by other parties to enable them to wrong unsuspecting persons, nothing but a legislative investigation can determine.

Such an investigation is urgently needed for the separation of the innocent from the guilty, that it may afford your memorialist and others wronged by this corporation the means of having justice done them and the guilty punished. Your memorialist earnestly asks for the appointment of a committee by whom such an investigation may be lawfully conducted. Until this is done, a judicial trial must be but a farce, with all the evidence, and every facility and means of obtaining evidence, in the hands of the wrongdoers.

And your memorialist would further represent, that the said corporation has wronged and injured him and others, by issuing a species of paper purporting to be a certificate of deposit, bulbing really in the form of a promise to pay, falsely representing its worth and value; many thousands of dollars worth of such paper being now held by citizens of Philadelphia, who have found it useless, on the refusal or inability of such corporation to redeem it.

Your memorialist does not like to deal in general accusations, but he believes that an investigation such as asked for, will reveal a state of affairs connected with the management of this institution, as vast as startle the community. Already your memorialist is possessed of many facts, a recital of which here would be out of place, but which he desires to lay before a committee of your honorable body, together with such other facts as may be brought to light by the slight investigation your memorialist, armed with legislative authority, is enabled to give the matter.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

HUGH F. KENNEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1863.

Credit is due Mr. Kennedy, for his manly and fearless exposure of this swindle.

An application having been made for a sequestration, and the court having, as we understand it, gone so far even as to name a receiver, the institution at last made an assignment, naming George W. Wollaston, Esq., as their assignee. The first act was just filed a list of assets, from which it will be seen that the statements of the above memorial are fully borne out. Upon such a state of facts the future will have little trouble in coming to a conclusion.

The following comprise the *entire* assets furnished by the directors:

25 notes of the Quaker City Insurance Company, endorsed by the Corn Exchange Insurance Company.....$2,293 75
And various others, amounting to.....46,850 03

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company, 21 bonds.....$5,400 00
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, 168 shares.....5,993 84
Pioneer Iron Company, 40 shares.....1,200 00
Union Canal Company, 200 shares.....9,412 75
American Marine Governor Manufacturing Company, 90 shares.....8,623 00
Penn Mining Company, 290 shares.....587 50
San Francisco Land Association, 1 share.....510 50
$31,757.59

MISCELLANEOUS.

Real Estate—Interest in Eastern Market property, in hands of R. Smethurst, Jr.....$24,513 92
Bond and mortgage—C. G. Imlay, balance.....946 83
Hacker, Lea & Co., balance of account on books.....10,760 00
Alexander Cummings, balance of account on books.....500 00
Overdrawn account.....1,847 17
Stein & Jones, balance of rent due.....175 02
R. Stein, balance of rent due.....45 71
Checkbook.....472 74
New Orleans Agency—Amount of cash and notes in hands of the Confederate Government, as per vouchers.....15,316 27
New Orleans Agency—Amount of claims in course of litigation.....1,618 34
Mobile Business Agency—Amount due by Vicksburg agent.....255 88
Wheeling Agency.....690 89
Havana (Cuba) Agency.....2,006 77
Wilmington Agency.....93 93
Baltimore Agency.....13 82
Petersburg Agency.....200 00
$69,445 94

RECAPITULATION.

Bills Receivable.....$48,850 03
Stocks and Bonds.....31,757 59
Miscellaneous.....69,445 94
Total.....$150,053 56

We are informed that some of these people are owing the saving fund anything. The Secretary of the Arch street and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company denies the liability of that company, asserting on the contrary, that the treasurer owes them, and that if there is any such note from them, as appears on the list of assets, it is a "false issue," heretofore unknown to him. A further complication is likely to arise from this. It is certainly singular if the saving fund has never attempted to collect the "assets" from the railway company, which professes to be able to pay all its debts.

It is a singular fact that this "saving fund" appears to have been incorporated as an ordinary fire insurance company, and its right to do various acts, which it has always done unquestioned, (because no one was sufficiently interested), will become a subject for future trial probably.

B. Franklin Jackson, James Devereux, and William M. Goodwin, whose names figure largely as borrowers and directors, Devereux being a large endorser on the "promises to pay," mentioned in Mr. Kennedy's memorial. An odd mode of "making himself whole," as the gamesters have it.

The net proceeds of the sale of the property of this imposing institution, by the sheriff, were a little over $8,000. The list of liabilities has not yet been finished, but there is reason to believe they will not fall much short of $200,000.

The following is a correct list of the officers of this concern, as published by themselves a day or two before it was sold out by the sheriff:

President, Stephen R. Crawford; Vice President, Benj. W. Tingley; Secretary and Treasurer, Isaac R. Hunter. Directors—Stephen R. Crawford, Wm. M. Godwin, Paul B. Goddard, M. D., Alexander C. Harr, M. D., James Devereux, Benj. W. Tingley, Daniel Beidelman, Patrick Brady, Thomas L. Leas, Geo. Junkin, B. Franklin Jackson, and Pliny Fisk. Medical Examiners—Paul B. Goddard, M. D., and Alex. C. Harr, M. D.

It must be remembered that the company professed to do a life insurance business, besides the saving fund. If possible, this makes the affair still worse. All the circumstances in connection with it characterize it as the worst swindle which has yet disgraced our city. The company still keep an office in Forrest place, though for what purpose we are unable to conceive.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE ANDERSON TROOP.—Harry S. Vandyke, a member of the Anderson Troop, died on Sunday, in Hospital No. 19, at Nashville, Tennessee. The deceased was in the 22d year of his age, and much beloved and respected. His name stands upon the roll of honor.

STAMPS.—It has been decided that "*Acknowledgments of Bills of Sale*," mortgages, and deeds *do not require to be stamped*; but any certificates, which may be necessary to prove that an acknowledging officer is qualified to take acknowledgments, require a ten-cent certificate stamp.

THE CITY GAS WORKS.—At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the city gas works, held last Friday evening, Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., was unanimously elected president to serve for the year ensuing.

THE BOARD OF SURVEY.—This body met yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Prompt Arrest of Supposed Thieves.

Yesterday afternoon, three young men, one of them sickly looking, were arraigned at the Central Station. They were arrested at the St. Louis Hotel, on Chestnut street, by Detectives Callanan, Carlin, and Henderson. Two gold watches, with chains, and the ambrotypes or daguerreotypes of two females, both pretty good looking, were found upon their persons. There was also found in their room a "jimmy," made in the most approved style—a very convenient article to force open a door, shutter, or trunk. They arrived in Philadelphia at an early hour on Saturday morning, and took boarding and lodging at the aforesaid hotel. They claim to be gentlemen, and perfectly innocent of any intent to commit crime. Two trunks had been broken open in the hotel after the arrival of the defendants, but they disclaim any knowledge of such a transaction. On being arraigned, one of the party said his name was George Smith.

"What is your right name?" inquired the alderman.

"My right name," replied the defendant, somewhat hesitatingly, "is James Scott, but I don't want it in the papers."

The other prisoners gave the names of William H. Watkins and Thomas Wilson.

They all claimed to be very honest men. The following evidence was adduced:

George E. Thurston sworn.—I am not a permanent resident in the city; I put up at the St. Louis Hotel; my trunk was broken open yesterday; the hasp was turned edgewise; the trunk was turned upside down, and its contents scattered on the floor; I am not aware that I lost anything.

J. A. Swenie sworn.—I am book-keeper at the St. Louis Hotel; the defendants have been stopping there since Saturday, at one o'clock; they were registered as coming from Baltimore; they occupied room number 50; this room was newly furnished; it has not been occupied by anybody recently; it was a room occupied once by a regular boarding family.

A burglar's "jimmy" was here shown the witness. "That," said he, "was found on the top of the wardrobe, in the room occupied by defendants."

Question. Was there any dust on it?

Answer. No, sir, not on the "jimmy," but there was plenty on the wardrobe.

Q. Was the paper wrapped around the jimmy?

A. Yes, sir; it was a piece of the Baltimore *Sun*, of the date of February 13th inst.; I might say there was an envelope on top of the wardrobe, full of dust, all tending to show the jimmy had not been there long. The date of the paper is the day the party left for Baltimore.

Q. Were there any trunks broken open at the hotel; if so, when; please state the circumstances?

A. Two trunks were forced open—one in room 50, and the other in room 61; the rooms join each other; they are made of one room partitioned off; the room occupied by the defendants is from 50 to 70 feet distant, on the same floor; there were some slight marks on the trunks, as though they had been forced open, evidently with an iron instrument.

Edward Carlin sworn.—Mr. Callanan, Henderson, and myself proceeded to the St. Louis Hotel this afternoon and arrested the prisoners; I searched this man (Wilson); he had nothing on him; I searched him again when we brought him to the office, and found a $50 treasury note in his pocket; it was wet with tobacco spit, as though he may have had it in his mouth when I searched him before; we found the jimmy on top of the wardrobe; it had not been there long; the paper wrapped around it bears date of February 13th.

The evidence here closed, and Wilson said: "We left our room open all the time, the key sticking in the door all the time; we did not get out of bed until it o'clock yesterday morning."

At this stage of the proceedings we understood the clerk to say the chambermaid could prove that she made up the bed before that time yesterday.

One of the prisoners, who had, probably, not heard the remarks of Wilson, said "the room occupied by them was open all the time, as the door key was lost on Saturday, and not found until this morning, and as for that thing, squire," (alluding to the jimmy) "it would be very easy for anybody to put it on the wardrobe, so as to get us in a difficulty. I am a gas-fitter by trade; this is my second trip in 12 months; have a bad neck—got the consumption, I suppose; I came here for medical treatment; went to see a doctor at Eleventh and Walnut streets, this morning; I am a stranger in Philadelphia; never was here before."

Wilson said he would like to hear some report from the chambermaid; I have relations in Philadelphia, but I don't want to see any of them.

Somebody remarked to the sick man "that he looked like a thief."

"You are no gentleman," replied the accused.

The defendants were committed in default of $1,000 bail to await a further hearing on next Monday. The parties were taken into the detectives' room, accompanied by the shrewd Mr. Callanan. He offered to send a telegraphic despatch, or write a letter, to any friends they might wish to inform when they might want to communicate with. He did not desire to hold them in a corner, but to give them a chance, and he would be pleased to render them any service.

Wilson replied, "I would rather have my neck stretched than to let my friends relatives know of this matter. I'm a type founder."

Scott, *alias* Smith, had no favors to ask; he was a cabinet maker, and belonged to New York. Wilkins said he simply came to Philadelphia for medical treatment. The case here rests for the present.

We may say that Scott, alias Smith, is the same individual who appealed at the Merchants' Hotel, on the 3rd day of January, and stated that his friends to dine with him, calling in wine, etc. He was then regarded with suspicion, and on the 6th of that month he found himself in the hands of the police. He made out or to pay his bill, and was finally liberated. After that, we believe, he made his appearance at the Washington House, where he registered the name as "Henry Smith of Wercester." Perhaps it would be well for our first-class hotel keepers to be at the final hearing on next Monday.

Constitutional Guarantee.

William Clark, a colored boy, twenty years of age, was committed last evening, by Alderman Beitler, on the charge of stealing a couple of dresses and a pair of shoes from house servants, on Friday. He was employed there to do rough work, such as bringing wood and coal from the cellar. Clark's father was formerly a slave belonging to Judge Hopkins, and, being largely engaged in Government contracts, will, no doubt, be able to raise a sum for a cash or exchange for the negro's freedom. The boy's father, by the way, is a Democrat.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Cecilia Simms vs. Christian King. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. The defendant had the plaintiff arrested and bound over on a charge of her having enticed and procured his son to steal a quantity of jewelry from him. The bill was ignored by the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and hence the present suit for malicious prosecution. The defence justify the arrest on the ground alleged, that the plaintiff was guilty of the offence charged, and that the bill was ignored when the witnesses for the prosecution were absent. Jury out. D. Dougherty, Esq., for plaintiff; L. R. Fletcher, Esq., for defendant.

District Court—Judge Hare.

ACTION OF A BOOK ACCOUNT.

Hoffman & Fontain vs. R. A. Smith. An action to recover a balance due on a book account for work and labor done and materials furnished in the repair of a number of street-sweeping machines belonging to defendant. The defence set up was that the work was done in such an unworkmanlike manner that *it was useless. Verdict for plaintiffs for $144.51.* John A. Clarke, Esq., for plaintiffs; E. K. Nicholls for defendant.

An action of ejectment to recover possession of certain real estate was also put on trial in the morning, but not concluded when we closed our report.

Common Pleas—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.

THE GERMANTOWN WATER CASE—INJUNCTION ISSUED.

In the case of the Germantown Water Company vs. McCallum, before reported, an injunction issued yesterday morning, on security being given in $10,000.

The new-trial motion list of cases heard before Judge Ludlow, in September term, 1862, was before the court during the morning.

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

The court was engaged during yesterday with but a few cases. A Mrs. Murphy was convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Pearl street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES, on the west side of BROAD Street, below Columbia avenue, and at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM streets.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, No. 132 North FRONT Street. Rent moderate. Apply to WETHERILL & BRO., 1 oct27-tf 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

TO LET—THE MACHINE SHOP, No. 133 ELFRETH'S Alley. WETHERILL & BROTHER, ja27-tf 47 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT AND commodious DWELLING, containing 40 rooms, in a good neighborhood, opposite the new Post Office and the Custom House, on CHESTNUT Street.

For terms, apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 413 CHESTNUT Street, also to the building. JOHN REA. 1-14-6t

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, situated on Tulpehocken street, between green and Main streets, "The Hollies," containing nineteen acres, opposite the Public School House. The improvements are handsomely located, and consist of a double three-story Stone House, with hall in the centre, kitchen and out-buildings of every description of gas, water, stable, garden, &c. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to JOSEPH WIEL, 1 fe12-10t* Wharf below Coates street, on the Delaware.

FOR SALE—THE ORIGINAL OYSTER BAY, 553 BROADWAY, New York, well established, and known all through the country as one of the finest places in the United States. Has been kept by the present proprietors for the last nine years, where they have made a handsome fortune, viz., $100,000, and, being largely engaged in Government contracts, wish to avail themselves of the favorable terms for cash, or exchange for Real Estate in or near the city of Philadelphia. Apply or address G. YERANGE & CO., fe12-6t* PARK BARRACKS, N. Y. City.

HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, FOR SALE, the above valuable property is offered for sale. This is a rare chance for one to make a fortune, knowledged as one of the LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, and CENTRAL HOTELS in the State. Situated on the corner of the State, it is located in the central part of the city, a short distance from the depot of the several railroads, and within a pleasant walk of the Capitol buildings.

The house fronts on Market street 62½ feet, and on Third street 177 feet, the whole lot extending along Third street to Strawberry alley 210 feet, with a back *brick and frame building* to the rear, 40 feet by 60 feet.

Ground, Sewerage, &c., necessary to a complete first-class hotel.

The FURNITURE is also offered for sale.

Terms and Price made favorable.

For further particulars inquire of

A. J. HERR,
fe13-tfu4 Attorney at Law, Harrisburg.

TWO GERMANTOWN COTTAGES FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS.

One on Wayne street, near Queen, and one on Queen street, near Wayne; both well situated, well built, and contained every convenience.

One do. corner Rittenhouse and Lehman street, with stable.

One do. on Price street, near Chestnut Hill Railroad.

One do. on Manheim street, corner Pulaski avenue; very complete.

Two do. on Pulaski avenue, also complete.

One do. on Greene street and Johnson streets; splendid situation.

ON CHESTNUT HILL, COTTAGES FOR SALE.

One on Cottage street, near the railroad depot, very cheap.

One on mile from the railroad depot, with 5½ acres of ground.

Splendid large do. near Mermaid Station, with stable and acres of ground; very desirable property.

NEAR HOLMESBURG.—A very large superior Cottage, with all the modern improvements. One 10-inch trial gun, is to be made of warm or cold blast charcoal iron, and intended to be delivered for the public service, and to have a tenacity of metal of not less than 30,000 pounds per square inch, to be determined by testing specimens taken from the muzzle, breech, and from a cylinder cast from the same heat, and from metal of the same character and quality of the gun is to be cast. This cylinder is to be cast on end, in dry sand moulds, and to be 72 inches high, with an elliptical base of 3 inches greater and 18 inches less than the gun. Two specimens are to be cut from the gun head, and a slab from the cylinder, and to be delivered at the Arsenal, to be with the penal sum of the bond over and above all liabilities.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Proposals will be sealed, and addressed to "General J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for heavy cannon."

J. W. RIPLEY,
Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROPOSALS FOR 13, 10, AND 8-INCH CANNON.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 27, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th of FEBRUARY next, for 13-inch, 10, and 8-inch cast-iron cannon, to be made in conformity with drawings to be supplied by the Ordnance Department, in the rough state, as they come from the moulds.

The 13-inch trial gun, is to be made of warm or cold blast charcoal iron, and intended to be delivered for the public service, and to have a tenacity of metal of not less than 30,000 pounds per square inch, to be determined by testing specimens taken from the muzzle, breech, and from a cylinder cast from the same heat, and from metal of the same character and quality of the gun is to be cast. This cylinder is to be cast on end, in dry sand moulds, and to be 72 inches high, with an elliptical base of 3 inches greater and 18 inches less than the gun. Two specimens are to be cut from the gun head, and a slab from the cylinder, and to be delivered at the Arsenal, to be with the penal sum of the bond over and above all liabilities.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Proposals will be sealed, and addressed to "Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Bank Boilers."

J. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 28th, for the following ICE, for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal—

6,000 cards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling clothing, &c.
600 pounds *linen or flax Twine*, for sewing bales.
50,000 pounds Ice, in quantities as required by the army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the name and residence of the party bidding. One-third of the quantity bid for, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

W. H. CROSMAN,
fe11-10t D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

LIGHT-DRAFT VESSELS FOR RIVERS AND BAYS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1863.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will receive proposals for the construction and completion in *every respect* (except machinery, boilers, and armor) of wooden nautical instruments) or Armored Steamers of about 1,000 tons burthen, of wood and iron combined, having a single revolving turret.

On personal application at the Navy Department in Washington, copies of Admiral Gregory, No. 413 BROADWAY, New York, parties interested can see the "draft" or plans and specifications, which will be furnished to the parties proposing to bid.

No offer will be considered unless from parties who are in the habit of doing work of this kind, having suitable shops and tools of their own, and, if a firm or company, they must present evidence with their bid.

The Department reserves to itself the right to modify the transfer of any contract or order of interest therein.

The bidder will state the price and the time within which they will agree to deliver the vessel complete, and the bid must be accompanied by the guaranty required by law, that if the party bidding is awarded the contract they will promptly execute the contract.

Proposals will be received until the 24th day of February, and they must be endorsed "Proposals for Vessels for River Defence," to distinguish them from other business.

GIDEON WELLES,
fe5-thstu10t Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

20 Cavalry Standards, with Staffs, complete.
20 do. do. Guidons, with Staffs, complete.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles, with do.
100 Cavalry (brass) Bugles, with do.
1,000 do. Cords.
500 Fifes, C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 do. General Order Books.
2,000 Fns. Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Bidders will state, in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for; and also give the names of two responsible sureties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

GEO. H. CROSMAN,
fe10-9t Deputy Q. M. General.

PROPOSALS FOR FLANK HOWITZERS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, January 27, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th of FEBRUARY next, for 12-pounder iron howitzers of less 24-pounder CAST-IRON HOWITZERS, to be made in conformity with a model to be furnished, about 1,475 pounds each, and drawings exhibiting the dimensions can be seen at this office or at the United States Arsenal, Schuylkill Arsenal, and be made regular United States inspection and proof, and none are to be received for proof except such as may pass inspection and proof, and are approved by a United States inspector to be designated by this office. Payments will be made on certificates of inspection and proof, to be given by the inspector, and forwarded to this office.

Bidders will state the number of howitzers they propose to deliver (not exceeding one hundred), the place of delivery, and the price per pound for the finished Howitzer, and the time they will deliver them unless it be from a founder regularly engaged in the business of manufacturing cannon, and who has the company the bid. Any bidder obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with not less than two sureties, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract in all respects. The bonds must be executed before the Mayor of a city or Judge of a county, and the bondsmen must be certified by the Judge of a District Court of the United States, or an Ordnance officer in charge of a United States Arsenal, to be worth the penal sum of the bond over and above all liabilities.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Proposals will be sealed, and addressed to "Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Howitzers."

J. W. RIPLEY,
fe5-thstu-10t Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 2, 1863.—The COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS A. BIDDLE, HENRY J. BIDDLE, and ALEXANDER BIDDLE, Stock and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of Thomas Biddle & Co., is this day dissolved by the terms of our articles of copartnership, consequent on the death of Major HENRY J. BIDDLE.

The business will be carried on by the surviving partners in the same place and under the same name.

The affairs of the old firm will be settled by the subscribers.

THOMAS A. BID