THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

APRIL 21, 1862.				APRIL 21, 1863.			
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.		
44	56	56	45	42	61	64	
WIND.				WIND.			
NE by E.	NE	NE	NE by E.	NE by E	NE.		

GERMAN LODGES OF ODD FELLOWS—SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION.—The semi-annual election, among the nine German Lodges of Odd Fellows in this city, has just been held. The following will show the result of the balloting, together with the receipts, expenditures, &c., of each lodge:

Acting Grand Master, Paul Ketterlinus; Deputy Grand Master, P. Marschall; Grand Marshal, F. Clarenbach; Grand Secretary, George Eisele; Grand Treasurer, Christian Ludy.

Hermann Lodge, No. 7, founded July 28, 1848.—Grand Master, Charles Diehl; Deputy Master, John Claus; Secretary, Augustus Fastnacht; Assistant Secretary, Charles F. Smith; Treasurer, Laurence Reinfried; Representative in the Grand Lodge, F. Bronstrup. Receipts during the last six months, $853.04; expenditures, $270.04; capital in the Lodge, $3,316.97; number of members, 278.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 21, founded July 5, 1839; Grand Master, John Schoebesch; Deputy, Lot Gleitsner; Secretary, Rudolph Stuz; Assistant do., John Hartman; Treasurer, Gotlieb Lendauer; Representative in Grand Lodge, J. J. Rothermel. Receipts, $1,565.25; expenditures, $914.34; capital of the lodge, $2,495.38; number of members, 233.

Schiller Lodge, No. 95, founded April 15, 1844—Grand Master, Christian Hayland; Deputy do., Jacob Menz; Secretary, John Storz; Assistant do., Adam Ambron; Treasurer, Casper Schoeller; Representative in the Grand Lodge, Henry Kunzig. Receipts, $2,232.56; expenditures, $1,242.83; capital of the lodge, $8,645.16; number of members, 431.

Gutenberg Lodge, No. 105, founded April 14, 1846—Grand Master, John Neues; Deputy Grand Master, Andrew Schmid; Secretary, Charles W. Klein; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Jackel; Treasurer, John Hartmann; Representative in Grand Lodge, Charles W. Klein. Receipts, $3,043.47; expenditures, $2,489.72; capital of the lodge, $8,846.15, and number of members, 351.

Walhalla Lodge, No. 171, re-opened April 24, 1847.—Grand Master, Bernhard Schmid; Deputy Grand Master, E. W. Muller; Secretary, John Batzig; Assistant Secretary, Henry Metz; Treasurer, G. F. Pfaterer; Representative in Grand Lodge, John Batzig. Receipts, $1,667.20; expenditures, $1,581.83; capital, $4,914.04; number of members, 343.

De Kalb Lodge, No. 174 founded April 25, 1846.—Grand Master, Louis Beizer; Deputy G. M., Carl Suhr; Secretary, Henry Mattmann; Assistant Secretary, Frederick Gunzer; Treasurer, Lewis Sauerwein; Representative in Grand Lodge, John M. Huffman. Receipts, $1,423.42; expenditures, $1,463.42; capital of the lodge, $4,184 64; number of members, 324.

Franconia Lodge, No. 189, founded July 3, 1846.—Grand Master, Emil C. Sauer; Deputy G. M., David Gutman; Secretary, Paul Ketterlinus; Assistant Secretary, Jacob Freyvogel; Treasurer, Conrad Raum; Representative in the Grand Lodge, Paul Ketterlinus. Receipts, $1,463.47; expenditures, $1,301.07; capital of the Lodge, $2,536.91; number of members, 257.

Allemania Lodge, No. 312, founded April 22, 1848.—Grand Master, Jacob Funk; Deputy do., William Bronine; Secretary, Francis Schneider; Assistant do., Hermann Helligmann; Treasurer, Henry Reprecht; Representative in Grand Lodge, John G. Knorr; receipts, $1,560 66; expenditures, $1,571.66; capital of the Lodge, $3,215.85; number of members, 232.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 553, founded May 28, 1859—Grand Master, Edward Ulrich; Deputy do., Henry Young; Secretary, John Reisert; Assistant Secretary, Christian Klein; Treasurer, Jacob Schneider; Representative in the Grand Lodge, George L. Weigner. Receipts, $442.41; expenditures, $313.53; capital of the lodge, $976.15; number of members, 116.

The total number of members in the foregoing nine lodges is therefore 2,832. The entire receipts for the period named have been $26,636.41; the expenditures $11,515 85, and their aggregate capital $35,653.56.

Delegates are to be appointed from the various lodges to consider the most feasible plan of having erected a suitable monument to the memory of the late Thomas Wilhelm, Esq., who was for fifty years prominently connected with the fraternity.

OUR TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The exhibit of the commerce of this city, which we found in the thirtieth annual report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, is highly satisfactory. The report, which has been prepared with great care, by Mr. Lorin Blodget, gives a large quantity of valuable information of a statistical character, which clearly shows the progressive and improving character of our manufactures, exports and shipping products. It is stated that the exports of petroleum to foreign ports amounted to 2,685,909 gallons, the aggregate value of which was $560,976. The Pennsylvania Railroad carries to Philadelphia 403,412 barrels of the article; and the Reading Railroad, 2,353 barrels. That carried by Philadelphia and Erie road was in greater part sent over the New York and Erie to New York, and some part of that received at Baltimore going to that city from Philadelphia.

It would appear that the condition of the iron-making districts of Pennsylvania has greatly improved during the past year, and that they are in constant demand for iron at remunerative prices. In the Schuylkill district, 17 anthracite furnaces were in blast, making 76,600 tons of iron. Those not in blast were one of the furnaces at Norristown, one in Pottstown, Port Kennedy, and Hopewell—four only. Of these, two will be put in blast early in the present year, and others would have been put in but for the high price of labor to raise ores. This has been an important difficulty in the way of many of the iron works of the State. The production of the Schuylkill district proper was, in all, of anthracite and charcoal iron, about 80,000 tons; that of charcoal iron, from the Longwamp and one or two other furnaces, being about 4,000 tons.

The Lebanon Valley furnaces produced 30,000 tons of pig iron in 1862. There were 21 furnaces in blast in the Lehigh district; 26 in the Susquehanna valley, and in the Juniata and Cambria district 8,600 tons anthracite iron were produced. The quantity of anthracite iron made in Eastern Pennsylvania and the mountains has steadily increased year after year.

The report contains among other tables, one showing the comparative tonnage of navigating articles received at Philadelphia for five years. In 1862, of live stock, there were received 123,089,792 pounds; salt meats, 84,145,977; cotton, 107,602 pounds; flour, 39,400,370. The aggregate of important articles amounted to 658,396 tons, against 526,624 tons of the previous year, and 424,979 tons of the year 1860. The tonnage was as follows: In 1862, 152,551 tons; 1861, 110,366 tons, and in 1860, 122,291. The increase in all was 38 per cent. The following table shows the tonnage of the leading articles sent westward from Philadelphia for two years:

	1861. lbs.	1862. lbs.
Dry goods	47,695,843	76,470,128
Groceries, except coffee	34,647,494	83,721,734
Drugs, medicines, and dyes	13,279,776	23,403,868
Coffee	11,678,619	4,783,659
Boots, shoes, hats, etc	5,692,900	6,907,416
Hardware	11,054,339	12,996,222
Salt fish and meats	8,450,193	14,783,261

The amount of coal received at Philadelphia, in 1862, was 3,826,835, and in 1861, 3,721,815. In 1860, the amount of coal received was 4,230,336 tons. The report contains in addition a valuable statement of the exports and imports, at this port, obtained from official sources.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—The colored population generally do not seem to entertain a very favorable opinion of the efforts of the various emigration societies in inducing them to locate in localities where they could be their own rulers, and establish laws for their own public and private good. Many of them denounce it as a scheme of the whites to get the blacks out of the country, and the consequence is that colonization for years past has made but slow progress. This, we are confident, is not the case with an intelligent colored man, named Samuel C. Glasgow, left Chester county some three or four years ago for Liberia. At the time of leaving he had a valuable farm, which he disposed of to advantage, thus placing in his hands sufficient funds to start himself in the new country. A few days since, this individual wrote to his brother, Samuel C. Glasgow, a resident of this city, and who is well known among the colored population here. The writer speaks in the highest terms of affairs in Liberia, and of his success and prospects since a resident there. He says that at their national fair, which continued over one week, he took the first prizes for a several acre farm, and the best farm ever made in the Republic. He speaks of a number of emigrants, under the Rev. James R. Amos, having arrived, and about to settle on the St. Paul's river, near to his own location. Allusion is also made to a Mr. Gwinn and lady, of Philadelphia, who emigrated some time since, and are highly delighted with their new home. The writer continues: "I was much delighted to see a man from my native home, but sorry that there were so few who desired liberty, and have the heart to leave prejudice and oppression, and come to the land that flows with milk and honey. I do assure you that if ever I enjoyed society and pleasure, it is at this time, and in this place; and, above all the blessings of God, He has blessed me with health equal to any period of my life. My social rights are equal to those of the highest official in your country." Allusion is made to the church, and to the many pleasures connected therewith.

The writer at the present time is engaged in making one hundred thousand bricks to build the Alexander High School. He has also the contract for laying the bricks. In conclusion, he says that Liberia is the only place under the sun that the colored man can enjoy those rights to which he is entitled. This letter prove conclusively that those resting at Liberia are pleased with their lot. Evidence of this kind, coming from a colored man well known among his race in this State, cannot be disregarded and passed quietly by. Stories to the contrary are framed and circulated only by those who are ill disposed towards these people, the majority of whom seem rather to prefer remaining in a country where they will ever be oppressed, than emigrating to a land where they can enjoy equal rights and privileges, and live and act as freemen.

The packet ship Mary Caroline Stevens will sail from Baltimore, for Liberia, on Saturday, the 16th of May. The agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, free of cost, a passage in steerage and support on the voyage, besides house-room and weekly rations of food, for six months after arrival. The authorities of Liberia do not allow any one to settle in a village or town, or a farm of five to ten acres, according to the size of the family or the location selected. New settlers become citizens on taking the oath of allegiance, and have the right of voting and holding office. With the increasing prejudices and repulsion here, and the growing attraction and prosperity there, it is reasonable to hope for a larger emigration of the colored people to that thriving republic than heretofore.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.—On Monday last the yearly meeting of the orthodox branch of the Society of Friends commenced. The meeting was inaugurated under the usual conditions of cloudy skies and muddy streets. Why the Quakers should always bring bad weather with them, seems to some inexplicable. They cannot see a logical connection between the two. The Friends have assembled in large numbers. Their plain garments, and serene, if not severe, demeanor, may daily be seen in Fourth and Arch streets, enhancing the life of the scene (during short intervals the weather respite) through the very power of contrast. They are a modest and well-mannered set, possessing as much provoking modesty and reticent manliness as any sect, considered as a sect, in Christendom. "Loud" is an epithet elsewhere applied to a kind of dress which Americans would call flashy. The attire of the Friends is decidedly quiet. The business transacted, as before hinted at, are conducted in the building at Fourth and Arch streets. It is to be wished that during the present season, at least, of the meeting of these most well-mannered and unobtrusive denominations, that the weather will be continuously propitious, and that their business transactions will be both pleasing to themselves and satisfactory to any part of the public having cognizance of them. The interests of their own body, and the differences of opinion based by differences of individual bias, have already rendered their meetings as interesting as heretofore.

ASTRONOMICAL.—The heavens now display quite a number of planetary bodies. Venus, which during the summer will hold a prominent position in the western portion of the sky, is now as conspicuously beautiful as ever. In the constellation Gemini, and in the neighborhood of the stellar twins, Castor and Pollux, Mars to the east may be seen. The planet Uranus is in the same constellation, but is invisible to the naked eye. Turning toward the east, Jupiter will readily be noticed as the most brilliant object in that part of the heavens. About three or four degrees distant from him appears the bright star Spica, in the constellation Virgo. If the position of these two be carefully noted now and a month hence, the planet will appear to have moved a degree or so westward of the star, although in reality it is travelling steadily in the opposite direction.

Something like twenty degrees to the west of Jupiter, the planet Saturn is a conspicuous object, showing like a star of the second magnitude. It is in the constellation Leo, in which it was passed last year by the more active Jupiter. Like all the exterior planets, Saturn has also an apparent retrograde motion when in that portion of the heavens opposite to the sun. All the planetary bodies known to the ancients will thus soon be displayed, since within a month Mercury will for several evenings be visible in the west.

FOR THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADING SQUADRONS.—The United States transport Massachusetts, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. West, will sail from the navy yard on Saturday next. All letters, newspapers, and packages, if left at the navy yard before said date, will be delivered to any point on the Southern blockade to where directed.

THE POLITE.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Heazlett.)

The Solomon and Jackson Case.

The case of Solomon Solomon and John Jackson, that has recently occupied such a large share of public attention, before Mr. Chas. P. Heazlett, the United States Commissioner, for over two days, came up for argument this morn on.

Mr. Coffey, the United States district attorney, said this suit had been brought under the act of Congress of July 31st, 1861, providing a penalty upon two or more persons convicted of conspiracy to injury any agent of the Government of the United States, to overthrow or put it down by force. The defendants in this case had purchased goods, and did commence to send them into an insurgent State. The goods were of two classes, for ordinary or general use, and for special use in administering to the comfort of wounded or sick persons. Though not exactly warlike instruments, yet were to be used for improper purposes, and for the benefit of the rebellion, and to aid in carrying out of the war.

The District Attorney now addressed the Commissioner on the difference between constructive and active treasoners. He considered that, if a hundred men had banded together to burn a dwelling house, any person outside who knew of the intent, and who knew that the act was about to be done, would, in his opinion, be co-conspirators, although not actually engaged in destroying the house, even if they did not favor the destruction of the fabric. In this light he considered the defendants were placed. Though they may not desire to overturn the Government, yet they were engaged in a work of aiding and comforting those who were active in that work. He believed that, according to the evidence adduced, no same person would for a moment say these defendants were not engaged in such a business, although the goods did not reach their destination.

Hon. H. M. Phillips, the counsel for defence, summed up in behalf of his clients, contending that they had not violated the law. There was no evidence at all they had conspired together to overthrow, put down, or injury the Government. The goods, at most, all they deserved was to be confiscated, admitting the suggestion of the District Attorney be well taken. But the defendants had not to pay any claim to the goods at all. It is agreed by all that there is no common law of the United States that has been violated, nor is there any such statute law making such a case. The duty, therefore, of the Commissioner is to take into account the act of Congress of 1863, which provides that a person who may be arrested by order of the President, or any member of the Cabinet, may have a hearing within twenty days after his arrest. The Commissioner has full power to bind over or dismiss. Now, let us examine this a little further. Suppose all the inferences suggested by the District Attorney are true, has there been one particle of evidence that the defendants conspired together to levy war against the Government by force? If there is not, why should they not be discharged at once from custody? The utmost that can possibly be said in this case is simply that these men were engaged in trying, by contraband business, to make a little money. This, in point of fact, is all that can really be said about it. Now, inasmuch as no particular law has been violated, these men are certainly entitled to their discharge.

Mr. Coffey briefly replied, in concluding the argument, that to give aid or comfort to a public enemy to the country is treason. In regard to the insurgents, it has recently been decided in a prize case, by the Supreme Court, that the insurgents are a public enemy, and therefore the defendants, if the facts as adduced warrant, ought to be held to answer.

Mr. Hamill now came in with Deputy U. S. Marshal Sharkey, who had an attachment for him. The Doctor said that he was present on Saturday, and also on Monday, but he was informed the case had gone over. He also said the marshal had sent a list, such as the District Attorney desired. He had sent it by Despatch to Mr. Franklin, Chief of Detectives.

Mr. Franklin, who at that moment had just come in, was asked by the District Attorney if he had received it, to which he responded an emphatic no.

The book of Dr. Hamill was submitted to the Commissioner. There was no entry upon it, as to the surgical instruments or amputating instruments. Besides this, the Commissioner discovered that a number of pages had been torn out. He said the book was not satisfactory, and useless for reference, as it would not be admitted as evidence in court.

The Commissioner said that he would give his decision at one o'clock to-day.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

A Dissertation on Copperheads.

Last evening, a man giving the name of William Harding was arrested at the Central Station on a charge of a breach of the peace. From the evidence adduced, it seems that he was in the restaurant at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and it was not long before a fight was imminent. The cause of Copperheads. A police officer was immediately called in and arrested the two principals. The officer, and thus prevented the row from becoming general. The two men made their statements. Harding said he was a detective officer for the Government, that he was in the restaurant getting a plate of oysters, as an honorable man has a right to do; two persons, who called for some one, commenced abusing and speaking against the Government; he called them Copperheads, whereupon they made an attack upon him; he defended himself by striking the first man that came to him, and, just when he was about to go into a general fight, he was arrested by an officer.

The officer said the man who was arrested made his statement. He, like Harding, was somewhat under the influence of liquor. He said that he and his friend, Mr. McGovern, stopped at the restaurant and called for a plate of oysters; just, this moment the other man (Harding) said, "Copperheads ought not to eat soup." I said, "If Copperheads are a nuisance, then I'm one of em." Just as I said this, sir, without another word being said, he struck me a fist blow upon my eyebrow.

"Well, are you a Copperhead?" inquired the alderman.

"Sure, sir, I'm not. Why do you axe me that, sir?"

"You did you know."

"But I said, sir."

"What is a Copperhead?" inquired the alderman.

"Why, sir, a Copperhead is a snake that comes out in the summer. Sure, I'm no snake. I'm loyal to the corporation, the country, and to all countries on the earth, sir. There's no Copperheads about me. It's a strange thing that a man who isn't a snake can't take a plate of soup if he intended to pay for it."

"Alderman," said Harding, "I was eating oysters at the time, when this fellow and others commenced working against the country, and I considered it my duty to knock 'em down. That's all I did—and will, sir, but never mind—its all right."

Unfortunately for the defendant, he had placed something white his mouth equaling as bad as a Copperhead. He was taken down stairs, until he should become sober.

Alleged Robbery at the Girard House.

Yesterday afternoon, two women, one very old, and the other who had seen about thirty summers, were arraigned at the Central Station on the charge of larceny. The younger one was employed at the Girard House. She gave the name of Mary Ann Anderson. She lived with the older defendant on Jayne street, almost the rear of the Girard House. The general charge of larceny was preferred against them both, though at the present time there is no positive evidence against the elder person. Her name is therefore omitted for the present.

On the 9th instant, the house of the wife of Mr. Pickering Dodge, residing at the Girard, was stolen from the nursery while he and his family were at breakfast. This watch was found at the house of the old lady. Mary Ann Anderson was taken into custody by Mr. Knowles, a private detective, on suspicion of having stolen it. According to his evidence she finally admitted the charge to him.

Mr. Knowles said that he discovered from sixty to seventy dresses, some jewelry, a lot of skirts, from twenty to thirty sheets, pieces of sheeting, about twelve, fifteen to twenty shawls, glass tumblers, plates, tablespoons, soap, and four or five large trunks, all packed with a variety of articles. He knew that some of the things had the Girard House mark upon them, but he was not certain that they came from the Girard House. He desired a little time to make an examination.

The older defendant said there was no clothing about her house but what belonged to her.

"Give me my pocket-book, Mr. Knowles, that ye took from me," asked the old lady.

"I have your pocket-book," replied Mr. Knowles, "but it has some pawn-tickets in it that I want at present."

"It is no; true, sir, at all; my pocket-book had no pawn-tickets in it."

"What was in your pocket-book?" inquired the alderman.

"Five five-dollar notes, sir, then four little notes, and a dollar and sixty-two cents in specie, sir; it is me own hard-earned money, and I have no use for it."

"Mr. Knowles, I'll take it if you please," reiterated the old lady.

"I guess I can take as good care of it as you can," replied the male witness. "I have six or seven pocket-books; there was no money in yours."

"I can swear upon me oath, which is as good as yours, that you are mulcting in your oath, sir," said the old lady.

The rich peculiarities of the dialogue were cut short by the magistrate requiring the defendant to enter bail in the sum of $1,500 to await a further hearing.

The case will come up at twelve o'clock to-day.

Shoplifter.

A pretty fat woman, giving the name of Caroline Laudowner, was arraigned last evening for the crime of charging of *shoplifting*. She was arrested by Officer Meyers, who recovered at her house a considerable quantity of goods. Among the articles stolen were some dresses of Mrs. Mary Riley, were recovered. They were identified at the hearing. A piece of delaine, stolen from the store of Lindenower and Coates street, was also identified. The accused was committed. The officer says that she has been arrested before a number of times for the same offence.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice.

J. Augustus Roth, who fled from his bail and justice, was arrested in New York on Thursday last by Detective Officer Dalzell, of New York, and brought to this city, and brought on for trial. At Trenton, N. J., he made a bad attempt to jump from the cars while in motion. He was committed for trial.

IDENTIFIED.—The lad who was drowned in the Schuylkill, near Coates-street wharf, while swimming, as mentioned, has been identified as Joseph McCullough. He resided in the State House steeple with his brother-in-law, one of the bellringers.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.—Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, yesterday, at noon, the following stocks and real estate:

20 shares Merchant Hotel Company, $5 per share—$100.

1 85 shares Westmoreland Coal Company, $13.25 per share—$1,230.

50 shares Consolidated Coal Company, $7.50 per share—$525.

50 shares Fame Insurance Company, $20.50 per share—$1,025.

1 share Mercantile Library—$9.50.

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 329 Gaskill street, west of Third street—$1,300.

Valuable store, Nos. 239 and 241 North Third street—$25,700.

Four-story brick dwelling, Race street, west of Thirteenth street, subject to a yearly ground-rent of $180, and mortgage of $1,000, $60—$4,050.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 18 Bank street—$7,000.

Modern country residence, Stenton avenue, north of Thorpe's lane, Germantown—$6,800.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1551 North Eleventh street, south of Oxford—$800. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $60.

Lot of ground, Fifteenth street, south of Huntingdon—$60.

Two-story brick dwelling, Federal street, between Eighth and Ninth. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42—$1,000.

Since last report:

Valuable residence, No. 1206 Chestnut street—$25,000.

SALE OF A PRIZE VESSEL.—The prize schooner Gilde, recently captured off Charleston, sold yesterday by order of the United States Marshal, at auction, for $2,450.

WE acknowledge the sum of $1 for The Newsboys' Aid Society.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

TAX CLAIMS.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the owners of the properties mentioned in the appended memoranda of claims for taxes, that with the fees fees and charges thereon in six weeks from the date hereof, unless the same are paid to FREDERICK E. ADAMS, Esq., Attorney for Receiver of Taxes, at his office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

The City of Philadelphia vs. E. BAKER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, March term, 1863, No. 81, State and city taxes for 1858, for $29.22; lot Northwest corner of Allegheny avenue and Brown street, in the Nineteenth ward.

Same vs same, March term, 1863, No. 71, taxes for 1858: $27.97; lot southwest corner Wellington and Brown streets, in the Nineteenth ward.

Same vs Mrs CAMPBELL, C P, March term, 1863, No 55, taxes for 1858, $168.75; lot southeast corner Eighth and Reed streets, in the First ward.

Same vs J P CARRAW, C P, March term, 1863, No 75, for 1858, $49.84; lot and three-story brick building, northwest corner Fourth and Lombard streets, in the Fifth ward.

Same vs BUCHMAN & STEEL, C P, March term, 1863, No 74, for 1858, $29.71; lot of ground south side of Wharton 111 feet 2 inches east of Eighth street, in the First ward.

Same vs JACOB CARRIGAN, C P, March term, 1863, No 75, for 1858 $73 66; lot and three-story brick building, south side of Pine street, 20 feet east of Seventh street, 70 feet front, 81 deep, in the Fifth ward.

The heating was resumed again on Friday last, and the result of the investigation was another loss to Carrigan of one vote. The board then adjourned to meet at Germantown, on the 12th of May.

MAGNIFICENT TESTIMONIAL TO A BRAVE OFFICER.—Some time since, the officers and men, composing the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 5th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, determined to complement their assistant adjutant general, Capt. H. C. Ranney, by presenting him with an elegant service of silver, and appointed a committee of gentlemen to carry out their object. The gift, manufactured by Messrs. Bechtel & Eno, is now ready for presentation, and was yesterday examined at their warerooms, No. 535 Arch street, by a number of citizens. The service is massive and elaborately wrought, the ornamental devices being of a patriotic character, and executed in excellent taste. It numbers a richly-chased salver, tea set, urn, magic winecase, tureen, cake basket, goblets, ladles, knives, forks, &c. Each of the main articles contains this inscription: "Presented to Capt. H. C. Ranney, A. A. G., First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, as a token of friendship and esteem, by the officers and men of his brigade." The whole is enclosed in a large polished walnut case, lined with buckskin, ready for delivery. We may state that the design and execution of this elegant testimonial reflect credit upon the committee having the matter in charge, no less than upon the firm to which its manufacture was entrusted.

MEETING OF THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE NATION.—A circular is now being extensively distributed calling for a meeting of the loyal women of the nation, to meet at New York, on Thursday, the 14th of May. The circular says:

"Woman is equally interested and responsible with man in the final settlement of this problem of self-government; therefore, let none stand idle spectators now. When every hand is needed to help, and each delay but complicates our difficulties, it is high time for the daughters of the Revolution, to assemble in solemn council, to unroll the old testament of the Fathers—lay hold of their birthright of freedom, and keep it a sacred trust for all coming generations."

It is the intention to have the women of every loyal State represented, and all communications, relative to and for the meeting, should be addressed to Susan B. Anthony, No. 48 Beekman street, New York.

THE DEGREE OF REBECCA.—Quite an interesting time occurred at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Third street, below German, on Monday evening, on the occasion of the conferring of the degree of Rebecca upon a number of the wives of the members of the Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F. There were about fifty ladies present with their husbands, and after the degree was conferred, a hearty rome collation was set out in the lodge-room, and all seemed to enjoy themselves heartily. This lodge is one of the oldest and most prosperous in the city, and is composed of an excellent class of membership. They have accumulated quite a large fund, and dispense a great deal in a charitable way.

THE FLAG OF THE 61ST P. V.—A few days since we gave a sketch of the history of the 61st Regiment, P. V., Colonel George C. Spear. The flag which they so gallantly carried through the battles we recapitulated is now in this city, on its way to the State authorities from whom it emanated, and can be seen for a few days at Messrs. Peters's, No. 1406 Chestnut street. The first flag carried by the regiment was one owned by the lamented Col. Rippey, which was thoroughly riddled, and the staff so shattered as to be entirely unfit for service. The third flag (given by the State) the regiment expects in a few days to bring out of battle with honor.

WE NOTICED MR. G. W. MULLEN, proprietor of Cresson Springs, in the city a few days since, from whom we learn that he is making preparations for a large influx of visitors to open this popular resort, with additional improvements and attractions. This intelligence will be gratifying to the many persons who have been in the habit of spending their summer months at Cresson Springs, which, under the management of Mr. M., have become a most desirable retreat.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE CURRENCY.—The bogus fifty-cent postal notes in circulation may be readily detected by examining the backs of the notes where the words "or designed for use" are "money" occur. In the genuine note there is a flourish composed of three curved lines under these words. In the counterfeit there are but two lines.

CONDEMNED.—The brig Josephine and her cargo, consisting of 460 bales of cotton, captured by the U. S. steamer Hatteras, have been condemned by the Prize Court. The claimant was a Frenchman, although a British flag was found upon the vessel.

IDENTIFIED.—The lad who was drowned in the Schuylkill, near Coates-street wharf, while swimming, as mentioned, has been identified as Joseph McCullough. He resided in the State House steeple with his brother-in-law, one of the bell-ringers.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.—Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, yesterday, at noon, the following stocks and real estate:

20 shares Merchant Hotel Company, $5 per share—$100.

1 85 shares Westmoreland Coal Company, $13.25 per share—$1,230.

50 shares Consolidated Coal Company, $7.50 per share—$525.

50 shares Fame Insurance Company, $20.50 per share—$1,025.

1 share Mercantile Library—$9.50.

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 329 Gaskill street, west of Third street—$1,300.

Valuable store, Nos. 239 and 241 North Third street—$25,700.

Four-story brick dwelling, Race street, west of Thirteenth street, subject to a yearly ground-rent of $180, and mortgage of $1,000, $60—$4,050.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 18 Bank street—$7,000.

Modern country residence, Stenton avenue, north of Thorpe's lane, Germantown—$6,800.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1551 North Eleventh street, south of Oxford—$800. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $60.

Lot of ground, Fifteenth street, south of Huntingdon—$60.

Two-story brick dwelling, Federal street, between Eighth and Ninth. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42—$1,000.

Since last report:

Valuable residence, No. 1206 Chestnut street—$25,000.

SALE OF A PRIZE VESSEL.—The prize schooner Gilde, recently captured off Charleston, sold yesterday by order of the United States Marshal, at auction, for $2,450.

WE acknowledge the sum of $1 for The Newsboys' Aid Society.

THE POLITE.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Heazlett.)

The Solomon and Jackson Case.

The case of Solomon Solomon and John Jackson, that has recently occupied such a large share of public attention, before Mr. Chas. P. Heazlett, the United States Commissioner, for over two days, came up for argument this morn on.

Mr. Coffey, the United States district attorney, said this suit had been brought under the act of Congress of July 31st, 1861, providing a penalty upon two or more persons convicted of conspiracy to injury any agent of the Government of the United States, to overthrow or put it down by force. The defendants in this case had purchased goods, and did commence to send them into an insurgent State. The goods were of two classes, for ordinary or general use, and for special use in administering to the comfort of wounded or sick persons. Though not exactly warlike instruments, yet were to be used for improper purposes, and for the benefit of the rebellion, and to aid in carrying out of the war.

The District Attorney now addressed the Commissioner on the difference between constructive and active treasoners. He considered that, if a hundred men had banded together to burn a dwelling house, any person outside who knew of the intent, and who knew that the act would, in his opinion, be co-conspirators, although not actually engaged in destroying the house, even if they did not favor the destruction of the fabric. In this light he considered the defendants were placed. Though they may not desire to overturn the Government, yet they were engaged in a work of aiding and comforting those who were active in that work. He believed that, according to the evidence adduced, no same person would for a moment say these defendants were not engaged in such a business, although the goods did not reach their destination.

Hon. H. M. Phillips, the counsel for defence, summed up in behalf of his clients, contending that they had not violated the law. There was no evidence at all they had conspired together to overthrow, put down, or injury the Government. The goods, at most, all they deserved was to be confiscated, admitting the suggestion of the District Attorney be well taken. But the defendants had not to pay any claim to the goods at all. It is agreed by all that there is no common law of the United States that has been violated, nor is there any such statute law making such a case. The duty, therefore, of the Commissioner is to take into account the act of Congress of 1863, which provides that a person who may be arrested by order of the President, or any member of the Cabinet, may have a hearing within twenty days after his arrest. The Commissioner has full power to bind over or dismiss. Now, let us examine this a little further. Suppose all the inferences suggested by the District Attorney are true, has there been one particle of evidence that the defendants conspired together to levy war against the Government by force? If there is not, why should they not be discharged at once from custody? The utmost that can possibly be said in this case is simply that these men were engaged in trying, by contraband business, to make a little money. This, in point of fact, is all that can really be said about it. Now, inasmuch as no particular law has been violated, these men are certainly entitled to their discharge.

Mr. Coffey briefly replied, in concluding the argument, that to give aid or comfort to a public enemy to the country is treason. In regard to the insurgents, it has recently been decided in a prize case, by the Supreme Court, that the insurgents are a public enemy, and therefore the defendants, if the facts as adduced warrant, ought to be held to answer.

Mr. Hamill now came in with Deputy U. S. Marshal Sharkey, who had an attachment for him. The Doctor said that he was present on Saturday, and also on Monday, but he was informed the case had gone over. He also said the marshal had sent a list, such as the District Attorney desired. He had sent it by Despatch to Mr. Franklin, Chief of Detectives.

Mr. Franklin, who at that moment had just come in, was asked by the District Attorney if he had received it, to which he responded an emphatic no.

The book of Dr. Hamill was submitted to the Commissioner. There was no entry upon it, as to the surgical instruments or amputating instruments. Besides this, the Commissioner discovered that a number of pages had been torn out. He said the book was not satisfactory, and useless for reference, as it would not be admitted as evidence in court.

The Commissioner said that he would give his decision at one o'clock to-day.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

A Dissertation on Copperheads.

Last evening, a man giving the name of William Harding was arrested at the Central Station on a charge of a breach of the peace. From the evidence adduced, it seems that he was in the restaurant at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and it was not long before a fight was imminent. The cause of Copperheads. A police officer was immediately called in and arrested the two principals. The officer, and thus prevented the row from becoming general. The two men made their statements. Harding said he was a detective officer for the Government, that he was in the restaurant getting a plate of oysters, as an honorable man has a right to do; two persons, who called for some one, commenced abusing and speaking against the Government; he called them Copperheads, whereupon they made an attack upon him; he defended himself by striking the first man that came to him, and, just when he was about to go into a general fight, he was arrested by an officer.

The officer said the man who was arrested made his statement. He, like Harding, was somewhat under the influence of liquor. He said that he and his friend, Mr. McGovern, stopped at the restaurant and called for a plate of soup; just, this moment the other man (Harding) said, "Copperheads ought not to eat soup." I said, "If Copperheads are a nuisance, then I'm one of em." Just

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22.

SUN RISES.....5 12—SUN SETS.....6 45
HIGH WATER.....5 42—LOW WATER.....11 41

ARRIVED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. At 5 P M on Monday saw a bark ashore on Joe Flogger, supposed to be British. She lay in a bad position.

Ship Clyde, (Br), Ferry, 6 days from Liverpool, with mdse to John R Penrose—vessel to E A Souder & Co. Reports 8th inst, off Delaware Capes, ship Ann Rogers, for Boston and bark Irvine and brig Princess Royal, both from St Thomas, below Reedy Island, all coming up. The C was towed up by the Delaware.

Schr Promoter (Br), Smith, 9 days from Halifax, NS, with fish to Henry Winsor & Co.

Schr Laurel, McFarland, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Fair Wind, Cornwell, 9 days from Boston, with oats to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Hiawatha, Disney, from Boston, with mdse to G B Kerfoot.

Schr Volant, Butler, 4 days from New Bedford, with mdse to Wm Wells & Co.

Schr White Squall, Haley, from Boston; in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr J C Baxter, Price, from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Clara, Irons, 4 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.

Schr Maria Louisa (new), from Milton, Del, in ballast to captain.

Schr T Benedict, Risley, from Hartford.

Schr Daniel Morris, Hoover, from Wilmington.

Schr Kent, Crane, from Alexandria.

Schr E B Bateman, Willard, from Crisfield.

Schr Fred Tyler, Tyrell, from Accomac.

Sch Sims, Mason, from Fortress Monroe.

Schr Hannah Blackmore, Reed, from Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Ship Catharine, Freeman, Liverpool, Workman & Co.

Brig Herald, Gray, Boston, Twells & Co.

Brig Roxmer, Hopkins, Salisbury, C P Norton & Co.

Schr Helen, Derrickson, New York, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman.

Schr Ellis, Adams, New York, do do

Schr Frank Canet, Parker, Boston, do do

Schr White Squall, Haley, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr H B Bascom, Williams, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wallington.

Schr Daniel Morris, Hoover, Fall River, do do

Schr Hiawatha, Disney, Newburyport, Blakiston, Graff & Co.

Schr T Benedict, Risley, Norwich, L Audenried & Co.

Schr Samuel Ist, Singer, Alexandria, A G Cattell & Co.

Schr 1 Mile Rock, Borem, do do

Schr J Dorrance, Rice, Beaufort, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr W S Smith,