NEW YORK CITY.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

NEW YORK, NOV. 18, 1863.

THE RAISING OF COLORED TROOPS.

Some time ago, application was made to Governor Seymour for authorization to raise colored troops in the State. It was well known that, in this city, many negroes were ready to enlist, if appropriate opportunities were afforded. Seymour, however, true to his social antagonisms and the intolerant instincts of his much-attached *camaille*, refused his permission in the matter, which action effectually checked the patriotic endeavors of the movers of the plan. This result had been foreseen, yet it was thought proper to make this application, probably with the view of preventing any gubernatorial grumbling when the step should be taken, which some of our leading civilians and military men have just inaugurated. Our amiable Chief Magistrate is a great stickler for punctilio, and in his eyes, apparently, a week of riots, involving the slaughter of citizens and the destruction of property, the flaming of *auto da fes* at our street corners, and the swinging of bodies *from the lamp-posts*, are only a species of poetical justice meted out by the friendly rabble in vindication of the official dignity of their patron, because, according to his own account, which happens to be false, he was not informed by the Government of the day upon which the draft was to commence. In view of these facts, and to prevent an irritation of the Great Unwashed, upon similar grounds, the application was eminently proper. The citizens have now taken the matter into their own hands, and in response to a call, signed by Gen. Sickles, Peter Cooper, and others, a meeting has been held, and resolutions passed, which aim at the accomplishment of the desirable result, metaphorically speaking, over the head of the Governor. A committee of twenty-five has been appointed, which is instructed to make direct application to Washington for the requisite authorization under which colored troops may be raised as a portion of the State's quota. A mass meeting is to be held with a view of furthering the object. Pot-house politicians are much excited over the possible success of the measure, and are prodigal of prophecies and threats, and speak of thrashing the "niggers" and tearing off their uniforms. This is a lofty pinnacle. More than once bandfulls of colored troops have passed through, and even remained in the city; but these unrestainable braves have been rather chary of their insults and cautious in their actions at such times, and in this case they will be equally lambkike.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Respectability was jubilant last evening, over the rumor that, after all the Copperhead crowing, and war-cheeping, the official canvass establishing the election of Judge Bosworth, over the notorious McCunn, by a majority of fifteen votes. It seems that there is some difference regarding the votes cast in one of the districts, in which the McCunnites claim over one hundred votes for their candidate, but which official papers do not as yet show. If this claim is well founded, we must, of course, shoulder our burden of *sin as best we may*; in the alternative, however, we shall have cause for self-gratulation. McCunn is sanguine of his own success.

Nominating conventions are hard at work on the Mayoralty ticket. Orison Blunt and C. Godfrey Gunther are already before the people, while the loyal men are endeavoring to praise the name of General Dix. It is stated on undoubted authority that the General will not run; and, also, that he will gladly run. Between these two asseverations, we are left somewhat in doubt as to the issue. From present indications, the Union party bids fair to floor itself by sitting on two stools at the same time. A firm and undivided front is required. Tammany and Mozart, the political Gog and Magog, are to be defeated; but managers do not seem to understand this fact, and are squandering away the power of the party, in their endeavors to accomplish unaccomplishable things.

The recent agitation of Custom House matters has brought to the surface some of the curiosities of the Revenue Department. The following incident, vouched for upon good authority, is not uninteresting. Some time since the baggage of a well-dressed, queenly-looking woman was examined by an official, and, among other articles, were found several well-worn silk dresses, fully trimmed with *Honiton lace* of the finest texture and yellowest hue. Now, as genuine Honiton, of this quality, is only worth about one hundred dollars per yard, the official's eyes dilated to the size of number four saucers. The queenly female suggested that she was wealthy and could afford such trifling luxuries of self-adornment; still, the official was incredulous. After much consultation, the trunks of the lady were carted off to the public store, and the whole matter fully investigated. The result, to employ the words of Young Sam, "was stunnin'." My lady proved to be a well-known New York *modiste*, who was in the habit of purchasing honitons in Paris, and flouncing her dress therewith. Now, as a few stray centimes occasionally find their way to the hat pot, with wardrobes of a gorgeous quality, this fashionable sinner had, therefore, passed her own most valuable collection beneath the noses of the officials without let or hindrance, by skulking in the shadow of the aristocracy. In this instance, however, she was trapped, and, at the end of the investigation, scarcely handed over her claim for ten thousand dollars, in payment of all demands for accumulated duties.

STUYVESANT.

A Speech from Mr. Vallandigham to the Students of the Michigan University, on Literature and Politics.

On the 14th a large number of the students of the University of Michigan paid a formal visit to Mr. Vallandigham, at Windsor, C. W. We quote the following piece of self-condemnation:

"Well, young gentlemen, while I have thus addressed you as students preparing yourselves for the ordinary business and professions of life, I well know that at any time many of you would be, and in times of such tremendous import as just now are upon us in our own country, all of you are profoundly interested in POLITICS. Probably you give to them more of your thoughts than to any of your collegiate or professional studies. I know, too, that many of you even now look eagerly forward to the time when you will join the ranks of professional political life. That is the goal of your ambitious longings. Your hearts are fixed upon it. It is an honorable, a holy ambition; an ambition other once extinguished, but to be regulated. He is a false teacher *who would tell the ingenuous, virtuous, and public spirited youth of the country that the political service of the country is fit only for the vulgar, the impure, and the corrupt. As there are hypocrites in the pulpit, empirics in medicine, pettifoggers at the bar, and pretenders everywhere, so there are demagogues in political life. But there is as well a morality as a philosophy, a science in politics, far above the circle of these reptiles. Unhappily, the low standard of capacity and morals set up and demanded by those who decline public life, and practically but too often acknowledged by politicians, is another of the evil portents which threaten our country. Of the corrupting influence of avarice at all times I need not speak. But, more debasing and dangerous still, in seasons of great public commotion, is the execrable vice of fear. All those combine to make the patriot loathsome of all the objects of reproach and scorn, a "scurvy politician." He has borne the same odious character in every country and age. Among the Greeks he once courted popularity or place by plotting out the smugglers of figs, and was cursed as both spy and informer, and thence gave a name to the whole class of demagogues. In Rome he headed every petty popular tumult, and clamored heredity for division of land and goods. Curran described him in his day in felicitous phrase as "one who, buoyant by putrefaction rises as he rots." He is the vermin, the insect, of politics, and amid the heats of civil war and convulsion turns into life as thick as gnats in the summer evening air. If any one among you—and I speak to those who would aspire to be leaders among their countrymen—have neither the capacity nor the ambition to be a statesman, let him at least not stoop to become a demagogue. Perish, heal, try causes, work, but scorn to be one of that number who know nothing of politics, except the passions and personalities which they excite. Scarcely a day passes upon principles, measures, politics, debate not at all. If you cannot soar, do not creep. Whoever discusses only men in politics is always largely a slanderer.

Principles not men, is, not, indeed, altogether a sound maxim, though little liable to be abused since personalities always make up so large a portion of filling an element in mere partisan politics. Better, say, principles and men. It is easy to be a politician or demagogue—to sail with the wind, float with the current, look not to the compass, neither lift up your eyes to the heavens where the constellations and the polar star, high in unchanged place of God, and Truth, and the Right, still shine steadfast, immovable; just as they shone in the beginning of time, *posts magician*. So is with the demagogue. But the statesman must be made as well as born. His voyage is through mid-ocean, and in storm. He sails under orders. His port is ascertained and prescribed before he sets out, and it is his duty to reach it; and so, like the majestic ocean steamer, he sails on, and

"Against the wind, against the tide,
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Demosthenes, more than two thousand years ago, in his great oration on the crown, said to a man of ordinary business and professions of life, I well know that at any time many of you would be, and in times of such tremendous import as just now are upon us in our own country, all of you are profoundly interested in POLITICS. Probably you give to them more of your thoughts than to any of your collegiate or professional studies. I know, too, that many of you even now look eagerly forward to the time when you will join the professional ranks of political life. That is the goal of your ambitious longings. Your hearts are fixed upon it. It is an honorable, a holy ambition; an ambition other once extinguished, but to be regulated. He is a false teacher *who would tell the ingenuous, virtuous, and public spirited youth of the country that the political service of the country is fit only for the vulgar, the impure, and the corrupt. As there are hypocrites in the pulpit, empirics in medicine, pettifoggers at the bar, and pretenders everywhere, so there are demagogues in political life. But there is as well a morality as a philosophy, a science in politics, far above the circle of these reptiles.* Unhappily, the low standard of capacity and morals set up and demanded by those who decline public life, and practically but too often acknowledged by politicians, is another of the evil portents which threaten our country. Of the corrupting influence of avarice at all times I need not speak. But, more debasing and dangerous still, in seasons of great public commotion, is the execrable vice of fear. All those combine to make the patriot loathsome of all the objects of reproach and scorn, a "scurvy politician." He has borne the same odious character in every country and age. Among the Greeks he once courted popularity or place by plotting out the smugglers of figs, and was cursed as both spy and informer, and thence gave a name to the whole class of demagogues. In Rome he headed every petty popular tumult, and *clamored heredity for division of land and goods.* Curran described him in his day in felicitous phrase as "one who, buoyant by putrefaction rises as he rots." He is the vermin, the insect, of politics, and amid the heats of civil war and convulsion turns into life as thick as gnats in the summer evening air. If any one among you—and I speak to those who would aspire to be leaders among their countrymen—have neither the capacity nor the ambition to be a statesman, let him at least not stoop to become a demagogue. Perish, heal, try causes, work, but scorn to be one of that number who know nothing of politics, except the passions and personalities which they excite. Scarcely a day passes upon principles, measures, politics, debate not at all. If you cannot soar, do not creep. Whoever discusses only men in politics is always largely a slanderer.

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The Speakership of the House.

(Correspondence of the Evening Post.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.—It is reported that Messrs. Davis, Webster, Thomas, and Cresswell, of the Maryland delegation in the House of Representatives, may decline to enter the Republican caucus, but it is certain that they will vote for the Republican nominee for Speaker. Declining to enter any caucus, they may make their choice in the open House, between the two nominees—one the representative of the Administration and the war; and the other representing the entire opposition to the Administration and the war.

There are not less than ten members elected to the new House, who will not act with the members from Maryland whom I have named. They are not Republicans in the technical meaning of the word, but they are emancipationists, and will, on all occasions, vote against the Copperheads and Democrats. For all practical purposes they are as efficient supporters of the Administration as if they were elected from regularly organized Republican districts. The Administration will recognize them, rather than the so-called "Conservatives," from their respective States, as entitled to speak for the interests of their section.

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FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.—The flags on the public buildings and private dwellings throughout the city were flying at half-mast yesterday, in commemoration of the solemn scenes enacted at the same time on the late battle-field near Gettysburg, where so many of Philadelphia's sons fought their last fight, and now lay reposing in the narrow tenement allotted to all men.

SCALDED.—A lad named Hugh Boyle had both his feet badly scalded yesterday afternoon by some hot lye falling on them at Conroy's soap-boiling establishment in Commerce street. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DESERTED.—Still another infant, about two weeks old, was found last evening behind a coal box, in the vicinity of Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue. The Almshouse has been made the future repository of the little one.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported yesterday at the Medical Director's office, from the Satterlee United States Army Hospital: John Devlin, company G, 72d Pennsylvania volunteers.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered, yesterday afternoon, in a small court, near Fourth and Cherry streets, which was extinguished without loss.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of City Councils held their regular stated meetings yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

A communication was received from the Hand-In-Hand Steam Fire Engine Company, asking for an additional public lamp.

From the Commission for the erection of a municipal hospital, asking for authority to exchange portions of the Hart Lane property sufficient to enable them to place the building at proper distances from the streets.

Mr. WETHERILL offered an ordinance giving the authority asked for, which was passed.

From residents near Delaware avenue, for a bridge over Cohocksink creek, stating that the bridge was broken down on the 12th of September last, and has not since been rebuilt, obliging them to go squares around to get north or south.

From the officers of the 183d regiment, asking an appropriation to aid recruiting.

The Committee on Water reported an ordinance in favor of laying water-pipe on Wharton and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. CARSTAIRS offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor not to enter suits against *co-owners* of property on Frankford avenue, between Allegheny avenue and Frankford creek, for water-pipe, until Councils so direct.

After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

Statement of the Finances.

The committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasury, reported the state of the Treasury up to November 14, 1863, as follows:

Balance in hands of Treasurer per last report	$232,000 64
Received since	408,236 36
	638,237 00
Paid out	446,454 84
Balance on hand November 14	191,782 06

which has been appropriated as follows:

To pay interest on city loans	$88,218 92
" Sinking funds of $10,000,000 city loan	102,738 95
City fund	5,440 27
Cash in drawer unappropriated	2,933 09
Amount in trust in Treasurer's hands	32,234 19

The Committee on Defence reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $1,500 for the purpose of placing in order those public squares which were occupied by the military.

Report of the Investigating Committee on the Leasing of the Girard Coal Lands.

E. SPENCER MILLER, of the Special Committee, appointed to investigate certain insinuating rumors circulated relative to the leasing of the Girard coal lands, made a lengthy report, submitting a voluminous amount of evidence, which was taken at the various sittings of the Committee.

The report sets forth the great value of the coal lands, and recommends a reform in the granting of leases of them. Their value and productiveness are subject to constant fluctuations, and those who have the leasing of them will always be exposed to the importunities of speculators. Messrs. Vandyke and Wadleigh were applicants for the most valuable of the Girard coal lands, and offered to pay only $1,000 to the resident agent of the city if they obtained the lease. There was no evidence that Mr. Paulding, the agent, received any more or any amount of it. It appears by the minutes of the Girard Estate Committee that Mr. K. submitted a communication mentioning the name of applicants for the lease on or before the 19th of August. On motion of Mr. Sulger, the leases were referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Sulger, Harris, and Pauling. These gentlemen visited Pottsville and made a report. Your committee is informed by Mr. Spering, one of the joint general committee on the Girard Estates that strenuous efforts were made to postpone action upon this report by him and others, at this meeting, which was held on the 28th of September last, but it is certain that they will vote for the Republican nominee for Speaker. Declining to enter any caucus, they may make their choice in the open House, between the two nominees—one the representative of the Administration and the war; and the other representing the entire opposition to the Administration and the war.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A kind gentleman left at this office, yesterday, four volumes of instructive reading, which he desires to be placed in the Soldiers' Library and Reading Room of the Military Hospital at West Philadelphia. Other persons who have spare books may forward them to this office as the medium of communication with the library.

BASE BALL.—One of the finest games of base ball yet played, will come off to-morrow afternoon, at the Parade Ground, Eleventh and Wharton streets, between nine up-town, and nine down-town players. Some of our best players are expected to participate in the game, which commences at one o'clock. Front seats will be reserved for the ladies.

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.—The flags on the public buildings and private dwellings throughout the city were flying at half-mast yesterday, in commemoration of the solemn scenes enacted at the same time on the late battle-field near Gettysburg, where so many of Philadelphia's sons fought their last fight, and now lay reposing in the narrow tenement allotted to all men.

SCALDED.—A lad named Hugh Boyle had both his feet badly scalded yesterday afternoon by some hot lye falling on them at Conroy's soap-boiling establishment in Commerce street. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DESERTED.—Still another infant, about two weeks old, was found last evening behind a coal box, in the vicinity of Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue. The Almshouse has been made the future repository of the little one.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported yesterday at the Medical Director's office, from the Satterlee United States Army Hospital: John Devlin, company G, 72d Pennsylvania volunteers.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered, yesterday afternoon, in a small court, near Fourth and Cherry streets, which was extinguished without loss.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1863.

Gold was much excited to-day, and rose to 153½, fluctuating frequently between that figure and 152½—closing at 152¾. The demand for money was active, but ample supplied at 6@7 per cent., the market looking a little bine early in the day. Government securities are in fair demand; prices firm

The stock market was moderately active, with a strong list of prices. Buyers are taking courage, and from the promising condition of several of the lower-priced fancies, there is a likelihood of a revival of speculative movement very soon. Catawissa preferred was freely taken at 30@30¼, closing at the former rate. We are sorry the officers of this company are so reticent on the subject of their receipts. If they would permit the figures to be published, the stockholders would be happy, and the public have the satisfaction of knowing that they are safe. Or if it be the design of the directors to come out with a large dividend and astonish everybody, perhaps they are excusable for their close-mouthed policy; but they should remember that many of their friends may sacrifice their stock, which a statement of the receipts would raise the road would save. By all means give us the figures.

Reading Vine was in demand at 17@17⅛, an advance of ⅛. Pennsylvania Mining sold at 4; Philadelphia and Erie sold at 30¾; Arch-street rose 50 per share, closing at 72¾; Reading at 62¾; Pennsylvania at 72; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 33¼; Lehigh Navigation at 61¾; Union preferred at; State fives sold at par; Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 mortgage, at 108½; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1885, at 104; old City sixes at 104; Pittsburg Railroad sixes at 90; Elmira fives at 78¾; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1872 at 101¼. Bank shares were dull. Passenger railways were steady.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881		109½@110	
U. S. 5-20 Coupons, 1862		109@109½	
U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness		102 @102½	
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes		106½@106¾	
Quartermasters' Vouchers		96½@ 97	
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness		97 @ 98	
Gold		152 @152¾	
Sterling Exchange		167½@165	

The following national banks have been authorized to commence business since yesterday:

First National Bank, Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Capital $70,000. Authorized to increase to $200,000.

Second National Bank, Detroit, Michigan. Capital $50,000. Authorized to increase to $100,000.

First National Bank, Marion, Linn county, Iowa. Capital $50,000. Authorized to increase to $100,000.

First National Bank, Elmira, Chemung county, New York. Capital $100,000. Authorized to increase to $500,000.

First National Bank, Utica, Oneida county, New York. Capital $100,000. Authorized to increase to $1,000,000.

First National Bank, Hartford, Connecticut. Capital $150,000. Authorized to increase to $1,000,000.

First National Bank, Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont. Capital $50,000. Authorized to increase to $100,000.

First National Bank, Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio. Capital $100,000. Authorized to increase to $200,000.

First National Bank, Whitewater, Walworth county, Wisconsin. Capital $50,000. Authorized to increase to $250,000.

First National Bank, Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Capital $100,000. Authorized to increase to $500,000.

First National Bank, South Bend, St. Joseph county, Indiana. Capital $100,000

National Bank, Cardington, Marion county, Ohio. Capital $50,000.

First National Bank, Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio. Capital $100,000. Authorized to increase to $300,000.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

The demand for the five-twenties continues to increase, and there is no interruption of the supply from Washington. We learn, from the agents, that the subscriptions from the country were never so numerous as at the present time, and that notwithstanding the great financial difficulties attending this loan, that the great capitalists, and those who are thrifty and saving, which, when diffused among the citizens, constitute our great national strength and security, are thus receiving a new and powerful stimulus.

The loan now offered is a very safe one at 7 per cent. The brokers have now no difficulty in obtaining money, and the speculative spirit, if the present case and the history of the past is any guide, may have never been charged made against Messrs. Harris and Fauling. There was a mere insinuation that something not quite wrong—no charges were made—and a committee of investigation was raised. They were not be legally expelled until a committee is appointed to investigate the charges made in this report.

After a long discussion and several motions were made and voted down,

Mr. BRIGHTLY moved that the clerk inform Commodore Vanderbilt of the action of the investigating committee, and furnish them with a copy of the evidence.

The motion was agreed to, and no further action will be taken in the case until Common Council is heard from.

Mr. HUTCHINSON then offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Girard Estates not to grant further leases of the coal lands, until an ordinance regulating the mode of making said leases shall be passed. Agreed to.

Sundry bills from Common Council were concurred in, when the Chamber adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

President KERR in the chair.

The reading of the journal of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Communications, &c.

Communications were received from Strickland Kneass, chief engineer and surveyor, Albert H. Wills, secretary of the Wills Hospital, and one from the officers of the 183d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, asking Councils to make an appropriation to provide for a larger bounty to facilitate recruiting the military force of the city, and to compete with other cities which are giving a heavy amount. The communications were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. LEIDY, on leave, offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that, next Thursday being set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, the regular meeting of Council, which usually takes place on that day, be held on Wednesday, Nov. 25th. Agreed to.

Reports of Committees.

The Committee on Finance presented an ordinance making an appropriation for the coming year, which was, on motion, filed.

Also, a resolution approving the sureties of Philip Hamilton, City Commissioner elect, and the sureties of certain supervisors elect. Agreed to.

The Committee on Gas Works offered one authorizing the City Controller to make a transfer in the items appropriated for lighting the city. Passed.

The Committee on Highways offered a resolution for the paving of the intersections on Huntingdon street, from Richmond to Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward. Also, one for the paving of the intersections of York and Beach streets, in that ward; which were adopted.

Also, one authorizing the opening and grading of City avenue in the Twenty-fourth ward. This resolution was debated at length; and finally, on motion of Mr. QUIN, it was recommitted to the same committee with instructions to furnish the Chamber with the amount of money required for the purpose, and with the names of the petitioners.

The deficiency bill for the year 1863, as amended by the Select Council, was read, and on motion concurred in.

The Committee on Trust and Fire offered a resolution appropriating the sum of $166 66 to the Franklin Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company for the ensuing year. Agreed to.

Bills in Place.

Mr. LAUGHLIN presented an ordinance making a further appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. Agreed to.

Mr. STORKLY offered a resolution making an additional appropriation of $2,000 to the Board of the Guardians of the Poor, for the year 1863. Passed.

Mr. HARPER offered an original resolution to the effect, that whenever any judgment or claim is entered against the city, such claims shall be charged to the department upon which such judgment has been obtained or claim filed, and that the City Solicitor inform the City Controllers of the entering of such claim or judgment, and that the City Treasurer notify the City Controller of the payment thereof. Passed.

The resolution leasing Dock-street wharf to the Delaware-avenue Market Company was, on motion of the Board, taken up on the third reading. The bill was discussed at length, and, on motion of Mr. HARPER, it was indefinitely postponed.

The bills from the Select Branch were then read and concurred in. Adjourned.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Desperado.

A rough-looking fellow, giving the name of John Moore, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of attempting to shoot Mrs. Margaret Dougherty. It seems from the evidence that defendant and a deserter from the army, named Woodside, went into the Union Restaurant, on Passyunk road, near Wharton, on Tuesday afternoon, and obtained some stewed and fried oysters. A five-dollar counterfeit note was tendered in payment. The attendant refused to take it. The defendant became uproarious, used obscene and blasphemous language. Mrs. Dougherty ordered the parties out, and they refused to go. Finally, she succeeded in pushing Moore into the street, when he snapped a pistol at her. Both the interlocutors turned and menaced the house. A warrant was taken out, placed into the hands of Detective Lamon. He arrested the defendant, and had an unusual amount of difficulty in getting him to the office, so violent was the resistance. The accused was fined for drunkenness, and ordered to enter bail in the sum of $700, to answer an assault with and snapping a pistol at Mrs. Dougherty. He was also required to enter $300 additional bail to answer the charge of blasphemy. The revised penal code inflicts a fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, for the misdemeanor of blasphemy.

[Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

Concerned in Passing