Charge of the Mule Brigade.

[On the night of October 28th last, when General Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps repulsed the attacking forces of Longstreet at Wauhatchie, Tenn., a number of mules, affright d by the noise of battle, dashed into the ranks of Hampton's Legion, causing much dismay among the rebels, and compelling many of them to fall back under a supposed charge of cavalry.

Captain Thomas H. Elliott, of Gen. Geary's staff, sends us the following rendition of the incident, which he gleaned from an interior contemporary. Its authorship is not known by the Captain.]—ED. PRESS.

I.

Half a mile, half a mile,
Half a mile onward,
Right toward the Georgia troops
Broke the two hundred.
"Forward the Mule Brigade,"
"Charge for the Rebs!" they neighed;
Straight for the Georgia troops
Broke the two hundred.

II.

"Forward, the Mule Brigade!"
Was there a mule dismayed?
Not when the lo g ears felt
All their ropes sundered;
Theirs not to make reply;
Theirs not to reason why;
Theirs but to make them fly.
On! to the Georgia troops,
Broke the two hundred.

III.

Mules to the right of them,
Mules to the left of them,
Mules behind them,
Pawed, neighed, and thundered;
Breaking their own confines,
Breaking through Longstreet's lines,
Into the Georgia troops
Stormed the two hundred.

IV.

Wild all their eyes did glare,
Whinked all their tails in air,
Seatt'ring the chivalry there,
While all the world wondered.
Not a mule back bestraddled,
Yet how they all skedaddled;
Fled every Georgian,
Unsabred, unsaddled,
Scattered and sundered,
How they were routed there
By the two hundred.

V.

Mules to the right of them,
Mules to the left of them,
Mules behind them
Pawed, neighed, and thundered;
Followed by hoof and head,
Full many a hero fled,
Fain in the last ditch dead,
Built from an "ass's jaw,"
All that was left of law
Left by the two hundred.

VI.

When can their glory fade?
O, the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honor the charge they made,
Honor the Mule Brigade,
Long-eared two hundred.

An Extraordinary Case Before an English Criminal Court.

The London journals devote much space to the trial of one George Townley for the murder of a Miss Goodwin, to whom he had been engaged to be married. The theory of the defense was that the crime was committed while the prisoner was in the paroxysm of insanity, and the theory was backed up by some of the most eminent medical authorities, that of Dr. Forbes Winslow among the rest. The circumstances of the case bear no remote analogy to that which Shakspeare has immortalized:

[From the London Times, 15th.]

Dr. Winslow was actually brought forward to prove insanity, and did, in fact, state opinions, in the very words that we have cited, which would have tended to acquit Cleitus. The insanity of Cleitus is that of George Townley for the murder of Miss Goodwin, which took place before Baron Martin at Derby on Friday and Saturday last. The prisoner, unlike his prototype, was described as a man of very quiet and refined manners, a good linguist, and an accomplished musician. But under this gentle exterior there was concealed, as the event showed, an imperious will and an inexorable vindictiveness that might have belonged to a hero of tragedy. Though in a somewhat lower station of life than Miss Goodwin, he had formed her acquaintance at the house of one of her relatives, and had become desperately attached to her. She returned his love, and they remained engaged, with a short interruption, for nearly four years. Townley lived near Manchester, and Miss Goodwin, with her grandfather, Captain Goodwin, at Wigwell Hall, in Derbyshire. Letters constantly passed between them, many of which have since been destroyed, but are proved by secondary evidence to have expressed fervid and faithful affection on both sides. The prisoner's want of means had always been recognized as an obstacle to the marriage, but in the course of last summer a more formidable impediment arose. "A clergyman," whose name is not given, the Cassio of this sad history, had been staying with Captain Goodwin, and there made proposals to the granddaughter.

He was accepted, and Miss Goodwin, who had already spoken of him to her betrothed as the most delightful of men she had ever met, wrote at last on the 14th of August, to her that the former engagement might be broken off. She does not appear to have mentioned the true cause, but, on the contrary, attributed it to her grandfather, and assured Townley that she would not marry if she could help it. "That letter seemed to have turned his brain." He had always been reserved, but he now became moody, sleepless, and nervous. He replied, however, to Miss Goodwin in two letters which betray no trace of excitement, but are composed in a very natural tone and with much self command.

In these he pleads for a last interview, and there is evidence to show that she at first intended, but immediately afterwards wrote to stop his coming, saying (with little regard to truth) that she was about to leave Wigwell Hall that very day for an indefinite time. Townley went, nevertheless, the same night to Derby, and on the following day, August 17, took his ticket for Wistanstead, the railway station to Wigwell. Thence he walked past the Hall to Wirksworth, and tried to find out from a friend of the Goodwin family whether the supposed lovers were true. By the advice of this gentleman he returned to Wigwell, between five and six o'clock, and asked for Miss Goodwin. The servant showed him in, and he was left alone with his victim. His manner was then cool and collected, and "like that of other people."

What passed between this time and 9 o'clock, when Miss Goodwin was brought back a corpse to her grandfather's house, is no mystery. The two remained for an hour or so in the garden, and then walked out together along a high road and down a lane. It may be presumed that the prisoner was insane at intervals during this interval, for the first time, that he had been deceived and thrown over in favor of another man. The servant saw them in close conversation in the lane, about half past 8, and very shortly afterwards another laborer heard a screaming noise in that direction, ran forward, and met Miss Goodwin, with her throat cut in three places, "guiding herself along the wall" towards her home.

The prisoner was some seventy yards behind, and as the laborer was supporting the lady in his arms, came up and assisted him. The girl, after lingering seven hours in great agony, the prisoner confessing that he had stabbed her, and reminding her that she ought not to have proved false to him, "as they had to lay her down," when the prisoner asked for something to stop the bleeding, sent his companion for help, and was found on the return of the latter binding something round his throat. She had still strength to say, "take me home."

The strange scene did not end here. As they bore the body, nearly stiffening in death, to the gate of the hall, the prisoner bent down and kissed her, while he responded again and again to the questions of the neighbors by saying that he did it and should be hanged for it. On Captain Goodwin asking who was the murderer, he answered in the same way, and added, "She has deceived me, and the woman that deceives me must die. I told her I would kill her. She knew my temper." He requested the policeman to let him see her once more, and on the way to the station, he said, "I am far happier now than I have done it than I was before, and I trust she is." Othello, himself, if he had not discovered his fatal error, could hardly have used more characteristic language.

The defence was, in substance, that though clever, self-possessed, and amiable, Townley had been from an early age "somewhat peculiar," that this peculiarity had been aggravated into intellectual derangement by the blow his affections had received, and that when he revenged himself by a murderous deed he was not a responsible agent. Some of his relations had been in confinement, but he had exhibited no indications of mental weakness, except that he had been a bad and hasty temper. At the time of his disappointment, and before this shock as calmly as most sensitive men would be likely to bear it. The proof of insanity was almost short of *ex post facto*, and rested on the testimony of Dr. Forbes Winslow. That gentleman examined Townley for the first time some months after and he was imprisoned. He found that he denied the existence of a God and of a future state; that he would not acknowledge that he had committed any crime at all; that he exhibited no contrition, and repeatedly maintained that Miss Goodwin, being betrothed to him, was his property, which he had a right to retake at any cost. Being pressed further, he asserted that he had the same right in the case of any other property that might be in the hands of those who had wronged him, and denied that any one was entitled to sit in judgment on him. On another occasion he talked wildly of six conspirators whom he knew to be plotting against him. These conversations led Dr. Winslow to the conclusion that "his moral sense was more vitiated" than that of any one within the doctor's experience, and consequently, that it was a maniacal aspect," convinced him that Townley was of unsound mind in November. The surgeon of the jail deposed that the prisoner was in similar condition in August, and upon this an acquittal was claimed. Baron Martin ruled that "if he knew that the act he was doing would probably cause death, and that the doing it would subject him to legal punishment, there was criminal responsibility." A verdict of guilty followed.

THE CITY.

	JANUARY 6, 1863.	JANUARY 6, 1864.
Thermometer.	6 A. M. ..... 12 M. ..... 3 P. M.	6 A. M. ..... 12 M. ..... 3 P. M.
	36½ ..... 44 ..... 46½	21 ..... 24½ 25
WIND.	SE ..... SSW ..... SW	WNW ..... NW ..... NW.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was held at their room, on Walnut street, above Third, yesterday morning, Mr. Charles W. Harrison, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were then read by Mr. Alfred Kennedy, Secretary.

A communication from Mr. Augustus Kohlner was read, submitting for the inspection of the Society a number of paintings of domestic animals.

Dr. Emerson, of Kent county, Delaware, exhibited samples of sorghum made from the Chinese sugar-cane, of the northern provinces. The fine specimen is a very inferior syrup, made at first in Georgia, by Col. Peters, and exhibited at the U. S. Agricultural Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1857. The second and third samples of sorghum syrup were made in the fall of 1863, in Delaware, by improved processes. This syrup is clear and delicious, resembling clarified honey. It weighs from 11¼ to 12 lbs. per gallon, and contains from six to seven lbs. of crystalline sugar.

Dr. Emerson said that as many bushels of sorghum seed can be raised to the acre as oats. He had some of the seed ground and sifted, with a little wheat added, which made very good bread and cakes. If it is ground with corn instead of wheat the bread or cakes made from it will be much better. A piece of ground that will produce forty bushels of corn to the acre, will produce one hundred and fifty gallons of sorghum.

Mr. R. McClure, V. S., was then elected a member of the society.

The following officers were then elected to serve during the present year:

President, Craig Biddle; Vice Presidents, Chas. W. Harrison, Charles Kelly; Corresponding Secretary, Sidney G. Fisher; Recording Secretary, Alfred L. Kennedy; Treasurer, George Blight; Librarian, John McEwan.

Mr. Blight, the Treasurer, then read his annual report, which shows the receipts $628.72, expenses $500, leaving a balance of $128.72.

The resignation of Mr. James Gowen, of Mount Airy, a member of the society, was then read, and, on motion, laid over.

A newly patented horse-shoe was then exhibited, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER.—A comparison of some of the meteorological phenomena of December, 1863, with those of December, 1862, and of the same month for thirteen years, at Philadelphia. Barometer sixty feet above mean tide in the Delaware river. Latitude 39° 57¼' north; longitude 75° 10¼' west from Greenwich. By Professor James A. Kirkpatrick:

	Decem'r, 1863.	Decem'r, 1862.	Decem'r, 13 years.
Thermometer.			
Highest degree.....	60.00	64.00	71.00
Do. date.....	14th.	15th.	2d. 1869.
Warmest day—mean.....	54.17	55.00	62.80
Do. date.....	13th.	15th.	2d. 1869.
Lowest degree.....	15.00	8.00	4.00
Do. date.....	23d.	21st.	19th, 1856.
Coldest day—mean.....	20.67	15.83	11.00
Do. date.....	24d.	22d.	18th, 1856.
Mean daily oscillation.....	13.26	12.71	12.35
Do. range.....	6.54	6.46	6.38
Mean at 7 A. M.....	30.87	32.24	31.70
Do. 2 P. M.....	39.13	38.76	39.25
Do. 9 P. M.....	34.71	34.71	34.59
Do. for the month.....	34.89	35.57	35.18
Barometer.			
Highest, inches.....	30.495	30.495	30.678
Do. date.....	7th.	20th.	18th, 1856.
Greatest daily pressure—			
Do. do. mean..	30.423	30.401	30.641
Do. do. date..	7th.	20th.	18th, 1856.
Lowest, inches.....	29.187	29.319	28.946
Do. date.....	14th.	16th.	9th, 1855.
Least daily pressure—			
Do. do. mean..	29.841	29.607	29.175
Do. do. date..	14th.	16th.	9th, 1855.
Mean daily range.....	0.229	0.197	0.312
Mean at 7 A. M.....	29.969	29.932	29.962
Do. 2 P. M.....	29.886	29.885	29.922
Do. 9 P. M.....	29.956	29.928	29.947
Do. for the month.....	29.972	29.926	29.944
Force of Vapor.			
Greatest, inches.....	0.488 in.	0.377 in.	0.551 in.
Do. date.....	14th.	15th.	2d, 1859.
Least, inches.....	0.051	0.040	0.037
Do. date.....	17th	20th.	18th, 1856
Mean at 7 A. M.....	0.162	0.184 in.	0.189 in.
Do. 2 P. M.....	0.156	0.183	0.187
Do. 9 P. M.....	0.145	0.162	0.155
Do. for the month.....	0.149	0.180	0.155
Relative Humidity.			
Greatest, per cent.....	96.0 ℘ ct.	92 ℘ ct.	100 ℘ ct.
Do. date.....	15th.	14th	often.
Least, per cent.....	35.0	19	21.0
Do. date.....	24th.	2d	16th, 1861.
Mean at 7 A. M.....	71.1	78.6	77.1
Do. 2 P. M.....	69.8	61.5	65.3
Do. 9 P. M.....	68.5	74.8	75.0
Do. for the month.....	67.6	71.6	72.5
Clouds.			
Number of clear days*.....	10 days	13 days.	9.1 days
Do. of cloudy days.....	2	18	21.1
Mean of sky cor'd at 7 A. M.	56 ℘ ct.	52 ℘ ct.	64 ℘ ct.
Do. do. 2 P. M.	56.5	48.7	61.8
Do. do. 9 P. M.	47.4	43.6	46.1
Do. for the month.....	53.4	51.2	57.4
Rain and Melted Snow.			
Number of days on which rain or snow fell.....	10 days.	8 days.	9.9 days.
Amount of rain, or melted snow, inches.....	4.871 in.	1.555 in.	3.671 in.
Wind			
Mean direction of the wind	N. 72 W.	N. 84½ W	N. 60½ W
Number of times in 1,000..	243.	301.	289.

* Less than one-third covered at the hours of observation.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS.—A squad of newly-enlisted volunteers, numbering over 300, arrived in this city from New York last evening. They were on the way to Virginia to join the following regiments, for which they were recruited, viz: 1st Connecticut Cavalry, 1st Connecticut Artillery, 21st Connecticut Infantry, and 16th Connecticut Infantry. They are a fine looking and muscular set of men, and were under the charge of Major Hinkesly, of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry. After partaking of refreshments for the inner man at the Union Volunteer and Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloons, they proceeded by rail to Washington.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL TO BE OPENED.—We learn that a first-class grammar school will soon be opened in the Washington building, Fifth street, below Washington, Second section. It being the intention of the directors to secure the best talent that may offer, applicants for the position of teacher will be received for the principal and assistant teachers, and the claims of the applicants fairly canvassed. It is intended to open the school on early day, appropriations for the purpose having passed both branches of Councils.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of Major Robert Morris, Jr., of Rush's Lancers, will take place at eleven o'clock this morning, from the residence of his father, Dr. Morris, on Spruce street, west of Broad. Major Morris was taken prisoner and confined in a prison at Richmond, where he died. His remains were brought to this city on Monday night. The funeral will proceed to the Church of "St. James the Less," Falls of Schuylkill.

PAYMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY—In accordance with an act of City Councils, passed June 20th, 1863, providing for the immediate defence of the city, payment of bounties to troops, independent companies, and for other purposes, the sum of $3,000 has been drawn in favor of the colonels of regiments and captains of companies. The first warrant under this ordinance bears date October 26, 1863, and the last one December 30th, 1863.

MORSE KILLED.—A horse attached to a furniture-wagon ran away yesterday morning and came in contact with a chaise standing on Thirteenth street above Pine, knocking the panels in, and breaking his own neck, from the effects of which he died. His carcass was removed in the afternoon.

A ACCIDENT.—A young lady named Eliza Carr, occupied with her parents, fell down stairs on Tuesday evening, at her residence in South street, above Thirteenth, and fractured her right leg. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

THE TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—This regiment is homeward bound; the two companies raised in Philadelphia are now at Harrisburg, and will be in this city to-morrow. Over one half of the regiment have re-enlisted.

RECRUITING.—On account of the Government and city bounty having ceased, there were but few men enlisted in the city yesterday; and, until those bounties are again proffered, recruiting will stand at a very high discount.

WAR MEETING.—The citizens of the Twentieth ward will hold a meeting to-morrow evening, for the purpose of taking measures whereby a draft in that ward may be avoided.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.—The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,769,750 in five-twenties on Wednesday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to December 15th.

THE POLICE.

How a Soldier was Robbed.

Yesterday morning a soldier of the regular army, who had been in the service of the Government for six full years, stopped at the Central Station and gave information of having been robbed. He said that he was on his way from Washington to New York. While at Baltimore, a gray-haired man took a seat behind him, in the car, and entered into a pleasant conversation. In a short time the man produced a canteen, and asked the soldier to imbibe. He put the canteen to his lips, and swallowed about half a mouthful of the contents, and presently fell into a profound sleep. The soldier did not awake until he reached Havre-de-Grace, when he found his stranger companion gone. He also discovered that three thicknesses of his clothing had been cut, and seven hundred dollars in United States currency removed. The poor fellow was almost inconsolable because of his loss. The mistake he made was in drinking from the canteen when offered to him in the cars.

Thieves are, in many instances, very smart and adroit in their operations. They pay much attention to soldiers, particularly discharged ones, who generally have money about them. These whipers, by some ingenious course of argument, will deceive a majority of the unthinking class. Even females have been known to give drugged liquor to soldiers and then rob them. There are several scores of such cases on record. On New York's night a soldier, having in his possession about four hundred dollars, arrived at the Baltimore depot. He was destined for Concord, N. H., but desired to stay over night in Philadelphia, and said that he took his breakfast in the Refreshment Saloon where his regiment was passing through on the way to the war, and wanted to go there.

A strange friend agreed to pilot him to the Refreshment Saloon, and, at a short distance from the depot, asked him to take a drink of whisky from a bottle he carried in his pocket. The soldier was abstemious in his habits, and, therefore, escaped drugged liquor most probably. He and his friend soon parted, and the former, falling in with a police officer, was directed to the right refreshment saloons. Had the soldier been in the habit of drinking, it is most likely that he would have been robbed, and found in an insensible condition on the highways.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Caught in the Act of Stealing.

A man, who gave the name of James Henderson, was arraigned at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing a piece of calico containing twenty-two yards, at twenty cents per yard, the property of Mrs. Stanton, who keeps a store on Market street, near Fourth.

Miss Durand, an attendant at the store, said that at about 11 o'clock in the morning the defendant came into the store, and asking the price of calico, was discovered by a couple of men, who gave information of the fact. The calico was found on him, and he was handed into the custody of a police officer. He had a leather carpet-bag containing a variety of articles, such as a red merino shirt, with blue bosom facings; pair of new shoes, pair of new gaiters, and pair of new boots, for military that, &c. On being arrested he offered to pay for the calico, provided he was not handed over to a police officer.

"Waggery your home?" asked the alderman.

"England!" was the reply.

"How long have you been in this country?"

"Six months."

"Where's your home in this city?"

"Got none."

"Where did you stay last night?"

"Don't know."

"When did you come to Philadelphia?"

"New Year's day."

"Where from?"

"New York."

"What were you doing in New York?"

"Worked."

"What at?"

"Any kind of laboring work."

"Have you any work in this city?"

"No."

"You stand committed in default of $1,000 bail, to answer at court the charge of larceny. Officer, take him below."

Caught in the Counterfeit Coin.

John Eschenbacker was arraigned at the Central, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having in his possession the counterfeit coin. The accused was arrested at New Market and Noble streets, on the oath of a young man named Christian Preisendanze. The dies were seized by the police. The case was continued for another hearing—the accused being committed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

THE CASE OF TAXING GAS USED BY THE CITY IN LIGHTING THE PUBLIC LAMPS.

The City of Philadelphia vs. John H. Diehl. This was an action brought to recover back $28,722 paid under protest to the defendant as collector of internal revenue for the United States for taxes on gas used in lighting the city lamps. The taxes were paid for the period extending from September, 1862, to June, 1863, inclusive, and which were claimed under the 70th section of the internal revenue law of July, 1862.

The plaintiffs, by counsel, contended that the gas works belong to the property of the city, and not an independent corporation, and that the gas in question being manufactured for its own use, did not come within the provisions of the tax law, and should, therefore, be exempt.

The evidence was heard on Saturday, and on yesterday was argued by counsel, District Attorney Coffey and Assistant District Attorney Ashton appearing for the United States, and Richard Ludlow, F. C. Brewster, and William L. Hirst, Esqs., for the city.

The argument having been concluded, counsel for plaintiffs submitted the following points upon which they desired the judge to charge the jury:

I. That if the jury believe the evidence in the case they may find a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

II. That if the jury believe that the plaintiffs paid to defendants the sum of money claimed in this case under protest, and under duress of threats of seizure of their property, they are entitled to recover back the sum so paid.

III. That the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing a tax on gas do not apply to gas manufactured and used by municipal corporations, plaintiffs for public lamps under their corporate duty to light the public highways of the city of Philadelphia.

IV. That if the jury believe, from the evidence, that the gas on which the taxes have been paid to the defendant, under protest, was not "manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption or delivery to others than agents for plaintiffs," the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the taxes paid.

V. That if the jury believe, from the evidence, that the gas upon which the taxes have been paid to defendant, under protest, was manufactured by the plaintiffs, "not for sale, but for their own use and consumption," the plaintiffs are entitled to recover back the taxes so paid.

Upon the foregoing points thus submitted Judge Cadwalader instructed the jury that if the gas on which the taxes in question were paid was not furnished for lighting street lamps, and was not manufactured, or made and sold or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer, the verdict should, upon the evidence, be for the plaintiffs; but that the said gas, if it was furnished for lighting the streets of the city of Philadelphia, under the provisions of the ordinances of the said city, and laws of the State of Pennsylvania, which have been given in evidence, was liable to the tax imposed by the Act of Congress, of 1st July, 1862.

On the points upon which the court was requested to charge the jury, they were further instructed that, if the taxes in question were not due when paid, the evidence that the payments thereof were made under protest entitles the plaintiffs to a verdict.

Except as the said points were answered under this and the previous instructions just given, the court refused to give the instructions asked on the part of plaintiffs.

The jury, after short deliberation, rendered a verdict for plaintiffs. Counsel for the United States immediately asked for a new trial, which the court intimated would be granted.

Supreme Court in Banc—Before Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Strong, Lead and Agnew.

The following cases were argued yesterday: Commonwealth Saving Fund and Loan Company vs. Ashton; Same vs. Herring; Same vs. Kiopp; Same vs. Malcolm.

The above four cases were argued together by Potter for plaintiff in error, and by H. D. Bryan for defendant in error. Mr. H. Hanna, Esq., appeared for defendant Malcolm.

Brown vs. Cadbury. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Argued by F. C. Brightly for plaintiff in error, and by J. C. Clay, Esq., for defendant in error.

In cases as follows, *non pros.* were entered: Wolleston's appeal; Robinson's appeal; Carter vs. Pennsylvania Saving and Building Association; Hankey vs. Barber; Mellon vs. McLaughlin vs. Tatum.

In the Court of Nisi Prius, no case on the list being ready for trial, an adjournment until to-day was directed.

The two District Courts completed their lists for the week on Tuesday, and adjourned until Saturday.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

Catharine Ryan, charged with stealing coal from the cars of the Reading Railroad Company, at Richmond, was put on her trial. Witnesses for the defense the Company have been the victims of a system of wholesale robbery perpetrated by men, women, and children, who, when a coal train is left on the track over night, swarm about and over it, like bees, with buckets, baskets, and sacks, in which they carry away, in one night, many tons of coal.

Numbers of these people have been, from time to time, arrested, tried, convicted, and punished, but without any perceptible effect, as the Reading Company continue still to be robbed in the most open and shameless manner.

Catharine Ryan, being old and a poor, miserable specimen of humanity, was lectured by Judge Allison, and told to "go and sin no more" in the way of stealing coal or anything else, or he should send for and sentence her.

A citizen from the banks of the Rhine, by name Davis Cohen, was charged by his wife with assault and battery. He denied the impeachment by crossing the action, or, in other words, preferring a charge against her for having assaulted him. The mineological developments of Cohen indicated inordinate self-esteem; that of his wife, combativeness. The evidence showed a very pretty row between the parties involved in quarrels. "I am your lord and master," says the husband. "No," rejoined the wife; "I am the better man of the two." Self-esteem was deposed, and was avenged by a blow, followed by a pitched battle. The pair were quiet when they only fought four times a week. The witness, by will, if a contract is awarded them, not in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.

No bid will be entertained unless properly guaranteed by two responsible persons as above described.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Samples can be seen at this office of all the articles of army standard to which the supplies must conform.

Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be addressed to "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

W. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department.

jan 2-6t

A. Q. M. General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, both for New Orleans; brigs Essex, for Portland, and schr Maria Hall, for Cienfuegos.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

LEWES, DEL., Jan. 3, 1864.

Schr Harriet Ann (of Calais, Me., 24 years old), Captain Noder, from Philadelphia for Gloucester, Mass, with coal, mistaking the point of Cape Henlopen on Friday night let go two anchors, but had to slip them in a heavy gale of wind. The vessel is now lies in the surf, full of water. The cargo was sold at auction, and the schr stripped; the hull will probably go to pieces.

The schooner Mary Ellen, Capt Case, from Philadelphia for Salem, Mass, with coal, was driven to sea about six miles N by E of Cape May, on Friday night, where she lay with her crew, without food, and after suffering in the cold for twelve hours, were taken from the rigging by a steamer, and put on board the Delaware and Philadelphia pilot boat Washington for; one of the crew will probably lose his feet. Bark Northern Light, of Portland, was towed in by J. L.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 4.

The following vessels are at the Breakwater: Bark Gem, from West Coast of Africa, with hides, bound to Salem, Mass; steamer Atlantic, from Philadelphia for Alexandria, with coal; schr Ocean Wave, from Philadelphia, for St Jago de Cuba, for Philadelphia, with 238 hhds sugar; schr Emma Jane, from Havre, for Philadelphia—the former in ballast, and latter loaded with fruit, tobacco, &c. Wind NE, accompanied with snow. Yours, &c.

AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Napoleon, Thompson, at Callao 22 ult from Acapulco, and sailed 12th for Chinchas.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, Rocko, at Callao 1st ult from San Francisco for Chincha, to load guano.

Schr A Hammond, Higgins, from Boston for this port, at New York this date.

Schr Mary Eda, Tapley, hence for Newburyport, sailed from Newport 4th inst.

Schr Wm Penn, Scottern, hence at New Haven 4th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence at Fall River 4th inst.

Schrs T Grier, Bonson, and S Lockwood, Debero, at New York 6th inst from Camden, Del.

LEGAL.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON the Estate of JOHN WALLACE RIDDLE having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to the said Estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands are requested to present them without delay to

CHARLES MACALISTER,
2405 South SIXTH Street.

DECEMBER 23, 1863. de24-18t

MARTHA ANN BLATTNER, BY her next friend, &c., vs. EDWARD R. BLATTNER.

C. P. Divorce. March Term, 1863. No. 27; Alias June Term, 1863. No. 19.

To EDWARD R. BLATTNER, respondent above named:

Please take notice that the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia have granted a rule on the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a Divorce a Vin. Mat should not be decreed; returnable SATURDAY, January 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock, before the court.

THOMAS GOCHNAUER,
Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANN COLHOUN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANN COLHOUN, Executrix of the last will and testament of ANN COLHOUN, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on SATURDAY, January 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock, at the office of Lewis A. Scott, Esq., No. 224½ WEST WASHINGTON Square, in the City of Philadelphia. [de31-thstu2t] JAMES FULTON, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia:

Take notice that WM. C. RUMFORD, late Hotel Keeper, of the Northeast corner of SECOND and Market Street and COLUMBIA Avenue, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the city of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, said Court, has appointed January 16th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, for the hearing of his petition, when and where all the creditors of the said Court, on the west side of the hall in the middle building of the State House in CHESTNUT Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, can attend if they think proper.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1863.

WM. M. SMITH, Sheriff.

de31-thstu2t

MACHINERY AND IRON.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN B. COCHRAN, WILLIAM M. MERRICK.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for land, river and marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Roofs, &c., Castings of every description, Iron Bridges, Iron Doors, Iron-frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most approved construction.

Sugar Machinery of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Pans, Defecators, Filters, Filter Presses, Steam Engines.

Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Normyle's Patent Revolving Screen; Morris, Tasker and Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. au12-1f

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and IRON FOUNDERS, having for many years been in success ful operation, and been extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Wrought Iron Tanks, Castings of Brass, Iron, &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, Iron Boilers of all kinds and sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of Machinery made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, the best Refined Charcoal Iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings, of all descriptions; Roll-Turning, Screw-Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and Specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
No. 1412 SPRUCE Street.

BEACH and PALMER Streets.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—GOLDS PATENT SYSTEM OF HOT-WATER HEATING. THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, and all other Improved COOKING APPARATUS.

Boilers and Water Backs, Range, Parlor and other Grates, Registers and Ventilators, Books and Japans, and all things connected with the above branch of business.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 South FOURTH Street.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. au29-1y

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers. No. 1310 CALLOWHILL Street, Philadelphia. fe20-1f

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. &c.

2,500 bbls Mess, No. 1, 2, 3 and 3 Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.

2,500 boxes Imbee, Sealed, and No 1 Herring.

100 bbls new Mess Shad.

250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

In store and for sale by

DUSHEIM & KOONS,
No. 148 NORTH WHARVES.

RUSTIC ADORNMENTS FOR HOMES OF TASTE.

Wardian Cases with Growing Plants.
Fern Cases with Growing Plants.
Ivy Vases with Growing Plants.
Hanging Baskets with Growing Plants.
Fancy Flower Pots.
Orange Tubs, all sizes.
Gazelleits, Renaissance.
Garyatides, Louis XVIthe.
Classical Busts in Parian Marble.
Marble Pedestals and Fancy Brackets.
Terra Cotta Vases, all sizes.
Lava Vases, Antique.
Garden Vases, all sizes.
Statuary and Fountains.

Choice and select articles for Gifts, imported and manufactured for our own sales. For sale at retail, or to the trade in quantity.

S. A. HARRISON,
1010 CHESTNUT Street.

de14-tstu4t

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.

No. 801 South FRONT Street,
Agents for the sale of the
ORIGINAL HENDRICK'S CHAMPAGNE.
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade.
Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grades
DONDAUX CLARET.
100 cases "Brandegee Frères" COGNAC BRANDIES.
Vintage 1848, bottled in France.
50 cases Street Tuscan Oil, in flasks, 1 dozen in case.
50 bbls finest quality Monongahela Whisky.
50 bbls. Lemon Apple Brandy.
50,000 Havana Cigars, various brands.
Duff & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal" Champagne.
Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. de1-1f

COAL.

GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL—Equal, if not superior to Lehigh. Also, Hart's Nut Pine Ultra Family Rainbow Coal; Egg and Stove sizes, $6 50. Nut $6 00. Coal forfeited if not full weight as per ticket. Depot, 1419 CALLOWHILL Street, above Broad. Office, 1421 South FOURTH, below Chestnut. Call and examine. Orders by card promptly attended to by

NOLL-EM ELLIS BRANSON.

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, arranged for family use. Also, Red Ash, Lehigh Free Burning for Family use. Depot, H. W. corner of CHERRY and WILLOW Streets. Office, No. 1 South SIXTH Street. [ja1-1y] J. WALTON & CO.

NOTICE OF LEASING ABANDONED PLANTATIONS

By Direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have taken possession of certain abandoned lands, tenements, and houses in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and the Gulf States, and have appointed agents for leasing within the lines of the army operating from the Ohio.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and procuring the services of the laborers.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as practicable after my arrival at Goodrich's Landing. Visiting plantations for the coming year, may feel assured that every effort will be made to secure protection to those working such lands, and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means disposed to devote their per sonal labor, with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject, that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000 and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of the staples.

Persons with small means disposed to devote their per sonal labor, with those employed by them, will be