THE CITY.

Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 11, 1863.				FEBRUARY 11, 1864.			
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.		
24	40	41	40	42	41		
WIND.				WIND.			
NW	E	S by W	NNE	W by S	WSW		

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.—Yesterday morning the semi-annual commencement of the Central High School took place at the Academy of Music. As usual, there was an immense attendance, the audience filling every seat, even up to the amphitheatre. The aisles of the parquet, as well as the private boxes and the platform, were likewise crowded. The ladies, of course, were in the majority, and contended with each other in awarding to the youthful orators their marks of approbation and affection, in the shape of applause and bouquets. The platform seats were occupied by the Faculty of the School, the Board of School Controllers, the graduates of the fifty-first class, the Alumni Association, and distinguished guests.

The doors of the Academy were opened at 9 o'clock, and in less than an hour afterwards the building was filled. The Germania Orchestra, under the direction of Carl Sentz, was present, and discoursed excellent music in the interludes.

The proceedings were opened by an appropriate prayer by Rev. Bishop Simpson. This was followed by the introductory address, by James Lynd, Esq., president of Select Council. It was addressed to the respective duties and positions in life of scholars, school-teachers, school directors, and controllers. In referring to the latter, he said:

Notwithstanding the most extraordinary civil war that the world has ever witnessed—one for the suppression of a rebellion that demons alone could have conceived, and madmen alone have ventured to perpetrate—the noble system under your charge has made steady and gratifying progress. You have increased the number of your scholars, teachers, and school buildings, and the system has greatly improved in external proportions and internal furnishing. The amount placed at your disposal for the current year is largely in excess of the sum expended for school purposes last year. These results demonstrate the fidelity with which your duties have been discharged, and simply to announce them is to bestow the highest eulogy.

The speaker then extended a greeting to the young gentlemen graduates, saying:

To you in particular is this day and the ceremonies dedicated. To witness and welcome your advent upon the stage of active life, preceptors, controllers, and invited guests, the learned and distinguished of our city, gather around you, and this vast house is filled from base to dome with your relatives and friends. You are the heroes of the occasion, and this is your ovation. You come not as the ancient Roman conquerors, backed by legions of veteran soldiers, with human captives and the spoils of vanquished nations in your train.

Yours has been a conquest nobler than these—a conquest over indolence, procrastination, pecuniary allurements, and hundreds of temptations—a conquest wholly your own. Without this, you could not be worthy of the present hour. Without this, you could not be worthy of your parents' hopes. That you are worthy of it, your presence here, with the approval of the able and faithful gentlemen who have had charge of your instruction, conclusively establishes.

Words of sound, wholesome advice, to the young graduates, were then imparted to them, and the introductory concluded thus:

In conclusion, let me enjoin upon you to adhere faithfully to the principles of action that have been inculcated in you during the last few years at the noble institution whose graduates you are about to become.

To the past observance of these principles you owe your present proud position, and through the future observance of them certain honorable results may await you. And now, in the name of the Professors of the Central High School of Philadelphia, in the name of the Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, in the name of your elder brethren, the Alumni of the Central High School, and in the name of this vast assembly of your friends and fellow-citizens, I bid you a cordial welcome to the world of busy, useful life. May your future be as prosperous as your past has been diligent and meritorious.

The addresses of the graduates then followed. They were mostly all delivered in a subdued tone of voice, but gave no little satisfaction to the favored ones who were nearer to the platform.

The first was the salutatory address (second honor), delivered by Edwin J. Houston, and was quite well written, containing a pointed admonition to his fellow graduates to make use of their present time, that the harvest of their future years would be plentiful and rich.

Then followed the scientific address—subject, astronomy—by Wm. M. Spackman. This young gentleman dwelt particularly on the poetry, eloquence, and music inherent in the study of this branch of science. The delivery of this address was somewhat marred by the low voice in which it was spoken.

The poetical address, by Wm. F. Schmoele, presented a new feature in the commencement exercises, and the audience manifested no little satisfaction at the innovation. The address contained many gems that would have done credit to older writers. Mr. Schmoele's argument was contained in the last lines of his essay:

All mankind's creation feels
The power of Home, and mankind kneels
Before her shrine, and willing pays
The humble tribute of his praise;
To that blest spot, where ever stand
The emblems of the promised land,
That radiant face, in which is given,
An earthly miniature of Heaven.

The next address was upon "Chivalry," by Geo. S. Barnes. It was well received, as was manifested by the frequent applause.

"Ruins" was the subject of an able production by Hugh J. McLaughlin. It was not only unexceptionable in matter, but satisfactory in delivery. In the opening he adverted to the sensations which the mind experienced in the contemplation of the decayed monuments of ancient glory, and how one turns from the rudeness of dilapidated structures to the contemplation of the men and the nations of; Ruins ennoble a land by their recollections they shelter the present, by reminding us of the virtues and glories of the past. The sentiment of humanity was illustrated.

Jerusalem, Palmyra, Rome, the ruins of even the home of our childhood, will not the heart quicken and the eye grow moist! When, however, they point out the character of a nation, the rise and fall of its literatura, they become doubly endearing. They appreciate the land to virtue and freedom, and wind around it the flaming sword of destruction. The Italian gazes upon the monuments of his ancient sires, and is reminded of the time when his country's banner waved over half the world, and his voice of fame was heard in the forum, swaying the souls of men and guiding the nation through the mazes of diplomacy. [Applause.] The Greek sees before him the remains of the learning and arts of the past, and the inspiration of freedom again impels him onward in the path of liberty. The Switzer kneels at the shrine where, in other days, Kent bowed to Austria, and the hall forgotten lesson of patriotism becomes stamped upon his mind in letters of living fire. By the ruined homestead, in John Brown's view of the graves of the murdered patriots, the Pole sweats to be free, and the Russian sees in the holy work of national redemption. The round towers of Ireland point to the time when her kings, with the standard of green unfurled, led the Red Branch Knights to danger, ere the emerald gem of the western world was set in the crown of the stranger, and, sustained by the recollections of the past, by their hopes of the future, by the memories of six hundred years of oppression, her sons proclaim that the heart of Old Erin yet beats with the warm pulse of nationality [applause]; that she will yet rise, phenix like, from her ashes; that the sunburst will yet shed its protecting light over faith and learning, and that the native green shall yet wave in triumph over the foreign red. The American gazes upon the ruins of his country, where his sires, animated by the same thought, infused by the same ardent patriotism, and guided by the genius, the enthusiasm, of Jefferson, Henry, Hancock, and Washington, drove the minions of tyranny from their shores, and established a government which, while holding forth its arm of protection to the oppressed of all lands, defies the hand of time or the puny efforts of rebellion.

The next address was the honorary, delivered by Robert K. Kennedy. Subject—The American Republic. His picture of the future of the Union was highly colored, but it is to be hoped events will fully justify it.

The following degrees were then conferred by L. R. Fletcher, ex-President of the Board of Control:

MASTER OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, being graduates of the four-years course, of not less than five years' standing:

Robert Morris Martin, James Ristine, Joseph H. Rhoads, John M. Zoll, James H. Appleton, William Howard Brooks, Herman L. Duhring, Albert Gallatin Heyl, Meyer Goldsmith, Jacob F. Mand, Jr., Samuel H. Huey, Jacob R. W. Jackson, George J. Lentz, Michael F. X. McGuire, Samuel A. McFarland, Thomas C. Stellwagen, Total, 16.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having completed the four-years course, with their rank and standing at graduating exercises:

No. 1, Robert E. Kennedy, graduating average, 98.60; 2, Edwin J. Houston, 98.50; 3, William M. Spackman, 97.20; 4, Edmund F. Keenan, 96.85; 5, George Walkley, 96.88; 6, John H. Campbell, 96.33; 7, Robert H. Fels, 95.93; 8, Wm. F. Schmoele, 97.23; 9, Thomas F. Marshall, 93.38; 10, Charles J. McClary, 99.28; 11, Edwin B. Paul, 79.62; 12, George T. Barns, 72.28; 13, Christopher Graff, 78.18; 14, Hugh J. McLaughlin, 77.57; 15, Edward Wilson, 75.00; and by special resolution of the Faculty, Stanislas Remak. Total, 16.

PARTIAL COURSES.

List of those receiving certificates of having completed partial courses, with their average:

Three years.—Jonathan Gillingham, average, 88.55; Wm. H. Johnson, 87.7.

Two and a half years.—Melanethon L. Ruth, 92.4; Abram C. Levy, 87.3; Joseph H. Hunt, 82.8; Robert M. Kid, 89.6; Matthew H. York, 75.1.

Two Years.—Samuel A. McKeever, 97.1; John Wallace Miller, 91.7; Robert M. Guy, 88.9; George H. Huddell, 88.9; Benjamin N. Mann, 87.4; Emil Salinger, 82.3; David O. Nimlet, 81.5; Francis Joseph Rogers, 81.8; James McGough, 80.6; Isaac L. Rice, 76.9; Samuel S. Herman, 72.7.—Total certificates, 15.

The following were announced as the names of those pupils who had attained to an honorable distinction during the last term:

LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE THE HIGHEST GRADE AVERAGE OF THE WHOLE NUMBER.

Robert K. Kennedy, Division A, grave av. 99.8; Wm. M. Spackman, A. 99.7; E. J. Houston, A. 99.6; E. A. Farrington, B. 99.4; Edwin J. Ferguson, C. 98.5; J. B. Stauffer, E. 98.3; George Walkley, A. 98.1; William H. Harding, D. 98.1; Clayton French Shoemaker, B. 97.7; Richard Wain, C. 97.6; John H. Campbell, A. 97.3; Thomas W. Ayres, D. 97.1; Edmund F. Keenan, A. 97.0; George H. Huddell, E. 96.9; Sylvester E. Megargee, E. 96.9; Nathan A. Taylor, C. 96.7; Robert Williams, E. 96.6; Joseph Thorp, F. 96.5; Jas. Albert Haddock, G. 96.5; Walter E. Rex, B. 96.3; Dennis J. Loughlin, E. 96.3; Frederick R. Wallace, E. 96.2; James Cameron Pancoast, H. 96.2; Oliver C. Griggs, D. 95.9; Charles F. Kroch, B. 95.8; Reid T. Stewart, H. 95.7; Mifflin A. Neee, D. 95.6; John W. Mullick, E. 95.6; Edmund C. Hopper, G. 95.3; Frederick A. Rex, H. 95.2; Wm. H. Johnson, C. 95.0; Robt. G. Swift, E. 95.0; Lewis W. Smith, B. 94.6; J. M. Child, H. 94.7; A. C. Levy, D. 94.7; Hugh D. McMullen, D. 94.5.

LIST OF THOSE DISTINGUISHED,

Having attained term averages for scholarship over 98:

Division A.—Roberto K. Kennedy, term average, 99.6; William M. Spackman, 99.3; Edwin J. Houston, 99.2; John H. Campbell, 97.5; Edmund F. Keenan, 97.0; George Walkley, 96.9.

Division B.—J. Mason Child, 96.8; Charles F. Kroch, 96.0.

Division C.—Robert Hall Ferguson, 97.1; Richardson L. Wright, Jr., 95.3.

Division D.—Thomas W. Ayers, 96.6; William H. Harding, 96.1.

Division E.—Ernest A. Farrington, 99.2; John B. Stauffer, 96.5; John Wallace Miller, 95.0.

Division F.—Sylvester E. Megargee, 95.1.

Division G.—None.

Division H.—Clayton French Shoemaker, 95.4.

LIST OF THOSE DECLARED MERITORIOUS,

They having attained term averages for scholarship between 85 and 96:

Division A.—William F. Schmoele, term average, 92.9; Robert H. Fels, 89.9; George T. Barns, 85.8; Hugh J. McLaughlin, 85.0; Edwin B. Paul, 85.0.

Division B.—Walter E. Rex, 92.6; Lewis Wain Smith, 93.8; Charles K. Mills, 89.0; Walter North, 86.4; James A. Conner, 88.1; Ralph Milbourne Townsend, 85.2; Lewis Aaumead, 85.0.

Division C.—Nathan R. Taylor, 89.7; John Grisecom Piper, 89.0; William H. Johnson, 89.8; Henry F. Horstman, 86.1; Brandon L. Keys, 85.1.

Division D.—Oliver C. Griggs, 94.0; Abraham C. Levy, 92.7; Richard M. Newman, 91.5; Frederick W. Taylor, 90.8; Hugh D. McMullen, 90.1; John W. White, 89.1; John B. Seamen, 88.9; Robert M. Kid, 88.3; George A. Hewitt, 87.4; Joseph C. Birch, 86.0; William C. Butler, 85.6; David Hazel, 85.0.

Division E.—Robert Williams, 93.1; Dennis J. Loughlin, 93.1; Alexander M. Thackara, 92.6; Frederick R. Wallace, 92.4; Mifflin D. Neee, 91.6; Robert M. Guy, 91.6; Robt. G. Swift, 91.6; Chas. A. Harris, 91.5; Joseph F. Sabin, 89.1; Emil Salinger, 87.6; George H. Huddell, 87.5; David O. Nimlet, 87.1; Patterson Dubois, 86.9; Isaac L. Rice, 86.4; James McGough, 85.6.

Division F.—Joseph Thorp, 93.2; Jno. W. Millick, 91.2; Curtis N. Harris, 90.6; Galvin F. Camp, 89.3; Walter H. Hays, 87.4; Charles G. Darrach, 86.0; Samuel L. Harris, 86.0; Charles C. Taylor, 86.0; John B. Colahan, 85.1; Albert B. McKinley, 85.0; Eli Dorney, 85.0.

Division G.—Jas. Albert Haddock, 94.3; Edmund C. Hopper, 91.9; William A. Dunham, 90.4; J. K. McCarthy, 89.4; Charles Parker, 89.1; Abel F. Price, 87.5; George M. Christian, 87.7; John C. Forker, 86.1; Samuel S. Sager, 85.0.

Division H.—Reid T. Stewart, 93.0; James Cameron Pancoast, 92.7; Frederick A. Rex, 91.2; Ezra S. Bartlett, 91.1; Alfred C. Rex, 90.2; Jacob Meier, 89.9; Charles T. Harrop, 89.7; William Bardens, 86.7; George R. Oethelmer, 85.4.

The order of exercises was again resumed, and after the delivery of the valedictory address, by Edwin B. Paul, the vast audience was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Joshua P. B. Eddy, D.D.

THE SEASON OF LENT.—The Lenten season, which was ushered in on Wednesday, will continue forty days, during which a solemn fast is observed by the Catholic Church, which is also kept with lesser severity by the Protestant Episcopalians; the other Protestant bodies do not, as a rule, pay special deference to the period, and reject the practice of fasting as a ceremony not necessary to be observed. The period when the observance of the Lenten season was first enjoined is lost in obscurity. The Catholic and Greek Churches claim that the fast of forty days was instituted soon after the death of Christ, while others assert that it has a much later origin. In the earlier ages the fast extended over a period of seventy days, whence our Lent term, *Sytuagesima*—seventy days before; this was commemorative of the seventy years' captivity of the Jews. It was afterwards fixed at forty days, in consonance with the forty days during which Jesus fasted in the wilderness, and the forty years' wandering of the Jews.

Whatever be the opinion entertained, with regard to the obligation, there are few but confess that the time of Easter, by which this degree is, was for a long time unsettled, and there is little doubt that astronomical vagaries had more weight in fixing the era than christianity. The word "Easter" is of Saxon origin, coming from a root signifying "to rise," whence the words, East, the point of the sun's rising, Eastern and Eastward, and Yeast, a rising leaven, &c.; and Easter is the time when the sun crosses the equinoctial and rises into the summer solstice. The ancient Saxons worshipped a goddess, whom they chosen for celebrating the Passover by the Jews, and in the age of its institution the "Paschal Lamb" of the Jews falls on the "Goat-point" or entrance to the superior semi-circle; it was thus they celebrated the "passing over" Jordan contemporaneously with the passage of the sun over the equinoctial line, or his transit out of the Egyptian bondage of winter, when the land and rivers are bound up with frosts, into the happy Canaan where his strengthened beams cause the land to overflow with milk and honey. The early Christians being lost in doubt as to the exact period of the Crucifixion, naturally fell back on the Jewish epoch as presenting a fitting natural analogy. For the forty days of fasting we have originally a physical cause. Before the introduction of agricultural labors, men were principally dependent, during the winter season, on the results of the chase or the fishery. In the Orient the winter is the rainy season, and during it the figure of a man with a watering pot (aquarius) was placed in the heavens by their astronomers, covering that part of the Zodiac over which the sun passed during the rainy season. This was followed by the time for fishing, and a couple of fishes were thrown on the celestial map to mark that period. On the Ecliptic those fishes cover all the space passed over by the sun in forty days, and although now, by the precession of the equinoxes, that constellation has moved forward in advance, yet at that time the end of the pisatorial space exactly came up to the equinoctial colure. It was a beautiful allegory. During those forty days he had but little fish to subsist upon, and during that *forty days* the sun even not moved enough, if it could not stand still, to mark. Whether this be a sufficient reason for present day fasting is a question which must be left for others to decide. The rigor of observance has much moderated in these latter days. Formerly everything in the shape of flesh or its products was abjured, and some of the most rigid abstained even from fish, though that was never prescribed by the canons of the church.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. MOSS.—Intelligence reached the city yesterday of the death of this young and gallant officer, at Washington. He was a young gentleman and lawyer of great ability and promise, and his many good qualities had drawn round him a large circle of friends, to whom the news of his decease will be sorrowful indeed. He was a member of the bar of this city, by profession and attached himself to the 119th Regiment P. V., Colonel Ellmaker, better known as the Gray Reserves, and received a commission for this regiment, which he still commanded at the time of his death. During the term of his service he won the confidence and esteem of his brother officers as well as enlisted men, and the loss will be deeply felt by them. He was with his regiment during all its severe campaigning, and participated in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, except the last field only, also, to fall a victim to disease, brought on by the severe toil and exposure they had been subjected to during the winter and after the battle of Gettysburg. Last summer, while detailed here to take charge of drafted men, he became very ill, and, before leaving, was not restored to health, hastened back to his command, where he was shortly afterwards again prostrated by illness, never again to recover. Thus has passed away a scholar, a soldier, and a patriot.

OFFICIAL ORDER.—The following official order was issued yesterday, from the headquarters of the military commander, in Girard street:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1864.

General Orders No. 3.

A parade of all troops attached to this post will be held on the 22d day of February, in commemoration of the birthday of Washington, when the commanding officers of all State and city military organizations, and of the veteran regiments in and near the city who are willing to unite with their commands in such parade, are requested to report to Captain Haldeman, Assistant Adjutant General, at the headquarters, No. 115 Girard street, before the 20th inst.

By command of Brigadier General O. S. Terry.

CYRUS A. HALDEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE 25TH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.—This regiment, now at Camp Wm. Penn, was filled up and mustered into service a month ago. It is the fifth regiment recruited by the Supervisory Committee of this city, and like the 22d, which left here on Wednesday last, was raised in *thirty days*.

One hundred men, mustered in at Wilmington, Del., will arrive at headquarters, No. 1210 Chestnut street, to-day, and be sent to Camp Wm. Penn, as the first company of the 25th. The Regiment is now in full complement of men, and will leave Camp Penn for Delaware, marching through the State, picking up recruits, who are sent to Wilmington, to be mustered in, before it goes to the front. They have sent one hundred and fifty volunteers. They expect to get a full regiment from that State.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS.—The 94th Regiment New York Volunteers, numbering 126 men, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Lansing Ketchum, arrived in this city from Washington, yesterday, on their way to New York. Before leaving they received a bountiful supply of good living at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon. The saloon, in conjunction with the Union Volunteer, have been active in the past in order to provide for the wants of the soldiers as they pass through our city. When a regiment arrives each saloon takes an equal number of the men, except occasionally one may get a company more. They need to be sustained, and it remains with our citizens whether such shall be the case.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest, yesterday, at the Episcopal Hospital, on the body of a lad whose name is supposed to be Charles D. Barclay. He was run over on the Trenton Railroad near Bristol Station. He had on dark clothes, and a ticket was found in his pocket to convey the deceased to Baltimore. From papers found, he is supposed to belong to Waterford, Jefferson county, N. Y., and was on the way to visit his father, Robert Barclay, a member of Company A, 16th Artillery Regiment, now stationed at Newtown, Va. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A HANDSOME PICTURE.—Mr. Charles Bain has prepared a elegant lithograph, in colors, representing the reception of the 29th Veteran Regiment in Philadelphia, Dec. 23d, 1863. The scene is the vicinity of the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home. It is a lively and suggestive picture. The sale of it is intended for the benefit of the Home, and the pictures can be had at the headquarters of the regiment, Sixth and Minor streets.

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES in the Fourteenth Ward for the sum of twenty dollars will cease on to-morrow night, thereafter they will be fifty dollars. The committee, who receives them, sits for that purpose opposite the police headquarters, at the end of the first floor of Spring Garden Hall.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT AWARDED.—The following Government contract was awarded, at the quartermaster's office, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets:

John Welsh, 200 paulins, 15-oz. cotton duck, at $113 each, army standard.

NAVAL.—The ram Atlanta, which has been undergoing repairs for several months past at the Navy Yard, left on a trial trip yesterday, and left for parts unknown. The gunboat Galena, Lieut. Com. Wells, is expected to leave in a few days

PERSONAL.—Major General Couch, commander of the Department of Susquehanna, has been quite a short visit to this city. He will probably leave to-day for his command.

THE POLICE.

(Before Mr. Alderman McCahen.)

United States Detective Bound Over.—A man giving the name of Charles Keck had a final hearing yesterday afternoon, on the charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud, to run the blockade, &c. Mr. White appeared for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Jas. O. Vandyke for the defence.

The defendant made application for a continuance of the case, as his counsel was absent. He made this on the ground that the prosecution the day before was granted such a continuance upon request.

The alderman replied that the prosecution made no request of the kind; that the continuance was granted upon application made by letter, by Mr. Gustavus Remak, counsel for defence.

The prisoner started the plea of injustice, to force the hearing in the absence of his counsel.

Mr. Vandyke said that so far as the preliminary proceedings are concerned, he would take care that no injustice should be done to either party. He did not feel disposed to postpone the case without legal cause. There is a witness present, all the way from Germantown, and it is rather annoying to bring him down day after day, simply because counsel is not present. Besides this, from a remark made by Mr. Vandyke, at the last hearing, it would seem as though he did not intend to be present.

The defendant said that he would like the case to go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Vandyke said he cannot be here to-morrow, and he has some additional evidence to give in.

The defendant finally said: Well, let the case proceed.

Capt. Segelcken, on being recalled, was requested to state his additional evidence: On one occasion Mr. Keck met me on Library street, opposite the United States Court, and he said to me if I did not keep quiet he would blow my brains out; he said that Conger could be made use of as a tool; that we could make use of him; at the time he (defendant) said he would blow my brains out, he placed his hand upon a pistol in his bosom, but did not draw the weapon out; this was after the loss of the steamer; it was reported to me that—

Here the defendant objected, that he did not desire hearsay evidence.

The alderman sustained the objection. Cross-examination, conducted by defendant:

Question—Captain, did you not say to me in Library street, when United States Marshal Sharkey was on the opposite of the way, that if the matter would pay better by running the blockade or selling the vessel to South America, you would do either?

Answer. That is the very thing you proposed to do; this is the very question you put to me.

Q. Did you not say that you could get a steamer and sell her and the cargo in South America?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you not know that I was a detective at the time of this conversation, and did not you and Shick go to my superior officer, Wm. H. Sherman? "Sherman! What Sherman do you mean?" inquired Mr. White, the lawyer. "Is he the one that was in the counterfeit business?"

"It is so reported," replied the witness, "but I know nothing of that."

Question by defendant. Did you not say that the people who shipped the goods were to be cheated, and I said—

Here the counsel for prosecution interposed, and said the defendant had no right to ask questions in that manner.

The magistrate remarked to the witness that he should confine his questions to the examination in chief.

Witness replied that he had no further questions to ask.

Capt. J. Reeside White sworn.—I had some conversation with Keck in reference to a policy of insurance; he said that he and John Sharkey (U. S. Deputy Marshal) had the matter in hand, and were engaged in procuring evidence to break the policy because of some fraud.

Cross-examination by defendant:

Q. Did you hear me say that it was intended to break the policy illegally, and did I not say that we were paid for gathering evidence in the matter?

Counsel for prosecution objected, that such a course was simply making evidence for himself.

The alderman sustained the objection.

Re-examination. Did Keck say he had received any money?

A. Yes, sir; I understood him to say that he had received $200 or $250 for himself and Sharkey to pay expenses back towards and forwards.

Q. Do you know that Sharky denies the transaction?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you believe they were in partnership in the business?

A. From what Keck said I supposed that it was a partnership business between them.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Vandyke, counsel for the defence, arrived, when the following occurred:

Question by Mr. Vandyke. Alderman, is the prosecutor present?

Answer. Of course, replied the magistrate.

Q. Who is he?

A. From Commonwealth.

Q. Who made the charge?

A. Mr. Charles Schick; he is a witness for the Commonwealth.

Q. How can you bind a party over unless the prosecutor is present?

A. The Commonwealth is present; the Commonwealth prosecutes; Mr. Shick will not run away; he is in business in this city, and will appear when wanted.

Mr. Vandyke replied: "Well, sir, be very careful in binding my client over without the prosecutor being present, or I will bind over the parties in this case may be arrested for conspiracy."

To which the alderman, who is quick at repartee, said: "Well, sir, I've heard that kind of talk before." This case being now closed, the defendant must enter bail in the sum of $2 000 to answer at court.

Bail having been entered, the case closed. *Exeunt* parties, witnesses, and reporters.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Larceny of Sugar.—William Robinson and Anthony Tucher (white) were bound over yesterday afternoon in the sum of $1,000 each to answer the charge of the larceny of about forty pounds of sugar, the property of James Webb, grocer. It seems that on Wednesday night 4 fleet Smith, of the Third division, observed Robinson and Tucher at about twelve, having on his shoulder a bag containing the sugar. On being accosted, he could not give a satisfactory account of the same. He was taken to the station-house. Here he stated that the sugar was given to him by Anthony Tucher, employed in the store of Mr. Webb. Mr. Webb identified the sugar, and Tucher was taken into custody, and a final hearing of the case took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Robinson, on being questioned, said "that Tucher handed it to him from the cellar, and told him to take it to his (Tucher's) home.

"Were those Tucher live?" asked the alderman.

"In Juniper street," replied Robinson.

"Then why did you go down Walnut street, from Eighth to Fourth, to reach Juniper street?" inquired the magistrate.

"Tucher told me to get on the car at Fourth street, then go to South, and then go out South street to Juniper, in the car."

Tucher denied all knowledge of the transaction.

Mr. Webb testified that he had missed things from the store, but could not tell how they were taken away.

The magistrate, under these circumstances, considered it necessary to return each defendants to court for final adjudication.

"All's Well that Ends Well."—A few days since we noticed the fact that a swindling artist from this city had imposed on a number of women who had done work for him. The employer of the contractor had their attention called to the affair. The parties, it appears, had but little fish to subsist upon, and during that *forty days* the sun even not moved enough, if it could not stand still, to mark. Whether this be a sufficient reason for present day fasting is a question which must be left for others to decide. The rigor of observance has much moderated in these latter days. Formerly everything in the shape of flesh or its products was abjured, and some of the most rigid abstained even from fish, though that was never prescribed by the canons of the church.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Further Hearing.—Dennis Shay had a further hearing yesterday, at the Central Station, on the charge of the larceny of a watch. He produced a bond, and the additional witness was examined, who testified that on the night of the robbery he saw the prisoner and another person coming out of a soldier, whom they supposed was an officer. The accused was held for another hearing.

The Great Conspiracy Case.—The parties charged with the conspiracy had a private hearing at the Central Station, yesterday. This affair, as we learn, relates to business transactions extending back for a year or more. Quite a number of witnesses were present to introduce evidence in it. Its developments perhaps would be interesting to the mercantile community generally, but, for prudential reasons, it is considered necessary to keep them private.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Before Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.

The following cases on the *Philadelphia* list were disposed of yesterday:

No. 64, Sheets vs. Vogel. Argued by F. C. Brewster for plaintiff in error, and by Serrill and Whiteside for defendants in error.

No. 69, Wilmarding vs. Worthington. Argued by E. H. Welsh for plaintiff in error. The Court declined to hear argument for defendant in error.

No. 70, Philadelphia Mechanics' Building and Loan Association vs. Moore. Argued by James Lynd for plaintiff in error, and by E. S. Campbell for defendant in error.

No. 71, City of Philadelphia vs. Brady. Submitted on paper books.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius.—Palethorp vs. Bergner & Muleck. An action in ejectment to recover possession of Military Hall, Liberty street. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

On account of the non-attendance of jurors, parties, and witnesses, the court was compelled to adjourn until this morning.

District Court—Judge Strong.—Nicholas E. Thonson vs. Edwin Shields and Jas. Shields, garnishees. An attachment execution. Verdict for defendants.

Ignatius Lutz vs. Christian D. Frick. An action to recover damages for injuries caused by an assault and battery. Verdict for plaintiff, $2.

Elizabeth Burbage vs. Henry Simmons. An action by plaintiff to recover balance alleged to be due for wages as domestic in defendant's house. Verdict for plaintiff, $210.12.

Both District Courts, having concluded their lists for the period, adjourned.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—A Case tried in this Court yesterday shows that punishment is made sometimes to follow swiftly on the heels of the commission of crime. On Tuesday, a lady named Martha Hamilton, resident in Ohio, was visiting through the city, in a passenger car from the Kensington depot, when her pocket-book was stolen from her person. She soon discovered the loss, and announced the fact. A man named Thomas Mullen was arrested upon the spot on suspicion of having committed the robbery, and the money was found upon his person. On Wednesday the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him, and on yesterday he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months. The case, though rarely, occurs that the perpetration of an offence and punishment therefor, is accomplished within the short space of three days, as is the case in this instance.

The other cases disposed of presented nothing of interest.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

S. W. DE COURSEY,
JAMES C. HAND,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, Feb. 25.
Brig Stiles, Elliott.....Port Spain, soon.
Schr Henry Nutt, Baker.....Port Spain, soon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1864.

SUN RISES.....6 58 | SUN SETS.....5 12
HIGH WATER.....6 16 | MOON'S SETS.....5 20

ARRIVED.

Bark David Lapsley, Hallowell, 3 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Wm. McCobb, Chipman, 3 days from Baltimore, in ballast to E. S. Sonder & Co.

Schr Lucy I. Sharp, Mayhew, 3 days from Charleston Bar, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary Ann Magee, Magee, 3 days from Newburn, N C, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr J O Baxter, Price, 7 days from Beaufort, N C, in ballast to captain.

Schr Alexander Young, Young, 5 days from Washington, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr J Boyce, Boyce, 3 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Harper, Coombs, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to J E Bailey & Co.

Schr Telegraph, Morris, 1 day from Leipsic, Del, with peaches to Jas L Bewley & Co.

City Ice Boat, Kelly, from Bombay Hook, 7 hours, having towed thereto the ship New England, bound to Pensacola.

CLEARED.

Bark S D Ryerson, Healy, Cork, H L Foster & Co.

Brig Rialto, Jones, St Jago, Dunham, Gardenas, J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Sugar, Frost, Halifax, F C Van Horn.

Schr A Young, Young, 8 days from Boston, Tyler & Co.

Schr M A Magee, Magee, Newburn, do

Schr J O Baxter, Price, New York, do

Schr E T Allen, Allen, Jersey City, do

Schr E Edwards, Somers, Beaufort, D S Stetson & Co.

Schr T M Pettigrew, Hutchings, Port Royal, captain.

Schr W D Gardiff, Hibbie, N York, L Audenried & Co.

Schr Rebecca Sealy, Sealy, New York, captain.

Schr Alert, Yates, New York, Hammett, Van Dusen & Jackson.

Str Dudley Buck, Bartlett, New Orleans, A Heron, Jr, & Co.

Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Angenes, Bassett, from Box on 30th Nov. for Batavia was spoken 12th ult. lat 2 50 W, long 30 30, West.

Steamship Morning Star, Courtenay, from New York via Havana, at New Orleans 2d inst.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Sherman, from Newport, R I, at New Orleans 3d inst.

Barks P C Alexander, and Iddo Rimball, for this port, were towed to sea from New Orleans 3d inst.

Brig Tornado, Dodge, for this port, sailed from Havana 5th inst.

The prisoner started the plea of injustice, to force the hearing in the absence of his counsel.

Schr Alert (Br), sailed from Cienfuegos 1st inst. for this port.

Schr Lucy J Warner, from New Castle, Del, remained ashore 9th inst. on Bullock's Point, below Fort Delaware, and would have to lighter.

Ship Imperial, A I, of 1,411 tons, built at East Boston in 1855, has been sold at Hong Kong for £8,000, her captain being fearful of capture by the Alabama. Her Versailles, 547 tons, built at Medford in 1854, has also been sold at Hong Kong, to go under the Peruvian flag.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

BUNCH, LAYER, AND SULTANA RAISINS.
CITRON, CURRANTS, AND SPICES.
CIDER, WINES, &c., &c.

ALBERT O. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

de17

DEAF MADE TO HEAR.—INSTRUMENTS to assist the hearing at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH St., below Chestnut. fs3-12t*

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the outstanding Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, that the Directors, at their regular monthly meeting held this date, resolved to extend to the holders of the outstanding Scrip the privilege of convertingsaid Scrip into the Capital Stock of the company, according to section 6th of the amendment to the charter on the same terms as previously granted, for the period of time to be made February 1, 1864. Otherwise, interest to be charged on payments made after that date, and the privilege of conversion to cease after June 30, 1864.

ja12w3t*m2m JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, FRANKFORD.

CAPITAL $100,000, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO $500,000.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.
NATHAN HILLES, President.
(Late of the Philadelphia Bank.)

NATHAN HILLES,	CHARLES E. KREMER,
GEORGE W. RHAWN,	BENJ. ROWLAND, Jr.,
SIMON E. SNYDER,	BENJ. H. DEACON,
EDWARD BALLY,	JOHN COOPER.
LEWIS SHALLCROSS,	

The Second National Bank of Philadelphia is now open at No. 1334 MAIN Street, Frankford, for the transaction of a General Banking Business upon the usual terms.

Collections upon all accessible points will be made upon liberal terms. Respectfully,

WM. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

fs4-3m

REMOVAL.—JOHN C. BAKER HAS REMOVED from 154 North Third street to 718 MARKET Street. His particular attention will be given to the manufacturing and bottling of his celebrated Cod Liver Oil.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL has for many years had a reputation for genuineness, freshness, purity, and sweetness which has made the demand universal. In this house, 718 MARKET Street, the facilities for obtaining, manufacturing, and bottling are greatly increased, and is all done under the most careful supervision of the original and sole proprietor. This brand of Oil has, therefore, advantages over all others, and recommends itself.

JOHN C. BAKER, Wholesale Druggist,
No. 718 MARKET Street.

fs12

RAILROAD LINES.

ARRANGEMENTS OF
1864. NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND BRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES, FROM PH