GENERAL NEWS.

CHOICE OF DEATHS.—A singular law exists in Utah Territory granting to criminals under capital sentence a choice of deaths. They may elect to be hanged, to be shot, or to be beheaded. In the case of Jason R. Lance, who was executed at Salt Lake on the 12th ult. for the murder of Samuel Bunton, the prisoner declined, at the time of sentence, to make any choice, so the presiding judge had himself to determine the mode of execution. He ordered him to be shot, and at the hour appointed he was taken to the court-house yard, and a volley of five shots were fired at him from the window of a basement, where the executioners were concealed from view. All the shots penetrated Lance's breast, and he fell over a corpse.

NINETEEN centenarians died in France last year. Of these, eighteen were in the departments and one in Paris. Some centenarians, however, still remain. Chalons possesses Colonel Marechal, born at Lyons in 1763; there is one at St. Martin de Beaupreau (Maine-et-Loire), and another, a farmer, at Poitevinière (Sarthe department). At Paris, there is a soldier named Gallot, aged 106, who still goes with his wife, aged 104, to receive his pension at the Ministry of War. A woman, aged 106, also appeared recently as a witness at the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, and another, a *cantinière*, aged 117 years, living in the Rue Hauteville, broke her leg recently, and the surgeons express the hope of curing her, in consequence of her strong constitution.

A LETTER from Washington to the Indianapolis *Gazette* says: A few days ago, the workmen employed upon the dome discovered that a dove was making her nest in the ample sleeve of the brazen Goddess. Day after day, week after week, this industrious bird, with the assistance of her mate, was observed to fly back and forth, with the materials necessary for the purpose. Her home is now established in the sleeve of liberty, and, in due time, she will rear her broodling forth from menace into the world. Is it not an agreeable incident?

A CASE in point at Saratoga Springs, before Judge Pratt, involving the title to one third of the famous Congress Spring. In 1852 Mr. Van Ness, of Dr. John Clarke, conveyed her interest to the defendant, who is her half-brother. She now comes and asks to set aside her deed to the defendant on the ground that through ignorance of its value she parted with it for an inadequate consideration. The previous hearing, in November last, over two hundred pages of testimony, oral and documentary, was introduced.

SOME curious statistical returns may be gathered from the groupings of the produce of French industrial art for the past year. Goldsmiths have sold for £2,250,000; jewelers, £1,800,000; silversmiths, £840,000; brushes, £1,000,000; canes and whips, £152,000; false hair, £160,000. Artificial flowers figure for £490,000; fans for £32,000; perfumery for £200,000. This last item shows how far more expensive are girls than boys. There are 60,000 world of dolls made annually, but only 40,000 world of toys—guns, drums, and swords—figure only for £32 000. But boys expend £2,000 a year on tops and balls, and pinepins.

A PRINCE from Constantinople states that the Sultan, while on a hunting excursion, was pleased in a very dangerous situation. When at some distance from his suite, he suddenly found himself close to several wild boars. The Sultan fired at them, when the animals rushed furiously on him and threw him to the ground. Fortunately for the Sultan, two sportsmen came to his assistance, and put the boars to flight.

"SUEZ," says a letter from that place, "already feels the advantage of the completion of the fresh water canal. That stream, which is twenty-six feet wide, and the same depth, is now covered with boats carrying to the several stations the different objects which before could only be transported by camels. There is water in abundance everywhere. Suez is inevitably tending to become a great port."

THE oldest battery in the service is reported to be "Light Company C," of the 3d United States Artillery. The battery was mustered in 1838, commanded by Ringgold at Palo Alto, then by Ridgely, then By Braxton Bragg, then by the late Gen. Reynolds, then by Capt. Gardner, then by Capt. Simons on the Peninsula, and now by Capt. Ransom, under whom it serves in a cavalry division in the Army of the Potomac.

SLAVES are cheap in Maryland. Three were sold at auction, at Frederick, on the 2d inst., one slave girl, eight years old, for $1, one woman for $15, and a woman and child, five years old, for $60.

THE Springfield *Republican* hints mysteriously at an immense submarine vessel, which, it says, "has been building and is nearly completed at a shop not a thousand miles from the City Hall."

NINE Cardinals' hats are at present disposable. Pius IX has, during his reign, created forty-five Cardinals, and seem sixty-five disappear from the world.

TENNESSEE, so far, has furnished about twelve thousand negro troops.

THE CITY.

Thermometer.			
1863.		1864.	
6 A. M. ..... 12 noon ..... 3 P. M.		6 A. M. ..... 12 M. ..... 3 P. M.	
25 ..... 36½ 31		36½ 41 45	
WIND.		WIND.	
NNE ..... NE ..... NE	W by N	N ..... WSW ..... WSW	

GREAT MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—Concert Hall last evening was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of the call for a public meeting on behalf of the loyal Cherokee Indians. There were many persons unable to gain admittance. At the appointed hour, John P. Crozier, Esq., of Chester, was called to preside.

On the Rev. Dr. Taylor addressed the Throne of Grace; after which one verse of a hymn, as follows, was sung:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall:
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown him Lord of all."

These appropriate preliminaries having been gone through with, Rev. Dr. Dorlan, of the Third Presbyterian (old Pine-street) Church, was introduced to the vast assemblage. He said he endorsed every word which had fallen from the lips that brought the people together. He was old enough to remember the Cherokee nation for many years. He well remembered the Mission called Brainerd, located, between thirty and forty years ago, near the place now called Chattanooga. He well remembered the Cherokee nation was the first to emerge from barbarism under the illuminating rays of civilization. He well remembered a chief of that nation called Pathkiller, because the nation at that time occupied the land of their fathers, rising, as it were, from their ashes. He well remembered the discussion that arose in the Legislature of the State of Georgia that this same Cherokee nation should be rooted out, and driven to the far West, so that the aggressors might possess themselves of the rich farms, the beautiful gardens, and the homes of these God-loving Christian people. He remembered that a treaty had been made between the United States Government and the Cherokee nation which the Supreme Court decided to be valid, and he did not forget that the authorities of the State of Georgia set the treaty aside, violated it in every respect, and defied the power of the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding this solemn compact, the Legislature of Georgia passed laws disposing of the property of the Cherokees, by lottery; drove the owners from their happy homes, robbed them their fine orchards, and ruthlessly drove the nation from the land of their fathers. The poor old man, infirm, whose sands of life was ebbing, the feeble old woman, whose grey locks could not avoid an spark of sympathy in the bosom of the despoiler, were all driven away, and the schools and seats of education were demolished. Then began the rebellion, against law and common justice and humanity, which has widened out into a gulf so gigantic that the nation against the National Government. The graves of many of the Cherokees marked the course they took from the land of their fathers to what is now known as Chattanooga, or to the far distant prairie land. But the Cherokees had vitality; they had the vitality of civilization and Christianity. They again established schools and churches and this people continued to grow and prosper, until the wicked rebellion broke out. Their homes are now desolate, and once more they are at the mercy of a ruthless rebellion. In 1838, when there was no other Government, situated as it was, there was no eye to the Union; no other Governor besides the Hon. John Ross, who did not propose to plead the people to rebellion. The character of John Ross was such that, though the Cherokee nation bent like a reed to the storm, yet those who knew him, well knew that he would come out like the lion of the forest. We were enlisted for the defence of themselves against their enemies, and when the U. States army reached there they rushed into the ranks, and fought battles; since then, the first to return to loyalty to the Union. This, of course, has brought down the vengeance of the rebels, who never fail to persecute these people whenever they can get a chance. They have gone through their lands with the besom of destruction; men were murdered, women and helpless army of the rebels, and others of the nation escaped to our lines. The remnants of poor people have come to us for protection—they are men, women, and children, all exiles of home, they have come to us with outstretched arms asking for help; they ask for assistance; they want the means to restore their dwellings, and once more plant their vineyards. This is the boon they make. Shall it be made in vain? Chief Ross is present; he will address you. Colonel Downing, of the loyal army, who has been in the service two years, is here.

At this stage of the proceedings, the gallant Colonel, a fine-looking specimen of a fighting man, was introduced. He was hailed with rounds of applause, during which he modestly retired. Rev. Mr. Van Horn, long a missionary among the Cherokees, will address you. After a few more remarks, on the subject of forbidding money, seeds, and the implements of agriculture, native, the speaker concluded in a most earnest and eloquent appeal to the people to be liberal and prompt, and thus assist to send these men to their western homes with feelings of gratefulness for the gratitude we have shown them in defending our country from the domestic invader of the law and the rights of humanity. Let us show our gratitude by restoring the Cherokees, because this Cherokee nation has nobly stood, in the hour of peril, by the side of this country.

The Rev. Mr. Lanhorn, the Cherokee missionary, was now introduced. He said that his mission was a simple one: it was to present facts to the country, and from his own personal observations. The speaker alluded to the treaty and commissioners sent down to negotiate to the Cherokee nation, and explained how they obtained a leverage power to force the Cherokees from the land of their fathers. He knew, from his own personal knowledge, that the same leverage was now operating in inaugurating the present rebellion, and persecuting the Cherokee nation. Of course, he had long known John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokees, and he knew that he would do all he could to protect his own people, and at the same time remain true to the Union Government. In illustration of this point he descanted on the severe trials and hardships he encountered in trying to ward off the assaults of the rebels. He said he could speak somewhat half an hour on the vast amount of suffering he these loyal people, who were driven from their homes, robbed by the rebels ruthlessly, and then by our own army without any compensation, and yet they never complained, but lost their all. The speaker said the Hon. John Ross had just received a letter from Jeff Davis, giving an account of the present census of the Cherokee nation. At the beginning of the rebellion there were 20,000. Now the census foots up as follows:

Total population 10,390
Infirm persons under 60 years of age 221
Widows 917
Married women 1,100
Single women 933
Male and female 2,912

Of the adult population there is a loss of 40 per cent. on the registered population. Of the whole number of females, 35½ per cent. are widows. Of the number of orphans, 564 are boys, 459 girls, or 14 per cent. of the registered population. There are 1,325 children whose fathers or mothers are deceased. Fifteen hundred men are in the army, of which 400 have been killed or died. It will be seen by these statistics that the nation has suffered, considering the number of its population, more than any other set of people. The speaker having concluded

Colonel Downing sang a hymn in the Cherokee language to the Scottish air of "Bonnie Doon."

The Hon. John Ross, the loyal chief of the Cherokees, and Philipe Brooks, Esq., delivered speeches that were listened to with great attention. A collection was then taken up in aid of the cause, several persons subscribing $100 each. The sum raised probably will reach $1,000.

It was stated by a person who presented himself that this was to be a success and that any one desiring to aid the cause could leave their contributions with Mr. Ross, E. Colwell, Esq., Arch and Eleventh streets, or with the Rev. Mr. Boardman, No. 1 Bank street.

MEETING OF WARD DELEGATES TO RAISE QUOTAS.—The representatives of the various wards of the city held an adjourned meeting last night, on the subject of raising recruits, at the Board of Trade rooms.

Mr. Tatem occupied the chair in the absence of the President.

The subject of the proper quota of the city was discussed. Professor Saunders remarked that he conceived it a good policy on the part of the Government to withhold the publication of the quotas of wards, inasmuch as when their share of men was procured all further enlistments would cease. There could be no harm done if our armies should be strengthened by fifty thousand more men than had been called for. The excess would be credited to the people on the next draft.

Mr. Sheriff Thompson believed that the withholding of the information would benefit the Government, but justice demanded that the people should know exactly how many men they have yet to furnish in order to avoid a draft.

Mr. Riley said that he had not found a disposition to withhold the necessary information. He stated that he had learned from official authority that the quota of the city, under the call for 500,000 men, was 13,220, and 12,000 had been already furnished. It was represented that all of the wards, with the exception of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth, were full, or nearly so; and that these wards were in need of funds. Mr. Riley then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to citizens, passenger and other railway companies having their portations, be requested to furnish funds to assist the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards in filling their quotas under the call of the President.

This was agreed to, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the birthday of General Jackson. There was no celebration of the day, our people preferring always to do honor to his memory on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following report of the Army Hospitals of the Department of the Susquehanna, for the week ending March 12th, was received at the Medical Director's office on Monday:

HOSPITALS.	No. Patients.	No. Deaths.	No. Discharged.	No. remaining.
Chestnut Hill	4	17	..	616
Officers' Camac's Woods	..	8	..	21
Germantown	1	14	1	270
West Philadelphia	2	4	1	263
Islington Lane	5	4	1	23
Turner's Lane	..	8	..	96
Sixty-fifth and Vine streets	..	..	..	128
Broad and Prime	15	13	..	82
Summit House	..	..	..	83
York Pa.	40	21	..	429
Chester	10	12	..	69
Post at Chambersburg	10	12	..	355
Convalescent, 16th and Filbert	27	3	..	111
Christian street	7	..	..	310
McClellan	7	6	..	150
South street	..	..	..	..
Total	150	109	8	3,703

SPECIAL MEETING OF SELECT COUNCIL IN REFERENCE TO THE DRAFT.—At the last meeting of Councils, an ordinance passed the Select Branch, increasing the city bounty to volunteers, from $250 to $300. The bill was sent into Common Council, but was not acted upon, in consequence of which volunteering came to a dead halt. Men were unwilling to enter the service at the risk of losing $50, which they might get if the ordinance should pass Common Council on Thursday next. The boys, who hang around the recruiting offices, hold back the recruits in the hope of obtaining the additional bounty. The members of Common Council, however, were not disposed to concur in the resolution of the other branch, and on this account it was necessary that Select Council should recover their action.

The Finance Committee held a meeting on Monday evening, at which Generals Hancock and Gibbon were present. It was stated that the matter had been entirely stopped, and it was therefore resolved to call a special meeting of Select Council, and reverse their action of the Thursday previous. The special meeting was held yesterday afternoon, when the following resolution offered by Mr. Brightly was adopted:

Resolved, That Common Council be requested to report to this Chamber a bill entitled a supplement to the ordinance entitled an ordinance to make an appropriation for the payment of bounty to volunteers, under the resolution of the President of the United States.

The city bounty will therefore continue at $250.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—To-morrow, being the festival of the Irish patron saint, will be duly celebrated by the various charitable and benefical societies composed of our Irish citizens. The religious commemoration will take place at St. Patrick's Church, in the morning, solemn pontifical mass will be celebrated, by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood. The panegyric of the saint will be delivered by the Rev. P. J. Ridgeway, chaplain of the U. S. hospital in this city. The choir, accompanied by a full band, will be under the direction of Prof. Aiedo. There will be no parade in Philadelphia, but processions will be in the evening, at the Academy of Music. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, late Bishop of Pittsburg, will delivery a lecture on "the Legend of the Irish Race." We learn that Dr. O'Connor is distinguished in the church for his eloquence and extensive learning, and a rich intellectual discourse may be expected.

Elevated for his piety and profound learning to the chair of the Episcopacy, through the recommendation of the late lamented Archbishop Kenrick, Dr. O'C. fulfilled its duties with great ability, and made his name and his bishopric a flourishing diocese. But the humble labors of the simple priest better accorded with his mind and heart than the honor, dignity, and responsibility of the bishop. So sincere was his humility that he resigned the mitre for the cassock of the levelt. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the Institution of the Good Shepherd, an institution that has rescued a large number of erring females from lives of vice and misery.

A NEW HALL FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania are about making the necessary arrangements for providing a suitable hall, suitable for the pressing demands of so important a body. The erection of such a building is called for by the necessities of the society. The Historical Society of New York is in the possession of a magnificent hall, which, no doubt, enhances the interest felt in the meetings of the society. With a view to accomplish a similar result in this city, the Historical Society have appointed the following committee to have general charge of the building of a hall for the society: Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hon. John M. Read, Joseph Harrison, Charles Macalester, Joseph Patterson, John Jordan, J. Francis Fisher, William Duane, Wm. Rotch Wister, Dr. J. G. Cattell, A. G. Coffin, J. William Wallace, S. Morris Waln, J. G. Fell, Horatio N. Burroughs, Col. Cephas G. Childs.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Last evening the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church held their fifth anniversary in the church, Chestnut street, above Eighteenth. The exercises were of a highly interesting character, and attracted a large attendance. Addresses were delivered, appropriate to the occasion, by Revs. Dr. Eddy, pastor, Archer Cook, Wm. P. Breed, P. S. Henson, and Horatio G. Jones, Esq. The annual report, which was read, shows that the committees of the Association had visited, during the past year, 464 houses. They distributed 1,849 pages of tracts, and 238 at the combined seven Sunday school anniversaries. Prayer meetings had been held regularly, and the average attendance was fully double that of the previous year. The treasurer's report showed receipts amounting to $84.30, of which $77 75 has been paid out. The number of new members added to the roll during the year was 27.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The following sales of real estate, &c., were made yesterday at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Mr. Freeman, auctioneer:

5 shares Farmers' Market Company of Philadelphia, $9 per share.

Two shares West End Land Association, postponed.

22 shares Pittsburg and Conandsville Railroad Company, $12.

1 share Mercantile Library, $6 50.

$8,000 eight per cent. coupon bonds Keokuk, Mount Pleasant, and Muscatine Railroad Company, Iowa, par.

1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $105.

12 shares eight per cent. preferred stock West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, $17.75.

1 share Academy of Fine Arts, $18.

1 share Philadelphia Library, $25.50.

Canal Stock—$3, $5, $10, $26, $26.

Brick and frame dwelling, No. 231 N. Eleventh street, $3,050.

Two brick dwellings, No. 229 N. Eleventh street, $2,650.

Five three story brick dwellings, Quarry street, west of Eighteenth street, $3,150.

Brown-stone and brick residence, No. 622 Pine street, $13,000 bid.

Three-story modern brick store, No. 226 North Third street, $12,000.

Neat three-story brick residence, No. 531 Marshall street, $5,250.

Handsome modern residence, No. 527 Marshall street, $6,950.

Valuable property, Germantown, about 12 acres, stone dwelling, &c., Main street, $13,000.

Three lots, opposite the above, $725, $1,000, and $1,200.

Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 512 Franklin street, $4,900 bid.

Four-story brick store, Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, $14,400 bid.

Ground rent, $60 a year, no bid.

Five-story iron-front banking house, South Third street, $36,000 bid.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, No 336 North Third street, $12,900 bid.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Broad street, $1,550.

Handsome modern residence, No. 513 South Eighth street, $5,500 bid.

Country residence, Church lane, Willow avenue, and Armat street, Germantown, $11,900 bid.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1114 South street, west of Eleventh. No bid.

Dwelling and blacksmith shop, Shippen street, west of Seventh street, No bid.

Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 216 S. Second street. No bid.

Four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 244 Arch street. No bid.

Neat three story brick dwelling, No. 1168 South Tenth street, $700.

Three story brick store and dwelling, southwest corner of Second and Catharine streets, $6,000.

Three-story brick dwelling, Franklin street, $2,250.

Two-story brick cottage, No. 1619 North Seventh street, $860.

Neat modern dwelling, No. 1633 Cadbury avenue, $2,500 bid.

Neat modern dwelling, No. 1628 Amboy street. No bid.

Valuable building lot, Twentieth street, south of Filbert. Withdrawn.

Building lot, Twentieth street, south of Filbert. Passed.

Lot northwest corner of Master and Twenty-first streets. Passed.

Lot Sharswood street. Passed.

Three-story brick dwelling, Frankford road, above the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, $1,600.

SHOOTING AFFAIR—PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Last evening, a young man named Weigert, son of Dr. Benjamin Weigert, residing at No. 303 North Seventh street, was charged with being a deserter in a drinking saloon on Market-street, near Eighth, by Frederick Kraus, a Government detective. Weigert denied having ever been in the army, and Kraus insisted upon the identity of his prisoner. This led to a protracted discussion, which finally resulted in blows. Kraus drew out a revolver, and threatened to shoot Weigert. While the pistol was in his hand, it is alleged by Weigert, that Kraus, in aiming a blow at the former struck the pistol, which was instantly discharged, the contents entering the throat of Weigert. Kraus was taken to the office of Dr. Pancoast, who rendered all the assistance in his power. He pronounced the wound of a very dangerous character. Kraus has been placed under arrest.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The coroner's jury in the case of Joseph Meaney, who was run over by a car on Eighth street, near Fitzwater, have rendered the following verdict: "That the said Joseph Meaney came to his death by being run over by a car, on the night of the 12th No. 24, Green and Coates-street line, on the night of February 29th, 1864, on Eighth street, near Fitzwater." The jury were unable to decide positively the number of the car. The jury censures both roads for the careless manner in which they drive on the lower part of their routes. It is time that the people should condemn the carelessness of many of the passenger railroad companies by something more emphatic than coroners' juries.

INQUEST TO BE RESUMED.—The inquest on the body of James Hackett, the soldier found dead on the lot near Otsego street on the 6th of last month, will be resumed to-day. A post-mortem examination has been made. The stomach was analyzed in order to ascertain whether the deceased had been drugged, as suspected. The parties supposed to be implicated are still in custody.

DEATHS AT THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—The following deaths were reported in the army hospitals yesterday:

Joseph Lilly, Company C, 119th P. V., Filbert-street Hospital.

John Robinson, Company G, 112th P. V., and John Barney, Company I, 7th Penna. Cavalry, at the Convalescent Hospital.

DIED IN A STATION-HOUSE.—An unknown soldier, supposed to have belonged to the Invalid Corps, was found, yesterday morning, in Diamond street, Nineteenth ward, in a state of intoxication. He was taken to the station-house, where he subsequently died. His age was about forty years.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Larceny of Embossing Plates—Arrest of the Alleged Receiver.

Quite a small lad, giving the name of Henry Hoffman, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, on the charge of the larceny of embossing tools, brass locks, and brass plates, the property of an industrious artisan, named C. G. Schlenoff, of the Northern Liberties. The property in question was of the articles stolen from this place is estimated at $1 500.

Gilbert Connell, who keeps a sort of junk-shop on Shippen street, between Fourth and Fifth, was also arraigned on the charge of receiving some of the goods. The evidence developed the following facts: The lad was in the employ of Mr. S. about a month, during which time some of the articles were missing. Nothing had ever been missed before. The lad left the employment of the prosecutor, and a few days since all the remainder of the articles were missed. Suspicion fell upon the lad, and he was taken into custody by Detective Carlin. The lad acknowledged to the officer that he had stolen the articles, and that some were sold to Gilbert Connell. The receiver was, of course, arrested, and arraigned at the hearing. The boy was then sworn, and he detailed the facts of the robbery, and said that he sold some brass stamps to Connell; he made the last sale on Thursday of last week; had sold some things there once or twice before; he realized about $4, at the sum total of all the sales; the plates were sold by weight at the rate of fifteen cents per pound; the man asked me where I got them; I told him that Mr. Snyder, my boss, sent me with them; he told me not to bring anything that I got dishonestly; he told me to bring my boss, but I did not bring my boss with me; he bought some of the things after this, although my boss was not with me.

Mr. Connell, the defendant, denied all knowledge of the fact that the things had been stolen.

"If the boy stole them, I did not know it," said he.

"Did you your business to know?" replied the magistrate.

"How could I tell that, when I told the boy if he got anything dishonestly he must not bring it?"

"Where are the pieces he sold you?"

"I don't know, for I have already sold them."

"To whom?"

"I don't know his name; he was a gentleman as came along with a wagon."

"How much did you sell the brass for?"

"At 22 and 23 cents a pound."

"You don't know the buyer?"

"No, sir; why, I've been selling rags to a gentleman for years, and taking them to his house, and yet I don't know his name."

"Were you present when the sale?"

"About a week ago, I suppose; I selle to any gentleman as comes along, because it's a poor man that I am, and want to make an honest living."

"Well, sir, you will have to enter bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer."

"Well, I won't get it."

The commitment was made out, and the alleged receiver was sent below. The boy was also locked up.

The embossing plates were skillfully engraved, and this added much to their value. Some of them were ten inches long, four to six inches wide, and half an inch thick.

A Morning Hearing.

On Monday night the police made a descent on house number 1535 Cabot street, in the 15th ward, in consequence of complaints having been lodged by the neighbors. The house, it is alleged, is the alleged proprietress, Sarah Gaynor, were taken into custody. She was held in $1,000 bail to answer, and the others were held to be of future good behavior.

(Before Mr. Alderman White.)

Boys Charged with Robbery.

A scene of excitement occurred yesterday afternoon between two rival clothiers on Second street, below Chestnut, which came very near ending in the tableau of tragedy, through the medium of a shovel in the hands of one of the parties. The excitement on that busy thoroughfare for a short time was rather intense. The names of the actors in this melodramatic spectacle are Abraham Friday, Philip Schoenemann, and Mrs. Friday, the wife of the first named.

It appears from all that we can learn of this somewhat sanguinary affair, that Mr. Schoenemann was standing in his door, ready to sell clothing to any person who desired to invest in such an indispensable article. It also seems that Mr. Friday was perfectly willing to do the same thing; it is further stated that a man was leisurely walking along, looking at the goods displayed in front of the store.

"Ooms in; I shells you scheap," said Mr. Schoenemann, in the pleasantest manner possible.

"I'm not looking for clothes," said Mr. Friday, following the supposed customer; "does ish ter shore vere ve shell ver scheaps?"

Mr. Schoenemann said something else, which elicited a reply, not very complimentary, it is averred, on the part of Mr. Friday.

Presently, Mrs. Friday came out of her husband, and opened her battery of volubility in such a manner that the customer made a straight coat-tail and disappeared. The people stopped to see what curiosity was excited. They all seemed to enjoy the rich scene before them, when, presently, Mr. Friday, is alleged, picked up a shovel that was near the hardware store, front of Mr. Richardson, near by, and with the weapon uplifted, made a charge on Mr. Schoenemann, who meanwhile, had left his door and up and drove his adversary into the very entrenchment afforded by the store, where he dealt him a tremendous blow.

Mr. Schgenemann threw up his arm and received the blow, which, he says, was intended for his head. His wrist was pretty badly gashed with the edge of the shovel. He proceeded to Kensington and to Philadelphia Dispensary. The police were speedily on the ground and took Mr. Friday and his wife into custody. The husband offered to give bail for his coat on. This request was granted, but he effected his escape by this means from the official. The wife was taken to the station-house, and was released after patiently investigating the case, required her to enter bail to answer at court the charge of aiding and abetting her husband in assault and battery upon Mr. Schonemann, with intent to kill.

(Before Mr. Alderman Welding.)

Children Provided with Homes.

Two little children, whose mother is a habitual drunkard, residing, living, or staying on Baker street, were taken into custody yesterday by Officer Adams. The youngsters were suffering physically as well as morally, because of the maternal intemperance. The children were ragged, and the children had beaten the mother in a cruel and brutal manner. It was such a case as might well excite the humanity of even a police officer; therefore, the neglected children were taken in charge. One was sent to the House of the Good Sheppard, and the other to the St. Vincent Home.

(Before Mr. Alderman Devlin.)

Row in a Restaurant.

About three o'clock yesterday morning the police made a descent upon a restaurant in Market and Ninth streets, and arrested the proprietor and his wife, and everybody else found therein. George Simon and Frederick, his father-in-law, were charged with keeping the place. Upon her person was found a loaded pistol, for which she was held to bail to answer. Her husband was held to bail in the sum of $800 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The names given by the remainder of the party were Wm. H. Kern, Wm. H. Hunter, Franklin Williams, and George Immend, all of whom were put under bonds to be of future good behavior and to keep the peace.

(Before Mr. Alderman Haines.)

Going into the Black Diamonds.

Richard Stanton was arraigned yesterday on the charge of purloining coal from the yard of Mr. Rogers, at Callowhill and Twelfth streets. It is alleged that the prisoner and his brother were using the coal in this yard during the winter, and peddling the article thus obtained about the neighborhood. He was watched, and finally on Thursday night he was caught in the very act of taking the coal. The sum of $800 bail was required for his appearance at the criminal court.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

Mary R. Burton vs. James Fulton et al. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged malicious conspiracy on the part of defendants, who were school directors of the Fourteenth ward, to deprive plaintiff of a position held by her as a teacher in the Spring Garden District, Eleventh street, near Eleventh. Miss Burton, while discharging her duty as a teacher, received a note from defendants, signed by James Fulton as president of a committee, notifying her that the interests of the school required a change of the principal, and requesting her to resign. Miss Burton, in her testimony, stated that plaintiff that there was no cause for the change; that the school was well conducted, and, under her charge, was in a flourishing condition. The people, though, of the district, were curious and there was a marked improvement in the average attendance of scholars.

It was contended by the defendants that the defendants was not that of a majority of the committee, which consisted of six members, three of whom only actedon the resolutions upon which was based the note addressed to Miss Burton, requesting her to resign; that her conduct as a teacher had been unexceptionable; that the action of the committee was malicious, and tended to injure plaintiff's character and reputation as a teacher. Evidence for plaintiff having been heard, defendants' counsel moved for a non suit, which was granted. Mr. Brewster for defendants, and by H. M. Phillips for plaintiff. The court held the motion under advisement, and adjourned until this morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Parker.—The defendant pleaded guilty, some months ago, to the charge of assault and battery on Lewis Albertson, with intent to kill. Yesterday he was called up for sentence. This affair occurred in Eleventh street, near Seventh street, and seems to have been a deliberate attempt to take life, if, according to the facts, Albertson was sitting in Guy's, when Parker entered, without provocation shot him with a pistol, and cut him across the face with a knife.

Much time has elapsed since the perpetration of this offence, and plea of guilty, and it is believed that many efforts have been made to lessen the punishment which would be visited on such a case like it. It is but just to Judge Allison to say, that if applications tending to that end were made to him, he would have to be a very unfeeling magistrate, if he would not prove an example to men who are ready at a moment's notice to use deadly weapons without the slightest provocation.

Albertson, in detailing the facts of the affair to the judge, stated that he did not desire the court to impose imprisonment as part of the sentence. He said, however, in addition, that he expected that the court would make no difference, as he was informed that Parker, the defendant, had his pardon now in his pocket.

Judge Allison, after reviewing the facts of the case as detailed, sentenced Parker to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

In the Common Pleas, Judge Ludlow, there was nothing of interest.

1864. RAILROAD LINES. 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG 350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Trains leave the Depot at Eleventh and Market streets, as follows:

Mail Train at ..... 8.00 A. M.
Fast Line at ..... 11.40 A. M.
Through Express at ..... 10.30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation Train at ..... 2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at ..... 4.00 P. M.

The Through Express train runs daily—all the other trains daily, except Sunday.

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains for all the diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by Railroad.

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express connects at Blairsville Intersection, with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EBENSBURG & CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Cresson at 10.45 A. M., with a train on this road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 2.45 P. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Mail Train and Through Express connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7.00 P. M. and 5.40 A. M.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Tyrone with trains for Sandy Ridge, Phillipsburg, Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD-TOP RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 7.50 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE & ERIE LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

At 1.50 A. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express ..... $ 3.00
At 11.15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express 3.00
At 4.30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express 3.00
At 6.45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York express ..... $ 3.00
Sunday Express leaves at 1.50 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.

There will be no line at 1.50 A. M. (Night) for Washington and New York express.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Binghamton, Owego, and Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., take the cars at Kensington Depot.

This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk at 2.30 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 and 11.15 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissonoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 7 A. M., 5.45, and 8 P. M.

For New York and Way, line leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before the departure of the express trains.

For the accommodation of the army, and Keys issued upon the identity of his prisoner. This led to a protracted discussion, which finally resulted in blows. Kraus drew out a revolver, and threatened to shoot Weigert. While the pistol was in his hand, it is alleged by Weigert, that Kraus, in aiming a blow at the former struck the pistol, which was instantly discharged, the contents entering the throat of Weigert. Kraus was taken to the office of Dr. Pancoast, who rendered all the assistance in his power. He pronounced the wound of a very dangerous character. Kraus has been placed under arrest.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOS. G. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Mar 16, 1864.

SUN RISES ..... 6 6 | SUN SETS 5 54
HIGH WATER 8 20

ARRIVED.

Schr J McCloskey, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with indse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with indse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr R Warren, Pickering, 10 days from Deer Island, with fish to captain.
Schr Jas Pierce, May, Rose, 7 days from Key West, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with indse to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Hope, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with indse to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Ship St Peter, Sprague, New Orleans, P Wright & Sons.
Steamship Liberty, Wilson, New York.
Bark Champion, Garrish, Boston, Speare, Holbrook & Morse.
Brig Nuovo Providenza, (Ital), Ruggiero, Trinidad, E A Souder & Co.
Schr Americus, Waller, New Orleans, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr Ida L Howard, McBride, Salem, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Clara, Megathlin, Boston, Growell & Collins.
Schr Z Ann Stevens, Corson, Boston, do do.
Schr Barbara, Leland, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen, & Lochman.
Schr H N Farnham, Nicholson, Salem, do do.
Schr H W Benedict, Case, Providence, J R White.
Schr S A Boardman, Smith, Portsmouth, E H Rich & Co.
Schr Pocahontas, Berry, Boston, D Cooper.
Schr Polly Price, Adams, Boston, Milnes & Co.
Schr R C Howard, Nicholson, Port Royal, Tyler & Co.
Schr E A Hallock, Foster, Fort Monroe, do do.
Schr North Pacific, Webb, do do.
Schr H Winsmore, Shinnicutt, do do.
Schr Elert, Yates, Hampton Roads, H A Adams.
Schr Ann Eliza, Hanson, Fort Monroe, do do.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, Cape May, N J, captain.
Str R L Gaw,Ler, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr