The City Passenger Railways.

"HOW NOT TO DO IT."

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: On sultry days like these, when the mercury shoots among the nineties, how refreshing it is to loll in the cool assumption that radiates from the passenger railway companies of this city! In this age of steam, electricity, and iron-clads, how soothing it is to those of antiquarian tastes to see one organization propelled on semi-antediluvian principles!

The How-not-to-do-it policy is but little followed by Americans, though the "Great Undecided" acted very consistently on it throughout his campaign. Now the passenger railway companies are acting as consistently on the same policy, but it receives as little appreciation from the people.

If favored by your columns, the writer would request the calm consideration of your readers to the subject. He will endeavor to prove that the companies have undeviatingly showed—

How not to obey their charters;
How not to benefit their employees;
How not to satisfy their patrons.

These railroad companies were ushered into life on the "how-not-to-do-it principles." In Baltimore the roads are allowed to charge five cents, of which one cent goes into the city treasury, for the benefit of the city park. In New York princely offers have been made for the privilege of the roads. Philadelphia roads were incorporated with but two slight restrictions—they were required to keep their route of streets in repair, and to pay a tax on each passenger car.

How admirably they have since followed the principle, How not to do it!

Who can accuse them of subserviently obeying the first condition? Let such one stroll along our gridironed streets, and he will be ashamed of the accusation.

On the point of car tax, diffidence will not allow so strong an approval of their acts; but a perusal of the debates of our eminent City Councillors gives a shrewd inkling that they have steadily preserved their principles. Was it Dame Rumor or a faintly-remembered speech in a Council Chamber that told of a company that marked their cars with duplicate numbers, so as to save part of their taxes, and obey their policy, How not to do it?

But, if on the question of taxes we hesitate to fully claim their success, on the subject of their relations to their employees we must at once award them the credit of How not to do it.

At present, such is the condition of working men that, from the common laborer, in town or country, up through all the grades of business employments, ten hours' toil a day is judged wearying enough. Some men with hearts as brave as seven women's, sensible enough on all other points, would actually reduce this amount several hours! In this way common people have time for amusement, time to study, or visit, and, if so inclined, to marry.

"Study," reasons the president of the passenger railway company, "study disunifies a man with his position, and marriage gives him a family to worry about, thus increasing the surplus population." What better time for the study? How not to do it? So he works his conductors and drivers from fourteen to sixteen hours a day; then the odd hours are insufficient for rest alone, thus excluding all thought of recreation or progression.

High wages breed extravagance and a struggling beyond one's place in society, so he pays a dollar and odd shillings, even may be two dollars per day, for now things are somewhat dearer, and farmers confess that now three dollars will not secure enough men for the coming harvests.

Most working people have an hour for their dinners, and even under strict factory rule a half hour is allowed to be little enough, with the meal in the basket near at hand. But such a waste of time is against all discipline and rules, so the conductor is charitably allowed an interval between several cars, a little more or less time between routes, perhaps, to swallow his cold meal and regale his cares, with some sensible enough on all other points, would actually reduce this amount several hours! In this way common people have time for amusement, time to study, or visit, and, if so inclined, to marry.

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Rapid and regular service are indispensable requisites in large cities, and people are willing to pay a small when fatigued. So, by bifurcating on the road cars sufficient for only one-half to two-thirds of the travel, they not only succeed in saving, beyond their reasonable calculations, that sum for dividends, but they also establish their policy—How not to do it. Then the people crowd in till every inch of standing room is occupied, and weather and state, timid, of strong imaginations, to suppose they have the worst of the bargain, while those of practical, outspoken views badger the poor conductor. Yet he has only the alternative of either carrying all who apply, or else being dismissed for not making up as high an amount as his fellows.

Still, the greatest achievement in the art of How not to do it has been the raising of the fare from *five* to *six* cents; for, however considered, one cannot but feel how acutely it was combined to incommode the passengers. Every one has a correspondent coin, odd nickel, "there's the rub!" An increase of twenty per cent. is quite a serious item for a family living on the outskirts of the city, and not a small matter to an occasional rider. What a master move it was! That the companies, combining their powers through a board of presidents—and, bye the bye, can any lawyer state the authority or act of incorporation by which these gentlemen assume to act in partnership, and control the passenger trade of the whole city?—should, by a single enactment, without causing larger expenses, or even paying a single coin extra to their drivers and conductors, without offering any additional comfort to their patrons—should, by a single act, be able not only to realize a harvest of pennies—for every fare is ten per cent. increase—but (perhaps quite unthought of by the presidents,) not only receive twenty per cent. extra pay, but also cause the people vexation and extra trouble—is a complete vindication of their success in the practice How not to do it.

Riding on the rear platform of a Vine-street car, last Saturday, the writer overheard a remark, which he appends.

A gentleman complained to the conductor of the crowded state of the car.

"You needn't get on the car unless you want to; its entirely optional with you."

Is not this the only remedy, Mr. Editor, for those who do not appreciate the art How not to do it?

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW, YOU KNOW.

Exchange Tickets.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Did our Legislature, at its last session, pass a bill declaring that the "Exchange Tickets" were passable on any day? Can any of your readers give me this information?

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

Currency and History.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: One of your correspondents, over the signature of "An Englishman," just now assured your readers that "during the whole time of suspension from cash payments (1797 to 1821) there was a full supply of silver money, at no premium at all."

How far this assertion is in accordance with the real facts of the case your readers will judge after perusing the following brief statement, drawn from English works, whose accuracy is not, as I believe, to be questioned:

Soon after the suspension of payments Spanish dollars, stamped in the British mint, were issued at 5s. each, their real value being but 4s. 2d. These, however, soon disappearing from the circulation, another issue was made at 5s. 6d.; but these, too, speedily disappeared. Next dollars and quarter dollars were issued at 5s. and 1s. 3d., or 6s. to the dollar, but they soon shared the fate of their predecessors.

"Silver money became at length so scarce," says my authority, "that anything almost passed as money; worn out sixpences, not worth 3d. each, light shillings worn quite plain, Irish shillings, and all worn French coins were pieces being imported and passed as money. In various forms, as to coinages, "tradesmen issued 5s. and 2s. 6d. paper tokens, and so did many families. Silver tokens, passing for shillings, were issued in almost every place of consequence throughout the country, at the value of about *eight for every ounce of silver*, and some much less."

Lord Lauderdale, in 1813, published a list of upwards of one hundred different sorts of wildcat money, and this was, with the exception of irredeemable bank notes, the only species of currency then in use in Great Britain.

An ounce of silver is worth 4s. 4d. and no more. Divided into eight parts it gives 6½d as the representative of a paper shilling, the discount on the latter being little less than fifty per cent.

AN AMERICAN.

"Starvation at Fort Delaware."

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Permit a visitor to this important post to say a word on this subject. I have recently spent eleven days on the island in whose centre this fort stands, and among the soldiers who constitute its garrison, and the prisoners whom they guard. My business was within the religious department of the Christian Commission, but especially as a colporteur of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church. My time was spent chiefly among the rebel (privates) prisoners, where I have good reason to think the books which I distributed—about 1,400, and particularly the Testaments, 668—are read with avidity.

The bakery I inspected often; the flour and Indian meal and the bread, was all good—very good. Fourteen ounces per day to every man, and a small portion of meat. Among the eight thousand men with whom I came in daily and close contact, I could see none, and I took care to find such, if any, who appeared emaciated and reduced by starvation. I aver, without fear of contradiction, that they are as full of flesh and vigor as men ordinarily are who work in shops and on farms. This cry about starvation is a base falsehood.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. JUNKIN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1864.

The Millers.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: Coming home the other evening I noticed a great number of millers fluttering around the tops of the lamp-posts, attracted by the light. By opening the doors of the lamp-boxes thousands of these little pests could be destroyed by the flame of the gas. Truly, yours, OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1864.

—In an obscure corner of the grave-yard at Little Rock, stands a mound of earth marked by a pine board, whittled into curious shapes, and bearing this inscription:

"C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri."

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JUNE 29, 1863.			JUNE 29, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
65	79	80	65	78	81
WIND.			WIND.		
E by N	SSE	SE	SW	W by S	W

THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR.

THE PLACE BEING DISMANTLED—THIEVES ARRESTED, &C.

Workmen were busily engaged yesterday in carefully removing the many embellishments used in giving tone and character to the Great Central Fair. Nearly all the remaining saleable goods have been boxed up or taken away in parcels. They await the action of the Executive Committee. Whether they will be disposed of by auction or otherwise will be officially announced by the chairman.

Horticultural Hall has been pretty well disrobed of its great natural beauty, the frigid zone has melted into thin air, and the dark mantle of departed glory now covers the spot once so beautiful in the gorgeous array of tropical plants, birds, beasts, &c.

The soda-water fountains are dry; the ice-cream tables are no more to be seen; the busy throng of ladies and gentlemen, all intent with patriotic ardor in doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of soldiers who need help, have retired into private life; the busy servants are gone; the clack of the machinery has ceased; the mint-like mode of making the medals; and even Chambers' model brick-making machine is silent. Arms and trophies have yielded to the removing power, but the big flag still floats on the top of the pole, the tallest in the world. The scene of removal, yesterday, was conducted in admirable order; there was considerable hurry, but no confusion, and it may well be supposed that to-day there will be nothing left of the gay drapery, and other patriotic insignia, in all that vast range of buildings, excepting the bare walls and floors.

This will stand alone in its glory for a few days, to enable the many lovers of the arts to have an uncrowded view of the magnificent display of the great paintings.

ARREST OF THIEVES.

It was very evident that articles were stolen from the Fair almost every day or night from the very commencement. Numbers of things were missing from the tables in the morning. The attention of the police was called to the robberies, and finally becoming satisfied that the thieving was done at night, arranged themselves accordingly, and yesterday morning, at an early hour, two men, both of whom were employed as watchmen, were detected in the robbery. A pretty general assortment of goods had been stolen. Quite a number of articles were recovered, and the thieves were sent to prison, for the particulars of which the reader is referred to the department of police in this day's *Press*.

SPEECH OF MR. JAMES MILLIKEN.

The following report of the speech of Mr. James Milliken has been kindly handed to us for publication. Owing to the noise incident to the closing of the great Fair, we could not hear from our position distinctly hear the gentleman. The speech was secondary to the resolutions submitted to the readers of the *Press* yesterday:

Mr. James Milliken said:

Mr. Chairman: As one of those who have not had the pleasure of assisting in the labors which have given achievement, I claim the privilege of seconding the resolutions now before this meeting, and of joining in a word of grateful tribute. The success of this Fair has been so marvellous that it demands of the citizen some public manifestation of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen forming the numerous committees for their self-sacrificing devotion, to which is largely due the eminent success we witness to-day, at its close.

It would be idle to attempt to utter full praise, and it would be more than foolish to attempt to allot it. I might begin with that most worthy citizen who has so zealously and with such distinguished ability presided over the whole, and then enumerate Mr. Harrison, Mr. Claghorn, Mr. Kneass, Mr. King, Mr. Stille, and a host of other gentlemen, and then the ladies of the committees, and finally fall in the remembrance of many equally worthy of mention.

The scenes through which we have been passing since reason first attempted to triumph over us are new to us; but none of them, with all their novelty, so excite our wonder, the wonder and admiration of the whole civilized world, as this voluntary offering of labor, of valuable time, of immense treasure—of labor and of time which, except in such a cause, the world of to-day could not purchase—and all, *all* in behalf of the sick and wounded soldier. But the time is too recent—these scenes are too near us, to permit our taking in, in all its comprehensive charity and greatness, the result of this offering.

To appreciate the good that has been done we must wait until in the distant future, when this mighty nation shall learn war no more—until the broken soldier shall enjoy a happy peace—until touching reminiscences of his philanthropies are under them fireside tales, which will implant in the breast of those who are to come after us high sentiments of love for country, and of devotion to it, that will read the history of this devotion and country's cause with eyes bedimmed with tears of tenderest love, and millions will yet arise to thank and bless us all who have rendered aid in this memorable effort.

But, I must be permitted to say a word more personal—a word of the ladies of—we own, and of our sister States—and especially of that noble band of ministering angels who, day after day to day, and from week to week, come up here and so unfaltarily assumed most arduous duties. They gave to this work their whole hearts, their whole hands, and they most charmingly dispelled in all. They laid their fascinations upon the altar of our country, and with a grace and a charm which elected those to give who never gave before. Their smiles illumed the whole building, and their presence was beauty everywhere; yes, even to the department of flowers. Who or what will reward these all? A consciousness of duty performed, that will scarce suffice.

The ladies and gentlemen of the committees of this and of similar Fairs will have their reward. They can take with them the assurance that the surviving soldiers, the widows and the orphans of those who have died and of those who are yet to die in this bloody strife, will become to them bright stars in a firmament of glory, which will illumine their pathway to the grave.

UNINTENTIONAL OMISSION.

In the notice of the Perfumery and Fancy Soap Department, made a few days since, there were two exhibitors who had made handsome contributions whose names were inadvertently omitted. Messrs. Vaughan and McKeone were generous in their donations of fancy soaps, &c. Reinhold Calm, also patriotically contributed a variety of toilet soaps.

UNRECOVERED GOODS.

The police have quite an assortment of unclaimed goods, that had been lost during the Fair. Gloves in pairs and odd ones, parasols, baskets, collars, ribbons, veils, and a great variety of handerchiefs. These articles will be taken to the Central Station to await identification.

ARTICLES AWARDED.

There were quite a number of articles of use and ornament put up for distribution, such as vases of flowers and fruit, skeleton flowers, clothing, baby houses, &c., &c., but who the lucky persons were that drew them we could not ascertain yesterday. The report will probably be made in a few days officially.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Over five hundred wounded soldiers arrived in the city yesterday morning from the Washington hospitals. They remained temporarily at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, under the care of Dr. Hartshorne, dine, until the arrival of the firemen's ambulances, when they were removed to the other army hospitals in and around the city. The following belonging to Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments were among the arrivals:

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Geo Slager, A, 4 Cav
J J Williams, G, 110
Henry Cooke, B, 102
Thos Smither, I, 2 Art
Samuel Weavrr, F, 6 Cav
John Brown, B, 6 Cav
James Blair, E, 35
Corp D Lancaster, B, 16 Cav
Jas Fisher, M, 2 Art
Jas Wilson, L, 21 Cav
Joshua Inslin, A, 144
Corp J F Bluebeck, C, 149
John Price, B, 133
Wm Hendrickson, M, 21 Cav
A B Whipple, A, 114
Chris Webb, D, 188
Jos Galley, I, 110
Jas Arbenbuil, E, 23
A R Miller, F, 2 Art
Jno Crishom, E, 53
Corp Jno Gorman, K, 23
Corp Peter Fox, F, 82
Israel Langdon, G, 71
Wm Lindle, M, 2 Art
Jos Yanbuskirk, A, 145
Jos Carney, E, 1 Cav
Jas Brown, E, 6
Jno Glitman, A, 71
Wm Dunnegan, G, 4 Cav
Jacob Steltze, F, 2 Cav
David McMahan, F, 106
Corp Thomas Jones, A, 12 Cav
David Smith, E, 6 Cav
Jas Wilson, K, 6 Cav
Sol French, B, 13 Cav
Geo W Harp, K, 16 Cav
Thos Marshall, C, 6 Cav
David Snyder, F, 13 Cav
Lewis Geggie, 116
H Stout, G, 6 Cav
Geo D Mulelan, D, 17 Cav
Corp Jno Pennica, H, 17 Cav
Sgt S Mulrooney, K, 17 Cav
O Hanner, F, 17 Cav
T Wm C, 2 Cav
J L Robinson, F, 23
Sgt J Delaney, F, 23
C Scrender, C, 110
J Meeher, A, 140
A W Hibble, A, 149
G B Brown, E, 127
Sgt B B Lynch, D, 183
Corp N Arndt, D, 188
Jas Gamble, G, 10 Res

NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS.

Wm Sagars, F, 5
Jas Johnson, G, 8
Samuel Trimmer, H, 15
John W King, F, 5
D F Gilman, A, 12
Pat Martin, A, 5
L W Hufman, D, 11
Dennis Sullivan, I, 7
Ab Van Ripper, F, 10
A Pitman, E, 10
R S Swick, B, 15
S K Gleason, I, 11
A O'Neil, E, 7
J G Thomas, B, 17 Cav
Chas Wagner, H, 8 Cav
H Wireman, A, 19
Jacob Hoffman, A, 19
Jackson Bixler, A, 50
Alex Irvin, D, 4 Cav
Franklin Scott, E, 83
Corp M Pratt, M, 13 Cav
Comdr Sooer, F, 8 Cav
Ebbert Cook, L, 2 Cav
Jno Hart, G, 1
John Eash, G, 55
Pat Foley, K, 99
Levi Regs, B, 140
Corp J Marconey, K, 71
Pat McCormick, F, 92
Jas Trainer, B, 83
J G Lawrence, F, 83
Corp G Glatzbeck, K, 82
Christ Tuttle, F, 45
Noah Mishner, F, 45
Corp Peter Fox, F, 82
Wm N Ribler, B, 100
Ralph Cook, D, 100
J F Hoppensedt, H, 73
S E Dickens, I, 18
J F Wilson, M, 2 Cav
Jno Glitman, A, 71
Wm Dunnegan, G, 4 Cav
Jacob Steltze, F, 2 Cav
David McMahan, F, 106
Corp Thomas Jones, A, 12 Cav
David Smith, E, 6 Cav
Jas Wilson, K, 6 Cav
Sol French, B, 13 Cav
Geo W Harp, K, 16 Cav
Thos Marshall, C, 6 Cav
David Snyder, F, 13 Cav
Lewis Geggie, 116
H Stout, G, 6 Cav
Geo D Mulelan, D, 17 Cav
Corp Jno Pennica, H, 17 Cav
Sgt S Mulrooney, K, 17 Cav
O Hanner, F, 17 Cav
T Wm C, 2 Cav
J L Robinson, F, 23
Sgt J Delaney, F, 23
C Scrender, C, 110
J Meeher, A, 140
A W Hibble, A, 149
G B Brown, E, 127
Sgt B B Lynch, D, 183
Corp N Arndt, D, 188
Jas Gamble, G, 10 Res

NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS.

J Hill, C, 1
J Thwilarre, G, 4
W Gallagher, H, 7
Corp P J Dorcmus, G, 7
M Burns, B, 1
H Well, I, 1 Cav
H Meilchr, D, 11
J Robinson, I, 7
P Lord, H, 1 Cav
W Fox, E, 10
E Miller, C, 1 Cav
H Warner, A, 14
Sergt J Schodet, A, 1

CAMP WILLIAM PENN.

The coming Fourth of July will be celebrated at Camp William Penn. Colonel Lewis Wagner, commander of the post, has made arrangements to give the colored troops quartered there, and those who may be present on the Fourth, a very agreeable entertainment. He has secured the services of Colonel Wm. A. Mercer, who, will make a patriotic address, and will also recite some new pieces—"The Uprising of the People;" "No Slave beneath our Starry Flag;"—and, by request of the soldiers, will also give them Janvier's soul-stirring poem, "The Sleeping Sentinel." In the evening a grand display of fireworks will be given.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday:

Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital.—Henry Bonney, Company D, 8th Regiment Connecticut Artillery.

Filbert-street Hospital.—Daniel Welsh, Company D, 1st Regiment V. R. C.; Horace Barnes, Company M, 8th Illinois Cavalry, at his home in New Hampshire.

DESERTERS.

The following-named soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday as having deserted from army hospitals in this city:

James Howe, Company C, 72d Regiment P. V., from Citizens' Volunteer Hospital.

Jas. Travers, Company A, 11th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital.

Brown H. Dawson, Company C, 155th Regiment P. V., and Jas. McDonald, Company H, 82d Regiment New York Volunteers, from McClellan Hospital.

THE BEVERLY HOSPITAL.

The first instalment of sick and wounded soldiers were sent to the new hospital at Beverly, N. J., yesterday morning. They numbered thirty men.

NAVAL.

ARRIVAL OF A GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

The United States gunboat "Unadilla" arrived off the navy yard on Tuesday morning. She is from the South Atlantic Blockade Squadron, having been on a cruise of two years, during which she captured several prizes; among the number were the Princess Royal, Neptune, and other vessels of note. The Unadilla comes in for repairs to her hull and engine. The following are her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding—James Stillwell.
Acting Master—R. M. Cornell.
Acting Ensigns—E. Tilghman and W. Field.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—H. S. Rundlett.
Acting Paymaster—G. S. Benedict.
Acting Master's Mate—J. Hogan.
Engineers—R. S. Talbot, N. Sunstrum, and N. P. Louno.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION.

The glorious Fourth, which comes on next Monday, will be celebrated in a patriotic manner at Camp William Penn as follows:

The commencement will take place at five o'clock in the afternoon.

1. A Patriotic Address. (15 minutes.)
Music.
2. Recitation of an original poem: "The Uprising of the People;" or "Pulsations of the Northern Heart." (10 minutes.)
Music.
3. Recitation—"No Slave beneath the Starry Flag," (6 minutes.) (Dedicated to Colonel Wagner, of Camp William Penn.)
4. Recitation—"The Sleeping Sentinel." (15 minutes.)

The ceremonies will conclude with a grand display of fireworks and a national salute.

TRUSTEES OF THE GAS WORKS.

The Board of Trustees of the Gas Works held a meeting yesterday afternoon and elected Thomas Stewart Chief Engineer. There were two candidates for the position. Frederick Graeff was the famous candidate of the Union mechanics and Thos. Stewart the candidate of the Opposition. The following vote was cast:

For Mr. Stewart (U.), Messrs. Grove, Graeff, Houseman, Chas. T. Jones, Manuel—5.

For Mr. Stewart (O.), Messrs. Burnell, Hirst, Ludlow, McCarthy, Mulkey, Trotter, Wolf—7.

THE GOOD WILL ENGINE AND THE PRIZE HORN.

Yesterday afternoon the Good Will Engine Company celebrated their victory of obtaining the fire horn at the Sanitary Fair, by a street parade. The men, numbering sixty, were dressed in full uniform, consisting of red flannel shirts, black pants, and New York style of fire hat. At the head of the line, after the brass band, the horn and basket of flowers was carried in triumph in a barouche drawn by two splendid horses. The carriage and engine of the company, gaily decorated with flags and flowers, were in the line of the procession.

COLUMBIA HOUSE AT CAPE MAY.

This beautiful, well ventilated, admirably conducted and popular hotel, is now fully opened for the season. Two hundred new bath houses have been erected for the accommodation of the patrons of this splendid hotel. The proprietor, Mr. George J. Bolton, a gentleman of enterprise, has made perfect arrangements to insure the comfort of his patrons. Bigelow's Band of musicians has been engaged for the season, who will perform at intervals during the day and evening, and also at social gatherings of the boarders, either at "hops" or promenade concerts.

CASUALTIES.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, a horse attached to a carriage containing Mrs. Wilcox and her son, became frightened while proceeding up Seventh street, near Kensington, and ran away. At the corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets a lady and her daughter, named Callahan, were passing, were knocked down by the vehicle and severely injured. They were conveyed to their residence in Fifteenth street, near Brown, by the attendants of the carriage, who were thrown out at the same time, and Mrs. Wilcox received a severe wound in the forehead. She was taken to her home in West Philadelphia. Her son escaped unhurt.

A lad named Washington Fiss, twelve years of age, residing on Brown street, near Twentieth, was playing on the new buildings of the corner of Twenty-first and Brown streets, on Tuesday afternoon, and fell from the second-story window. He was severely injured about the head, and was conveyed home in an insensible condition.

PERSONAL.

Baron Stoeckl, Minister from Russia to this Government, and Count Pelper, Minister from Sweden, were stopping at the Continental Hotel yesterday.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

ROBBERY AT THE FAIR.

Two men, named D. Woodward and B. Soper, were arrested, and committed for trial yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing sundry articles from the Great Sanitary Fair. They were arrested by Detectives Taggart and Lowry, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoners were employed as watchmen by the committee, one of them being on the night watch, and the other on the day watch. Things had been missed from the different apartments on almost every morning. How, or by whom, or when the articles were stolen was a subject of much speculation and suspicion among the police and parties. The detective officers set themselves to work, and resorted to an ancient dodge to catch the thieves, and yesterday morning the trap was successfully ceeded. One of the men was observed robbing the India-rubber department, and the other thief was assisting him. After the goods had been secured in the window, the officers observed the accomplice carry them away. He was traced to a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Hessey, in Madison street, above Race. After the prisoners had been taken into custody the house was searched, and considerable goods were recovered, consisting of cloth, India-rubber goods, knick-knacks, jewelry, pocket-books, dolls (some of them worth $50 each), perfumery, parasols, shirts, white and colored; in fact, there was a general assortment of goods recovered. Several persons identified the property as their own. Mr. Ketterlinus, the solicitor for the fair, was also present to identify the goods. Some of the knick-ties recovered were woven in the early part of the day, which fact plainly shows the thieves commenced early, and had been robbing the place every night since. The prisoners have a peculiar mickey eye, which is a great demand. Every one of them could have been readily sold had they not been stolen. The thieves wrapped up three American flags, which they used to cover their booty under. It is impossible to tell how much the whole robbery amounts to, but probability is it never will from the Fair. The great soners will probably have speedy justice. The prisoners were committed in default of $1,200 bail each to answer. Subsequent to the hearing, Mr. Hensil, who had supervision of the loom by which the articles were woven, delivered up the looms at the Station, and made an examination of the goods. Some of the neck-ties recovered were woven on the early part of the day, which fact plainly shows the thieves commenced early, and had been robbing the place every night since. The prisoners have peculiar mickey eyes which is a great demand. Every one of them could have been readily sold had they not been stolen. The thieves wrapped up three American flags, which they used to cover their booty under. It is impossible to tell how much the whole robbery amounts to, but probability is it never will from the Fair. The great soners will probably have speedy justice. The prisoners were committed in default of $1,200 bail each to answer. Subsequent to the hearing, Mr. Hensil, who had supervision of the loom by which the articles were woven, delivered up the looms at the Station, and made an examination of the goods. Some of the neck-ties recovered were woven in