GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH REFORMER.—Mr. William Johnston Fox, the son of a poor Norwich weaver, but himself an eloquent speaker, a well-known English reformer, a companion of Bright and Cobden, and for some time a member of Parliament, died recently in England, in his seventy-eighth year. His parents belonged to a body of nonconformists in Norwich, and their boy, who early showed signs of genius, was sent by the church to a small Congregational College to be educated for the ministry. After leaving college he entered the ministry, but soon after found himself unable to conform even to the nonconformists, and took up an independent position as lecturer in a chapel in Finsbury, London. Heretofore his eloquence gained him many distinguished hearers.

His oratory, in preaching, was devoted to making hits, and, after passing through the various stages of Unitarianism, he became a sort of deistical preacher on politics.

A shilling was charged for admission to his chapel, the pulpit was a railed platform on which a little library was established and a large arm-chair, placed for the speaker during the performances.

While preaching in Finsbury he took an active part in political affairs, wrote articles in leading political journals, edited a magazine which he established, and helped to establish the *Westminster Review*, in which it is said he wrote the first article of the first number.

His "nervous and cultivated eloquence," as the *Examiner* characterizes it, helped to carry the great free-trade movement in England. The *Spectator* describes him on the rostrum with Messrs. Bright and Cobden:

"It was a great night when Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Fox followed each other on that stage; Mr. Cobden raising the self-esteem of the audience by making even boys and women feel intelligent on a highly technical subject under the spell of his lucid illustration; Mr. Bright striking the chords of popular passion and making every body believe for a moment that they hated and loathed the aristocracy, whom he so indignantly and so passionately spurned; Mr. Fox exciting the fancy of the multitude by his glittering rhetoric, and its laughter by a humor which just hit the level of their taste."

When he entered Parliament he grew quiet, and old age appears to have singularly softened and cleared his spirit. The *Spectator* says of his later days:

"Judging by his latest speeches and writings, we believe Mr. Fox learned at last to see something of the vanity of eloquence, to get a glimpse of that true eloquence which, as Pascal says, 'mocks at eloquence,' to clean the misleading rubbish of false antitheses and rhetorical 'hits' out of his mind, and to reach that respect for deep principles, that faith in God which alone justifies the liberal creed.

"He was one of the very shortest, and probably for his height one of the stoutest of men. But when he opened his lips it was impossible not to listen, or to listen long without being charmed."

He was a notable man in his time, one of a small band of Englishmen who succeeded, after long agitation, in introducing in Great Britain correct ideas of political economy and liberty.

A MORMON ELDER'S OPERATIONS.—*The Deseret News* of a recent date contains a long account of the career of one Elder Gibson, who has been making a good thing out of Mormonism. It seems that Gibson arrived in Utah, on his way to the Sandwich Islands, in the fall of '49. In course of time he sought baptism, and was soon Elder Gibson. He went down to the Pacific coast, lectured at San Francisco, and was accused of being a Mormon, but denied it. Finally he reached the Sandwich Islands, and soon made his presence felt among the natives, and was rapidly winning a "good thing" out of them, when a combination from Utah went out to investigate the Elder. They found him living in clover, possessing acres of land by thousands, his sheep by the same figure, and his horses and cattle, goats and turkeys, in proportion. But more than all this, he dispensed Mormon offices and titles like groceries from a country store. He had ordained hosts of Kanakas into subjects as apostles, high priests, "seventies," elders and everything else, and even the women received from him hands the honors of priestesses and other titles. Our Mormon delegation visited him and remonstrated with him, but he couldn't see it, and suggested to them the propriety of a speedy departure, and a few hints of lynch law by the newly-converted natives accelerated their departure. The *News*, consoling the brethren, says that he not the first in the history of this movement that "we have known of dark days in distant missions; but we need not tell the saints that those days have gone past for ever. It is with much satisfaction that we can look back upon the past, and contemplate through what the Church has passed and see to-day the certain overthrow of evil. Men in their weakness, their folly, and their pride might ten, fifteen, twenty, or more years ago, travel in forbidden paths, and for a while, with comparative impunity, cover their tracks; but, to-day, a little of such nonsense or villainy would find them out and bring them their legitimate place quicker than they ever dreamed of, and all rejoice that it is so now and cannot be repeated."

A TERRIFIC SWARM OF LOCUSTS.—The *Moniteur Algérien* publishes the following letter from Dimmaita, in Algeria, containing an account of an invasion of locusts by which certain districts of the colony are now infested: "In this village the cropdevouring plague fell on us for two consecutive days. During the two first days the insects did little harm, but on the third day they arrived in such large quantities that all the fields were literally covered with them. The pairing took place the moment the insects alighted, when they did in such swarms that in certain places they lay to a thickness of five inches. The inhabitants and their flocks were then away proved without avail. The crops of cotton, potatoes, and maize, or vegetables the kitchen-garden produces, were eaten up in a few minutes. The olive alone suffered but little. In one field, in a space of about five square acres, I found twenty locusts' nests, each containing about two hundred eggs; this gives four thousand. Multiply that number by forty, and you will have a total of one hundred and sixty larvæ to the square metre. The zone invaded by these insects in the neighborhood of the village of Dalmatia extends from the Bone-Arri river along the Moulins gorge, in the direction of Guelkenelis, for a breadth of about twelve miles of a mile, and terminates at the brushwood situated on the northern slope of the smaller Atlas. The hatching of the eggs has already commenced, and, without a miracle from Providence, a scourge still more terrible than the first menaces our agriculture for the first fortnight of July. For my part, I intend to lay down straw wherever the pairing has taken place, and to surround my land with it. When the sauterelles are coming forth through the straw I shall set fire to it, and thus destroy a certain number of them."

A WELL-PRESERVED NATIVE.—The *Daily Union*, published at Virginia, Nevada Territory, says that the remains of an Indian were lately found in a immense salt-field near Sand Springs, about eighty miles from that city, completely embedded in rock salt, four feet below the surface. The body was in a state of complete preservation, and from appearances had lain in the same position for many years, or perhaps for ages. The flesh was perfectly dry, like that of a mummy, and it was evident that it had been perfectly saturated with brine, which prevented its decay. The Indian was about the usual size, and resembled the Digger Indians now living in the locality. Part of a bear-skin and a rude bow were found near by, and at a distance of a few yards a pair of elk-horns of enormous size were disinterred. The supposition is that this entire salt bed was once a lake, and that the animal that had been wounded had taken refuge in the water, whither he was followed by the Indian, who sank in the mud at the bottom, and was unable to extricate himself, and thus perished.

THE NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO FRANCE.—The steamer Washington, just arrived from Havre, is the first of a new line of vessels to run between France and the United States. She is three hundred and fifty feet long, forty-five feet broad, thirty-three feet deep, three thousand four hundred tons burden, and will accommodate three hundred and fifty cabin passengers. She has five saloons, which are elegantly fitted up. The ladies' saloon contains an excellent rosewood piano, designed for the use of the passengers. The saloon of the main saloon is a choice library of French and English works. In the steamer are four boilers, each having six furnaces. The total weight of the engines and boilers exceeds one thousand four hundred tons, and they give a nominal power of eight hundred horses. In all respects she is equal to any vessel, plying between the two worlds, with her consorts, is a valuable addition to the means of ocean carriage.—*New York Evening Post.*

A FEMININE SOLDIER.—On Monday last Officer Walling, while on a car, noticed a trim-looking young cavalryman, wearing the uniform of the 3d New Jersey, who he suspected was a woman, and he took her to the 24th Precinct Station on suspicion. Here she gave her name as Emily Ebert, and stated that she was from Philadelphia, that her husband was a soldier in the 3d New Jersey cavalry, and that she dressed herself in the uniform and made her way to dismounted camp Gleeboro', with a view of being sent to the regiment (3d New Jersey), and she was bound to go. She was left in the office, but seeing an opportunity slipped out and decamped.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A MOCKSTER BLAST.—At the Ardsheal granite quarry, Scotland, a monster blast was fired on the 21st inst. Two tons of powder were placed in a chamber twenty-five feet long. When the match was ignited it lifted an immense mass of rock, like a mountain of ice, computed to have been 30,000 tons and upwards in weight. The flame belched out in a semicircle and shot upwards. Not a single fragment of rock was seen to rise in the air, nor to be sent across the main road, and no damage was done to the houses situated within a few yards of the explosion.

A PHILADELPHIAN MURDERED.—A man named James Thomas Gallen, said to have been formerly a resident of this city, was murdered on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburg last week. He was shot through the brain by some pickpockets, with whom he was disputing. The murderer escaped, and has not yet been captured.

The First California Regiment.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: Three years ago on the 3d of July, I stood with hundreds of fathers, mothers, sisters and sisters, at the fort of Washington street, and witnessed the embarkation of sixteen hundred men. Every needed article of comfort and luxury for such an such circumstances, and with such a destination, had been provided with almost parental care. Officers of every grade moved to and fro, the men, company by company, marched on board of the vessel, the guarded gangway, and as each company passed with the throng on board, who can tell the anguish of those on shore, trying in vain to catch a glimpse of some loved one? The great steamers groaned with their weighty responsibility, every inch of plank, every nook and corner, was alive with human life—and that noble commander thus risk the lives, so precious to him, to the country, and to friends? No! There to disembark was given, and that too under circumstances of greater importation. Who were these men, and who was their commander? The answer is anticipated, and it is hardly needful to say they were "The 1st California," and their commander the noble Baker! What was their destination? "*The front!*" No matter where—how well they have fulfilled their mission, let *all* the battles, from "Ball's Bluff" to Cold Harbor, answer—in *the front* they have always been, and in every battle, in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, they have merited special commendation. And now let me ask—Where are these men? The waves of the Pacific could lead us to the spot where, on its peaceful shore, Baker, the statesman and patriot, lies, a *soldier's* grave. Honor to his memory—peace to his ashes! And if the dark waters of the now classic Potomac could be dried up, we know that many of the bleached victims of "Ball's Bluff" would be found resting in its cold bed. And let the Peninsula, with its battles and its malaria, tell us, if it can, the names and number from this regiment that are entombed in its mire and marsh, and from homes and hospitals a small report could be obtained of some disabled for life, and a still smaller but *sadder* account could come up from "Castle Thunder," or the "Libby," or some other Southern prison-house, of those who have experienced all the bitterness of "hope deferred." But all that we can tell is this: that 135 of these men, of this "1,000 strong" regiment, with Col. Richard Penn Smith at their head, entered our city some two weeks ago, with the dust and blood of *the front* still clinging to their garments. They were unexpected, consequently unescorted in their march to Independence Square, where they were dismissed to seek their friends—(They have since had a city reception). This small number, with a few veterans left behind, whose term of service had not quite expired, constitutes the sum total of this regiment. The men await their discharge, and then the 1st California will be no more; but it will live as long as history has a page, and forever, in the hearts of those who for three years have followed it with their wishes and prayers. MATER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1864.

Refusal to Give Change in Passenger Cars.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Do me the favor and insert this in your paper, for I feel it a duty to aid in giving all the evidence necessary to bring, if possible, our city railroad companies to a sense of honor sufficient to compel them to do something like justice to the public which supports and maintains them. I got, to-day, with my boy, into a Green and Fourth-street line car, offered the conductor a ten-cent note; he took it and refused to give me the one cent change due me. I remonstrated, but still he refused, saying he *had orders from the company to pay no pennies in change.* There was, therefore, nothing left to me but to submit to this imposition or leave the car, which I did, promising that, instead of daily riding on said line, I would avoid it in future. I hope that the public will be independent enough to refuse to ride, as far as possible, in the city cars until we can obtain justice. Yours, &c. JUSTICE.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JULY 6, 1863.			JULY 6, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
72	74	76	69	85	87½
WIND.			WIND.		
SSE	SE	E by N	W by S	SW	SW

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The transport steamer Hero, of New Jersey, arrived at Arch-street wharf yesterday morning from City Point, Va., with 180 wounded soldiers. The ambulances of the firemen were called into service, by which they were removed to the army hospitals in the city. The following, belonging to Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments, were among the number:

James Grader, A, 63 | Sergt J Hoover, L, 11 Cav
Christian Gross, C, 97 | B Davenport, G, 5 Cav
John C Gibbons, C, 76 | T E Mitchell, B, 11 Cav
Henry Besser, A, 8 Cav | Isaac Stepony, F, 55
John M Gerard, D, 97 | Wm Harsell, K, 2 Art
W Bradley, H, 138 | Bernhardt Brent, C, 138
Alfred J Myers, L, 11 Cav | Allen McGuhur, F, 97
Chas W Dawson, D, 76 | Jas Woods, A, 85
Chas Entrican, H, 97 | John H Leamy, L, 2 Art
Saml Dellinger, I, 76 | N Y Garies, B, 63
Andrew Bailey, B, 2 Ar | Aaron Peterson, B, 2 Art
Wm P Sheerer, I, 48 | Benj Bryan, E, 139
Owen Fitzpatrick, D, 63 | George B Dixon, E, 9 N J
Jas K France, K, 138

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday from the army hospitals in the city:

Haddington Hospital.—Philip A. Mowrer, Co. B, 1st Penna. Cavalry.

Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital.—Silas Whitcomb, Co. E, 2d U. S. Infantry, and E. W. Langfield, Co. K, 7th N. H. Vols.

Filbert-street Hospital.—A. J. Walters, Co. A, 140th Penna. Vols.

Turner's-lane Hospital.—John Gilloly, Co. B, 2d Penna. Reserves.

Satterlee Hospital.—Charles Fenton, Co. L, 2d New York Heavy Artillery.

Summit House Hospital.—Hugh S. Whiting, Co. F, 187th Penna. Vols.

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

John Fallon, Co. I, 23d Penna. Vols., and John Hendrickson, Co. G, 63d Penna. Vols., from the Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital.

First Lieut. Montgomery S. Reed, Co. A, 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, from the Officers' Hospital.

Robert Atkins, drummer, Co. I, 58th Penna. Vols.; Thos. Fulton, Co. K, 9th Mass. Vols.; Henry Myers, Co. F, 2d Michigan Vols., and Andrew Thompson, Co. I, 9th Mass. Vols., from the Haddington Hospital.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.—Assistant Surgeon C. Wagner, U. S. Vols., of the Chemuchsburg U. S. Army Hospital, has been relieved from duty at that place, and will have charge of the new army hospital at Beverly, N. J.

RECRUITING.—Warrants for the payment of the city bounty to seven men were issued by the Mayor on Tuesday. These men have all been credited to the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.—This Association, which was organized in Allegheny City, in January of this year, met in Trinity M. E. Church, on Eighth street, above Race, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. John Alexander, Esq., occupied the chair, and Rev. John Douglas, D. D., of Pittsburg, acted as secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. T. H. Stockton. The secretary then read the minutes of the Allegheny Convention.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers, and, after a short absence, returned and nominated Dr. Daniel C. Eddy as chairman, and Dr. J. G. Butler as secretary. After appointing some committees, the Association adjourned till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the president being absent, Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., was, on motion, called to the chair. Dr. J. T. Pressly, on behalf of the Business Committee, reported that Divine Providence is loudly calling on the Christian people of the land to co-operate heartily with the Association in its present work; that it is the duty of the Association to endeavor to enlist the co-operation of the different religious denominations, and secure the religious and secular press to discuss and disseminate its principles. The report was laid on the table for the present, in order to take up some independent resolutions. Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, of Pittsburg, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the meaning of the action of the Allegheny Convention in regard to the oath of office is, that the recognition of the existence of God is necessary to give it sanction.

A motion was then offered to strike out the specifications in the immortal to Congress, adopted by the Allegheny Convention, in regard to the oath of office and slavery. The striking out of the specification in regard to slavery elicited a warm, interesting, and lengthy discussion, in which Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Bomberger, Dr. Douglas, Professor Wilson, Dr. Sproull, and others took part. The resolution was finally adopted.

The Association then adjourned to meet in the same place this morning, at 9 o'clock, Dr. McIlvaine concluding by prayer.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was held at their rooms yesterday morning. Craig Biddle, president, occupied the chair.

Several donations were received and acknowledged. From A. M. Hornsby, a check for $50, on account of the late spring exhibition.

Dr. McClure, V. S., said that he had received from Scotland a work by a learned veterinary surgeon, and read from it his view on pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. This work argues that the disease is not contagious, but depends upon atmospheric influences.

The society then adjourned.

THE SANITARY FAIR.—A meeting of the Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue, of the late Sanitary Fair, was held at the Board of Trade room yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called, it was intended, should be a final one, but so many matters are yet to be adjusted, and subscriptions yet to be received, that it was judged best to hold a meeting at another time, subject to the call of the officers. The reports of the various committees were submitted, and it was stated by Mr. Bond, chairman, that the total proceeds of the Fair, through this committee, had already reached about $250,000. Pottsville had contributed $10,500; Berks county $7,500, and Scranton $10,700. The Fire Department, it was stated, had contributed through this committee, will furnish about $15,000 as their share of the good work. Before the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. M. J. Mitchener offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Department of "Labor, Income, and Revenue" of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission have attained the splendid success that has rewarded their exertions through the generous co-operation of many classes of our fellow-citizens; and we feel it to be a grateful duty to acknowledge our obligations to the numerous railroad and city passenger railway corporations, express and telegraph companies, banking institutions, iron, cotton, woolen, and other manufacturers; miners and shippers of coal; professional, scientific, and retired gentlemen; mechanics, employing firms, operatives, mechanics, and all orders of the industrial classes to the willing and cordial contributions of "One Day's Labor, One Day's Income, or One Day's Revenue" towards the sacred cause of patriotism and humanity in which we have been engaged.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due, and hereby tendered to, Messrs. John S. Stahr, C. Ellis Fulton, William P. Conover, and James Parkinson (*not members of this committee*), for important services rendered to the ladies at the various tables under their charge, during the continuance of the Fair; to the "Board of Trade," "Union Benevolent Association," and proprietors of "The Episcopal Recding Rooms," for their courtesy in the use of their buildings, whenever and as long as required, and to the editors and reporters of the public press, for many carefully prepared and valuable notices of this department, its tables, and contributors.

Resolved, That when this committee adjourns, it do, it do adjourn to meet at the call of its chairman, and that committees that have not yet closed their accounts be requested to report to the chairman of the Committee on Organization.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FAIR.—The Department of "Labor, Income and Revenue" has received a quantity of very warm clothing, and a very handsomely framed engraving of the "Inventors of the Nineteenth Century," from the professors and students at the Moravian College, Nazareth, in this State. The clothing has been appropriately disposed of by Mrs. John W. Forney, and the other articles converted into cash, and paid over to Miss Adaline Sager, Treasurer of the tables connected with this department of the Great Central Fair.

COMMITTED TO THE NORTHERN HOME.—Judge Ludlow yesterday committed thirteen friendless and destitute little creatures to "The Northern Home for Friendless Children." One was from the western part of the State, one from Milwaukee, and the remainder from nearer sections of the Commonwealth.

ADMISSIONS TO THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—The following is a list of the admissions to the Girls' High and Normal School. The parties were not examined, owing to the interruption of their studies caused by the Sanitary Fair, but they were admitted in accordance with the ratio from each school for the six preceding examinations. The names are as follows:

Miss Mary Heander, Miss Louisa Foulke, Miss Sallie Ferguson, Miss Mary Witham, Miss Ida Cox, Miss Ella West, Miss Anna Farrell, Jefferson School; Miss Ella Mary Hickey, Wecuacoe School; Miss Maggie Sherry, Miss Emma DeHaven, Price School; Miss E. A. Gill, Roxborough School; Miss Emma Schofield, Southwark School; Miss Mary Colville, Miss Mary McKee, Miss Theresa O'Neill, Miss Kate Barritt, Fifteenth-ward School; Miss Mary W. Stewart, Penn Township School; Miss Mary M. Montgomery, Beck School; Miss Mary Heald, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Annie Kearney, John Q. Adams School; Miss D. Burke, Fayette Consolidated School; Harriet Bocklius, Augustine L. Churchman, Ringgold School; Maggie Prichard, Sophie Stagg, Lisa Eldridge, Emma Clay, Monroe School; Lizzie Dickson, Sarah Jo Vanderveer, Clara V. Popper, Alice F. Burk, Rebecca H. Bigelow, Hancock School; Sallie Comfort, Franklin School; Maggie White, Kate Tappen, Manayunk School; Lizzie W. Gibson, Lizzie A. Dunting, Emilie Eddy, Emilie H. Bolt; Emma Lane, Germantown School; Lettie Somers, Eudora Merrihew, Theresa Mund, Freddy Wittig, Sallie Flanagan, Northeast School; Fanny Bean, Mt. Vernon School; Ella Pearson, Bella Lamb, Denie Gilman, Mary Hutchinson, Zillie Lucas, Madison School; Annie Putt, Irving School; Sallie E. White, Clara E. L. Howell, Maggie B. Ware, Emma J. Fort, Josie Simonin, Harriet S. Hogue, Sallie Eisele, Morris School; Alice S. Pynchon, Emma T. Moore, Kate Zerber, Laura J. Rodgers, Sallie E. Jones, Emma J. Cromwell, M. Josephine Wells, Northwestern School; Annie Krewson, Emma Evans, Marshall School; Sallie Charles, Rittenhouse School.

QUANTITY OF WATER PUMPED IN JUNE.—The following statement shows the quantity of water pumped by the several works during the month of June:

Works.	Gallons.
Fairmount	477,299,643
Schuylkill	172,558,120
Delaware	96,973,729
Twenty-fourth Ward	42,563,250
Total	789,021,733

Average per day, 26,300,724 gallons.

THE CITY COUNCILS.—A joint convention of the City Councils was held, in the Common Council chamber, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. President Lynd, of Select Council, occupied the chair.

The roll of both branches was called, but a quorum of members did not answer to their names.

Mr. Evans (U.) then moved that the Convention adjourn till five o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Kerr (O.) moved to adjourn.

Mr. Evans rose to a point of order, which was, that as Mr. Kerr did not answer to his name when the roll was called, he was not considered present.

The president sustained Mr. Evans' point of order, and called the vote on his motion, which resulted in its passage.

THE ARCH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.—This afternoon, the corner-stone of the Arch-street M. E. Church will be laid, at the southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets. Should the weather be unfavorable, the services will be held in the hall at the northeast corner of Broad and Arch. The hour is four o'clock. Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D.; Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D.; Rev. Bishop Scott, D. D.; Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D.; Rev. Joseph Castle, Rev. Aaron Rittenhouse, and Rev. Robert J. Carson, are expected to participate.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—Early yesterday morning a young man, named Frederick Flanner, residing at Seventh and Noble streets, rose from bed to listen to a serenade. He sat down on a third story window-sill, and soon fell asleep. While asleep he fell to the ground, breaking his arm and otherwise injuring himself. He was still in an insensible condition yesterday afternoon.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—The Northern Liberty Hose Company has been presented with a splendid new hose carriage by the Orion Association.

KING RAIL-BIRD.—Mr. L. N. Jones, of this city, a day or two since, presented to the superintendent of Franklin Square, on behalf of the city, a king rail-bird, remarkable for its tameness. The bird roosts among the branches of the trees, but at intervals visits the fountain, where it cleans itself in the splashing waters. These birds appear to be amphibious, and, though not web-footed, can swim much faster than a duck. Ornithologists know very little about them.

FIRES.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning some hay in a stable at Thirteenth and Noble streets took fire and did some damage to the building. The dense smoke gave rise to considerable alarm.

A fire occurred about 9 o'clock at the cabinet shop of Hinton & Otter, 610 Girard avenue. Damage small.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

CASE OF HENRY FORCE.

The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Henry Force, who was stabbed to death on Monday evening last, by Henry O'Neil, at 118 Lombard street. The following testimony was adduced:

John Bailey testified that on Monday evening O'Neil came to Force's house and they had some words; O'Neil called him hard names, and Force struck at him; a fight followed, and Force got O'Neil down and kicked at him; O'Neil then reached to the shoemaker's bench and picked up a knife and stabbed Force; we then tried to get the knife from him.

John H. Jones testified that he lived at the house where the homicide occurred, and was going up stairs when Force came running down and told me to go get a doctor, that he was cut; I asked him who did it, and he said "the soldier;" O'Neil was going out at the door, and I followed him and took him to the hospital and told the doctor to keep him, that he had cut a man.

O'Neil then stated that he had gone into the house to see a friend, when this man began to beat him; he had him down on the floor and was kicking him about the head; he cried for help, but nobody came, and he thought he would have to protect himself, so he reached for the knife and struck the deceased, but did not intend to kill him.

The jury rendered a verdict that Henry Force came to his death, on the evening of July 4th, 1864, by a stab inflicted with a knife in the hands of Henry O'Neil, at the house of Mrs. Engre, 118 Lombard street. The jury are further of opinion, from the evidence elicited, that the said stab was inflicted in self-defence, after having endeavored to escape from the assaults of the deceased.

CASE OF ROBERT CORNISH.—In the case of the man whose name is believed to be Robert Cornish, who was killed on the Germantown Railroad a few days ago, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

CASE OF PATRICK SMITH.—An inquest was held in the case of Patrick Smith also, who was shot on the night of the Fourth by John Carr, at Eleventh and Christian streets. The following evidence was elicited:

Charles Goldrick testified: In company with Carr went into a house at Ninth and Flower streets, and had a game of shuffle-board, and then went to Eleventh and Christian streets; met Pat. Smith; he asked us to drink; he had a pistol, and asked me to shoot it; I did so; he then asked me to give it to Carr to shoot; I did so; I turned round my back, and the shot was fired; Heins said that was sharp shooting, and I turned round and saw the man drop; I fired the pistol off at first; Smith did not speak after he was shot; I don't know who loaded the pistol; the pistol belonged to Patrick Smith; he loaded the pistol for me; I was no accomplice in the shooting; I didn't know that he was going to shoot; I went after the doctor, as soon as I knew Smith was shot; I saw Carr about an hour afterwards in a house in Twelfth street.

Barney Heins testified: Pat Smith and I were standing at the corner of Eleventh and Christian, when I heard a pistol go off; I turned round, and saw that's sharp shooting; Smith didn't say anything after he fell; Carr walked slowly away; I didn't see him point the pistol.

John Carr testified that he did not see Carr shoot; that he saw him have the pistol before and after the shooting; I felt Smith's body for the wound; Carr said he didn't know if the pistol was loaded; somebody said that if it was an accident he need not run away.

Thomas Carmichael testified: I arrested Carr at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock; I arrested him at his boarding-house; when I arrested him he said that he had never had a pistol before, and he didn't intend to shoot Smith; he said the reason he went away was that he didn't know what to do; that he thought about drowning himself.

Dr. Sheppard testified that he had made a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased; the ball took effect at the lower part of the scull, and passed through the brain; the wound caused death.

The jury then rendered the following verdict:

That they find that Patrick Smith came to his death by a pistol shot wound, caused by a bullet from a pistol, in the hands of John Carr, on the night of July 4, 1864, at the corner of Eleventh and Christian streets.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. U. S. Commissioner A. H. Smith.]

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—Four men, giving the names of James McPherson, Robert Cunningham, Hernard Fitzpatrick, and James Rickman, were arraigned yesterday afternoon on the charge of enticing soldiers to desert from Camp William Penn. The evidence is quite voluminous, but it appears that some time ago some past colored soldiers were induced to desert the camp, and were taken in charge by certain parties in this city, and kept secreted by them for a few days, when they were shipped to New York, where they were taken to New Jersey, where they shipped in the naval service. The evidence adduced seems to be clear against the parties, at the defendants. In one instance, a colored soldier was secreted in the house of one of the accused, and another was in bed with a lady. Numerous conversations having become quite frequent, Colonel Wagner, commanding the camp, made arrangements to put a stop to the business, and the arrests of yesterday were the result. The men claim to be acting in a reform. The defendants were bound over to answer.

It is a somewhat singular thing that notwithstanding many interests have been growing out of the bounty-jumping business, substitute business, enticing to desert, &c., &c., none of the parties have ever been brought to trial.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

COUNTERFEITER'S PRESS CAPTURED, &C.—George Dickerson, who keeps a place of business at 1135 South street, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of disorderly conduct, in being concerned in the counterfeiting business. It seems from the evidence elicited that detectives Lewis and Fitzpatrick, and officer Murray, a colored man, who drives a horse and cart, was in the practice of leaving the key of the stable at the house. It was also ascertained that a person, after the arrest of Sam White, alias Quaker Sam, who was committed as mentioned in *The Press* yesterday, that the package containing counterfeit notes of the Hingham Bank was discovered in the stable. At this house was a printing press used for counterfeiting purposes. It was boxed up. A day or two after the arrest of White, the attention of the colored man Murray was called by Dickerson, who wanted him to cart a box away. The colored man was suspicious, and fearing that he might get himself into difficulty, gave information to the officers. The press was, therefore, captured and Dickerson taken into custody. He was required to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

DISHONEST WAITER.—Edward Martin, employed as a waiter at the Continental, was arraigned yesterday, at the Central Station, on the charge of larceny. It seems that he was suspected by the head-waiter of the establishment, and the attention of Officer Russell was called to the matter. He then commenced watching, obtaining the key of the prisoner's trunk or chest, proceeded at once to inspect the contents. A cold chisel, several table napkins, lot of knives, and other things belonging to the proprietor of the hotel were discovered. The prisoner ran away when he found that the discovery of his thieving had been made known to the officer, and he was detected at Tenth and Sansom streets. At the hearing he had no word of explanation. He was committed in default of $600 bail to answer.

RAISING THE WIND.—James Davis was arraigned yesterday afternoon on the charge of obtaining small amounts of money from a number of citizens. It seems that on Monday week he called upon Mr. Frederick Brickett, of Market street, and represented himself as Colonel Crosman's son. Mr. T. had seen him once or twice before, and was unknowingly conversed with on the subject of the war, etc. He said he had a position that would suit a relative of Mr. T., and wanted him to go to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot where he would introduce him to an attaché. By this the young gentleman could get an insight into the business. He then went to the depot. Davis busied himself for a few minutes in looking at fresh looking at barrels, then boxes and bales; finally, he went to the freight office, said there a moment or two, and returned to the street and inquired of Mr. T. borrowed two dollars and a half from him to make up the balance of a freight bill. Presently he departed, and thus left the anxious expectant to whistle for his money.

A short time ago the prisoner called on Emil Tritton, on North Eleventh street, and had some conversation with him about the Sanitary Fair department, and said there was a nice position there for a young man. Mr. T. had a brother-in-law named William Clark, whom he thought would be just the person in such a situation as had been described. Mr. Clark, with buoyant feelings, accompanied Davis to look after the position in the medical department. During this time Davis obtained from Mr. T. fifteen $6 for some specious pretext, and shortly after this he took leave in a clandestine manner, leaving Mr. Clark to meditate on the difference between doubt and uncertainty.

On Tuesday, it seems, the prisoner called upon Mr. Campbell, a grocery-store keeper on Market street, said he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and purchased about $600 worth of stores for the officers' mess of the U. S. steamer New Ironsides. The grocer proceeded to fill the order by a given time. The purchaser went away, saying that he would return and see the articles before the officers. He came back with his friends, and in somewhat hurried accents asked for the loan of five dollars, as an emergency had arisen. The money was loaned him, the stores were put up, but he never called for them.

The prisoner made a candid admission of the several charges preferred against him. He said that he once resided in Philadelphia, was employed under Barnum's Museum, at Seventh and Chestnut streets. He there committed a crime, he says, that his parents had been leading an honest living. He was committed to prison.

DANGEROUS BURGLAR IDENTIFIED.—The fellow who gave the name of Sam Jones, at the time of his arrest for chloroforming and robbing a boarder at the Continental Hotel, has been identified as the notorious Charles Hazlett, a New York burglar. He was convicted in New York, and sentenced to nine years in Sing-Sing prison. After serving three years he effected his escape from that place. This fellow, when convicted a few days since in our court, was sentenced to only nine months imprisonment for a very high crime, that of saturating a sponge with chloroform, and, placing it to the mouth and nose of a sleeping man, thus committing a robbery. A combination of very singular kind of men, called a jury, in rendering a verdict of guilty, absolutely recommended the convict to the mercy of the court, a recommendation which the judges generally treat with due respect.

The prisoner was taken to New York in the early train last evening.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hibbert.]

BROKEN-HEARTED LITTLE GIRL.—Some time since a little girl was suspected of stealing a gold watch and other articles, the property of Mr. G. W. Dickson, residing in Sergeant street. She denied all knowledge of the theft, and protested her entire innocence. Tearfully-shed tears were of no avail. Since her imprisonment other articles were missed, and a search was made. Stolen things were found in the trunk of Ellen Carroll, a boarder in the family. The gold watch was also found upon Ellen. She was arrested, and after a hearing was bound over to answer at court. The little girl, if her heart is not broken, may console herself with the reflection that it is better to be imprisoned for innocence than guilt. The maxim of the law is, in certain cases, that it would be better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOV. 1, 1863.

$100,000 United States Five per cent. Loan	$97,000 00
75,000 United States 6 per cent. Loan, 5-20s	75,000 00
20,000 United States 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	22,000 00
60,000 United States 7-3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes	58,290 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan	100,997 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	57,580 00
123,000 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	127,623 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	15,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	22,300 00
60,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	63,250 00
15,600 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal