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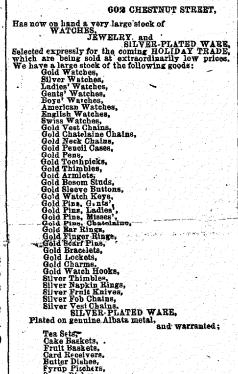
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864. Actors and Actresses.* The public at large take more than ordinary interest in the lives of actors and actresses. Those who wear the sock and buskin make unto themselves friends out of the audiences whose favor makes them famous, by acknowledging their talent. An old-playgoer speaks of the performers he has seen and applauded, as if he knew them well and was the personal friend of each. Performers of note have partisans, by hundreds, who seldom saw and never spoke with them off the stage. At one time, in London, there was the Siddons fever and the Kean fever, as it was called, as some sixty years earlier there had been the Garrick fever and the Barry fever. That was a memorable contest, on one occasion, when Spranger Barry, one of the

handsomest men of the time-tall wellmade, and graceful to boot-played Romeo. at Covent Garden, against David Garrick, under the middle size, who was autocrat of Drury Lane Theatre. The contest continued for twelve nights, by which time the public had quite enough of the lovers of Verona, for one spell. The country folks, visiting London, complained bitterly that one play should keep the stage, for a fortnight, at the two patent and principal theatres, and hence some wit wrote this epigram:

" Well, what's to-night?" says angry Ned, As up from bed he rouses; 'Romeo again!' he shakes his head; 'A plague on both your houses!"

Fair Miss Bellamy played Juliet to Gar-

rick, and Mrs. Cibber played the same character with Barry. Dr. Doran says There is no doubt that Mrs. Cibber had the handsomer, more silver-tongued, and tender lover. She seemed to listen to him in a sort of modest costasy; while Miss Bellamy, eager love in her eyes, rapture in her heart, and amorous impatience in every expression, was ready to fling herself into Romeo's arms. In Barry's Romeo the critics laud his harmony of feature, his melting eyes, and his unequalled plaintiveness of voice." As for the rival Juliets, it is said that Bellamy was more tender and natural, while Cibber was grander and more tragic. But the contest was between the two Romeos. A lady, who did not pretend to be a critic, but had common sense, and was guided by her feelings, seems to have ably distinguished between them. "Had I been a Juliet," she said, "to Garrick's Romeo, so ardent and impassioned was he, I should have expected that he would have come up to me in the balcony; but had I been Juliet to Barry's Romeo, so tender, so eloquent, and so seductive was he, I should certainly have

gone down to him." The antiquity of the drama is very great. The dialogue of the Book of Job itself has a dramatic character. Spoken tragedy dates from the age of Thespis and Pisistratus, five centuries before the Christian era. Some of the finest portions of Greek literature are the dramas which remain, immortalizing, the names of Aristophanes, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. The dramatic art was neither thought highly of Roscius and Æsopus, respectively excelling in comedy and tragedy, enjoyed the friendship of Cicero and his familiar associates, and were scholars and gentlemen; but Laberius, the Roman Knight who appeared on the stage at the request of Cæsar, forfeited his equestrian rank and privileges by doing so, nor, though these were restored to him, did he ever recover the

respect of his fellow-citizens. Moralities, or plays founded on Sacred history or intended to have a moral effect on the popular mind, were common in England from the Norman to the Tudor period. The first English prince who had a dramatic company of his own was Richard III. (whom so many actors have since so cruelly "murdered" on the stage!) but not having much time to attend to them, he used to permit them to stroll through the land, from shire to shire, now playing in the castle of the noble, next in the mansion of the country gentleman, then in the hall of the franklin or the yeoman, sometimes in the market-room of a corporation, often in the enclosed yard, with its surrounding gallery, of a large hostelrie. King Richard's sanction led to the toleration of the actors, and acting became fashionable in schools, in noblemen's families, among the law-students and lawyers of the Inns of Court, sometimes with kings and queens among the audience. Not unfrequently the playwrights were clergymen, acting as well as writing. Nicholas Udall, master of Eton school, and author

of "Ralph Roister Doister," (the first regularly-constructed English comedy written in 1540), was a grave "clerk." It long has been believed that players were declared "rogues and vagabonds" by an English act of Parliament. In the reigns of Mary I. and of Edward VI. the drama was discountenanced by "the authorities," because the actors had incurred the suspicion of not being orthodox—the

Protestant Edward, her successor. In Mary's reign, no doubt, a decree of sovereign and council prohibited all players and pipers from strolling through England-such strollers being suspected of disseminating seditions and heresies. In Elizabeth's reign the drama was in favor, though a sharp censorship was held over audience as well as actors. But the actor and his craft were legally recognized by a royal license in 1572, when the players connected with noble houses were allowed to act where they pleased, if their masters

permitted them. This did not declare players to be 'rogues and vagabonds." It threatened to treat as such, all acting companies who should set up their stage without the license of "two justices of the peace" at least. "This," Dr. Doran says, "was rather to protect the art than to insult the artists." Four years later, when Elizabeth granted a royal patent to certain actors maintained by the Earl of Leicester, it gave them full power to produce such plays as seemed good to them, "as tion of our loving subjects as for our solace

Elizabeth personally patronized Shakspeare. There is a tradition that he wrote

Nigel-was so fond of theatrical revels that, much to the horror of the Puritans. he had them, at large cost, in the royal * "Their Majesties' Servants." Annals of the

J. Widdleton,

English Stage, from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean. Actors—Authors—Audionces. By Dr. Do-ran, F. S. A., Author of "Table Traits," "Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover."
In two volumes post 8vo., pp. 846. New York: W.

palaces of Whitehall, Greenwich, or Hampton Court, on Sunday evenings. His wife, Anne of Denmark, whose chief | Tribute of the English Bar to the French fault was an over-fondness for "strong waters," was sometime at once manager of and actress in the masques performed at Court-one representation-sometimes costing a thousand pounds, which would be equal to \$25,000 (in gold) at this day. Charles I. followed his father's example, and favored the players—his fondness for Shakspeare's dramas was seriously alleged against him by the Puritans. Queen Henri-

der her own supervision, her "demoiselles" brought out a French pastoral, in which her Majesty played a part. During the

etta Maria was a French woman, and, un-

after the Restoration, sworn in before the Lord Chamberlain to serve the King faithfully, and provided with uniforms or liveof appointment they are styled "Gentle-

great hulking boys, who sometimes, growing up to manhood in these parts, finally had to be shaved before they could appear in them I In 1661, when Rhodes formed his company, in the Duke's Theatre, (at Lincoln's Inn Fields,) it included six lads femployed to represent female characters. Kilegrew, of Drury Lane Theatre, the rival of Rhodes—some of whose "boys" were men of forty—first cast a woman into a weman's part, on the English stage; the part was that of Desdemona, but the plady's name is unknown. Several months later, other managers brought forward real actresses. The Court and the English complete when his pointed principle were no longer in the accountry. His voice was silved to those whose fortunes were in decline. It is always to those whose fortunes were in decline consistency and nobility of the man who bore blimself so well under all of them. [Hear, hear.] When his political principles were no longer in the accountry. His voice was still raised freely, and yet without the possibility of an imputation that he favored disorder. When called upon at the bar he was always found the dauntless and fearless advocate of every unfortunate man who needed his services. [Cheers.] It is almost a volume of history to tell how this distinguished man was the advocate of every unfortunate man who needed his services. [Cheers.] It is almost a volume of history to tell how this distinguished man was the advocate of every unfortunate man who needed his services. [Cheers.] It is almost a volume of history to tell how this distinguished man was the accessive were raised his voice when his political principles were trumphant in favor of moderation and livitice to those whose fortunes erraised his voice when his political principles were trumphant in favor of moderation and livitice to those whose fortunes ever him the service of the cancer, ever raised his voice when his political principles were trumphant in favor of moderation and livitice to those whose fortunate in the limit and to remark the possibility of the man who great hulking boys, who sometimes, grow der; and Catiline, in Ben Jonson's play (a character to which Forrest could do full justice), died with him. Burt, who played Cicero with rare ability, in "Catiline," was another of the "boys," and Pepys records the success of Kynaston in female as well as male characters—it was said that in Shakspeare's kings he was never equalled for natural dignity. John Downes records (in his "Roscius Arglicanus, or An Historical Review of the Stage," published in 1708) that "it has since been disputable among the judicious, whether any woman

that succeeded him so sensibly touched the audience as he." This stage gossip has been suggested by, and partly taken from, one of the pleasantest books about the profession we ever read. Dr. Doran, who has written these Annals of the English Stage from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean, is an author whose books have obtained great circulation in England and this country. All that we know of him is that he writes a good deal of sound, readable criticism in the Athenœum, which is about the heaviest literary periodical in the world. Dr. Doran (as his name denotes) comes of an Irish family, and was born in London in 1807. We learn from Dr. Allibone's reliable Dictionary of English Literature, that at the age of 15 young Doran wrote a melodrama which produced, the series by which he is best known, including "Table Traits and Something on Them," "Habits and Men." "Knights and their Days," "Monarchs who have retired from Business," &c., all of which have been republished by Mr. Weddleton, New York, whose new and uniform edition of them is now ready. In his "Annals of the Stage" Dr. Doran shows himself master of a difficult and interesting subject, which he treats with

tact and ability. The American publisher (when we state that in this edition de luxe are introduced photographic portraits of Nell Gwyn, Betterton, Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Farren, John Kemble, Mrs. Jordan, and the Kean,) it cannot be called dear, as books sell now. There are few books in the language so capable of being illustrated with portraits, views, and autowell," the Queen said, "for the recrea- graphs, and the size of the large paper edition will enable this to be done without making full-sized portraits marginless. The work is not only crowded, but crammed with theatrical anecdotes. We would se-

wit, in this, which we hope may be true.

James the First—"the wisest fool in Christendom," whose character is so well drawn by Scott in The Fortunes of timore earnestly protest against any such leniency, considering that the social position of the lady should not shield her from the full responsibility, and that her offence, in extending ald and encourage, ment to such a public enemy, freebooter, and high-wayman as Gilmor, was an act not only against the nation, but the State of Maryland—a high crime, meriting the most rigorous punishment—such as will deter many others of her sex in this city and State from like offences. ARRIVAL OF BELEASED PRISONERS FROM GEORGIA. released prisoners from Savannah,

EUROPE.

A dvocate Berryer RESULT OF THE LATE CRIMINAL TRIAL IN SWITZERLAND.

More about the Breatth of Neutrality in Brazil

The Lendon Times of the 9th reports the dinner given to M. Berryer, the great French lawyer visiting Lord Brougham), by the English bar. At the French bar, it is known, 1 Gerryer has but one rival, and that his warm person al friend and junior, the great Jules Favre. In an Aditorial the Times

der her own supervision, her "demoiselles" brought out a French pastoral, in which her Majesty played a part. During the Civil War, and throughout all the time of the Commonwealth, the drama was at a discount in England—the able-hodded actors taking part, as might be expected, with their patron, King Charles. One of them, named Mohun, rose to the rank of Major, and, after the Restoration, returnes to the stage, where he used to be set down, in "the cast," by his military title. Charles Hart, grandson of Shakspeare's sister, was a major in Prince Ruper's horse.

Very soon after Cromwell's death and while General Monk was indoubt whether he would side with Royalty or the People, he encouraged the revival of domestic performances in the Cockpit at Drury Lane, and was fond of attending them. About this time, young Betterton, whose father had been cook to Charles L, went on the stage, and his acting was witnessed by Shakspeare's younger brother, who survived until shortly after the Restoration. Truly does Dr. Doran say that Betterton was "for fifty-one years the pride of the British stage." He performed, in that time, one hundred and thirty new characters, sometimes eight in one season. He was the first Jaffler, Virginius, and Sir John Brute. He had an almost royal funeral in Westminster Abbey. It will astonish some "the best of the contraction that the highest salary ever received by this greatest of all English players was \$252 a week, which included a pension of \$5 to his wife after her retirement in 1694.

Of the Drury Lane company, ten actors were enrolled, in the King's household, after the Restoration to serve the King faith.

At the diagnal and the time of the contraction of the Drury Lane company, ten actors were enrolled, in the King's household, after the Restoration to serve the King faith.

At the diagnal and the contraction of the Drury Lane company, ten actors were enrolled, in the King's household, after the Restoration to serve the King faith.

At the dinner to Berryer four hundred guests, the best lawyers of England, sat down, and the Attor-ney General took the chair. Accompanying Berryer was Desmarest, the battonier, or leader of the French ries of scarlet and gold. In these warrants | bar. Brougham, Kingsdown, Chief Justice Cockburn, Gladstone, Bruce, Martin, Pigott, Bramwell, Blackburn, Whiteside, Cairns, Ballantyne, Walof appointment they are styled "Gentlemen of the Great Chamber," (which disproves the assertion that the profession was held in light account,) and we have personal recollection of the time, not more than thirty years back, when the bills of the patent theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden commenced with the announcement, "His Majesty's servants will perform," &c.

It may be hard to believe, but, until the year 1661, the female parts in the English drama were always played by lads. Fancy Juliet and Desdemona, Viola and Ophelia, Katherfire and Beatrice—represented by great hulking boys, who sometimes, grow-

joined speeches of Messrs. Berryer and Desmarest: SPEECE OF M. BERRYER. Believe me, when I tell you that I am deeply grateful for this imposing and almost brotherly reception. [Cheers.] I find myself honored, in the very midst of England, great and free, and you will not be astonished, therefore, at whatever embarrass Yesterday the Attorney General congratulated you having seen an Attorney General (a rare and curisuch associations as have for their object the perfec lawyer. I feel proud to hear you speak as the chief beautiful spectacle, it recalls to me the time when it was the custom, in my own country, for the Procureur Generals and the Advocate Generals to call In speaking to me in the name of the English bar, you have deemed me worthy of compliment for the labors of my life. I assure you that I feel humiliated by such compliments, when I remember what members of the English bar once honored me with their friendship. There was Lord Lyndhurst, for whom we all mourn-[cheers]-and that other great man, who has endeavored to point out to me all the great things of this country liberal institutions in this free England: that great cheers.] After fifty years of labor, I received from

my confreres of France an earnest of their fraternal sympathy. But there I was in the midst of my own ut for once I am away from my own, and am near to you—you who well know what I feel. So here let trouble being that what Catholic Mary held as orthodox was accounted heterodox by

Protestant Edward her successor T present at all the courts of justice of your country at all their judicial deliberations, and I have been struck at the high position occupied by the members of your bar. Nothing could touch me more than the familiar relations subsisting between the judge and which is accorded him. In it I see a guarantee of I have the most ardent wish that the alliance between the two bars should be closely comented. We cannot have in France those reunions which the laws of this born, I hope, a union of intelligences. The French tact and ability. The American publisher has brought out these two volumes in a very superior style, and there is an index to each volume. For the benefit of book-collectors, a large paper copy (size 11 inches by 8) has been produced by the control of the produced by the control of the produced by the control of the con duced. Only 150 copies are printed, and nent men. [Cheers.] We have free trade, but it when we state that in this edition de lune must not be diverted to the exchange of silks and cottons. What we want is a free trade, a free interchange of ideas. [Cheers.] You can find among us many good things to desire and adopt. We meet here among you learned and enlightened writers, and a powerful press, such as we have never known. [Cheers.] I move an alliance of the two bars, and

I ask my colleague to second the motion. SPEECH OF M. DESMAREST. the two bars has been the dream of my life. When did banquet) it is impossible to deny that there are in the world two influences—might and justice. with theatrical anecdotes. We would selective the Merry Wives of Windsor" to gratify her desire to see Falstaff in love, and an old stage story is that, on one occasion, when he was playing the part of King, while Elizabeth, after the fashion of the time, occupied a seat of honor on the side of the stage, she purposely dropped her glove, to see whether she would thereby embarrass "the divine Williams," (as Monsieur Ponsard calls him.) but the actorauthor, finishing a sentence, interpolated "And though now bent of this high embassage, "and our light literature are crowded with reminiscences of actors and acting the action to the word, at the moment. There was presence of mind, if not wit, in this, which we hope may be true.

With theatrical anecdotes. We would serious procedules to see would serious procedules. We would serious procedules to see Falstaff in love, and an state, time, and sufficient personal reconstitution of our great performers, to set whether all the fashion of the time, occupied a seat of honor on the side of the stage, she purposely dropped her glove, to see whether she would thereby embarrass "the divine Williams," (as Monsieur Ponsard calls him.) but the actorauthor, finishing a sentence, interpolated "And though now bent of this high embassage, "and our periodic actions and acting which could be rendered very available.

RALTIMORE.

RALTIMORE.

With theatrical anecdotes. We would serious present and of your ancient glov; allow me to add, in the presence of those two is tandard-bearers of right and justice, it is becoming to speak well of it here, in the presence of those two fash and sufficient personal recombination has taste, time, and sufficient personal recombination of the sate of the presence of these two four sendand-bearers of right and justice, it is becoming to purp analous chards here of the fragulation has the total financial and suite leads in the presence of these two four ancient conditions to the lands and sunting the sate of the cold in the recombination of the sat [Cheers.] I do not want to speak ill of might; as to justice, it is becoming to speak well of it here, in step leading to a more intimate alliance between us, according, to the beautiful idea of him who should be our perpetual leader, and who is always our moral leader. Gentlemen, allow me to say, my dear brethren—[cheers]—you have given us the example, you may be certain that it will be followed. One of your statesmen—the illustrious Chancellor of the Exchequer—said on a recent occasion, with that incomparable eloquence which recalls the great days of antiquity, that in the times in which we live the progress of civilization should be accomplished by milder means than in times gone by. These words, which reconcile many difficulties, have found an echo in France. I sign a treaty of alliance with

FOUR CENT'S

THE WACHUSETT AND FLORIDA AFFAIR, The Times argues with what appears conside able advantage against the breach of neutral committed in the Brazilian port of Bahia, a thinks that the Florida was illegally seized in der to obtain the \$500,000 reward offered for its c ture by the New York Chamber of Comme With this view the great body of merchants Bahia have sent it a remonstrance. The Fig.

goes on to say:

We are bound to presume not only that it request will meet with attention, but that the vernment and-citzens of the United States will has to repudiate the nefarious act done in their nat Most aggressions on neutral rights, such as it pursuit of a flying enemy within the jurisdiction a neutral State, have some kind of excuse, whoth in authority or usage, but we cannot even conjunctional states.

Most aggressions on neutral rights, such as the pursuit of a flying enemy within the jurisdiction of a neutral State, have some kind of excuse, whother in authority or usage, but we cannot even conjecture what defence can be set up for this. The United States have invariably claimed the absolute inviolations of neutral territory, and the American teathooks of international taxs are full of the most degmatic asteritons of this principle. One of the most command to the common of the state of these, which bears the name of Halleck on its title page, recapitulates the law on this subject with great force and clearness. "The armed cruisers of belligerents, while within the jurisdiction of a neutral State, are bound to abstain from any acts of hostility tewards the subjects, vessels, or other property of their enemies; they cannot increase their guns or military stores, or augment that crews, not even by the enrolment of their own countrymen; they can employ neither force nor stratagem to recover prizes, or to rescue prisoners in possession of the enemy; nor can they use a neutral port or waters within neutral jurisdiction either for the purpose of hindering the approach of vessels of any nation whatever, or for the purpose of strataking those which depart from the ports or shores of neutral Powers. No proximate acts of war, such ase-ship stationing herself within the neutral line, and sending out her boats on hestile enterprises, can, in any menuer, be allowed to originate on neutral territory; nor can any measure be taken that will lead to insmediate violence." We owe our readers some apology for re-entering upon ground already familiar to zoot in extenction with the Alexandra case. Law this sumport of a neutral port. Had the Fiorida, for instance, actually galled from Bahia, the Watchusett blased herself by cutting arreners? shippont of a neutral port. Had the Fiorida, for instance, actually galled from Bahia, the Watchusett who was a neutral rights should be respected, was neither mondianticed by Mr. Websterinthe

We have already given the story of this remarkable case as presented at the inception of criminal proceedings. The sequel is teld in an editorial of the Times, which descants upon the strangeness of the

Times, which descants upon the strangeness of the Swiss form of oath.

Two incidents in the memorable trial at Berne, which ended in the acquittal of Madame Trumpy and Dr. Demme, throw a curious light on the peculiarities of Swiss criminal procedure. The prisoners, as our readers will remember, being respectively the widow and the physician of the deceased, M. Trumpy, were accused of conspiring to poison him with strycinine. Miany features of the evidence exactly resembled the circumstances of Palmer's case, which hardly suspassed this either in the duration of the inquiry or in the imposing array of scientific witnesses. The duty, however, of striking a balance between their conflicting testimony, was confided by the Swiss court to the "College of Health." To this council of assessors certain questions seem to have been referred, and its report, embodied in eight separate propositions, doubtless influenced the result very materially. The effect of it was that the immediate cause of M. Trumpy's death was apoplexy, produced by strychnine, at a time when he was suffering from nervous depression; that Dr. Demme had given an improbable account of the symptoms immediately preceding the seleure, and had otherwise acted upprofessionally; that there was no ground for the supposition of accidental poisoning, but that there were seme reasons to suspect suicide; and that, from a scientific point of view, the administration of poison by the hand of another could not be inferred from the admitted facts. One consequence of this report was that the doctor, although acquitted, was sentenced to pay half the cert of the the admitted facts. One consequence of this report was that the doctor, although acquitted, was senienced to pay half the costs of the trial, while his co-defendant received an indemnity.

The second point which deserves our attention is the strange custom observed in administering the oath to certain witnesses. Two women, Anna Murner and Anna Müller, both of them servants in M. Trumpy's household, who had attended him in his last hours, gave testimony which, upon the whole, was unexpectedly favorable to the accused. The Procureur General thereupon demanded that they should be sworn—a precaution which is only taken in Switzerland on rare occasions—and they were sworn accordingly; but not until a terrific form of adjuration prescribed by Swiss law had been solembly addressed to them, the whole audience standing. A curious chapter of antiquarian lore might be written on the history of caths, and in such a treatise this marvellous form of commination would certainly deserve a prominent place. We extract a few sentences as specimens: "The words which you are about to repeat signify that you renounce, forever and deliberately, the elemency, the help, and the blessing of God, and that you do not expect from Him anything but disgrace and malediction if you swear falsely."

* * Reflect how great and terrible are the penalties for false swearing. With respect to temporal life, they

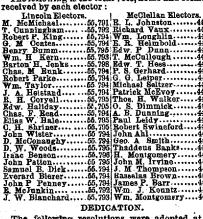
malediction if you swear falsely." * * * * * * Reflect how great and terrible are the penalties for false swearing. With respect to temporal life, they consist in the loss of your honor and your fair repute, the abomination of all honest people, the privation of the Divine blessing in all your undertakings, the malediction of God on your worldly goods, your house, your belongings, and your children. With regard to spirituals, they are a hardened, unquiet, and despairing conscience, which, hight and day, will inspire you with fear and terror, fearful agony, judgment, condemnation, and the pain of eternal suffering," &c. The famous anathema pronounced by Dr. Slop in Tristram Shandy hardly goes beyond this in vivience, and to match it in superstition we should probably have to go back to the Saxon usage of compurgation. go back to the Saxon usage of compurgation.

THE CITY. MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE-OFFICIAL. The Return Judges of the city met yesterday morning to count the vote of the soldiers, cast at the late election for President. Upwards of four hundred packages were received nd, notwithstanding the immense labor, the work and, notwithstanding the immense labor, the work of receiving the returns and tallying the vote was completed by necessity. completed by noon. The total vote of the soldiers, as counted, was as

Majority for Lincoln...... The majority on the home vote was 9,508, making the majority for Lincoln in Philadelphia 11,762.

The following is the total vote, home and soldiers',



plication.

Resolved. That the spirit of enterprise evinced by these gentlemen in establishing their colleges in nearly all the impertant commercial cities of the country, as well as in the completeness of the facilities for imparing instruction, are worthy of great credit, and justly entitle them to the marked success which has attended mittle them to the merged success of the control of Resolved, That the success which has attended the establishment of the Philadelphia College evinces sound discretion on the part of Messrs Bryant, stratton, & Bannister, and should be accepted as an earnest of brightness in the future.

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate Messrs. Bryant. Stratton, & Bannister, and their associate Principals and Professors throughout the international chain of colleges, upon the position their have won in the popular esteem, and that we most cheerfully commend their college to the young men of the country who desire to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of active business life

FLAG-RAISING.

About five o'clock, last evening, the workshop of Allan Baird, stair builder, located on Amboy street, above Oxford, was entirely destroyed by fire. The lose is estimated at \$3,000, upon which there is no insurance. The fire originated in an upper story. At five o'clock yesterday morning the roof of the boiler-house attached to Mr. Hughes' immense Jefferson Mills, for the manufacture of woolen goods, was destroyed by fire. Damage laconsiderable.

THE WAR PRESS, LEUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper.

AS Postmasters are requested to act as again for The War Press. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and

J.	extra copy of the Paper will be given.	r reddine)
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	about five cents per dozen, which is alm	not the
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and	Butter, per pound	
or-	Cabbages, per head	8 to
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MORE' ARRESTS.

Three miors persons attached to the navy yard were arrested yesterday afternoon by United States detectives. It is alleged they are implicated in the recent heavy robberies that have been committed at the Philadeliphia naval station. In addition to this, it was stated that one of the parties, a married man, arrested as short time since, had furnished a house in a costly style in the southern part of the city. The mistress of the same sundenly sold the furniture, and decamped with the processis of the sale. The subject has engressed a very large share of popular attention, and rumors are wild in regard to it. The most marveithus stories of fraud are told, all of which are probably exaggerated. MORE ARRESTS.

A FIRE-PROOF WITH ITS CONTENTS STOLEN. A FIRE-PROOF WITH ITS CONTENTS STOLEN.

A fire-proof was stolen from a lager beer saloon on Front street, opposite Union, after 12 o'clock on Thursday night. It was placed in a go cart from the rear of the house on Water street, and then taken to another house near Front and Book streets, where it was turbled down the staps; and then carried into the coal-hole. The fire-proof was broken into and robbed of its contents. A considerable amount of foreign coin, title papers to property, and other things were scolen. Three men-were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of the robbery. The papers were recovered by the officers. The parties will probably have a hearing this afternoon, at the Central Station. [Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

AULEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Two men who were arrested on last Saturday on the charge of highway robbery, near Twenty-second and Pine streets, were arraigned for a final hearing at the Central Station resterday afterneon. The principal witness who was robbed did not wish te procedute the affair, because the money stolen from him had been returned. The watch stolen from him had been returned. The watch stolen from his companion was also returned. The witness underwent a long examination by the magistrate; he was very rejuotant in answering the questions pro-

CONFISCATED GOODS DISPOSED OF. The basket of marketing, consisting of chickens, butter, eggs, &c., taken from a woman alleged to be a thief, was disposed of yesterday by order of the Mayor. The articles were sent to the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, they being perishable articles, the owners not being known. POLICE RETURNS.

The returns made by the police lieutenants, at their leves yesterday morning, possessed nothing of any general interest. The whole number of arrests fell short of the reports on the day after Thanksgiving of one year since. This may be attributed its several things: the good humor everybody was interesting the efficiency of the police, the high price of whisky, or the general closing of the public houses. There

THE COURTS.

United States District Court — Judge Cadwalader, United States vs. John Welde. The defendant was indicted for falsely personating a discharged musican of the '3d U. S. Cavalry, and receiving, upon forged discharge and other papers, \$331.50 from a.U. S. paymaster. The case was before reported. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The United States vs Michael Premier. The defendant was indicted, first, for passing counterfeit United States postal fifty-cent currency, and, second, with having a number of such notes in his possession with intent to pass the same. The indictment is under the act of Congress of March 8, 1863, and the penalty in case of conviction is a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years. The evidence for the United States showed that, on the ist of October, when defendant was arrested, he had upon his person eighteen fifty-cent counterfeit notes, and that he stated to the officer that he had bought \$20 of them for \$5; that he was a poor man, and did it for the purpose of making some money out of them.

His defence as presented, was that he was an United States vs. John Welde. The defendant was man, and did it for the purpose of making some-money out of them.

His defence, as presented, was, that he was an Italian, recently arrived in the country, and but im-perfectly acquainted with the English language; that being intoxicated, cortain parties, to him un-known, had taken advantage of his condition, and induced him to take the money which was found upon him. Good character was also proven. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence de-ferred. United States District Attorneys Cflipin, and Valentine for the United States, and Messrs, Earle and White for plaintiff.

Pharo vs. Schick. A feigned issue. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.
Marshall vs. Simpson. An action of replevin. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.
J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. Z. Lock & Co.; Same vs. R. W. Frodick; Same vs. Ferdinand Hutz. Feigned issues to test the right of property in 190 barrels of coal oil, which was levied upon by the sheriff as the property of H. L. Foster & Co. by defendants, who were his execution creditors, but which is claimed by plaintiffs as belonging to them. Verdict for plaintiffs. Builtit and Dickson for plaintiffs; McMurtrie and Olmstead for defendants. Perrine & Dryden vs. Jos. Hawthorne, garnishee of Edw. Jones, defendant. An attachment sur execution. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$164.79.
The Premium Fund Association of Philadelphia vs. Chas. McNeill. An action on a promissory note. Defence payment. Jury out. District Court-Judge Sharswood. The court met yesterday, but the case assigned for trial, and in which the jury were sworn, not being ready, it adjourned till this morning.

No other courts were in session.

—A letter from Berlin says: "Englishmen visiting Berlin and taking refreshment in any of the ordinary restaurants that abound in this etty are extremely liable to make a discovery which many would esteem not wholly agreeable. If, for instance, they are for hear they stand a great chapter of the they ask for beef, they stand a great chance of ob-taining a dish of horseflesh. The case actually oc-curred to the writer a week or two back. The concurred to the writer a week or two back. The consumption of horsefiesh is increasing every year in Berlin. It has been twice as great in the year just elepsed as in the previous. The official returns show that, from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864, there were 1,552 horses killed in the eight horse slaughter-houses in Berlin. The meat is sold at prices varying from 1 to 2½ silver grocchens (1½d. to 8d.) per lb., which is only half the usual price of beef here. Most of it is disposed of to the keepers of public dining-rooms, cafes, gardens, and beer houses, and is consumed by the public under the impression that it is beef, which it much resembles in tasts."

— An invention has been patented in England —An invention has been patented in England which proposes to dispense with the ordinary mechanical compression of steel and homogeneous metal by the action of steaminammers, or apparatus of that class, and to give the metal the requisite closeness and strengh by testing it in a form approximating to that in which it is intended to be used and by immersing it without any previous proximating to that in which it is intended to be used, and by immersing it without any previous forging in a bath of suitable liquid, such as oil or water, and giving it afterward, where requisite, the temper necessary to enable it to be worked. The metal being made by this process is so much harder and stronger it will be desirable in some cases to rough turn, bore, or shape the casting preparatory to the hardening and tempering of the metal. to the hardening and tempering of the metal.

—At the Newcastle Police Court, on the 7th inst., Mr. Robert Ward, proprietor of the North of England Advertiser, applied for a summons against the Davenport Brothers, who were giving scances in that town, on the ground that they had swindled their andiences, and obtained their money by faise pretences. He quoted a case from a newspaper where an old woman had been prought before the magistrates for obtaining a quantity of household furniture by pretended fortune-telling, and submitted that the Brothers Davenport were equally Hable to similar proceedings. The magistrate, however, refused the application, saying that, though he did not believe in these silly exhibitions, yet if people would be so foolish as fo pay their money to see such manifestations, it could not be said that they had been deluded by false precences.

added to the establishment.

The Liverpool Post of the 9th says that on the Saurday previous, notwithstanding the recent proceedings before Sir J. Walsham, one of the inspectors of the Poor law Board, the Rev. E. A. Hillyard, rector of St. Laurence, Norwich, admitted Brother Ignatius to the celebration of darly communion. Brother Ignatius is in ill-health, but applied himself with undiminished arder to the cause of the English order of St. Benedict.

— The underground sallroad system in London is self with undiminished ardor to the cause of the English order of St. Benedict.

— The underground railroad system in London is objected to since it has gone into operation, in consequence of the tunnal being so filled with gas that the passengers can soarcely breathe at times. The difficulty which has been experienced from having fire in the tunnel is likely to lead to the use of compressed air as a motive power, which would obviate the above objection, and give a pure atmosphere.

— The emotion of joy can kill, observes the Salut. Public of Lyons, and gives as an example the case of Captain Orefet, of the sapeurs-pompiers in that city. Having received the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the Emperor's late visit to the south of France, his delight was so great that he was taken ill and expired two days ago.

— During the stay of the Empress Eugenie at Schwalbach for three weeks, she gave away to the beggars of that place, and in reply to begging letters from various parts of Germany, not less than 20,000 france.

A had carrier named Daniel Callahan fell from a tadder at a building on Walnut street, above Fif-teenth, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and re-ceived a fracture of a leg and an arm. The unfor-tunate man was conveyed to the Penn Hospital. ceived a fracture of a leg and an arm. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Penn Hospital.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

There have been but few changes in the prices of marketing since our last report, Eggs have rises.

Duck "corrupted to "Muscovy Duck" is a native of the Lake of Nicaragus. They were originally pro-tured from the Mosquito Shore, the country of the Musco Indians, and hence the name "Musco."

Duck "corrupted to "Muscovy Duck."

CASUALTY.

Several steamers have arrived at Annapolis with | you which will tend to the pacific triumph of progress. [Loud cheers.]