CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING AT RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 1128 FOREIGN

se23-14

- THE CITY:

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF

THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE GIRLS' HIGH AND, NORMAL SCHOOL.

The new principal of the Giris' High and Normal School, Mr. George W. Fetter, was installed yesterday morning, in the school-building, on: Sergeant street, below Tenth. Some of the members of the Board of School Controliers were present. The ceremonies took place in the large school-room. All the scholars were present.

The exercises were opened by reading the Soriptures by the entire school, and the singing of a hymn. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Adams. Edward Shippen, Esq., president of the Board of Control, then introduced Mr. Fetter to the school. He celogized the new principal, and extended to the pupils the warmest wishes of the Board of Control, and concluded by witshing all a "Happy New Year." Mr. Fetter then replied in an excellent address. He knew the importance of this school to the public school system of Philadelphia, and he heped that under his charge it would continue to be useful, and that its influence would befor good.

THE LATE HON. GRO. M. DALLAS—MEETING

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OF THE BAR. Yesterday at noon a large meeting of the members of the bar was held in the District Court room. Chief Justice Woodward was called to the chair, and Benj. H. Brewster, Esq., Richard Vaux, Esq., and Wm. A. Porter, Esq., were appointed secreta-

and will. A. Forcer, Early, were appointed sociousries.
Eulogistic addresses were delivered by Hon, Joseph R. Ingersoil, David Paul Brown, Esq., Judge
Cadwaisder, Geo. M. Wharton, and Chas. Ingersoil, Eeqs.
Col. Page offered the following:
Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee
of seven to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the
family of the late Mr. Pallas, and cause the publication of the same in the daily opens.

family of the late Mr. Dallas, and carse the publication of the same in the daily papers.

Resolved, That the Bar will attend the funeral, and
wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested, at his leisure, to eppoint some gentleman to pronounce a culogy
on the late Mr. Dallas.

The following is the committee appointed under
the resolution: Hon. Josiah Randall, Hon. Geo.
Sharswood, Hon. Oswald Thompson, Hon. John M.
Read, Hon. Garrick Mallery, William Badger,
Esq., Henry M. Phillips, Esq.

GAS STATISTICS.
The number of feet of gas issued from the Philadelphia Gas Works, during 1864, compared with 1863, was as follows:

PAY YOUR TAXES.
The list of delinquent tax-payers for 1864 contains 8,488 names, and the amount represented is about 4700,000. If the bills are not paid before the 18th of this month, the respective amounts due will be registered and placed in the hands of collectors of delinquent taxes, with the warrant of the Receiver of Taxes, commanding them to levy said taxes.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW

ORLEANS.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans occurs on Sunday next. The soldiers of the War of 1812 will hold their usual meeting, in commemoration of the event, next Monday morning, in the

BUSY SCENE.

The city treasury department, in Girard Bank, yesterday and the day before presented a very busy appearance, on occasion of crowds of city loanholders applying for the semi-annual interest. We understand that Mr. Bumm, the accomplished treasurer, has succeeded in getting the banks of the city to take one million of dollars' worth of the city loan at par. This speaks well for confidence in the financial condition of the city.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Some time during next month a match game for the possession of the champion cue of the State of Pennsylvania will be played between Victor Estephe, the present ohampion, and John Montgomery of this city. The game is to be for the championship and \$100 a side, 1,200 points up.

One sist had been removed. This was found in the yard. From the appearance of the shutter, the sist must have been pushed inwards. This theory, however, seems to be wrong, unless the window assh was raised at the time, as the space between it and the blind was not as wide as the sist. It was through this window that the daring robber entered, and yet so careful was he that even the dust on the sill bore not the slightest mark. The robber must have been very careful. After having entered the rear of the house it was necessary to "screw" a lock—that is, unlock a door by means of nippers—but the key was examined through the medium of a magnifying glass, and not a mark of nipper-teeth was visible. Mr. Joseph Mirkle, constable of the Sevenih ward, who was called in by Mr. Allen as an independent detective, entertains the idea that the robber used a piece of buckskin, which he placed on the nippers so as to prevent making a mark upon the key.

an independent detective, entertains the idea that the robber used a piece of buckskin, which he placed on the nippers so as to prevent making a mark upon the key.

Mr. Allen says that when he awoke in the morning he found his pocket-book and watch on the floor of his room, his pantaloons in the bath-room, and the key of the door under a table. He was certain that some one had entered the house, and he intended to call upon the detectives while on his way to the Oustom House; but this he failed to do. It seems according to his own showing that he kept the two keys of the vault in a small leather bag; and that on retiring to bed he placed them on the mantel-place. In the morning he started away from his residence, leaving the keys behind. Upon entering a hardware store on Friday morning, for the purpose of making some purchases, he suddenly was reminded that he had left the keys at home. He hastened back, and was pale and breathless. He found the keys gone. An idea at once seized him that the thief who had broken so carefully into his house had taken the keys and probably intended to rob the vaults. This idea he expressed to several parties in the Gustom House, but they "pooh-poched" such a suggestion. It turned out, however, that he was right in his idea. The vault had been darefully robbed. So noiselessly did the expert robber open the creaking door of the proof that two watchmen, who were awake, were not attracted by even as much noise as a mouse would make. The daring noiseless robber carefully locked the proof door after having feloniously removed \$90,000, leaving several bags of gold behind. Although ordinary persons had to slam the door of the proof door store the robber did the same operation so silently that the watchmen were not at all disturbed. Another theory set up is that there were at least two persons engaged in this robbery.

One of the bold invaders of the Custom House had accreted himself in the upper part of the building, and, lowering a string from the window, the keys were fastened to the e

After the vault had been broken into by the lock-emith, who was all day trying to pick the lock, there were found a loaded revolver, a bottle of

ways considered evidence that when a robber enters a house with a deadly weapon he means to commit murder. It may be considered a very strange thing that such a weapon should be left behind at the most important time when it might be needed in defence, and to keep in security the plunder already obtained. The detective police think such a robber te be a "flat." If the powder was to be used in case of an inner door to the proof, it is certainly novel in police experience that there was no fuse found, an indispensable article in safe-blowing.

no fuse found, an indispensable article in safe blowing.

If the theory set up in this case, that a man must have been secreted in the building, who acted in conjunction with the outside thief, who had stolen the key, it would at once be set aside by the fact that four gas lights were burning all night in the main room where the watchmen were, and through which the robber would have to pass to reach the apartment where the fire-proof was located.

The cashier is a brother-in-law to the collector of the port. He was appointed to the position several years since. Within the last several months he has made a considerable amount of money in coal oil speculations, which enabled him to purchase a splendid house on Green street, above Fifteenth, and furnish it to the extent of several thousand dollars. The \$15,000 which he said belonged to him, and stolen from the proof, was the result of speculation in oil. It seems that a number of the attaches of the custom house have formed a coal cill company, Mr. Allen being the treasurer thereof.

The defendant will have a hearing to-day, George H. Earle, Esq., having been retained as counsel.

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

THE BOUNTY BUSINESS.

The case of Capt. John Patton, charged with receiving bounty in ney on forty forged certificates or enlistment papers, had a final hearing yesterday.

This case has been pending for some time. The accused was required to enter ball in the sum of \$\frac{4}{8},000 to answer.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENTS.

A man named John McNeale had a hearing yesterday on the charge of enlisting or procuring the enlistment of soldiers, and then enticing them to desert. A number of witnesses were examined, but there were no points elicited besides those common to the many cases of the kind that have been reported somewhat in extense in this paper. The accused was bound over in the sum of \$3,000 bail to ABSWET.

THE COURTS.

upreme Court in Banc-Before Wood-

ward, O. J., and Strong, Read, and Agnew, Justices.

CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY.

Megargee Brothers, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wakefield Manufacturing Company et al., defendants in error. District Court for Philadelphia county, In this case, in the court below, judgment was entered for the defendants on demurrer, and a writ of error taken to the Supreme Court. The case, appears to be as follows: The Wakefield Manufacturing Company was incorporated on the 28th June, 1849, under the provisions of the act of April 7, 1849, entitled "An act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth." Having continued business about eight years, they became indebted to plaintiffs in May, 1857, for materials furnished in the manufacturing of hosiery, &c., for connucting which they had taken the charter. The defendants (other than the corporation), were stockholders in the company at the time the said materials were furnished to the corporation. The latter

holders in the company at the time the said materials were furnished to the corporation. The latter became insolvent, and the plaintiffs sucd the stockholders under the individual liability clause, section 5 of the act of 27th March, 1854, which was in force three years before they sold their goods. If that enactment applies to a corporation created in 1849 under the original act, then the defendants were liable, and judgment in their favor was erroneously given upon the demurrer; if, on the other hand, the act of 1854 governs only corporations thereafter created, then the plaintiffs have no case.

Coursel for plaintiffs contended that the court below erred in ordering judgment on the demurrer in favor of defendants.

Argued by C. Guillou, Esq., for plaintiffs in error, by McMurtrie for Williams, one of the defendants, and by Junkin for T. C. Henry & Co., et al., and submitted.

submitted.
Elliott's appeal and Clay's appeal. Orphans'

Elliott's appeal and Clay's appeal. Orphans' Court, Philadelphia county. Isaac Elliott, the settlement of whose estate gives rise to these cases, was one of the leading conveyancers of this city. He died in November, 1859, and it was then discovered that his estate was insolvent. Prior to his death he had effected four policies of insurance upon his life, each in the sum of \$10,000. The companies issuing the policies were the International, the Manhattan, the New England, and the Mutual. The three first mentioned policies were assigned by Mr. Elliott to a trustee for his wife, the last was not;

SKATING There was good skating yesterday on all the parks, and they were all well attended. At the National Park, Twenty-first and Columbia avenue, a large number of skaters were present. The appeal of Elliott's executors was yesterday argued by C. Guillou, Esq., whereupon the court adjourned.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius-Judge

Thompson. No case on the list being ready for trial, the court adjourned till this morning.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Strond.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Sharswood.

John P. McFadden vs. Charles W. Carrigan. Promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$668 56.

Adam Dietrich vs. Benjamin Crabtree, owner, &c., and Frederick Klemm, contractor. A mechanic's claim to recover for work and materials furnished in repair of house No. 137 Laurel street. Defence that the amount sought to be recovered is excessive. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

ASSUMING THE LESSER EVIL.

ASSUMING THE LESSER EVIL.

James Dowd pleaded guilty to darrying concealed deadly weapons.

Detective Lamon testified that Dowd was arrested on the charge of burglary, and a billy was found upon his person. He was held upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Subsequently it was ascertained that the billy was stolen from the house where the burglary was effected.

house where the burglary was effected.
Mr. Mann said a true bill flad been found against Dowd for burglary, whereupon the court suspended the sentence in the case of carrying deadly wea-

THE GREATER EVIL.

for McClellan; that the Democratic vote must go in. Witness was then struck by Malone and felled to the ground, receiving a severe wound, which has leit an ugly sear on his head.

Mr. Pierce testified to seeing Malone strike Taggart, and hearing him cry out to kill the little—A number of witnesses testified that Malone was the leader of the party, and that he knocked three men down with his club, as he met them in the street, without any provocation.

A lady testified to seeing a large crowd in the street, without any provocation.

A lady testified to seeing a large crowd in the street, with Malone at the head of them. They cheered for Abraham Lincoln until they approached near the polls, when Malone wheeled around and ordered the men to use their bricks first, and then their clubs and pistol:

Dr. Houghton testified to seeing a number of men marching along the street, and upon inquiring what was up, he was informed that "it was a raid from Richmond." He was afterwards called into a drug store, where he found Mr. Taggart, with his temporal artery severed and suffering from great loss of blood. It was a very narrow scape from death in the opinion of the physician. He also attended to other parties, who were injured in the same riot, one with a shoulder out of joint, one shot, and others injured badly.

The jury, without a moment's hesitation, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Mr. O'Byrne asked that the sentence be suspended until he could procure a bill from the Grand Jury, when he thought he would be able to show that Malone was the perty attacked.

The case was suspended for the present.

Michael's Troubles Accomulante.

Michael Malone was charged with committing an

MICHABL'S TROUBLES ACCUMULATE.

Michael Malone was charged with committing an assault and battery on John H. Jeffries. The latter testified that he was talking with a triend near the polls, when Malone came down at the head of a party and struck witness, with a paying-stone, injuring him so badly that he had to go bandaged for some time. Verdiet guilty.

VALUABLE SALT.

WALUABLE SALT.

Maria Ann Reffler was charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

Elizabeth Kerthstine testified that the accused obtained from her \$200 leaving as collateral a box which she alleged contained jewelry to the value of \$1,700. On opening the box it was filled with common table salt and sand, but not a particle of jewelry was in it. The defendant was not seen afterwards until she was arrested in Washington. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the County Prison, to take effect from the date of her incarceration, September 20, 1864.

ALIBH PROVEN.

ALIBI PROVEN.

Albert Vanseiver was charged with assaulting and robbing Charles McCullough. The latter testified that on the night of the 15th of November, between 12 and 1.0 clock, he was walking down Monroe street, when Vanseiver stepped up to him, seized his watch, and threw it to another man. Witness told the man to give him back the watch, and he would pay him, whereupon the man struck him in the face, and the cries of witness brought up the police, when the two men ran away. Two weeks afterwards witness saw accused and had him arrested.

The defence called the following witness.

rested.

The defence called the following witnesses:
John Carpenter testified to keeping a public house.
On the night of the 15th of November there was a
wedding at his house, and the accused was there as
a musician. He came at 8 o'clock, and remained
until near 4 o'clock in the morning, playing the
violin.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan 3,1865.

SUN RISES.... 7 23 | SUN SETS... 4 S7 | HIGH WATER... 7 67

Ship Squando, Jordan, Todays from Liverpool, with mase to John R Penrose—towed up by City Ice Boat.
Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mase to Henry Winsor & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Bower, 24 hours from New Fork, with mase to W J Taylor & Co.

Schr. L & M Reed, Reed, 14 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

ballast to captain.
Schr A S Brown, Phillips, 4 days from New York, with
mass to Twells & Go.

Schr H W Morse, Cook, hence at Dighton Slat ult, and proceeded to Taunton.
Schr Idaho, Westcott, from Bangor for this port, remained at Newport4 P M, 50th ult.

ARRIVED.

SAML. B. STOKES, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. BENJ. MARSHALL.

ALIBI PROVEN.