THE CITY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

With the single exception of the poor clergy, there is probably no body of men so desperately poor as the members of the bar. So true is this statement, that we have no hesitation in saying that if a large number of gentlemen of the legal profession were deprived of outside aid they would necessarily starve. Some of the more fortunate have private incomes, or are supported by their families and friends. In so great a measure is this true, that any one who knows by experience the terrible truth will readily say that any one who attempts to enter the profession without some prospect of aid of this sort is in the greatest degree a fool. Ambition to circulate as a professional man may have the effect for a time of blinding the eyes of some to the very hard road in which they must travel for years after entering the profession if they wish to continue in it. They may see, when too late, that they have mistaken their calling, and will readily admit that hungry gentility is not the most desirable thing in the world. The necessity of working at a business foreign to their profession takes up much time, which, to be successful as lawyers, should be employed in studying the law. Sometimes, but alas! seldom, those who follow outside employment are eventually successful in building up their profession. Of the employments which many of our young lawyers readily fall into, none probably gives support to so many as the press; some are editors, some contributors, some are reporters, some report the court proceedings for the daily papers, and some for the legal periodicals. In this city we could enumerate about twenty lawyers whose principal income is from newspapers and magazines. Some hold offices in public boards and companies as secretaries, treasurers, &c. In the days when building associations were in their prime there were a great number of lawyers who were secretaries for them, receiving an average salary of $300 per annum therefor. Of late days, if one were required to enumerate the Philadelphia lawyers who have, in a great measure, abandoned their profession and "gone into oil," he might lighten his labor by enumerating those who have not gone into it. There are lawyers as agents, lawyers as presidents, lawyers as superintendents, lawyers as oil-land speculators, lawyers who operate in oil stocks. In short, there is no part of the oil business in which a lawyer may not be found. Of course, all these businesses are very genteel. Lawyers could not be expected to enter into anything that would prevent the wearing of fine broadcloth and clean linen. Oh, no; and they don't do anything of the kind, either. There is a class of men who call themselves lawyers—but they are a disgrace to the profession. They are pettifoggers. They get cases of a questionable character, and if, by getting together false witnesses, they manage to make out a case, they divide the fees with the client, who is mean enough to allow his name to be used in the case. Such men always make a living; they do not stop at anything, however low it may be. There are some lawyers in this city who, it is said, have grown rich in this way. They own houses and lands. Such men are respected by those who bow to the golden idol, but by no means, certainly. All of this was true when gold was the currency, and credit the rule and cash the exception. In these days, when paper is the legal tender, when all business is done for cash; when no debts are contracted, and consequently there are none to collect; when people pay their debts in preference to owing money, it is much more true. As a proof of this we instance In the District Court of Philadelphia in the year 1857 there were 9,694 suits entered. In the year 1863 there were 3,683; in 1864, 3,886; and last year, 3,646; showing a falling off in business in this court since 1857 of 6,249 writs; that is to say, there is today about one third as much business as was done in 1857. Many of the profession anticipate a large business in the course of a year. They say the present inflation of prices cannot stand, and when the fall begins there will be a heavy crash, from which few will escape. Thus lawyers are made prosperous by the misfortunes of their friends.

GENERAL MEADE'S SWORD.

Some time ago it was mentioned in *The Press* that Mayor Henry had taken the sword which was voted to General Meade by Councils, in February last, to the General's residence, leaving it, with an official note of presentation, to be forwarded to him. Below will be found the note of his Honor the Mayor and the reply of General Meade:

FROM MAYOR HENRY TO GENERAL MEADE.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1864.

Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A.—Sir: The Councils of the city of Philadelphia, by an ordinance approved February 23, 1864, authorized the Mayor to present you, in the name of the people of Philadelphia, with a sword as a memorial of your defence of Pennsylvania.

I have long awaited an opportunity of delivering this sword into your hands; but the engagements and absence incident to your high command has denied me such privilege.

Without further delay in fulfilling the pleasing duty entrusted to me, I thus present to you this testimonial of the grateful sentiments of the citizens of Philadelphia for the successful defence of their State from rebel invasion by the memorable victory of Gettysburg.

Permit me to add an assurance of the pride with which your fellow-citizens regard the renown that your eminent services in our country's cause have so justly won, and also of the sincere interest they will ever have in your welfare and fame.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

FROM GENERAL MEADE TO MAYOR HENRY.

1836 DELANCEY PLACE, Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Honor Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia:

SIR: In my arrival to-day, I found the beautiful sword which your letter of the 28th instant informs me is presented to me in the name of the people of Philadelphia, in memorial of my defence of Pennsylvania. In accepting this sword, permit me to return through you, to the authorities and people of Philadelphia, my most heartfelt and grateful thanks for this distinguished honor, which, I am led to believe, is more due to the efforts of the brave officers and men whom I took to victory than to any personal merit on my part.

To be thus honored and distinguished by my fellow-citizens is an ample reward for all my humble efforts to serve my country, and I beg to assure them it will serve to increase in the future the zeal and fidelity with which I have earnestly endeavored, so far as my ability permitted, to execute the high trust which the Government has deemed me worthy of.

For the kind and complimentary terms in which you have conveyed this gift, I beg you to accept my thanks, and to receive the regret I feel that the exigencies of the public service prevented my receiving from your hands the gift of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General United States Army.

The following is the inscription on the sword:

"City of Philadelphia to Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A. Former, in token of grateful acknowledgment of the deliverance of Pennsylvania from the rebel invasion, by the matchless valor of the army which he led to victory at Gettysburg, the memorable field of Gettysburg, July 3, A. D. 1863."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture held their stated meeting yesterday. A sample of oats, seven feet eight inches in height, and a sample of barley, consisting of about 70 stalks from one grain, raised in the Santa Cruz Valley, California, were presented to the society by Fred. McCrellish.

The annual election of officers resulted in the choice of the present incumbents, except P. R. Freas, assistant secretary, who declined, and Dr. J. A. McCrea was chosen in his place.

It was resolved that the usual spring sale of stock, under the auspices of the society, be held by Mr. Herkness.

The Executive Committee was instructed to report upon the propriety of offering prizes for essays. Adjourned.

THE MAN OF ICE.

The members of the Fairmount Engine Company have made of ice a very fair representation of a man, the size of life, and placed it in a niche in front of their elegant house. The well-arranged moustache, gracefully adorning the lip, and the fob-chain and seal, show that considerable taste and patience have been exercised in the construction of the figure. An innocent amusement has thus been afforded to Young America, who goes with pleasure upon the stately figure of the Fairy boys' handiwork.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

A comparison of some of the meteorological phenomena of December, 1864, with those of December, 1863, and of the same month for fourteen years, at Philadelphia, Pa. Barometer 60 feet above mean tide in the Delaware river. Latitude 39 deg. 57¼ min. N.; longitude 75 deg. 10¼ min. W. from Greenwich. By JAMES A. KIRKPATRICK, A. M.:

	Dec., 1864.	Dec., 1863.	Dec., for 14 yrs
Thermometer.			
Highest degree	59.00	60.00	71.00
Do. date	14th.	14th.	2d., '69.
Warmest day—mean	52.33	54.17	62.80
Do. date	3d.	13th.	24, '69.
Lowest degree	15.00	15.00	4.00
Do. date	12th.	23d.	19th., '56.
Coldest day—mean	19.29	20.67	31.00
Do. date	12th.	23d.	18th., '56.
Mean daily oscillation	9.83	13.26	12.17
Do. range	7.37	6.43	9.65
Mean at 7 A. M.	32.92	30.57	31.79
Do. 2 P. M.	33.64	33.36	38.29
Do. 9 P. M.	33.95	31.93	36.69
Do. for the month	35.12	34.59	35.23
Barometer.			
Highest, inches	30.41	30.495	30.675
Do. date	9th.	9th.	18th., '52.
Greatest daily pressure—mean	30.362	30.422	30.611
Do. do. date	9th.	7th.	18th., '56.
Lowest, inches	29.077	29.157	28.946
Do. date	21st.	24th.	25th., '55.
Least daily pressure—mean	29.275	29.541	29.175
Do. do. date	21st.	14th.	9th., '55.
Mean daily range	0.265	0.223	0.216
Mean at 7 A. M.	29.959	29.931	29.930
Do. 2 P. M.	29.730	29.695	29.803
Do. 9 P. M.	29.782	29.824	29.898
Do. for the month	29.771	29.872	29.903
Force of Vapor.			
Greatest, inches	0.438	0.456	0.651
Do. date	7th.	14th.	24, '59.
Least, inches	.091	.091	.076
Do. date	12th.	11th.	18th., '56.
Mean at 7 A. M.	.172	.192	.185
Do. 2 P. M.	.161	.156	.189
Do. 9 P. M.	.148	.145	.155
Do. for the month	.161	.148	.155
Relative Humidity.			
Greatest, per cent.	92.0	96.0	100.0
Do. date	24.	13 & 14.	often.
Least, per cent.	36.0	35.0	.0%
Do. date	1st.	24th.	16th., '61.
Mean at 7 A. M.	74.1	73.7	77.7
Do. 2 P. M.	64.8	69.8	66.3
Do. 9 P. M.	74.8	68.5	75.0
Do. for the month	72.3	67.6	72.5
Clouds.			
Number of clear days*	3 days.	10 days.	8.6 days
Do. cloudy days	28	21	22.4
Mean of sky cov'd at 7 A. M.	73.2 ⅌ ct.	56.1 ⅌ ct.	63.9 ⅌ ct.
Do. do. 2 P. M.	77.7	55.8	63.9
Do. do. 9 P. M.	77.7	47.4	68.4
Do. for the month	76.2	50.4	68.8
Rain and melted Snow.			
Amount, inches	4.754	4.871	3.711
No. of days on which rain fell	19 days.	10 days.	10.6 days.
Winds.			
Mean direction	S. 73 W.	N. 72 W.	N. 62¼ W.
Times in 1,000	158.	243.	271.

*Sky one-third or less covered at the hours of observation.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Bumm, City Treasurer, paid out on January 2d the sum of $26,668, as interest on loan, and on the following day $54,000. Nearly $100,000 of city loan matured, which was also promptly paid. As holders of loans must in all cases be satisfied, it requires considerable management and labor on the part of the Treasurer to meet all demands upon him. Mr. Bumm has proved himself equal to the task.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

During the last year there were entered in the Court of Common Pleas of this city 243 suits for divorce, of which number 38 were granted. The remainder are withdrawn, or are still in suit. In 1863 there were 171 suits for divorce, of which number 29 were granted. The cause occurring most frequently is desertion; ill-treatment is next, and then follow adultery. Of the 243 suits this year, there is but one for a divorce from bed and board, all the others being for a full divorce, which, when granted, allows both parties to marry again.

THE PRESS CLUB.

The board of directors of the Press Club of Philadelphia held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and elected Mr. Thompson Westcott president, and Mr. A. W. Frick secretary.

MILITARY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT U. S. A.

Robert Murray, surgeon U. S. A., medical purveyor here, has been ordered to San Francisco.

Surgeon C. McDougall, U. S. A., medical director of the Department of the East, has been appointed medical purveyor.

Surgeon A. H. Smith, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in charge of the U. S. Laboratory, Philadelphia, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman.

Assistant Surgeon O. H. Alden, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty with the medical director, and ordered to report to Medical Purveyor McDougall.

U. S. MILITARY SCHOOL.

The following letter from Major General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, now in this city, has been addressed to Col. John H. Taggart, chief preceptor of the above-named school for officers, located in this city:

1836 DELANCEY PLACE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1865.

J. H. Taggart, Chief Preceptor U. S. Military School:

DEAR SIR: I have received the papers enclosed in your note of the 24 inst., and thank you for your polite attention in sending them.

You are at liberty to use my name in any way that will serve to advance the interests of your institution. I am decidedly in favor of imparting all possible instruction to our officers before taking the field, for though after all the field and active service is the great school, yet there is much preliminary theoretical knowledge, which is of great advantage for an officer to possess, and I should judge from the papers you send me that your school is well adapted to impart it.

I regret very much the exigencies of the public service and the pressing demands of an active campaign prevented me from permitting many worthy soldiers from availing themselves of the benefit of your school, but the moment soldiers can be permitted to leave I shall be in favor of allowing those who, by the reports of their officers, are believed to be worthy, to attend your institution.

With my best wishes for the success and prosperity of your school,

I remain, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE, Major Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding Army Potomac.

NAVAL.

FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. H. West commanding, will sail from the navy yard, for the South Atlantic Squadron, on Saturday next, the 7th inst. All letters, papers, &c., for officers, soldiers, or sailors on board the squadron will be delivered free of charge, if left on board the steamer on or before Friday evening.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

A HEARING IN THE CASE OF MILTON G. ALLEN, CUSTOM HOUSE CASHIER.

MILTON G. Allen, the cashier of the custom house, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, on the charge of being implicated in the recent robbery at that place, a narrative of which was published in *The Press* yesterday.

Wm. B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution; F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., and Geo. H. Earle, Esq., for defence.

The office was crowded with anxious spectators. The accused was arraigned, and seemed to be quite unconcerned as the developments were made.

THE EVIDENCE.

Colonel Wm. B. Thomas affirmed.—I am the collector of the port of Philadelphia; the defendant was cashier in the custom house; he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury through my recommendation; he entered no security; he had charge of nearly all the money in the custom house; money to a considerable amount has been missed; thirty-five or thirty-six thousand dollars, in gold and silver, have been taken; I can't say exactly how much gold was taken; I think the estimate of the amount of money stolen is about $90,000; the cashier receives all money paid by the merchants; it is our practice daily to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States the money received up to one o'clock each day; no money is received by the treasury department later than this time; there are funds permanently kept in the vault; we pay the money into the Treasury upon requisitions or drafts made upon us; do not know the amount received after 1 o'clock on the day the robbery was discovered; the amount of funds on hand; it was after 11 o'clock on Friday morning; I was in my office; Mr. Allen came in and told me that he had been robbed at his house, and that the keys of the vault were stolen; a locksmith was then sent for; several were engaged, but they could not open the locks, two in number; in the afternoon I ordered them to break a hole through the wall; Mr. Shedden, a small man, and the locksmith went into the vault; the locksmith took the locks off from the inside; this was only the work of a few minutes; the door being opened in the manner described, I entered the vault; my attention was called to the condition of the trunk; two or three bags of gold were on the floor outside the trunk; I picked them up and put them into the trunk; there were a number of tin pans in the trunk, each containing some money; there were three thousand dollars there; the sum of eight thousand dollars should have been there; a pistol, some chloroform and powder were there; the door of the vault was locked when we first went to it; there were two large, heavy locks upon it; we had resorted to every expedient to open them, before I ordered the hole to be broken in the wall; this robbery is not the first that has occurred; about a year ago we lost a bag of gold, containing six thousand some hundred dollars; I have not spoken to Mr. Allen about the chloroform or the pistol; in reference to the robbery of his house, he pointed out a window in the second-story, opening to a water-closet, as the place the robber entered; the second slat of the venetian blind was broken out, in order that the bolt might be pushed back; this was the explanation given by defendant, as to the way ingress to the house was gained; then he thought the thief approached the chamber-door, which was locked on the inner-side; there was also another door fastened on the inner-side; this door was the entry-doorway, leading to the bath-room; the door of the bath-room was open; the thief having entered this bath-room, took his pocket-book, containing between five hundred and six hundred dollars, and removed his watch from under his pillow; the pants and pocket-book were found in the bath-room; the door of which was locked from the outside; the keys were in the door when I was there; the detectives examined them; I did not, and I am not an expert in the price of keys; I never saw the pistol said to have been found in the vault at the custom house; we have two watchmen at the custom house; the building is undergoing remodeling, but the cashier's room is the same as ever; the vault is on the same floor, not underground, as might be inferred from the word vault; it is in a separate apartment; the two watchmen came on duty at seven o'clock in the evening and remained on duty until seven o'clock in the morning; I don't know that any particular noise is made in locking or unlocking the vault door; the defendant was on duty day before the discovery of the robbery; it was not until eleven o'clock on Friday morning that he informed me of the robbery at his house; I arrived at the custom house at half past nine o'clock in the morning; when defendant informed me about the robbery, he did not say that any effort had been made to open the vault.

A paper of gunpowder and a vial of chloroform were found here placed on the magistrate's desk. The witness could not tell how they were placed in the vault.

Witness continued: I examined the bath-room window at the residence of Mr. Allen; I think a thief could get through it; a thief might enter any building; I did not take notice whether the snow about the window or building had been displaced outside; the window had been handled before I arrived there. The evidence in chief of this witness here closed. He was not cross-examined.

Joshua Tapport, of the detective force, sworn.—I heard of this affair on Friday evening about six o'clock; Mr. Thomas, the collector of the port, having sent for me; I went to the house of the defendant on Saturday morning; I saw the defendant at the house; I examined all the approaches to the house in the rear; the alleged entrance was a small window which certainly could be reached by means of a ladder of sufficient length; I could not see that any dust on the outside of the building had been removed or marked; the building is partly wood and partly brick; Officer George Smith got on the fence to ascertain if he could get in through the window by that means; in all the attempts he made he left his mark in the fine dust that usually settles upon the surface of brick walls; he then made marks purposely to show that the slightest touch left an impression; by opening the door of the lower water closet, and standing on the top of it, he might reach within fifteen inches of the place where the slat of the Venetian blind had been removed from; the slat was shown to me; I was told that it had been picked up in the yard in the morning; I am very well satisfied that the slat was pushed from the outside, or pulled inwards from the inside; the marks show this on the side of the frame; the indications prove this to a certainty; there is not the least doubt but that the glass in the sash would have been broken by the removal of the slat from the outside, in the manner which the marks certainly indicate; on this point I have not a doubt; I was informed that the sash was down; I am positive that the sash must have been raised from the inside, and then the slat was removed by pulling it inwards; no man, by taking every care, could escape making some kind of a mark in attempting to get through the window from the outside; there was no mark of any ladder in the snow or yard; Mr. Smith, who was acting with me, had gone into a room, and Mrs. Allen was explaining to him that both doors were locked, and that bath-room door was found locked in the morning on the entry side; I am sure, beyond all doubt, that no "nippers" had been used on the keys of the doors; they were fastened; I have cleaned the pistol; gunpowder is used by professional thieves; I think I know where this powder came from, (powder found in vault exhibited;) professional thieves always use a fuse; it would not take as much powder as in this paper to blow a lock off; the powder is put into the key hole, then the fuse is applied and lighted, then the robbers leave the building, and wait until the explosion occurs; they watch to see the effect; if the chances are in their favor, they return to the building; if not, if the report of the explosion attracts public attention, the robbers take the advantage and keep themselves shady; I never knew a burglar to remain in a building until the explosion occurred. A lot of fuse was here exhibited. That is the material used by safe-blowers; the defendant never said anything to me about his finances; on Friday night Mr. Franklin asked him about his receipts and disbursements; he declined answering any questions; he gave no explanation whatever; this gentleman asserted, in the presence of Allen, that no man could have entered the building on that night.

Mr. Director Thomas recalled.—I have had very little to say to him in regard to his private affairs; I think he said he was about to purchase a factory in Delaware county; he has stated that he owned very considerable stock in different oil companies.

George H. Smith sworn.—I have been at the custom house, and have examined the premises well; the company with Messrs. Blackburn and Taggert made many experiments; we went there for that express purpose; the entrance doors from the vestibule to the main room, that must be entered in order to get to the apartment where the vault is located, are arranged with pulleys, and they make a very peculiar noise when the doors are opened or closed; either swift or slow movements, the noise made is very singular; I make no mistake about this effect of the opening or closing the doors; these are doors that must be opened to get into the room where the watchmen were; when the vault door is opened a very singular sound occurs; to one unaccustomed, it is rather startling; while I was looking at and examining the windows, Mr. Blackburn and one of the watchmen either closed or opened the vault door; the attending noise startled me; I turned quickly, and said, "What the devil is that?" the noise sounded like the groan of a person; never heard such a singular noise made by a door.

The watchmen and several other witnesses were called, but not being present, a further investigation was postponed, the magistrate asking that bail be given in the sum of $80,000 to-day.

Mr. F. C. Brewster, for defence, was surprised at such a demand. In the case of the Pennsylvania Bank, where there was a deficit of $250,000, only $10,000 bail was required. We are ready to give bail to the amount of $5,000 or $10,000.

Mr. Mann remarked that the bail ought not to be fixed at less than $25,000.

Mr. Brewster. The Constitution requires that excessive bail shall not be required.

Mr. Mann. A person in a case like this might readily pay $5,000 or $10,000 bail.

Mr. Brewster. All that the magistrate need do is to fix the bail at such an amount as to insure the attendance of the defendant.

Alderman Beitler thought that the amount alleged to have been stolen would be about fair; he could not see that it was excessive in such a case as this.

Mr. Brewster alluded to other heavy defalcations where only $10,000 bail was required. In the case of Judge Vondersmith, where the sum was $70,000, only $7,000 bail was required.

Mr. Mann. Those cases, alluded to by the learned gentleman, were simply technical; bail of Vondersmith was forgery. In a case like this, I should think that $25,000 would be sufficient.

The magistrate responded affirmatively to the suggestion of the District Attorney, and the bail demanded to await a further hearing was fixed at $25,000.

Benjamin B. Thomas, a brother to Collector Thomas, offered himself as surety. During a close examination, he said that he could not say that his real estate in Philadelphia was worth over $15,000, but considered, with his farm in Bucks county, he was worth $25,000 after all his debts being paid.

Mr. Mann. I have insisted that freehold security is demanded, and it must be on real estate located in Philadelphia county.

Mr. Brewster did not know of any rule of this kind. He thought the learned District Attorney say that if a stranger was arrested in Pittsburg that a Philadelphian, who was competent, would not be taken as bail in such a case.

"I don't know anything about that," replied District Attorney Mann; "that would have to be decided in Pittsburg; I only allude to the rule in Philadelphia."

Mr. Thomas withdraws. The magistrate rises.

"Who is the officer having my client in charge?" asked Mr. Brewster.

"Mr. Geo. H. Smith," replied the magistrate.

"Well, sir," responded Mr. Brewster, "I want him to take the man as demanded by the warrant."

"I suppose he will properly attend to his duty," replied Mr. Beitler; and thus the first hearing in the great robbery at the Custom House closed.

The accused stands committed.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.

On Tuesday afternoon a man entered the store of Mr. Feist, at the corner of Girard avenue and Shackamaxon street, and requested change for a ten-dollar note. While Mr. F. was getting the change the stranger knocked him down behind the counter, and, quickly seizing all the money he could, effected his escape with it. The ruffian appeared to be about 30 years old, and stoutly built. He wore a light moustache. Mr. Feist is about 60 years old. He was struck on the head with a weapon of some kind not known, from the effects of which he is yet ill. The robber succeeded in obtaining thirty-five dollars. We learn that Mr. F. entertains the opinion that the person who committed the robbery belonged to a gang of outlaws who knocked down and robbed him about ten years since.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

With a view of allowing the judges and members of the bar an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Hon. George M. Dallas, this Court was not in session.

The Court of Nisi Prius also adjourned for the same purpose.

In the District Courts nothing of note transpired.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. Joseph Allison, Associate Justice.

WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.

CLOVER SEED CASE.

Hugh McKeever and Charles Carr were charged with the larceny of, and in another count with receiving one and a half bushels of clover seed, valued at $16 per bushel. Carr not appearing, his bail was forfeited. The case of McKeever was proceeded with.

Mr. Johnson, one of the firm, testified that he found a bag of seed at a restaurant, which was his property. At the hearing before the alderman, McKeever stated that Carr had given him the seed to sell on commission.

On cross-examination the witness was asked if he had not agreed to settle the case.

He replied that he was called upon by the bail of McKeever to settle the case, but refused, saying that he would not compound a felony. In conversation with Alderman Welding afterwards, the official informed him that the case could not be settled, and advised it should be done. The witness then said that if the case could be settled in a proper manner he would agree, $600 being the price.

Judge Allison. Why did you name $600?

The witness. Because I learned the portion (Carr) had accumulated that sum, which I concluded had been taken from our firm. If any settlement had been made, I presumed that Carr would furnish the money to do it.

Mr. Chmit testified that Carr left three bags of seed at his lager-beer place at different times. He did not recollect who took the first bag away; McKeever took the second, but was certain he took the third bag away.

Policeman Taney testified to arresting McKeever with the seed, at a store on Market street, about noon.

On cross-examination this witness informed Mr. Cassidy, counsel for the defendant, that he did not come to court to be cross-questioned, and thought if counsel had taken notes of his testimony they had all that was necessary.

The Court informed the witness that he must not only answer every question put to him, but do it in a respectful manner.

Mr. Rogers testified that McKeever came to his store in Market street, said he had some seed for sale, and that he was in a wool store, where the seed had been stolen.

Alderman Welding testified that Carr admitted to taking the seed from Messrs. Mingle & Co.; both Carr and McKeever called upon the witness at various times and begged him to see Mingle & Co., with a view of having the matter compromised; the witness told them that he thought the prosecutors might sign a nolle prosequi, but he would take the case in an honorable manner; McKeever offered witness money if he would go and see Messrs. Mingle & Co. McKeever never said anything about any knowledge about the seed, but Carr did.

The defence called a number of highly respectable witnesses who gave McKeever an excellent character for honesty. The merchant from whom McKeever was employed at the time of his arrest said he still retained him in his service.

Mr. Graham, a street drayman, testified that he heard Mr. Johnson say that he believed McKeever was innocent, but he wanted to prosecute Carr, and could not prosecute one without the other.

Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., who represented the Commonwealth in this case, having the concluding address, took occasion to abandon the charge of larceny, and proceeded to argue the second count in the indictment.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., for the defence, objected to this, unless he had the concluding remarks. It was finally arranged that Mr. Cassidy should address the jury as to the second count, before Mr. Dropsie proceeded to close his argument.

Verdict, not guilty.

WATER-STREET MORALS.

Anna Mason was charged with malicious mischief.

Rachael Good testified that some one came to her house, and took out her dishes, one with which they knocked out nine panes of glass, together with "Oysters and Refreshments" painted thereon.

On cross-examination the witness acknowledged she had been twice convicted and sentenced in this court for shop-lifting.

A colored woman testified that the accused came to the house of complainant, and, after drinking drinks, or she would do something to her. After this she took a potato masher and hit the girl, also knocking the dishes down. After this the accused went out and smashed the window with the potato masher. That was the truth she came to tell, and she wanted the gentleman to know it was the truth. Other witnesses testified to the robbery of property, a number of women, together with the prosecutrix, were all tight at the time of the occurrence. Verdict, not guilty.

No disposition having been made of the costs in the case by the jury, the county will have to shoulder them.

ANOTHER ELECTION ROW.

Thomas Monagan was charged with committing an assault and battery on George Twist. The latter testified that on the day of the State election he was at Twist's house, where some men were fighting. He said, do not fight to-day, men; it is election day. The accused thereupon struck witness several times, and then followed him to a peach tree until he became insensible. Witness exhibited several scars upon his head and face.

The defence called Mrs. Hart, who testified that Twist made a pass at Monagan, when the latter knocked him down. Twist was biting the calf of Monagan's leg when witness parted them.

A witness testified that Twist and Monagan was talking politics with a man, after which he went up to Twist and asked him if he heard what that fellow said. Twist then knocked him down and struck at Monagan, when he was knocked down. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

COURT SQUABBLE.

Jacob Higby and his mother were charged with committing an assault and battery on Margaret Apple. The latter testified that Mrs. Higby told children to beat her child. Witness said she would like to see any one whip her child, when Mrs. Higby licked her with her fists and then licked her with a club. Jacob took out, and he also licked her with his fist and a stove-plate. All of the parties reside in a small court. Verdict not guilty as to boy; guilty as to the mother. The latter was held to keep the peace. Adjourned.

OIL COMPANIES.

THE "OIL COMPANIES"

OF THE

GREAT PETROLEUM BASIN

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

CLARION COUNTY.

Office, Room "5," No. 146 S. Fourth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. CHAS P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, PRESIDENT.
D. S. GLONINGER, M. D., TREASURER.
(No. 305 North SIXTH Street.)
Dr. JOHN W. BERKS, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. CHAS. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City (proprietor Oil City *Monitor*).
Hon. AMOS MYERS, Z. C., Clarion.
Dr. T. J. ELLIOTT, Clarion county.
Commodore SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, U. S. N.
Dr. G. D. THOMPSON, Oil City.
P. W. CANFIELD, Esq., Oil City.

1,644 ACRES OF SELECTED LANDS in this great oil region have been COMBINED AND FORMED INTO FOUR COMPANIES, with an almost equal division of property.

CAPITAL STOCK OF EACH COMPANY, $500,000.

Divided into 100,000 shares, at a par value of $5 per share. Subscription price, $2; consisting of—

1st. THE "GREAT CLARION" OIL COMPANY, With 880 acres in fee simple on Clarion River, Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Oil Hollow Run.

2d. THE "BIG CHERRY" OIL COMPANY, With 379 acres in fee simple on Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Big Cherry Run.

3d. THE "BRUSH RUN" OIL COMPANY, With 365 acres in fee simple on Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Fiddler's Run.

4th. THE "RED BANK" OIL COMPANY, With 420 acres in fee simple on Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Oil Hollow Run.

These lands have been selected with great care by a committee of scientific gentlemen and experienced oil men, and consist of twelve (12) tracts or farms, distributed over an area of ten (10) square miles. Numerous wells on adjoining properties are at present flowing from twenty to fifty barrels of oil per day, including the famous Sligo Well, and the wells of the Deer Creek Companies.

All these tracts are rich in coal, iron, lead, and timber. Several veins of coal are now being worked. The indications of oil are superior to any in the State.

Contracts have been made for engines and machinery, and operations will be commenced at once. Speedy results are looked for.

Books open at the office. de24-tf

THE PRESIDENT

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

PRESIDENT, VENANGO CO., PA.

OFFICE, Room "5," No. 146 S. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. CHAS P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, PRESIDENT.
D. S. GLONINGER, M. D., TREASURER.
(No. 305 North SIXTH Street.)
Dr. JOHN W. BERKS, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. CHAS. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City (proprietor Oil City *Monitor*).
Hon. AMOS MYERS, Z. C., Clarion.
Dr. T. J. ELLIOTT, Clarion county.
Commodore SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, U. S. N.
Dr. G. D. THOMPSON, Oil City.
P. W. CANFIELD, Esq., Oil City.

1,644 ACRES OF SELECTED LANDS in this great oil region have been COMBINED AND FORMED INTO FOUR COMPANIES, with an almost equal division of property.

CAPITAL STOCK OF EACH COMPANY, $500,000.

Divided into 100,000 shares, at a par value of $5 per share. Subscription price, $2; consisting of—

1st. THE "GREAT CLARION" OIL COMPANY, With 880 acres in fee simple on Clarion River, Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Oil Hollow Run.

2d. THE "BIG CHERRY" OIL COMPANY, With 379 acres in fee simple on Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Big Cherry Run.

3d. THE "BRUSH RUN" OIL COMPANY, With 365 acres in fee simple on Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Fiddler's Run.

4th. THE "RED BANK" OIL COMPANY, With 420 acres in fee simple on Brush Run, Cherry Run, and Oil Hollow Run.

These lands have been selected with great care by a committee of scientific gentlemen and experienced oil men, and consist of twelve (12) tracts or farms, distributed over an area of ten (10) square miles. Numerous wells on adjoining properties are at present flowing from twenty to fifty barrels of oil per day, including the famous Sligo Well, and the wells of the Deer Creek Companies.

All these tracts are rich in coal, iron, lead, and timber. Several veins of coal are now being worked. The indications of oil are superior to any in the State.

Contracts have been made for engines and machinery, and operations will be commenced at once. Speedy results are looked for.

Books open at the office. de24-tf

THE PRESIDENT

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

PRESIDENT, VENANGO CO., PA.

WORDEN FARM

OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $5,000,000. SHARES, 100,000.

PAR VALUE, $5. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.

WORKING CAPITAL, $20,000.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PRESIDENT,
CHAS. TOON, 626 Commerce st., or West Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
JAMES L. DEPLAIN, S. E. corner Third and Race streets, or Wilmington.
SECRETARY,
F. KLENM, Company's office, 238 South Fourth street.
SOLICITOR,
HENRY M. DECHERT, 258 South Fifth street.
DIRECTORS,
CHAS. TOON, F. KLENM,
JAMES L. DEPLAIN, JAMES BRADFORD,
THOS. R. TIMMINS, G. W. STEPHENS,

The property consists of one hundred and thirty (130) acres, in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, comprised of three tracts, situate upon the right bank of Sugar Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania. Sugar Creek runs on a course nearly parallel with Oil Creek, at a distance of about seven miles from it. It rises near the headwaters of Oil Creek, and empties into French Creek, above Franklin. The Company's property has been carefully selected, and has all the usual surface indication of good oil territory. One hundred acres of the land are flat or bottom land, with a front on the Creek of a magnificent run of about 40 rods, giving an abundant space for drilling a large number of oil wells. Wells of Lubricating Oils have been struck in adjoining farms, both above and below, upon the creek, and a well yielding twenty barrels per day is within one-fourth of a mile of the Company's property on Sugar Creek. The Russell Oil Company's lands are situated immediately opposite this tract upon Sugar Creek.

The wells in this vicinity yield the Lubricating Oil, worth per barrel, double the price of any other kind of the Oil Creek oil; and although the wells are smaller, yet it is believed they will be more certainly obtained as the result of the drillings. The large front upon the creek, to be owned by the Company in fee simple, will of course prevent any interference with the wells; it is proposed to lease to responsible parties small lots upon the Company's lands, the lessees paying all the expenses of drilling, upon the usual terms, viz: Delivering to this Company one-half of all the oil produced free of expense. The Company will require a large working capital, to be employed in drilling a number of wells. All necessary machinery will be at hand ready for the farm. No reasonable doubt can be entertained that, as the result of these operations, large profits will be realized, paying the handsome dividends to the subscribers.

Limited number of shares may be had at the office of GEORGE HENDERSON, Jr., Stock Broker, No. 323 DOCK Street, where the prospectus and all necessary information can be obtained. de31-6t*

OFFICE OF THE

VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1864.

The VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY of West Virginia, incorporated by the Legislature of that Territory, upon the "Great Upheaval" in Western Virginia, has been organized as follows:

PRESIDENT,
WM. C. STILES, Jr.
TREASURER,
LEWIS LOCKER.
SECRETARY,
A. L. MASSIE.
DIRECTORS,
WM. C. STILES, Jr.,
J. P. STEREE,
WM. P. HACKER,
LEWIS LOCKER,
ROBERT H. GRATZ.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby notified to pay their subscription on or before the 5th day of January, 1865.

A limited number of shares, not exceeding Six Thousand, are offered to the public at a premium of $2 P