(For the N. Y. Independent.)

Laus Deo!

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

On hearing the bells ring for the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery in the United States.

It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belfries rock and reel,
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring, O bells!
Every stroke exulting tells
Of the buried hour of crime.
Loud and long, that all may hear,
Ring for every listening ear
Of Eternity and Time!

Let us kneel:
God's own voice is in that peal,
And this spot is holy ground.
Lord forgive us! What are we
That our eyes this glory see,
That our ears have heard the sound!

For the Lord
On the whirlwind is abroad;
In the earthquake He has spoken:
He has smitten with His thunder
The iron walls asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

Loud and long
Lift the old exulting song,
Sing with Miriam by the sea:
He has cast the mighty down;
Horse and rider sink and drown;
He has triumphed gloriously!

Did we dare
In our agony of prayer
Ask for more than He has done?
When was ever His right hand
Over any time or land
Stretched as now beneath the sun!

How they pale,
Ancient myth, and song, and tale,
In this wonder of our days,
When the slave's cheap blood of wrong
Blossoms white with righteous law,
And the wrath of man is praise!

Blotted out!
All within and all without
Shall a fresher life begin;
Freer breathe the universe
As it rolls its heavy curse
On the dead and buried sin!

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall belt with joy the earth!

Ring and swing
Bells of joy! on morning's wing
Send the news and praise abroad;
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nation that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CREEDS OF THE BIBLE.—Why do we hear so much of the *creeds of the Churches*, and so little of the *creeds of the Bible?* This novel and interesting subject is now in discussion, every Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by T. H. Stockton, pastor of the Church of the New Testament, at Eleventh and Wood streets. To-morrow afternoon he proposes to review the character and circumstances of the grand standard proclamation of the meaning of the name of Jehovah, as recorded by Moses in the 34th chapter of Exodus. Some of our readers will be glad to learn that, on last Sabbath afternoon, the first Communion since the reopening of the chapel, ten new members were received into the Church of the New Testament, all, of course, taking their stand, intelligently and solemnly, on the Divine authority of the creeds of the Bible. Others are expected to do the same: so strengthening the cause of true *Christian union*.

ANOTHER SURPRISE.—A few weeks since some of the friends of Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., connected with the Green-street M. E. Church, of which the Doctor was formerly pastor, presented him with a purse containing one hundred and sixty dollars in greenbacks. We now learn that some of the Doctor's friends in the Spring Garden-street M. E. Church, following in the footsteps of their Green-street brethren, have presented him with similar sum. Dr. Bartine, for the last four years, has been Presiding Elder of the North Philadelphia District, and now, that his term is about expiring, there could be no more fitting recognition of his services than the gifts we have noticed. We hope some of the other charges in his district may follow the example of the Green and Spring Garden-street Churches.

RELIGIOUS MEMORIES.—The Religious Union Meetings at the American Mechanics' Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets, are to be reopened and revived to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of the First Reformed Dutch Church, of this city, will preach the opening sermon at 3½ o'clock. The meetings in question were continued for a long time previous to the war and during the great revival of 1857, and were continued until the hall was taken by the Government for hospital purposes. During their progress they were largely attended, and many of the prominent clergymen of this and other cities preached to the people who assembled there for devotional exercises. Several large Sunday schools have been raised in that locality through its instrumentality.

THE NEW PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A portion of this city at a meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, resisted the call for their pastor, Rev. Dr. Blackwood to the Knox Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Canada, which Presbytery declined, much to the satisfaction of his numerous friends in the city, as well as his own congregation. It was stated in Presbytery that an earnest effort is being made to free the congregation of all pecuniary embarrassment, and, from the spirit manifested, we doubt not that ere long this church will be relieved of the incubus under which it has long labored. We congratulate the people on their success in retaining will be abundantly blessed to their temporal and spiritual prosperity. We believe Dr. Blackwood is next to Dr. Boardman, the oldest settled pastor in our Church in the city.—*Presbyterian Standard.*

METHODIST.—From the general minutes recently published, we take the following statistics: Total membership, 928,320; gain over last year, 4,928; deaths, 15,848—179 more than the year preceding. Baptisms during the year—adults, 24,899; children, 32,190; 671 adults more than the previous year, and 21 children less. *Preachers*—Whole number of travelling preachers, 6,821, an increase of 32; local preachers, 6,295, an increase of 49. Also the number of travelling and local preachers, 15,025; 90 have located during the year; 88 have died; 345 admitted on trial; 965 are on the supernumerary list; 1,536 are superannuated; 1,000 of travelling preachers. *Church Property*—Whole number of houses of worship, 10,015—an increase of 555; their probable value, $23,781,510—an increase $2,950,956; number of parsonages, 2,948—an increase of 92; value, $3,101,566; increase of value during the year, $311,416. *Benevolent Contributions Reported*—For Conference claimants, $78,856 35; for Missionary Society, $490,016 80; Tract Society, $17,198 04; American Bible Society, $78,780 13; Sunday-school Union, $14,603 69; making a grand total of $678,957 91.—*Presbyterian.*

A CORRECTION.—It has been announced that the Rev. Dr. Kingsbury, of the Indian Mission, died in the spring of last year. Some doubt has been felt of the truth of this statement, and a friend, who was formerly, we believe, connected with the mission in the Indian country, informs us that he has learned from two reliable sources that it was not the venerable missionary who died, but his wife. Mr. Byington, writing to him under date of October 27, says: "Mrs. Kingsbury died last April; Mrs. Reed in July. All the other members of the mission are living."

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARDS.—The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church during the month of December were as follows: Board of Domestic Missions, $17,520 67; Board of Education, $9,861 15; Board of Foreign Missions, $20,305 91; Board of Publication, Colportage, $9,140 41; sales, $8,985 13—total, $18,125 24; Board of Church Extension, $15,961 26. The Fund for Aged Ministers has received $2,497 38; the Eastern Committee on Freedmen, $380.01, and the Western Committee, $1,577.85.

THE RELIGION OF PRISONERS.—There are in the prisoners' camp, in Elmira, at the present time, 1,611 rebel prisoners who make a profession of religion. They have come from Southern States—Virginia and North Carolina furnishing the largest numbers: 542 are Methodists, 547 Baptists, 110 Presbyterians, 242 Romanists, and the remainder are distributed amongst the less prominent religious denominations.

LUTHERAN.—*Miss* Sager, a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia (the Rev. E. W. Hunter's), has lately departed this life, and left the congregation of which she was a member a fine parsonage, together with another property valued at $20,000.

Soldiers' Families.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Permit me to lay before your readers two cases appealing to the sympathies of our citizens. First. A poor, sickly soldier's wife, living between hope and despair. He was seen to fall at the battle of Mine Run, and no official word of his death has appeared, she still hopes he may be living a prisoner in a rebel dungeon. She lives in a back garret, with two dear little ones, lonely, hungry, struggling for one who is not. Second. Another soldier's wife, with five children, oldest eight years, babe in her lap, while she plies her needle on Government work. Her children are all but naked. How else could she feed them? Clothing at present rates the poor cannot get. Bread is the first thing, and the back must go naked.

Here is the family of a man who is *fighting* for patriotism, not for *wages* nor *bounty*. Shall not we who stay at home see that they do not suffer? It will afford me much pleasure to take any one to see these families. Contributions sent to the editor of *The Press* for "City Pastor" will be applied for these relief. Any articles of clothing, or material for such, sent to my address, which will be furnished at *The Press* office, will also do much good. At the office of *The Press* the following additional sums have been received: From T. B., $25; A. G. C., $5; H. C. A., $5; anonymous, $4. CITY PASTOR.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The petroleum business is becoming an exceedingly important topic of discussion, and the recent sad calamity shows the necessity of either abandoning the petroleum business and shipment in Philadelphia, or of providing suitable places for its storage. I have paid some attention to the importance and to the requirements of the trade, and find that measures have been quietly in progress for some time by the Petroleum Storage Company of Philadelphia to induce shippers and the trade in general to join with them in making such facilities in the First ward, *below that portion of the city occupied for residences.* They have purchased a large tract of ground, and have already contracted for extensive wharf improvements, to be completed as fast as possible. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appreciating the importance of the locality, and the pressing necessity for increased facilities for general shipments on the Delaware river front of the city, have purchased an extensive river front, adjoining the grounds of the Petroleum Storage Company, and are expected to have their track extended to their own grounds and those of the Petroleum Storage Company within a few weeks. All of our citizens who are interested in securing that trade to Philadelphia, and at the same time to *protect our residences and places of business from the objectionable features* now connected with the Petroleum Storage Company in their commendable efforts to secure that result. AN INTERESTED CITIZEN.

STATISTICS OF BALLS IN FRANCE.—The following curious statistics of the balls of the French opera are given by H. Albert de la Fizilliere. Each ball costs 140,000f. or £5,600 sterling. The opera committee employs 980 individuals; in one night 1,850 wax candles are burnt, 210 lamps, and 3,600 gaslights; 6,000 individuals, of whom 2,600 are men, is the average attendance—8,200f. is spent in the purchase of masks, 3,600f. in the hiring of costumes, 25,000f. (almost £1 000) in satin boots and shoes, 3,600f. in *coiffures*, and 10,000f. (or £400) in gloves, to which add 6,000f. for fans and bouquets. By the police reports it is proved that 1,490 cabs and 240 private carriages drove up to the doors of the house during the first ball of the season; 13,750f. worth of refreshments were paid for; the hiring of dress-coats alone produced a sum of 15,000f. The receipts (£4000) Add these items, and you will find the sum originally stated of 140,000f. is spent each ball night, and that, therefore, the 12 balls given during the season at the opera cost 1,960,000f., or within a few pounds of £80,000 sterling; and the sums spent at cafes and restaurants by parties after the ball, is not, and could scarcely be, calculated.

THE CITY.

THE RECENT CALAMITY.

The Death of the two Were Boys.

Albert and Clayton Ware, respectively aged 17 and 10 years, who, with their father, escaped during the great conflagration, have since died from the effects of injuries received. The father was badly burned in the face, but was still alive last evening. The only one left of the family is a son in the army of General Sherman. How sad it will be for him to learn that his *mother, five sisters, and two brothers* perished by the great disaster on Wednesday morning last!

THE SCOTT FAMILY.

One or two of the wild newspapers not only killed the Wright family, but also killed the Scott family. We have corrected several of these errors by the appliance of truth, and now take pleasure in assuring the public that the Scott family is safe. It consisted of a mother, three daughters, and one son. Their escape was almost miraculous. Wallace Scott, the son, discovered the fire and awoke his mother and sisters. The flames were already flashing against the front of the house, and the liquid fire was flowing down the street with great fury. Retreat through the front way was impossible. The terror-stricken family fled through the rear to an alley leading into Sidney street, a local thoroughfare running parallel to Ninth street. The gate was frozen fast. The houses on Federal street were now in flames. The bath houses all around were burning, and great flakes of fire were showering down as thick as hail. Finally the gate was broken down, just as the night-clothing of Miss Jane Scott took fire. Fortunately she escaped without much physical injury. The family were taken to the residence of Mr. J. W. Scott, another son, at No. 1218 South Tenth street. There was not a particle of property saved.

NOT YET RECOVERED.

The bodies of the two Misses Ware had not yet been found among the ruins up to the time our reporter left the scene last evening.

RAILWAY CONTRIBUTION.

The Union Passenger Railway, a live company, passed an appropriation of one hundred dollars in aid of the sufferers, at a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday morning. Several members of the Board also contributed to the cause from their own private pockets.

DO NOT WAIT FOR THE COMMITTEE TO CALL.

The following circular has been issued by the committee of gentlemen whose names are affixed:

Relief of Sufferers by Fire at Ninth and Washington Streets.—At a meeting of citizens of the lower wards, held at Jefferson Hall, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of the upper wards, in behalf of the sufferers by the fire at Ninth and Washington streets, on Wednesday morning, 8th inst.

In view of the need of immediate relief, and the large extent of territory to be gone over, it is hoped that residents of the upper wards, willing to contribute, will at once forward their subscriptions to either of the members of the committee:

ROBERT P. KING, 607 Sansom street.
JOHN WELSH, 218 South Delaware avenue.
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, Fifth and Washington av.
C. L. NICHOLSON, Eleventh and Carpenter sts.
WM. R. MOULTRIE,
S. P. GOODWIN, 809 Lombard street.
W. M. SHANKLAND, 1718 Mount Vernon street.
Col. PELTZ WHITE, 506 Spruce street.
DAVID FARRELL, Jr., Passyunk road.
DAVID FARRELL, Jr., Passyunk road.
TUNIS CORSON MORLEY, Treasurer, corner of Eighth and Catharine streets, or to the General Committee, which will be in session at the Marion Hose House, Ninth above Sixth street, below Sixth, daily, from 2 until 5 o'clock P. M.

Contributions of clothing, bedding, groceries and other articles, will be received at the House of Industry, Catharine street, above Seventh.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO THE SUFFERERS.

Sufferers by the late calamity of the coal-oil fire will apply at once at Dr. Burden's drug store, Eighth and [illegible] streets. By order of the Committee on Relief:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Jesse Johnson,
Rev. G. W. Shinn, Dr. Geo. W. Nebinger,
Rev. Geo. S. Washburn, David W. Hey.
Wm. R. Kehrum,

MEETING OF THE RELIEF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee for the relief of the destitute by the late fire met, yesterday morning, at the Hall of the Marion Hose Company.

The committee agreed upon the following plans:

First. That no permanent relief be rendered until the committee of investigation shall have thoroughly examined each case and made their report thereon.

Second. The special relief committee are instructed to continue to afford temporary relief to those in imperative need of aid.

Third. No person shall solicit funds for this relief board unless they have been duly authorized by the committee, Robert P. King, and secretary, John W. Frazier.

Fourth. A committee of three to sit at the House of Industry, Catharine, above Seventh street, between 9 and 12 o'clock, and eight P. M.

Fifth. The executive board will meet on Monday and Thursday evenings at the Marion Hose House.

The following named gentlemen compose the Executive Board:

FIRST AND TWENTY-SIXTH WARDS.

Rev. Thos. T. Tasker, Sr., James Ballenger,
Charles Humphreys, John W. Lynn,
Thomas A. Barlow, Theo. M. Apple,
Jos. Thompson, Thomas T. Tasker, Jr.,
Wm. M. Reilly, Samuel Patrick.

SECOND WARD.

James O. Kelch, Wm. H. Cushing,
Geo. W. Nebinger, M. D., H. M. Maggi,
E. C. Kennedy, M. D., Byron Danby,
Wm Lennox Hodge, Robert Nebinger,
John W. Frasier, S. P. Dutton,
Wm. S. Gregory, Robert C. Tittermary,
Thomas J. Barger, Joseph Tittermary.

THIRD WARD.

Charles Welsh, John P. McFadden,
James Armstrong, Peter Glasgow,
E Ward, M. D., Wm. H. Slocum,
Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, F. Fitzpatrick,
Wm. V. McGrath, E. O. Bonsall,
John Kelly, C. H. Medara.

FOURTH WARD.

John M. Butler, Wm. Stevenson,
B. H. Bartolet, Ald. Wm. McMullin,
K. McCaw, Jos. R. Lyndall,
Ald. Geo. Moore, Thos. Gegan.

COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

R. P. King, S. P. Godwin,
John Welsh, Jr., Wm. F. Shankland,
J. Vaughan Merrick, Col. P. S. White,
C. L. Nicholson, David Farrell, Sr.,
David Farrell, Jr., Wm. K. McClees.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION — CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES.

The coroner's jury assembled yesterday afternoon to investigate the cause of the deaths of the human beings who fell victims to the recent conflagration in the southern part of the city. The evidence, it will be seen, conflicts, to some extent, as to the place where the fire was first discovered:

THE EVIDENCE.

Wm. Blackburn affirmed.—The coal oil establishment at Ninth street and Washington avenue was carried on in my name, in connection with Mr. McGees, my partner; we sold out our interest to Richardson, Harley, & Co., and then took charge of their business; the warehouse was established and carried on in the name of Blackburn & Co; the goods stored there were bonded in this name; there was nothing but refined coal oil on the premises; there were 1,931 barrels in the yard, of which the number four hundred and ninety-four were saved, showing a loss of 1,437; we complied with the law; in regard to the watchman, an arrangement was made with Jesse Fisher who lived in the house on the premises to keep a watchful eye on the place; he was not employed as a watchman; the United States storekeeper has charge of the oil from sunrise to sunset; the law in regard to leakage in transportation is faithfully complied with; there were drains in the yard to carry off the water; don't know how deep they were; Mr. Palmer Moore, who constructed them, can tell you; the drains ran sorth-west into Washington avenue; at the time of the fire I was in the Academy of Music; the fire broke out, and a report was made that the cask of oil place at Tenth and Reed streets was on fire; I knew there was no such place there, and said this must be my place; I made this remark to Mr. Smith, a detective; don't remember saying anything about insurance; don't remember saying I did not care, I was fully insured; got my hat and coat as soon as I could; jumped into my carriage and drove to the fire; a day or two before the fire a *properly come* to me and complained that water ran from the roof of one of the sheds into the cellars of his houses; he said he had been to see the Mayor about it, and was referred to a high constable; and that the high constable reported it all right; he said something about his drains being out of place; I told him that I would put up a spout to catch the water, and thus prevent it running into his cellar; to do so I said I would have to put up a fence that would divide the two private property; *he then said that by G—d there should not be a barrel left*; he said he owned the six houses on Ellsworth street; the sheds in question in the yard was stored were about 30 feet long by 50 feet wide, running north and south and east and west, on the north end of the lot or yard; don't know the name of the man who called on me in reference to the water dripping from the shed; he is said to be the owner of the houses that stood on Ellsworth street; my impression is that the place was set on fire; the oil was received in the yard in the way all the time from the yard; we had no other interest in it than that of storage.

Five Marshal Blackburn was present, and, at the suggestion of the coroner, asked a few questions, which elicited the following:

I believe, 260 feet one way by 155 the other; it was as near level as possible, with a slight inclination towards Washington street; the oil buried was elevated some what above the level of the street; the ground was higher than the coal yard, but I was not aware of this until after the fire; the amount of oil in gallons, say 50 gallons per barrel, would be 68,320 gallons; the grates all run towards Washington avenue; I am a member of the Philadelphia Fire Department; have seen several coal oil fires, but only one of them was refined oil; never knew refined oil to take fire.

Answer to juror.—The oil is received and delivered by an officer of the United States; none can come in or go out without the United States; there was a small house on the premises, occupied by the Boyle family; they are chaise drivers; there was no leakage from the barrels; refined oil, received here, must stand a test of 110 to 114 degrees

Andrew McConaghy sworn.—I am the Government store keeper, under the revenue law, to receive all oil there under the orders of the collector; there were 1,931 barrels of refined oil; there were 1,437 under the sheds destroyed, all on the ground, placed in walking lines, ready for gauging the morning the fire; the sheds had nearly 700 barrels in it; the remainder were in the shed running north and south; there was no oil on the platform; I left there after five o'clock in the afternoon; I had locked the door of the office; there was no fire in the office when I left; generally let the fire go out in the afternoon; there are no watchmen being employed; always understood that the Boyle family, who lived in the frame house on the north-western part of the premises, kept a watch; if any leakage should take place, the oil would soak in the ground; I was at the fire in five minutes after the alarm was given, before the bells rang; I went into the yard, and found there nothing but daylight; when I arrived there the whole place was in flames; I am quite sure it did not take fire of itself; I think it must have been set on fire; never heard any threats made; I think from that house where the Boyle's live you can see all over the yard; I could see it; but I think a person setting or over the fence might be seen, but certainly could not be on a dark night.

Geo. W. Price sworn.—I was master cooper at the yard; it is my business to see it in good shipping order; I was there in the afternoon; the fire in the coaling house was out; reused the lid of the stove and I said, "Amos, the fire is out;" he said another load of oil was expected; we remained there half an hour; then we locked up the office and went away; have understood that the Boyle family keep a kind of watch over the place; about four weeks since was down there pretty late at night; they were up; the windows in the yard were lighted up; I saw the lights; by this I knew they were up; don't know that the Boyle were up for the purpose of watching; if the stove was red hot it could not set the oil on fire; I was at the conflagration, but not till between 4 and 5 o'clock; the cinders of the office were standing; I saw the fire in the sheds were down; I am certain the place must have been set on fire.

Sam. Jones affirmed.—Live 932 Washington avenue. Mr. Blackburn, McGlees, and Filler came to see me, and Filler said these two men were to be our landlords; I asked them what they were going to do; they said they were going to stow away gunpowder and coal oil; they put coal oil in the yard; Mr. Blackburn came and wanted me to move; offered me $60 to move, but I would not; Mr. Filler offered me $600; Mr. Blackburn said we might remain there and watch the oil; he was to recompense us, but has never paid us, nor has he charged us any rent; there was no positive arrangement made between us; he said we never set up for the purpose of watching; we were often up late, and we kept a lookout; I was in my bedroom when the fire broke out; the light shone on my window; it was in the lower part of the shed, near Ellsworth street; here the fire broke out; I awakened the family; told them the oil was on fire; it was ten minutes after two o'clock; I looked at the clock; the clock was right with the State House; there never was any gunpowder stored there; Mr. Blackburn only said it in fun; I was in the yard quarter of an hour before two o'clock; saw nobody there.

Saml. E. Jones.—Was in my dwelling, at 903 Washington, at the time the fire broke out; my wife, who is sick, was awake; she called my attention to the light; I said, "That is the coal oil on fire;" I stayed in the house; I am a cripple; I was about two o'clock; as near as I could observe, the fire seemed to commence where the stove stood; I can only state the location of the stove from the place where the smoke came out the stove pipe; the fire was forty or fifty feet south from the place where I could see all over the yard where the oil was; I feel certain the fire first broke out in the place where the stove was; of course I cannot say that it did; I think it could be seen, judging from the fact that the smoke from the stove pipe was often seen in the same place.

John Thompson sworn.—This witness keeps a tavern in the lower part of the house occupied by Mr. Jones. After the alarm of fire no general interest, he said he heard some creaking or pounding; they were raps in quick succession; went to the door, thought some fellows were knocking; I went out and saw the smoke; Daily called me to save the horses; fire drove me out of the stable; I got out of the way of the fire; it was as near Washington as Ellsworth street; I believe from the best of my opinion the fire originated forty or fifty feet from Washington avenue.

James C. Orr, police officer.—I saw fire; I was on Passyunk road between Ellsworth and Federal streets; my attention was called by the light at the northeast corner of Ninth and Ellsworth streets; passed on my beat; I saw light coming up and I knew what it was; I ran for the box at Eighth and Washington streets; it was cut off; I pulled it up and down, but it would not work; I left it and went to the Moyamensing Hose house; the nearest I could get to the place was about one hundred and forty feet; I am satisfied the fire broke out among the coal oil; I was watching a house particularly at Ninth and Ellsworth streets; the people in the vicinity were in fear of a fire from the oil; never heard them making any threats

Isaac Lopez, police officer, sworn.—Was standing at Eighth and Wharton streets; Officer Murry slipped down; I turned around to see him, and, seeing the light burst out, said: "There's a fire;" a flash came; I ran up Passyunk road; went around as fast as I could to awaken the people; oil was then flowing out through the coal yard, running around the houses into the street; then in down Ninth street; I tried to get up the street, but was driven back by the approaching fire; the fire commenced in the southeast part of the yard; I never heard any body make any threats.

Robert Hunter sworn.—Was at Eighth and Wharton st., saw a light on the ice; Lopez turned round; he said, "There's a fire;" he ran up Eighth to Federal street; then up to Passyunk road; I ran up to Ninth street; saw the coal oil on fire in the gutter; met a Moyamensing Hose member equipped; he said: "Look, a man is burning;" I saw the man; he was prostrated in the burning oil; the victim had his arms outstretched and fist clenched; the blaze now leaped up in a line as the houses; the fire was making rapid strides northward in the yard; I cannot say if the counting house was on fire at that time.

Patrick Carr sworn.—I reside at 921 Ellsworth street, upper side; he had at the time of the fire; heard the clock strike two; fell asleep; my wife said "Pat, get up, the place is on fire, near my house;" it was the fence on fire; I ran and got my pants on; I never went out, thinking I could knock the fence down, but I couldn't; told my wife to take the baby and get out; the fence between the place and my house was on fire; I could see the barrels from my window; did not see anything but the fence on fire; when I got my child and baby out to a place of safety I came back; my house was in flames; the next house was on fire; I saw no fire towards Washington street; I heard no explosions; I lost everything.

Adjourned until half past three o'clock next Monday afternoon.

WHAT A CORRESPONDENT SAYS.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: The sufferers by the late dreadful calamity in the Second ward, indeed owe a debt of gratitude to the reporter of the daily papers for his account of the very truthful and glowing account, and the wide-extended publicity given of their distressed suffering, and I have no doubt the reporter's own feelings truly recommended did they witness the great response given by a generous public in the shape of money, clothing, dry goods, groceries, etc. They would feel more than recompensed would they but stop into the House of Industry, and witness a scene something of this character: fifty or more kind ladies with busy fingers and tearing eyes engaged in making up garments for the destitute; the affectionate matron, with her ladylike assistants, handing out all kinds of clothing to the distressed families the committee have passed upon. Some of these sufferers are the wives of soldiers now battling for the best Government on earth, and what a satisfaction it must be to their soldier husbands to know kind hands and tender hearts are caring for their distressed ones; and, hoping to see some of the reporters hold a visit at the House of Industry on Catharine street, above Seventh, I am yours, truly. F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS DICKINSON AND THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

It will be seen from the following correspondence that Miss Dickinson will deliver an address in our city next Friday evening:

Miss A. E. Dickinson:

The undersigned, members of the Republican Invincibles, and others of your friends, with whom you spoke during the late canvass at National Hall large numbers were unable to obtain admission on account of the vast concourse of people assembled, desire you to afford the public a more favorable opportunity of hearing you once again in behalf of the cause you advocate which, you have so zealously and efficiently promoted.

If compatible with your engagements, they would desire Friday evening, February 10th, at the Academy of Music. Yours, truly,

Geo. Inman Riché,	John T. Savery,
C. J. Ellis,	George Truman, Jr.
S. T. Sonder,	James Truman, M. D.,
Wm. H. Thomas,	E. R. Fairthorne,
Wm. S. Pierce,	Jesse Garrett,
Wm. L. Fox, Jr.,	Llewellyn Truman,
David Taggart,	T. J. Ellis.

BOSTON, Mass., 7th of February, 1865.

To George Inman Riché, C. J. Ellis, and others:

Except my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to speak in my own native city of Philadelphia

I shall be most happy to come to you on the evening named, and give "A Glance at Our Future."

Truly yours,
ANNA E. DICKINSON.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC—BY J. W. WILSON.

1. If a boatman can pull a boat up the river on an average at the rate of 12 miles an hour with the tide, and 8 miles an hour against it, how long a time will he require to row 15 miles up the river and back, the tide remaining unchanged all the time?

2. Divide one hundred millions by one hundred millionths.

3. What must be the face of a bankable note so that when discounted at a bank for 68 days at 5 per cent. it may give a present worth of $3,710 62½?

4. A boy sold two knives at 75 cents each; on one he gained 50 per cent, and on the other he lost 20 per cent. Did he gain or lose by the operation, and how much?

5. What is the least common multiple of 67097 and 67590?

6. A farmer purchased 23 a. 3 r. 16 p. 5 yds. of land, and sold at the time 8 a. 1 r. 32 p. 3 yds. and at another time 7 a. 30 1-116 yds. How much had he remaining?

7. A well was to be built 700 yards long in 29 days; after 12 men had been employed on it for 11 days it was found that they had only built 220 yards. How many more men must be employed to finish it in the time required?

8. At what rate per cent will $615 36 amount to $812.14 in 5 1-6 years at simple interest?

9.—Find the cube root of 5.008005008 to three decimal places.

10. What is the brokerage on $2,987.16 at 1¼ per cent.?

RECRUITING.

Warrants for the payment of the city bounty were issued yesterday to thirty men, of whom 11 enlisted for three years, and 19 for one year. The credits were as follows: Second ward, 1; Ninth ward, 1; Twelfth ward, 1; Thirteenth ward, 2; Fourteenth ward, 7; Seventeenth ward, 1; Twentieth ward, 1; Twenty-third ward, 1; Twenty-fourth ward, 15.

DEPRAVED CHARACTERS.

The following-named rebel prisoners, now confined at Fort Delaware, will not be exchanged during the war, as they are considered of the worst character: Lieut. Colonel Frank Jones, Captain Riderwell, Sergeant Alexander, and James Washington, 9th; 2, Wm. Gilmer, 2d; C. S. Jones, 7th; 3, Lieutenant, John Coster, 11th; 4, G. M. Kenny, 6th, and T. W. Dear, of the 43d Virginia Cavalry; J. Briggs and Hoffman Gilmer (brother of the noted guerrilla chief), 2d Maryland Cavalry; John M. Rafter, J. D. Linn, William Harkness, James McNeal, R. P. Tubb, of McNeal's Independent Rangers, and J. Taveney, citizen.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock the carriage house and stable belonging to Elias Yarnall, located on School-house lane, near the Norristown Railroad, were destroyed by fire. Three carriages, a quantity of harness, and a lot of hay were consumed. Two horses and three cows perished in the flames.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The following are the current rates of marketing for the present week:

Apples, per half peck	50
Beans, lima, per quart	20
Butter, per pound	60 to 75
Cabbages, per head	12 to 20
Cider Vinegar, per gallon	35
Cheese, per pound	25
Cherries, dried, per quart	50 to 60
Cranberries per quart	37
Eggs per dozen	30
Lamb, hind quarter, per pound	25
fore quarter, per pound	20
Lard, per pound	23
Meats—corned ham, per pound	18
beef, dried, per pound	35
rib roast, per pound	25 to 30
rump steak, per pound	30
sirloin, per pound	28 to 30
soup pieces, per pound	16 to 18
beef tongues, each	75 to 85
Mutton—chops, per pound	25 to 28
fore quarter, per pound	12½ to 15
hind quarter, per pound	18 to 23
Onions, per half peck	25
Pork—corned, per pound	25
hams, sliced, per pound	30 to 35
hams, whole, per pound	28 to 30
shoulders, per pound	20
steak, per pound	22 to 25
Sausages, Bologna	20
Potatoes, Irish, per half peck	25 to 28
Poultry—Fowls, per pound	20 to 25
Spring Chickens, per pound	28
Veal—cutlets, per pound	25 to 30
fore quarter, per pound	15 to 18
hind quarter, per pound	20 to 22
shoulder, per pound	20
loin, per pound	20 to 25

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Before Woodward, C. J., and Thompson, Strong, and Read, Justices.

PHILADELPHIA LIST—THIRD CALLING.

Amey's appeal. Argued by F. C. Brewster for appellant, and by W. M. Hirst for appellees.

Eastwick vs. Devereux, Savage vs. Same, Hill vs. Grant, argued together by F. C. Brewster, R. P. White, J. C. Longstreth, and W. L. Hirst.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.

ARREST.

Trouts vs Beltz and wife. An action of damages for malicious prosecution. Before reported. Under the instructions of the court the jury rendered a verdict for defendant. The court then adjourned.

District Court—Judge Stroud.

Schloss & Brothers vs. Thornston Owen. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $1,799 50.

Benjamin Hoffman vs. Thomas Green. An action to recover a bill for board. Defence, that the claim in suit had been included in a settlement made. It was seen and heard by the parties. Verdict for plaintiff $197.94. Dolman for plaintiff; Briggs for defendant.

R. D. Stuart vs. Joseph Gilmore. An action to recover the difference between the price ($170) paid for a horse, he being warranted sound, and the price ($30) at which plaintiff sold the animal, he being, it is alleged, unsound. The defence was, first, that the horse was sound when sold, and second, that even if he was not sound it should not recover, inasmuch as the animal had been sold at private sale without notice to a certain party. Jury out. H. Fox for plaintiff; W. D. Baker for defendant.

VALUABLES LOST IN PASSENGER RAILROAD CARS AND UNCLAIMED.

Joseph Tatem vs. Joseph J. Sharpless. This action is brought by plaintiff, who was a conductor on the Race and Vine-street Passenger Railway, to recover a sum of money found by him in the car in his charge, more than a year ago. In compliance with a requisition of the company the money was placed in the hands of the defendant, then receiver, in charge of the affairs of the company, pending the final adjudication of the court. After proper advertisements in the papers, and no owner appearing for the sum, which lapsed to the State a year, plaintiff claims that the money belongs to him under the law of treasure trove, and not to the company, from which it was lost or mislaid.

The facts were not disputed. Defendant submitted several points, the substance of which was, first, plaintiff must recover on the strength of his own title, and not on the weakness of his adversaries. As he has shown no title in himself he cannot recover. Second, the lapse of more of time since the finding will not vest the title in the plaintiff. Third, plaintiff has proved that the money having been found in the cars of the railway company of which the defendant was the receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, and the plaintiff being a conductor and agent of said receiver, it was the duty of said agent to hand said money to his defendant, who was, and is, the proper custodian of said money for the use of the loser thereof.

This case, being the first of the kind that has arisen, and for the purpose of having the opinion of the court in banc upon the question, Judge Strong withdrew points, and directed the jury to find for plaintiff dict accordingly for plaintiff, $105. *J. B. Cox* for plaintiff; W. C. Harris for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. James R. Ludlow, Associate Justice.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD CASE.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ivans came up again. It has been pending for several years, and Mr. and Mrs. Ivans claims a sum sufficient to support herself and four children. An order was made by the Court of Common Pleas, and Mr. Ivans paid over thirty dollars a week, and it was shown that he had paid sixteen dollars a week—four dollars a week to each child, besides paying the rent of the house and the gas bills. Mrs. Ivans claimed that the sum was too much and sufficient to maintain her children, who require their wardrobes to be replenished; and her counsel suggested that, with the decision, the order should defray all expenses. Judge Ludlow reserved his decision in the case.

FAMILY JAR.

John Swift was heard on a charge of desertion. His wife testified that he had taken his child and gone off to live with another woman. The latter testified that she was married, but did not live with her husband. Swift boarded with her and paid six dollars a week for himself and child. The mother of Swift testified that the wife took the furniture and sold it; the witness had two of the children, which the latter supported. The court directed the wife to receive one dollar a week. She is now at service earning $1 00 a week.

OPPRESSIVE CARRIAGE.

George Burkhart was charged with deserting his wife. She testified that they had been separated six times in five years. He beat her, and when she became a mother had to go to the Almshouse. The case was continued for want of witnesses.

BAD HOURS.

William J. Hoffman was charged with desertion. His wife testified that she had been married nine years; her husband had been sending her $1.50 a week for the support of his child; he had plenty of money, making twenty dollars a day; her husband has come home since she sued him, and gave her money to furnish the table; but it was not sufficient. On cross-examination the witness said that her mother came to the house, which was objected to by her husband; he also objected to her associating with some females. The witness indignantly denied that her house was dirty.

Mrs. Sweeney testified that the parties had lived comfortably until recently; he complained of her keeping bad hours, and not being home when he came home.

Mary Sweeney testified that the house was very dirty, and the wife sometimes stayed away from Saturday to Monday; the witness admitted that she was on bad terms with the wife.

The mother of the wife testified that she went to the house to nurse her, no provision having been made by the husband; the wife had to attend store in order to obtain her clothing.

To the Judge.—I have been at the house two or three months at a time, and paid my proportion of the expenses; I never saw the husband treat his wife unkindly by the language he uses; the wife had taken the parlor furniture away.

The husband was directed to furnish eight dollars a week for the support of the family, the wife being required to bring back the furniture and keep the house in proper condition.

HOSPITAL BAKER IN TROUBLE.

James Ager was charged with desertion. His wife testified that he lived at the Hospital, in charge of the hospital, where he is engaged in baking.

The husband produced a witness who called on the wife, and she said she would rather cut her throat than live with him again.

Witness testified that the husband treated his wife unkindly. One of the witnesses testified to having seen the husband beat his wife.

On cross examination the witness was asked what she did for a living, and replied that she said at home and attended to the baking