THE CITY.

THE DUTY AND DIGNITY OF LABOR.

LECTURE BY REV. E. W. HUTTER.

The lecture of the Rev. E. W. Hutter, delivered last evening in St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Girard avenue, was attended by a large and intelligent audience, and was well received. The subject was: "The Duty and Dignity of Labor," and the lecture was well adapted to the times in which we live.

The Rev. lecturer began by saying, that if he were about to preach a sermon, he would select for his text the words of St. Paul, "If any man will not *work* neither should he *eat*." As his remarks, however, were to assume the form of a lecture, and not that of a sermon, he would dispense with a text, which to a minister was rather an advantage, as he could not be charged with not adhering to his text.

In all ages, and all organized communities, there exists a predisposition to undervalue human labor. This disposition may be regarded as the key to much of the war, wretchedness, and wickedness, that abounds in the world. The Jews, though by law their sons were compelled to acquire a trade, yet made it a most serious objection to the World's Redeemer, that his deputed father was a *Carpenter!* Nor is this spirit even now extinct.

And yet labor is a very necessity of our being—the very synonym of progress. A state of complete indolence is a state of barbarism. It is labor alone that opens the fountains whence flow the streams of art, government, science, and spiritual and moral development. By labor alone, all that is commanding in heroism, sublime in patience, and rich in the elevation of the enduring soul, is brought out, beautified and preserved. Strange, then, that freedom from toil should ever be regarded as a *privileged* condition! Rather ought he, who is so *unfortunate* as to possess the privilege of doing nothing, apologise for his indolence to his toiling brother!

The reverend lecturer here defined what he comprehended under the term *labor*. Much that is said upon this subject he pronounced but the effervescence of envy and jealousy. Labor is a condition ordained in the very nature and purpose of the Deity, and cannot be changed. It is a *Divine* institution, whatever we may think of another system, sought to be enforced by the same sanctions, but which is manifestly from the Devil. Slavery is culpable for all murders, because the most senseless, is the effort to *kill time*. And even this is a species of labor that might be exchanged with the very street-scavenger with profit.

No man, indeed, amidst the quiet shades and embecoming groves of God's fair earth, has any character to be idle. He must work, for two best of all reasons, because God has created him for a higher purpose than that of indolent repose and irresponsible indigence. All *activity* was defined to be labor. To be properly estimated it must be estimated by its results. It may be mental. It may be physical. It may be *both*. The man that toils with his hand does wrong to his brain when he toils with his hand. Just as little need the latter look up to the former. Both are necessary. But, alas, for the aristocracy of *unknown* labor, that the children of hard tasks and toilsome burdens ever be paying if homage! He that lives without work what right on God's earth has he to live in all? Aristocratic indolence depends, after all, on the treasures which labor *aforetime* has gathered. What contempt, therefore, does not he pour on his ancestry who enjoys what they left him, but is ashamed of the hard hands, the sunburnt brow, and the stiffened sinews by which it was acquired? How contemptible to see a man copies the bridge that he assisted him safely across the stream!

The *moral* aspects of labor were here forcibly portrayed. The *moral* of the axe in the deep-echoing forest has music in its echo that speaks of age, and infancy, and woman dependant on its strokes. The treasures of genius are the trophies of work. Cultivated fields, rising cities, stretching railways, crowded marts, enriched empires, are all the outgoings of the toiling and ever-toiling laboring brain. He who earns his own living is the only really independent man, and may stand unabashed before kings. The reverend speaker here showed that, under God, the mechanic was the great agent producing cause of all the free governments ever known on earth.

A most instructive and interesting parallel was drawn between the ancient Feudal system and the system of free representative government, as established in these United States. The Feudal system labor belonged the paternity of representative government, the elective franchise, the trial by jury, and commerce itself with its colossal power, to very much labor sprang, too, *printing*, the "art preservative of all arts." Strange, that an attempt should have been made in our day, at the cannon's mouth, to found on the corner stone of a American institution an empire based on the *degradation* of human labor. God be thanked, the horrible *lie* that God has created human beings to toil and receive *no pay* is forever exploded.

A legend of mythology makes mention that the fancied deities with which the spacious skies of Greece peopled the world could not be select for *Vulcan*, the god of handicraft, a *wife*. They found him sweltering over heated furnaces, in huge smitheries, blowing huge bellows, and hammering at heavy anvils, of course begrimed with soot and dust. For this swarthy-looking divinity what kind of a wife did they select? Not a mere dab-cake from the pastry! No! They chose for his companion *Venus*, the fair and lovely Queen of Beauty. The legend was declared to be symbolic—viz: that even from amidst the clang of anvils, the clatter of furnaces, and the stunning sounds and sooty blackness of forges the mind, free and untrammeled, may go forth, pierce the dim atmosphere poised around it, and, winging its way to the freer air and purer light beyond, may ally itself with Beauty—the beauty that is coined with the pulse of genius—the achievements of Art, the creations of genius—beauty such as the artist fixes upon the glowing canvas—such as the sculptor embodies in the almost breathing marble—such as architecture developes in her stately and harmonious proportions—such as music clothes with the harmony of sounds—such as literature embodies such as is associated with the affections, the conscience, the heart, and the life.

The reverend lecturer here repeated an eloquent extract from Carlyle, in commendation of labor, and in anathematizing indolence as a crime. Numerous appropriate scripture passages were likewise introduced. He closed by saying that he had once heard of a book, whose title was "Three Modes of Living." It was divided into three chapters. The first: "How to live *without* your means." The second: "How to live *up* to your means." The third: "How to live *beyond* your means." In later years the author had added a fourth chapter, the title of which was: "How to live *without* living." Whatever may have become of the rest of the book, this latter chapter, it was to be feared, was still extant. We have given a mere sketch of this lecture, than which rarely one of more interest has been delivered in our city.

PRESS CLUB.

At the regular meeting of the club, held on Wednesday afternoon, an admirable essay was delivered by Mr. L. Wain Smith, a young gentleman of talent. The subject was "The Patriotism of the Press; a Word for our Literary Soldiers." The essay was listened to with great attention, and gave rise to an interesting debate, in which the personal bravery of the soldiers, promoted by the newspaper press of the country, were narrated. The essayist also devoted considerable attention to the printers, who may be found in all divisions of the army, and whose energy has been displayed in the production of newspapers, the establishment of presses in subjugated towns in the South. The essay, in a word, may be classed as an eloquent dissertation on the power of the pen and the sword.

PETRIFACTION.

On Wednesday last the remains of a man who had been buried on the ground of the Asbury Methodist Church, Twenty-third and Christian streets, were taken up for the purpose of removing them to the Mount Moriah Cemetery. They were found to be petrified, and in a condition to make all eyes, in a good state of preservation. Some excitement was created by the discovery, and a large number of persons visited the grounds for the purpose of seeing the body.

FATAL RESULTS.

Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, Mr. Samuel W. Hoffman, aged 48 years, who was run over at Eleventh and Arch streets, about two weeks ago by a passenger car, died at his residence, 605 North Twelfth street. Mr. Hoffman had one of his legs amputated, but it was impossible to save his life.

Charles Carnell, aged 53 years, who was thrown from his horse on Sunday last, died on Wednesday from the effects thereof at his residence, 1907 North Seventh street.

CASHING CITY WARRANTS.

Yesterday, the office of the City Treasurer was besieged by a number of people, holders of warrants of indebtedness for the month of April. Policemen's warrants for that month were paid.

THE CHATTANOOGA.

The eight boilers and most of the heavy machinery of the U. S. frigate Chattanooga have been placed on board.

MINUTE GUNS.

At sundown last evening fifty minute guns were fired from the marine shipping on the Delaware, pursuant to orders emanating from the Department at Washington, in respect to the memory and funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

The daughter of Mr. Frederick F. Christine, aged six years, was found drowned on Wednesday evening in a well back of his residence, at Chestnut Hill. It is supposed the child was at the well getting a drink when she fell in.

FOUND DROWNED.

Yesterday morning Coroner Taylor held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, found drowned at Poplar Street wharf. The deceased was about forty years of age, and had been in the water a long time.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

During the month of March the business of the post office in this city, in mail matter delivered, was: Mail letters, 555,110; local letters, 206,888; newspapers, &c., 101,966. There were, during the same period, 404,523 letters collected.

EMIGRANT TRAVEL ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

From January 1 to the first of the present month 6,218 emigrants passed west over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Same time last year, 5,017.

LAZARETTO PHYSICIAN.

Dr. George H. Fairlamb, and not George McFarland, as published, was appointed Lazaretto physician a few days since.

CITY COUNCILS.

A stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon, at which the following business was transacted:

SELECT BRANCH.

JAMES LYONS, President, in the Chair.

The Chair presented a communication from citizens of the Thirteenth ward, saying the oldest inhabitant never saw the Spring Garden market house fit so filthy a condition as at present. It is a disgrace to the city, to Councils, and the department having it in charge. Laid on the table.

Also, one from Michael Ruoads, setting forth that he has discovered a process to clear the worms from trees, and offering to meet a committee to consult with them. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. HOPKINS (O.) offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the parties who assaulted Charles Ingersoll; and also to institute inquiries as to the conduct of the police on that occasion, and to dismiss those who were remiss in their duties.

Mr. JONES (U.) moved to refer to the Committee on Defence and Protection.

Mr. KING (O.) said an attack had been made on the life of one of our most respectable citizens, and he thought that Mr. Hopkins had taken the proper measures to ascertain all the facts in the case. He knew the District Attorney would use his endeavors to convict the assassins or would-be assassins.

Mr. FREEMAN offered an amendment that the subject be referred to the Committee on Police, and thus all the information could be obtained, placed on record, and then Councils could vote understandingly.

Mr. HOPKINS (O.) urged the reference of the bill, so as to let the roughs know that we did not intend to let grob-law prevail. If any citizen was amenable to the law let them be arrested and tried as the law directed.

Mr. VANCLEVE (U.) said that the words and acts of Charles Ingersoll were such as to show that he was opposed to the Government, and to make him one of the most obnoxious men in the city. If Messrs. Hopkins or King had been assaulted, he did not believe they would come into this chamber and ask the citizens of Philadelphia to pay $500 to help them out; and why single out Charles Ingersoll from anyone else? He claimed that the ward where the occurrence took place was not given to mob violence. He did not believe twenty-five men were assembled at the time of the occurrence, and disapproved of making a private assault a public offence. If the men are known, as intimated by the friends of Ingersoll, why not arrest them without a reward? Opposed to mob violence, he desired a thorough investigation by a committee before he would act in the case. He considered the introduction of the resolution a political trick to entrap the Councils.

Mr. JONES (U.) was prepared to vote on the resolution without reference. It was a case for the Quarter Sessions, and there it should go, as Councils have nothing to do with it. A colored man had recently been assaulted violently, and why not offer a reward for those who attacked him. Surely the law had been broken as much in one case as in the other. He sometimes thought Charles Ingersoll should receive less praise than many of our colored citizens. If men are considered according to their worth, then a vast number of colored men are for their patriotism in a higher position than many of the whites.

Mr. HOPKINS (O.) said he did not know Charles Ingersoll. He had differed from him four years in politics, yet he believed he had been outraged, and hence he introduced the resolutions. If a colored man was assaulted by a mob, he would vote for a reward for those who committed the outrage.

Mr. CRAGG (U.) thought the resolutions were a political farce. Edward Ingersoll had made a speech in New York, and when he came to Philadelphia he was called to an account, and the law officers took him and placed him in a cell where traitors should be. As between Charles Ingersoll and the negro he was prepared to side with the latter, for no colored man had yet preached treason throughout the land. He was disgusted at a reference made by members of this chamber to the death of the late President by assassination, and connecting with it the assault on Ingersoll. All of a sudden the members of the Democratic party were expressing great love for the President not that he is dead. Three weeks ago these very men were engaged with that party who advised and abetted this damnable crime. There is treason now in certain quarters, and he could not conceive how any member had the audacity or face to bring such resolutions into this chamber.

Mr. OMERLY (U.) said, as Ingersoll had advocated resistance to the laws of the country, he should not complain if it came home to him; and the speaker would not vote for any reward in his case. He would vote for an investigation as to any policemen who did not interfere to maintain the law.

All of the amendments as to the reference of the resolutions were voted down, and they were not agreed to—yeas 6, nays 15.

Mr. LEND, hoping on the resolution, said he did not think it right that loyal people should go out of their way to save disloyal people from the consequences of their own conduct. He voted "No."

The bill providing for the purchase of the Northern Liberty Gas Works was taken up.

Mr. CLOU (U) moved that the ordinance providing for the purchase of these gas works at a time when there was a vast difference in the price of gas, be indefinitely postponed. He said he thought, if sides, the city was not in a condition to expend more money to further reduce the city funds. The most objectionable feature, however, was the taking away from the Mayor the wholesome restraint of withholding his signature from the bill. He did not believe in a simple majority of this chamber being empowered to pass the bill, and desired to see the Legislature rebuked for putting such a clause in the bill. He did not believe that capitalists would purchase bonds created as this bill proposes.

Mr. McCULLOUGH (U.) said he much preferred that the Northern Liberty Gas Works should be managed by private interests, as is now done, than to pass into the hands of the city to be managed by any party, no matter what their politics.

Mr. FREEMAN (U.) said when the charter of the Northern Liberty Gas Works was granted by the Legislature, it was understood that the city could purchase them at the price they cost. The Councils of Philadelphia had passed a bill to purchase the works, and the Mayor had vetoed the bill on the grounds that there were sufficient gas works now, and the finances did not warrant their purchase. He was surprised at such a palpable proposition as the city purchasing the works, for all along the citizens of the Northern Liberties had been paying $3 25 for gas, while here it is strange to see these days of professed loyalty that members of this Council should make such assaults upon the Legislature of the State, charging them with impudence and excess of authority. He thought because a citizen was made a member of Council he should not conceive the idea that he was superior to the Legislature.

Mr. HOPKINS (O.) would oppose the passage of the bill because there was no official information that the bill, providing for the purchase of the works by a bare majority of the Councils, had been passed by the Legislature; and again, the act of consolidation required that all bills requiring the creation of a loan must emanate in Common Council, whereas this bill originated in Select Chamber. Also, that the court having decided that the Trustees of the Gas Works were not a department under the city, and consequently not under the control of Councils. The law is that the provisions of a bill shall be set out in the Statutes, and this bill was passed in a careless manner, the citizens of Philadelphia not dreaming from the title of the bill what its provisions were.

Mr. BUTLER (U.) thought the city would be a very valuable franchise or the members of the Northern Liberties Gas Works would not offer such inducements as they had done. The only reason that the owners of the works could assign for wanting to retain the works was that they reaped a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. from property that belongs to the city of Philadelphia. He presented a certified copy of the bill passed by the Legislature providing for the passage of this bill by a majority of the Council. He was opposed to subjecting the citizens of one locality to this corporation, who had the power to charge what they pleased for gas. If the city took the works it was equivalent to $80,000 a year in the treasury. He also read from the Journal of Common Council to show that the bill originated in that branch.

The bill was put to vote, and each section passed by a vote of 14 to 9.

On a motion to suspend the rules it was not agreed to—yeas 14; nays 9, the president voting in the negative.

A two-third vote being required to suspend the rules, the bill went over. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

President STOKELEY (U.), in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Michael Roche, proposing to rid the streets of rats in the public squares of worms, by a plan of his own, provided the city will recompense him therefor. Referred to Committee on City Property.

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A communication was received from the Typographical Union, No. 2, asking permission to use Common Council chamber for the meeting of the National Typographical Union. The use of the chamber for June 6th, 7th, and 8th was granted.

HIGHWAYS.

The Committee on Highways reported a resolution providing for the curbing and paving of the footways on Venango and Nineteenth streets, Twenty-first ward; also, for the paving of footways on Thompson street, from Orthodox to Kensington, Twenty-third ward; also, for the paving of Geisse street, from York to Dauphin, and Clarion street, from Hunting Park avenue to Broad, Twenty-sixth ward. The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution providing for the repaving of Peale street, from Venango to Lydia street, and Wager street, from Fifth to Sixth, and for the opening of 24th street from Girard avenue to Thompson street, was referred back to the committee.

FRANK BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Police reported an ordinance repealing the ordinance which prohibits the erection of wooden buildings, so far as it relates to building frame stock buildings and stables off the main street, Frankford. Passed.

CHESTNUT-STREET BRIDGE.

Mr. MARCHE (U.) offered an ordinance appropriating the proceeds of the loan of $85,000, for the erection of the Chestnut-street bridge, for the purpose for which said loan was created.

Mr. STOKELY (U.) opposed the appropriation of any more money. He considered the building of the Chestnut-street bridge a big swindle. We talk about having security from contractors for the faithful performance of their contracts. Who ever heard of a security bond being sued out? It is all nonsense. Almost before the piers of the bridge was above water the contractors came here and asked for an additional appropriation of $35,000, because they said that the price of stone and the cost of labor had advanced. We will be continually called on to make additional appropriations to these men, the longer will the bridge be in being completed.

Mr. HOPKINS (O.) thought it monstrous for Councils to talk about repudiating. In this way, an ordinance which had been passed long ago, and on the faith of which these contractors have gone on with their work. If they were prevented from carrying on their work of the bridge by reason of an injunction from the port wardens, and other delays with which they had nothing to do.

Mr. HANCOCK (U.) considered this appropriation of $85,000 nothing but a present to the contractors. The city ought to receive something in return for this present. What have they done? The bridge is not yet nearly completed. The stonework is not done. Let the contractors go on and finish their work, and then come here and get their money. He believed in keeping men honest if it kept them poor. Responsible and honest men would not put in bids for work to be done by the city. They would put in a bid which they intended to go through with. Other men who get the contracts put in bids which they never intend to live up to, and they come here and ask Councils to make an additional appropriation. The bill passed finally.

SEWER.

Mr. EVERMAN (U.) offered an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Twenty-second street, from Cherry to Summer. Indefinitely postponed.

GENERAL GRANT.

Mr. BUMM (U.) offered the following:

Resolved, That we have heard with great pleasure that Lieutenant General U. S. Grant has permanently located his residence in our city, and in order that an opportunity may be afforded our citizens to testify their affection, respect, and admiration for this distinguished gentleman, that the use of Independence Hall be tendered him for this purpose, and that the Mayor and the Presidents of Councils be requested to carry out the object of this resolution, at such time as may suit the General's convenience. Passed.

Mr. SHARSWOOD (U.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to report the cost of constructing water works at Flat Rock, to supply the Twenty-first and Twenty seventh wards with water; and also for the erection of a reservoir in the Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. NICKLES (O.) offered a resolution setting out that whereas Charles Ingersoll had been assaulted and beaten in open daylight, in the presence of the most respectable of many citizens, and no attempt to prevent the said beating had been made. The resolution requests the Mayor to offer a reward of $500, for the discovery and arrest of all parties concerned in said assault and battery.

Mr. EVANS (U.) moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 4. Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

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

[William B. Mann, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.]

CHARGE NOT BELIEVED.

Henry B. Cook was charged with committing an outrageous assault on Alice Martin, who resided at No. 14 South Tenth street. The Commonwealth abandoned the case entirely, and the defendant was honorably acquitted.

A SHARP SOLDIER.

Adolph Kunkle was charged with the larceny of $200.

J. H. Wallace sworn.—I saw the accused in an auction store; I bid on a watch at Fitzpatrick's, and noticed having an eye on everybody that was paying money; I pretended to be intoxicated when he came around me; I warned one of the clerks to watch him; he volunteered to take me to a boarding-house if I had any money; I told him I had plenty of money, and as we walked up the street he slipped his hand into my pocket, and as he took the money I seized him and handed him to a police officer; I did not lose the money, for I seized him when he had hold of it; I belong to the 187th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The defendant produced several persons who worked with him and gave him a good character. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to nine months.

A VILE THIEF.

Wm. Johnson was convicted of stealing $1.96 from John Livingstone. The prisoner was one of the swell-mob engaged in robbing people on the Sunday that the remains of the late President were lying in state at Independence Hall. After robbing Mr. Livingstone and being accused of it he threw a billy and struck his victim. Upon the person of the thief was found a written route the funeral escort was to take from Washington to Columbus, Ohio. Sentenced to two years in the county prison.

PICKPOCKET IN TROUBLE.

James Ambrose pleaded guilty to the charge of picking a pocket. Sentenced to eighteen months in the county prison.

A SOLDIER AND HIS MONEY.

Arthur Mullen was charged with stealing $575.

W. H. Johnson sworn.—I am a soldier, and am in the barracks under arrest; I don't know what for; I gave the accused $500 to take care of for me; I gave him $200 more, and his wife $200 to take care of; I gave him the first money at Norristown; he took me there to enlist; he paid my fare and that of two others to that place; he was to give me the money whenever I called for it; I got the $500 at Norristown as a bounty; I got $100 from him at his home, and next I got $50 from his wife, and next got $50, and next $25; afterwards I went to him, and he said he did not owe me a cent; I know the $400 was in the camp at Camp Cadwalader; I got $325 back from him in all.

Cross examined.—I first enlisted in the service in March of this year; never enlisted in Connecticut, nor was I a bounty jumper; don't know a United States detective named Allen; I told Recorder Enen about the $400 I gave accused and wife; I don't know Edward Shields; have seen him around Arthur Mullen's.

The defence called the following witnesses:

Recorder Enen sworn.—The prosecutor testified that he gave all his money to Mullen, at Norris town, and it was his bounty money; he said the amount of his bounty was $325, and did not state that he gave any money to his wife.

Mr. L. C. Cassidy said the case was certainly not one of larceny, and if it was, Norristown was the place to settle the cause. Verdict, not guilty.

Sarah and Alice Carlin were charged with committing an assault and battery on Rosanna Seimington, and Barney Seimington was charged with committing an assault and battery on Alice Carlin. The parties reside in a court, and indulged in a free fight. They all had a swear in the case, and the jury convicted Sarah and Alice and acquitted Barney. Sarah and Alice were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A SOLDIER.

Henry Cooper and William Shuler were charged with assaulting Charles Hoke, and taking his watch and some money.

Charles Roth sworn.—I am a soldier; I was out with my wife to buy some things; afterwards I went to Mechanics' Hall, and from there to Loubaire's, where a man offered to sell a watch for one dollar; Shuler told witness not to buy it, and invited him out to show him his room; they took him up an alley and pointed to a window; as soon as witness looked up a man in the window, fixed his knee on the throat, and he was rendered senseless, and robbed of his watch and $128, which was taken from his vest and pantaloons; in recovering his senses, both Cooper and Shuler were gone; this occurred about Brook and Green streets.

Cross-examined.—I did not see seeing Cooper and some others enter a beer shop at Third and Willow about 1 o'clock A. M.

An alibi was claimed on the part of Cooper, his mother testifying that he was at the Baltimore depot at the time of the occurrence. A car driver and others testified to his going to the depot on the cars that night.

The defence for Schuler was the same, an alibi, and witnesses were called to sustain it, and give him a good character. Verdict not guilty.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

KNOCKING A MAN OVERBOARD.

Aiblah Hunt was arraigned yesterday on the charge of knocking a man overboard from a lighter at Market street. The show consists of a big tent, the price of admission fifteen cents. The superintendent is a man of herculean proportions. He generally strolls about with a big whip, and attracts attention to the show by his vocal powers. Yesterday Mr. Cohn, a native of the Emerald Isle, approached the canal boat, and with the purpose of having a crack the defendant walked up to him, with club in hand, and at a single blow knocked the man overboard. He made a great splashing in the water, and came very near drowning. Five or six men in the vicinity rescued him. The superintendent looked on as though he did not care whether the man drowned or not. The lighter belongs to Mr. Reichenbach.

After the evidence had been given in, the magistrate asked the defendant why he struck the man.

"For stealing," replied the prisoner.

"For stealing," responded the magistrate, with surprise; "what did he steal?"

"He stole a peep at the show."

"Well, sir, you must enter bail in the sum of $1,500, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill; and in default of which you will have to go to jail. I will see the interior arrangements of the county prison."

OUTRAGEOUS MISCONDUCT.

John T. Butler, John Meyers, and James Williamson were arraigned at the Cherry-street Station charged with the most outrageous and malicious mischief. The evidence set forth that between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the members of the Union Fire Company of the 19th ward, of which Mr. James E. Penn, 232 North Second street, is President, were disturbed by a bare majority of the Councils, had been passed by the Legislature; and again, the act of consolidation required that all bills requiring the creation of a loan must emanate in Common Council, whereas this bill originated in Select Chamber. Also, that the court having decided that the Trustees of the Gas Works were not a department under the city, and consequently not under the control of Councils. The law is that the provisions of a bill shall be set out in the Statutes, and this bill was passed in a careless manner, the citizens of Philadelphia not dreaming from the title of the bill what its provisions were.

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The Committee on Police reported an ordinance repealing the ordinance which prohibits the erection of wooden buildings, so far as it relates to building frame stock buildings and stables off the main street, Frankford. Passed.

CHESTNUT-STREET BRIDGE.

Mr. MARCHE (U.) offered an ordinance appropriating the proceeds of the loan of $85,000, for the erection of the Chestnut-street bridge, for the purpose for which said loan was created.

Mr. STOKELY (U.) opposed the appropriation of any more money. He considered the building of the Chestnut-street bridge a big swindle. We talk about having security from contractors for the faithful performance of their contracts. Who ever heard of a security bond being sued out? It is all nonsense. Almost before the piers of the bridge was above water the contractors came here and asked for an additional appropriation of $35,000, because they said that the price of stone and the cost of labor had advanced. We will be continually called on to make additional appropriations to these men, the longer will the bridge be in being completed.

Mr. HOPKINS (O.) thought it monstrous for Councils to talk about repudiating. In this way, an ordinance which had been passed long ago, and on the faith of which these contractors have gone on with their work. If they were prevented from carrying on their work of the bridge by reason of an injunction from the port wardens, and other delays with which they had nothing to do.

Mr. HANCOCK (U.) considered this appropriation of $85,000 nothing but a present to the contractors. The city ought to receive something in return for this present. What have they done? The bridge is not yet nearly completed. The stonework is not done. Let the contractors go on and finish their work, and then come here and get their money. He believed in keeping men honest if it kept them poor. Responsible and honest men would not put in bids for work to be done by the city. They would put in a bid which they intended to go through with. Other men who get the contracts put in bids which they never intend to live up to, and they come here and ask Councils to make an additional appropriation. The bill passed finally.

SEWER.

Mr. EVERMAN (U.) offered an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Twenty-second street, from Cherry to Summer. Indefinitely postponed.

GENERAL GRANT.

Mr. BUMM (U.) offered the following:

Resolved, That we have heard with great pleasure that Lieutenant General U. S. Grant has permanently located his residence in our city, and in order that an opportunity may be afforded our citizens to testify their affection, respect, and admiration for this distinguished gentleman, that the use of Independence Hall be tendered him for this purpose, and that the Mayor and the Presidents of Councils be requested to carry out the object of this resolution, at such time as may suit the General's convenience. Passed.

Mr. SHARSWOOD (U.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to report the cost of constructing water works at Flat Rock, to supply the Twenty-first and Twenty seventh wards with water; and also for the erection of a reservoir in the Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. NICKLES (O.) offered a resolution setting out that whereas Charles Ingersoll had been assaulted and beaten in open daylight, in the presence of the most respectable of many citizens, and no attempt to prevent the said beating had been made. The resolution requests the Mayor to offer a reward of $500, for the discovery and arrest of all parties concerned in said assault and battery.

Mr. EVANS (U.) moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 4. Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

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

[William B. Mann, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.]

CHARGE NOT BELIEVED.

Henry B. Cook was charged with committing an outrageous assault on Alice Martin, who resided at No. 14 South Tenth street. The Commonwealth abandoned the case entirely, and the defendant was honorably acquitted.

A SHARP SOLDIER.

Adolph Kunkle was charged with the larceny of $200.

J. H. Wallace sworn.—I saw the accused in an auction store; I bid on a watch at Fitzpatrick's, and noticed having an eye on everybody that was paying money; I pretended to be intoxicated when he came around me; I warned one of the clerks to watch him; he volunteered to take me to a boarding-house if I had any money; I told him I had plenty of money, and as we walked up the street he slipped his hand into my pocket, and as he took the money I seized him and handed him to a police officer; I did not lose the money, for I seized him when he had hold of it; I belong to the 187th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The defendant produced several persons who worked with him and gave him a good character. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to nine months.

A VILE THIEF.

Wm. Johnson was convicted of stealing $1.96 from John Livingstone. The prisoner was one of the swell-mob engaged in robbing people on the Sunday that the remains of the late President were lying in state at Independence Hall. After robbing Mr. Livingstone and being accused of it he threw a billy and struck his victim. Upon the person of the thief was found a written route the funeral escort was to take from Washington to Columbus, Ohio. Sentenced to two years in the county prison.

PICKPOCKET IN TROUBLE.

James Ambrose pleaded guilty to the charge of picking a pocket. Sentenced to eighteen months in the county prison.

A SOLDIER AND HIS MONEY.

Arthur Mullen was charged with stealing $575.

W. H. Johnson sworn.—I am a soldier, and am in the barracks under arrest; I don't know what for; I gave the accused $500 to take care of for me; I gave him $200 more, and his wife $200 to take care of; I gave him the first money at Norristown; he took me there to enlist; he paid my fare and that of two others to that place; he was to give me the money whenever I called for it; I got the $500 at Norristown as a bounty; I got $100 from him at his home, and next I got $50 from his wife, and next got $50, and next $25; afterwards I went to him, and he said he did not owe me a cent; I know the $400 was in the camp at Camp Cadwalader; I got $325 back from him in all.

Cross examined.—I first enlisted in the service in March of this year; never enlisted in Connecticut, nor was I a bounty jumper; don't know a United States detective named Allen; I told Recorder Enen about the $400 I gave accused and wife; I don't know Edward Shields; have seen him around Arthur Mullen's.

The defence called the following witnesses:

Recorder Enen sworn.—The prosecutor testified that he gave all his money to Mullen, at Norris town, and it was his bounty money; he said the amount of his bounty was $325, and did not state that he gave any money to his wife.

Mr. L. C. Cassidy said the case was certainly not one of larceny, and if it was, Norristown was the place to settle the cause. Verdict, not guilty.

Sarah and Alice Carlin were charged with committing an assault and battery on Rosanna Seimington, and Barney Seimington was charged with committing an assault and battery on Alice Carlin. The parties reside in a court, and indulged in a free fight. They all had a swear in the case, and the jury convicted Sarah and Alice and acquitted Barney. Sarah and Alice were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A SOLDIER.

Henry Cooper and William Shuler were charged with assaulting Charles Hoke, and taking his watch and some money.

Charles Roth sworn.—I am a soldier; I was out with my wife to buy some things; afterwards I went to Mechanics' Hall, and from there to Loubaire's, where a man offered to sell a watch for one dollar; Shuler told witness not to buy it, and invited him out to show him his room; they took him up an alley and pointed to a window; as soon as witness looked up a man in the window, fixed his knee on the throat, and he was rendered senseless, and robbed of his watch and $128, which was taken from his vest and pantaloons; in recovering his senses, both Cooper and Shuler were gone; this occurred about Brook and Green streets.

Cross-examined.—I did not see seeing Cooper and some others enter a beer shop at Third and Willow about 1 o'clock A. M.

An alibi was claimed on the part of Cooper, his mother testifying that he was at the Baltimore depot at the time of the occurrence. A car driver and others testified to his going to the depot on the cars that night.

The defence for Schuler was the same, an alibi, and witnesses were called to sustain it, and give him a good character. Verdict not guilty.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

KNOCKING A MAN OVERBOARD.

Aiblah Hunt was arraigned yesterday on the charge of knocking a man overboard from a lighter at Market street. The show consists of a big tent, the price of admission fifteen cents. The superintendent is a man of herculean proportions. He generally strolls about with a big whip, and attracts attention to the show by his vocal powers. Yesterday Mr. Cohn, a native of the Emerald Isle, approached the canal boat, and with the purpose of having a crack the defendant walked up to him, with club in hand, and at a single blow knocked the man overboard. He made a great splashing in the water, and came very near drowning. Five or six men in the vicinity rescued him. The superintendent looked on as though he did not care whether the man drowned or not. The lighter belongs to Mr. Reichenbach.

After the evidence had been given in, the magistrate asked the defendant why he struck the man.

"For stealing," replied the prisoner.

"For stealing," responded the magistrate, with surprise; "what did he steal?"

"He stole a peep at the show."

"Well, sir, you must enter bail in the sum of $1,500, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill; and in default of which you will have to go to jail. I will see the interior arrangements of the county prison."

OUTRAGEOUS MISCONDUCT.

John T. Butler, John Meyers, and James Williamson were arraigned at the Cherry-street Station charged with the most outrageous and malicious mischief. The evidence set forth that between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the members of the Union Fire Company of the 19th ward, of which Mr. James E. Penn, 232 North Second street, is President, were disturbed by a bare majority of the Councils, had been passed by the Legislature; and again, the act of consolidation required that all bills requiring the creation of a loan must emanate in Common Council, whereas this bill originated in Select Chamber. Also, that the court having decided that the Trustees of the Gas Works were not a department under the city, and consequently not under the control of Councils. The law is that the provisions of a bill shall be set out in the Statutes, and this bill was passed in a careless manner, the citizens of Philadelphia not dreaming from the title of the bill what its provisions were.

Mr. BUTLER (U.) thought the city would be a very valuable franchise or the members of the Northern Liberties Gas Works would not offer such inducements as they had done. The only reason that the owners of the works could assign for wanting to retain the works was that they reaped a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. from property that belongs to the city of Philadelphia. He presented a certified copy of the bill passed by the Legislature providing for the passage of this bill by a majority of the Council. He was opposed to subjecting the citizens of one locality to this corporation, who had the power to charge what they pleased for gas. If the city took the works it was equivalent to $80,000 a year in the treasury. He also read from the Journal of Common Council to show that the bill originated in that branch.

The bill was put to vote, and each section passed by a vote of 14 to 9.

On a motion to suspend the rules it was not agreed to—yeas 14; nays 9, the president voting in the negative.

A two-third vote being required to suspend the rules, the bill went over. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

President STOKELEY (U.), in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Michael Roche, proposing to rid the streets of rats in the public squares of worms, by a plan of his own, provided the city will recompense him therefor. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. W