The Press.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

## Soldiers' Home.

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: Many, like the undersigned, persuaded our citizens to enlist in the army, and take part in putting down the great rebellion. Others enforced these appeals by liberal bounties. Our volunteers hastened to the field with alacrity. The result is by the blessing of God, peace, to be followed by unexampled prosperity. But many of these patriotic soldiers return to us maimed and injured for life. Is it not our duty—especially if by word or bounty we persuaded them to serve—to provide a pleasant retreat, a very home for the disabled, during their entire lives? The efforts now in progress for this object call for our immediate and earnest attention. E. D. SAUNDERS.

## Soldiers' Families.

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: By the use of your columns $500 in cash has been received for the needy families of soldiers, and $20 worth of coal and the same amount of clothing have been put into my hands for gratuitous distribution during the winter. The time has come when more aid is needed than before. Though the war be over and our brave men return to their homes, what prospect have they for the support of their families? The Government work which supported scantily thousands of families will soon be suspended; indeed, is already being reduced, and the husband and father, veteran soldier, home and unemployed, that family's condition is worse than it ever was before. I have plead all winter for soldiers' families, and I now plainly declare, what I have so often insinuated, that it is a burning shame that Philadelphia to suffer such a state of destitution among the families of those who have so nobly defended us with their lives. Even at this *eleventh hour* might not the two great Commissions of our city, when there is no more *field* work to be done, turn their attention opportunely enough to the *home* work of relieving needy and deserving soldiers' families? Last Friday night I received the following letter from a mother of six children, whose husband had died of starvation in a Southern prison: *Mr. McE.:*

DEAR SIR: I am in a great strait this evening for money to get bread with. When I took my last week's work to the Arsenal they had no more work out to give me, so I walked my way and came home without bread for myself and children over Sabbath. I have this day tried several places to borrow two or three dollars, but have not succeeded. To-morrow being Saturday, I know not what to do for bread for my children till Monday. Anything you can spare me will be thankfully received.

Yours, &c.,

This family I have known for several weeks, and know that the above touching facts are true. On my list are scores of such cases, and I will cheerfully appear before any public audience and state what I have seen. I know, too, that the simple recital of these facts will move the hearts and purses of many. Unless prompt and efficient measures are adopted for the relief of soldiers' families, I feel assured we will witness more suffering during the present summer and fall than we have seen since the war commenced. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," and the man must be blind who does not see that the soldiers' family is in a worse condition with the husband and wife both out of employment than when they were both earning something, however little their combining was.

Homes for disabled soldiers and their families are very good in their place, but they cannot, from the very nature of the case, meet nine-tenths of the wants. Here is a returned soldier unemployed, and his wife unemployed, by the suspension of the Government work. Of what use will a "Home for Disabled Soldiers, &c.," be to them? "A man's a man for a' that." The man who has braved the long march and the deadly charge will not, unless maimed for life, be disposed to enter the Soldier's Home. These are the men—these are the families that will suffer most, and for the sympathy of those whose sons whose provision should be delicately and immediately made.

Whatever is done for such families should be regarded as part of a debt which we owe them, the whole of which we never can pay. With a central committee of influential laymen, and the pastors of the city, formed into committees, according to location, as superintendents of distribution, the whole work could be systematically and most efficiently carried on. Each pastor could associate with himself as many aids as he felt necessary, which would bring into activity the lateral agency and benevolent enterprise of many of our church members, actually "*spoiling*" for want of something to do.

But I have trespassed too long on your patience and space. Let your readers not forget that aid is as much, nay more, needed now than it was all winter. Since I commenced this article, five poor women have called on me for aid. Shall I have to send them away empty?

The following additional contributions have been received:

From Sabbath School class, per Miss F.....$1 00
Anonymous.....1 00

From Mrs. General Ruth, twelve new garments for girls.

From Mrs John Hoke, Gettysburg, one trunk of clothing.

From Chestnut-street Female Seminary, several articles of clothing.

From Hon. H D. Moore, $25, special.

CITY PASTOR,
1341 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

## Restoration of North Carolina.

It is known that Hon. W. W. Holden, of the Raleigh *Standard*, has been invited by President Johnson to associate with himself some of the most prominent Union men of the State of North Carolina, and repair to Washington. Accordingly the following gentlemen are now in the city, and have had an interview with the President: Hon. David L. Swain, formerly Governor of the State, and for twenty years president of the University, at the house of his friend, Col. John H. Wheeler; Hon. B. F. Moore, and Hon. Wm. Eaton, at the Ebbitt House; Hon. W. W. Holden, of the *Raleigh Standard*; Hon. Robert P. Dick, Hon. J. R. K. Russ, and W. J. Mason, W. R. Richardson, and John G. Williams, Esqs., at Willard's.

Mr. Dick is known as a life-long and most able friend of the late Judge Douglas, and all the gentlemen named are of the influential class of citizens who protested against the secession at the outset, who protested against the usurpations of the Jeff Davis domination through almost four-score years of trial and error, and who have finally escaped from rebellious conflict, with the great hope of being instrumental in restoring North Carolina to the constitutional rights of the Union. There is not a doubt that they represent at large an element of heartfelt loyal population as that which has kept Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware in the brotherhood of States; nor is there a doubt that upon this foundation of patriotism will arise the fair fabric of just and true State government in North Carolina. —*Washington Intelligencer.*

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.—Rumors are current that when the Emperor's return Russia will obtain a species of Parliamentary Constitution; people even go so far as to say, including ministerial responsibility. Whether there be any ground for these reports or not, their mere circulation is sufficiently noteworthy. According to the scheme in question, Parliament is to consist of only one Chamber, obtained by the transformation of the Senate and the addition of a number of representatives from the Governmental Assembly, which are already chosen by indirect election. The nobility, the citizens and the peasants would each elect three candidates to the new Chamber, and from these nine members the Emperor would select three, one from each class, who would be summoned to the Senate. The ministers would in future be responsible to this latter body. Whether there be any foundation for these statements time alone can show, but their continual repetition pretty broadly hints the tendency of public opinion.

UNEXPLODED SHELLS AT PETERSBURG.—For years to come we will be plentiful enough in this section to supply several large foundries. No one will be able to stick a spade in the ground east and south of the city without striking against a piece, and the plough, in nearly every furrow, will turn up a "lamp post," or a mortar, or some kind of missile. Now and then we shall probably have a man, horse, and plough flying towards the clouds. When they explode these shells are no respecters of flesh. They strike a man harder than Heenan or Sayers.—*Petersburg Express.*

A NECESSARY APOSTACY.—The young Princess Dagmar is left, by the death of the Czarewitch, almost in the position of a widow. She has been solemnly betrothed to him according to the Russian ecclesiastical forms, and was supposed to be undergoing a special religious training, so as to prepare her for the change of faith—or act of apostacy, as some would call it—required from all Russian imperial brides who do not already belong to the Russian Church. Fortunately, Princess Dagmar had not yet been formally converted. It takes precisely one year—365 days, neither more nor less—to confirm a Protestant Princess about to marry into a Russian Imperial family o the superiority of the Russian to all other religions. The period is fixed by law, otherwise, as the case of Prince George of Greece proves, the change might be effected in a few days.

THE GALLERY OF THE DUKE DE MORNY.—The sale of the gallery of ancient and modern paintings, the collection of the late Duke de Morny, is to take place at the Palace occupied by the President of the Corps Legislatif, on Wednesday, May 31, Thursday, June 1, Friday, June 2, and Saturday, June 3. The sale of a large collection of articles of art and curiosity, porcelain, bronze, enamels, rock crystal, and other specimens of the period of Louis XV. and XVI., vases of porphyry, and marble statues, is to follow immediately after the sale of paintings.

## THE CITY.

FIREMEN'S PARADE CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention was held last evening, Robert T. Gill, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following additional companies were represented: Franklin Company, Hope Company, Fire Company, Columbia Fire Company of Germantown.

Colonel Page, from the Committee on Music, made a report, setting forth that at a meeting Jr. Cunnington and Mark Hassler attended and gave all the information in their power. The committee were directed to find some person competent to arrange for the city bands, and concluded that the companies would have to make the best arrangements they could, thus really bidding against one another. The plan suggested to the Convention, to employ a sufficient number of bands and properly distribute them through the line having been voted down by the Convention, is, of course, not now feasible. The committee recommend that the companies march to the place of starting direct, that no delay occur in the hour of starting, and that the route be of a reasonable length. It is desirable that the column be kept as solid as possible; in fact, it should be such at the place of dismissal, as well as at the time of starting. If this plan is not adhered to the procession will be devoid of order and without effect. The committee leave the companies to obtain their own music, and ask to be finally discharged from the consideration of the subject. The report was agreed to.

The Convention proceeded to the election of a Chief Marshal for the Parade. The following officers of the election were appointed by the President: Judge—Thomas Dixon: tellers—John Hoven and Samuel McDaily.

Several delegates objected to the above-named persons acting as judges and tellers, and a motion was made to rescind the resolution by which they were appointed.

Mr. Dixon said that if any one doubted the honesty of the election officers they could send a friend of each candidate to watch the tally.

A motion was made that an extra teller be appointed from each company who has a candidate. This was agreed to, and the following were appointed: Messrs. Berry to the Vigilants, Parsons of the Washington Buckman of the Franklin, and Curtis of the United States.

Mr. Buckman declined to serve, saying he was first entitled to the position by reason of having made the motion to appoint tellers.

The election was proceeded with, the following being the result:

FIRST BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henry B Bobb | 31 | Jos. R. Coad, M. D. | 20 |
| John H. McIlwaine | 53 | J. Alex. Simpson | 10 |

There being 164 votes polled, and Mr. Bobb having received 81 he was declared elected, and on motion of J. M. Malloy, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, Colonel Page was appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Bobb and announce to him his election as chief marshal.

In a few moments Mr. Bobb was introduced to the Convention, and, after returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, pledged himself to discharge the duties to the best of his abilities. Three cheers were given the chief marshal, after which the Convention adjourned to Wednesday two weeks to meet at the National Guards' Hall.

The Committee on Route meet at the Hibernia Engine House on Monday evening next.

CONFERENCE OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH—YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conference assembled agreeable to adjournment, at 9 A. M., with Rt. Rev. A. W. Wayman in the chair.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Nelson A. Turpin.

The minutes of last session were read and approved.

Conference transacted some unfinished business. Several resolutions were offered and adopted, among which was one relating to the death of the wife of Rev. Andrew Till, expressing the sympathy of the body for the bereaved brother. Offered by Rev. E. Weaver, and unanimously adopted.

Next, the Bishop called on Rev. E. Weaver to speak, which he did; after which, a motion was made and carried that any one desiring could address the Conference. Mr. Isaiah Wears availed himself of the motion, and made a telling speech. He was followed by Friend Bond, who made some very appropriate remarks.

Rev. Mr. Patterson, of the M. E. Church, made some remarks much to the point; also Rev. Mr. Cookman, of the same connection. The last speaker was glowing in his terms, and, like the rest, elicited much applause.

The next speaker was Rev. Wm Mitchell, of the New England Conference. He was followed by Bishop Jabez P. Campbell, who said that although he did not exactly intend to make a speech, yet he thought it in order that he should say something in regard to his recent trip to California. He made, however, a most telling speech, holding his audience spell bound until he was reminded that the allotted time was out, when he took his seat.

The Preamble and Constitution of the A. M. E. Missionary Society were then read and adopted.

The regular business of the Conference was then attended to up to the hour of adjournment.

Highly interesting exercises connected with the Missionary cause were held in Bethel A. M. E. Church, on yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The business of the Conference will probably be ended in a day or so.

UNIVERSITY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

A review of the University Light Artillery Corps took place at the armory, Broad and Race streets, yesterday afternoon. The company were drilled as artillery, loading and firing, thunder to the front and rear, etc., and afterwards as infantry. For their precision in the minutiæ of the drill, and the general *esprit du corps*, the officers received the highest commendations from the lookers-on. This organization has become quite an institution. It has been actively engaged during the past winter in firing salutes, and as a guard of honor. For superiority in drill one following officers were appointed: From the Junior Class—1st sergeant, Edward S. Miles; 2d sergeant, Theo. F. Nevin; 3d sergeant, Gerald F. Dale; 4th sergeant, George H. Ball. From the Sophomore Class—1st (color) corporal, George D. McCreary; 2d corporal, William M. Wharton; 3d corporal, Charles B. Nan Orede.

DOUBLEDAY COURT MARTIAL.

The court reassembled yesterday morning, all the members present.

Bryce Gray testified that he had been engaged in the linen business for nine years; during the last three years he had sold Mr. Cozens large quantities of linen duck; Mr. Cozens always selected the best quality of duck, and refused to take any that had a mixture of jute in it; the witness had sold the interior quality of duck to other tent-makers.

Otis M. Wiley testified that he had been a sailmaker for the last ten years, and had worked for Mr. Pugh, who filled the Cozens contract; the witness had been with Mr. Pugh since the spring of 1863; a part of which time he acted as tent-inspector and general superintendent; he always saw that the tents were of the proper size and quality.

Jesse Edgar Godbee testified to the excellent quality of the material in the Cozens tents, and of the uniformity of size.

STORM AND FRESHET.

During Sunday and Sunday night rain fell in considerable quantities, and at night was accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy thunder. At twelve midnight of Sunday the rain fell in unceasing torrents, and it continued to do so for several hours. All the streams in the vicinity of the city were much swollen. The banks along the Schuylkill were overflowed, and a heavier volume of water passed over the dam at Fairmount than has been known for a long time. Barrels, lumber, and trees were carried swiftly down the river in large quantities. Below Market-street Bridge all the wharves were submerged, and much of the moveable property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the west side of Market street was carried away. All the mills propelled by water power at Manayunk were obliged to cease operations, and the water is over the floors in some of that place. The water in the Delaware is unusually high, but no damage has been done along the river front.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL REPORT.

The weekly report of the Government hospitals was made yesterday at the Medical Director's office: There were admitted, 1,763; returned to duty, 58; transferred, 177; deserted, 8; deceased, 14. There were remaining in the Turner's-lane Hospital, 14; Satterlee, 2,388; South-street, 67; Summit House, 340; Islington-lane, 26; York, 832; Officers', 1; Germantown, 5; Citizens' Volunteer, 17; Filbert-street, 22; Moyamensing, 770; Chester, 878; Chestnut Hill, 2,602; Beverly, 6; Broad street, 21; Haddington, 19; White Hall, 656; Pittsburg, 207. Total, 8,676.

TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE IN A THUNDER STORM.

There was a very fine electrical display at the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Office, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, during the tremendous storm early yesterday morning. The subtle fluid played upon the wires, presenting an appearance not unlike that made by a Fourth of July pyrotechnic cheser. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this display, when we announce that thirty holes were burnt through the lightning arresting paper, each hole being made by a single flash. The instruction of paper arrests the electric fluid and turns it to the ground wire. Thus the magnets were saved from being burnt. The lightning in playing over the wires, cracked at times as loud as a pistol report or cannon percussion cap.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Schuylkill, at the Point Breeze Gas Works, yesterday. He was about forty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, no whiskers, wore light under pants, and black ones over them, and had on a red shirt.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

An item appeared in an afternoon paper on Saturday, stating that a legacy of $50,000 had been received by the American Sunday-school Union. We made it a point, and found it to be untrue. The false item was copied into several papers yesterday, and they are requested to state that the report is entirely destitute of truth. It was probably imposed upon a reporter by some one from sinister motives.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, the lightning struck the chimney of the residence of Mr. Jag, on seventeenth, below Tasker, in the First ward. Only a few bricks were displaced.

CELLARS OVERFLOWED.

Quite a number of cellars of dwelling houses in the vicinity of Front and Reed streets, First ward, were overflowed during the tremendous storm of yesterday, on Sunday night. The grading of the streets in this section demands attention.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER EXCURSIONS.

The steamer Gen. Hooker now makes trips every eighty minutes to Belmont, Laurel Hill Cemetery, and Falls. The scenery along the river is unsurpassed, and a pleasant trip may be enjoyed any fine afternoon. Arrangements are being made to have an additional steamboat run.

LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

Mayor Henry, yesterday, received a contribution of $5 from Mauma Warts and family for the Lincoln Monument Fund, and one of $10 from the Philadelphia National Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., for the same purpose.

FATAL RESULT.

Ferdinand Eversbach, who had a quarrel with his wife, at their residence, Ninth and Noble, Ninth and Cherry streets, some time ago, has died at the hospital from the effect of injuries received at that time. Mr. Eversbach died at the same institution about two weeks ago.

LECTURES.

The lecture by the Rev. Bishop Simpson—subject, "Abraham Lincoln"—will take place this evening, in the Old Brick Church, Marlborough and Richmond streets.

The Rev. John Moore will deliver an entertaining lecture at Sanfom-street Hall this evening. Subject—"The Fall of the Romanoffs, and its Lessons." Patriotic music will be performed during the evening.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

The Union members of City Councils assembled in caucus yesterday afternoon and made the following nominations: For directors of Girard College—Thomas M. Coleman, John M. Butler, and Joseph Moore. Trustee of City Ice-house—James Graham.

CASUALTY.

A young man named William Tracy had his leg broken, yesterday afternoon, by its slipping between the spokes of a wheel of a wagon passing down, as he was standing upon the front platform of a car passing up, Third street, above Market. He was conveyed to a neighboring store and kindly cared for until medical assistance could be called, when he was removed to his residence, Eighth and Reed streets.

## THE COURTS.

### United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.

The United States vs. Samuel F. Clark, George W. Ramsey, and Frank Mullen. The defendants are indicted for enticing a soldier to desert, and for harboring and concealing such deserter. The Government, finding it necessary to adopt some measures to put a stop to the system of desertion and bounty-jumping, so common for the last two years, determined to employ detectives, to be enlisted as soldiers, who were to operate at Camp Curtin. The principal witnesses examined for the United States yesterday were Graham, White, and Derr, all detectives, and the two latter regularly enlisted as soldiers, for the purpose of being better enabled to attain the object for which they were employed, viz.: the detection and conviction of the confederates and aiders and abetters of bounty-jumpers.

Chambyes C. White, one of the detectives so enlisted as a soldier, testified that in October, 1864, these defendants, knowing him to be a soldier, procured and enticed him to desert from the service at Camp Curtin, and subsequently at Towanda procured him to re-enlist and again desert. They afterwards desired that he should a third time enlist, but he declined.

The evidence for the United States was not closed when the court adjourned. Valentine and Gilpin for the United States; O'Neill, Franklin Bound, and Robert F. Clark, Esqs., for the defendants.

### District Court No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Mary McGee, by her next friend, Patrick McGee, vs. Thomas Donahue. This was an action to recover damages for slanderous words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant concerning the plaintiff. She alleges that defendant said she (the plaintiff) had stolen seven dollars from him. Non-suit. Fox for plaintiff; Graham and Greenbank for defendant.

### District Court—Judge Hare.

J. Fletcher Budd vs. William Spelier Jones and Henry Johnson. This action is to recover from the defendants, who are employed in the Water Department, for the alleged stopping off by them of the water pipes leading to plaintiff's premises. He claimed that defendants stopped the water on a piece of spite work. The defendants say that the pipes were leaky, and that in order to repair them it was necessary that the water should first be stopped off. Verdict for defendants. Earle and White for plaintiff; Sellers for defendants.

Oliver Brooke & Co. vs. George N. Townsend. To recover on a promissory note. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff $3,420 95.

Henry H. Lancis vs. Winser & Co. This action was to recover damages for the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants or employees, the defendants being the agents and part owners of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company. Plaintiff was the owner of three barrels of molasses which were shipped on the steamer Saxonia from Boston to this port, but the contents thereof were lost before arrival by reason of the staving in of the heads of the barrels, caused, as plaintiffs assert, by the negligence of those in charge of the vessel. The defence claim that the heads of the barrels were stove in unavoidably during the prevalence of a heavy gale, and that there was no lack of care on the part of the officers of the vessel. Jury out. Earle and White for plaintiff, M. P. Henry, for defendants.

### Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

Harper, Durney, & Co. vs. Robert M. Evans, E. W. Davis, Adams, Knight, & Co., et al. This was a bill in equity, growing out of stock transactions, in which complainants aver that they are victims of a conspiracy. The bill avers that on May 11th John Thornton gave them a written order to sell 400 shares Walnut Bend petroleum stock at 91 per share, averring that Robert M. Evans held his certificates, and would give them at any time. Complainants not being members of the Stock Board, gave their own written order to Messrs. G. & W. Y. Huberton, who are members of the Board of Brokers, to sell the four thousand shares of stock, as instructed by Mr. Thornton. The Messrs. Huberton accordingly sold three thousand shares of the stock, in good faith to Adams, Knight, & Co., who members of the board, at one dollar a share, deliverable at buyers' option in *five or ten days*. The sale was reported to Mr. Thornton, who replied "all right," and promised that the stock should be forthcoming when required. Before the expiration of the time appointed Thornton called upon Evans for delivery of his stock. Evans admitted his liability to him for the stock, but refused to deliver it for *sixty days*. Adams, Knight, & Co. demanded the stock of the Messrs. Huberton, who at once disclosed the names of their principals, and referred Adams, Knight, & Co. to them. Adams, Knight, & Co. insisted, however, upon delivery of the stock by the Messrs. Huberton, and the Board of Brokers were appealed to to enforce compliance with the sale, or to expel the Messrs. Huberton from the Board. The bill further sets forth that in point of fact, Adams, Knight, & Co. were buying the stock from Robert M. Evans, and a Mr. E. W. Davis, who controlled all, or nearly all of this stock in the market—that it was impossible for the sellers to furnish the stock, except by buying it upon the market at ruinously high prices, the defendants having run up the price of the stock from $1 to $6, and even $10 a share. The case was partially heard on Saturday. Defendants deny the allegations of fraud, and insist that theirs was a fair business transaction. The Court finally granted a cautionary order against all the defendants, except Thornton, and a temporary injunction against the Brokers, restraining them from resorting to extreme measures in the premises pending the further hearing in the case, which was adjourned to Saturday next. This morning security in $10,000 was entered in court, and the injunction issued. S. C. Perkins and T. E. McElroy, Esqs., for Harper, Durney & Co.; Macgregor J. Mitcheson, Esq., for G & W. Y. Heberton; R. P. Kane, Esq., for Evans; P. Carroll Brewster and W. J. McElroy, Esq., for Thornton; S. S. Rauch, Esq., for Davis and for Adams, Knight, & Co.

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

[John Goforth, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.]

THE ARSON CASE.

The case of Joanna Allen, colored, charged with being accessory to arson, was resumed.

The defence called witnesses to show the general good character of accused, and that Matilda Cole was not to be believed on her oath. That Mr. Allen had given her a dollar to pay for her clothing, notwithstanding she denied having received such thing.

Jesse Hirst called the husband of the prisoner as a witness.

Mr. Goforth said that certainly was the conduct of a man who was not guilty.

Judge Ludlow directed the witness to leave the stand.

Mr. Hirst said he desired to state to the court what he expected to prove.

Judge Ludlow directed Mr. Hirst to stop, and informed him that he well knew the evidence of the husband was not admissable.

A juror desired to ask the husband if the property was burned.

Judge Ludlow. That cannot be done. The law says that the husband's mouth is sealed, and he cannot be a witness.

Lieut. Tolbert testified, in rebuttal, that the character of the accused was very bad, and she had frequently been arrested and brought to the station house of the Twenty-fourth ward. The witness was directed to produce the books of record.

Several witnesses testified that the prisoner had never been arrested but once, when she was taken as a witness in a homicide case.

A. T. Stewart, President of the Kensington Insurance Company, testified that they had an insurance on a one story dwelling house, in the name of Levan Allen, for $150.

Fire Marshal Blackburn testified that the house attempted to be fired was a one-story building.

The books from the Twenty-fourth ward station-house were produced, showing that the prisoner was arrested in 1863 on the charge of keeping a disorderly bawdy house; in 1868, on the charge of shooting Henry Lockwood; in 1860, for breach of the peace, and in 1865 for suspicion of larceny. Jury out.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICIAL.

District Attorney Mann called the attention of the court to the case of the Commonwealth vs. Fox, charged before Alderman Robert A. Carter with an assault and battery, and an assault with intent to kill Wm. L. Graver.

Mr. Mann read the commitment, showing that Winan had been committed, in default of $800 bail, to answer the charge. Parties had called upon him to have the case settled, but he refused to question it, and the next thing he heard was that the prisoner was at large. It looked to him very much like an escape, and he desired the court to inquire into it.

William L. Graver sworn.—I prosecuted Winan, and subpœnaed Mr. Fox to be a witness; I was drummed at by others to let Winan up, but refused; Pat Maull, of Fourth and Shippen streets, asked me if I would settle, and I refused to question it, and the next thing he heard was that the prisoner was at large. It looked to him very much like an escape, and he desired the court to inquire into it.

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Mr. Mann asked that a process issue for Alderman Carter to appear next Saturday, which was acceded to.

## THE POLICE.

ROBBERY.

A soldier, giving the name of Joseph Connelly, hailing from Mauch Chunk, was robbed of nearly two hundred dollars, a few days since, by a couple of women. His statement is that he came from the Summit House Hospital to the city, and got into the company of the women. They desired to take a carriage ride in the suburbs of the city, and he kindly consented to pay the fare. He alleges that he took a drink of liquor that the women handed him, and then became insensible. When he was restored to consciousness he found himself on Washington lane, near Ridge avenue. He was minus his money.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

ROBBING A STORE.

Lewis Meyers, a boy, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $30, the property of Judge Charles Marshal, of Frederick City, Maryland, and was left in charge of Philadelphia, employed the boy to convey his trunk and valise to his room in the Continental. The boy stole the watch from the room. The Judge missed it, and informed Officer Voorhees of the fact, and he arrested the boy. The youngster acknowledged the theft. Sometime after this the watch was returned to the judge by the party to whom the prisoner had sold it.

(Before Mr. Alderman Toland.)

A PORTABLE ARMORY.

A man giving the name of John Knox was arraigned yesterday morning, on the charge of assault with intent to kill the bar-tender of a beer saloon, on Ridge avenue, near Master. The prisoner had with drawing a four-shooter and making use of murderous threats. A police officer was speedily in attendance and arrested Knox. A large knife was found upon the person of the prisoner. The accused was held to answer.

## Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

| SHIPS | FROM | FOR | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Britannia | Glasgow | New York | May 10 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New York | May 10 |
| Moravian | Liverpool | Quebec | May 11 |
| China | Liverpool | Boston | May 13 |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | New York | May 13 |
| Helvetia | Liverpool | New York | May 17 |
| Teutonia | Southampton | New York | May 17 |
| Belgian | Liverpool | Quebec | May 18 |
| Wyoming | Liverpool | New York | May 18 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | May 24 |
| New York | Southampton | New York | May 24 |

TO DEPART.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asia | Boston | Liverpool | May 24 |
| Europa | New York | Havre | May 24 |
| Washington | New York | Havre | May 24 |
| Persia | New York | Liverpool | May 25 |
| Saxonia | New York | Hamburg | May 27 |
| Evening Star | New York | New Orleans | May 27 |
| City of Boston | New York | Liverpool | May 27 |
| Virginia | New York | Liverpool | May 27 |
| City of Dublin | New York | Liverpool | May 27 |
| Ocean Queen | New York | Aspinwall | June 2 |

LETTER BAGS,

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Bark Roanoke, Cooksey, Laguayra & P Cabello, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Tuzo.....Havana, soon
Brig Agnes, Anderson.....Martinique, soon
Brig Emma, Foulke.....Port Spain, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ANDREW WHEELER, EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND, HORACE J. SMITH, } COM. OF THE MONTH.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### POST OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.

SUN RISES, 4 45 | SUN SETS, 7.14 | HIGH WATER, 12.59

jt21 tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM M. MERRICK.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for land, river, and marine service.
Marine Engines, Steamers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved patterns.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defibrators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole agents for N. Killinex's Patent Sugar-Boiling Apparatus, Sugar Hammer, Patent Steam Hammer, Asphnwall, & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machine.
aug19 tf

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists, and Boiler Makers. No. 1240 CALLOWHILL street, Philadelphia. fs25 tf

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
THE ONLY SKIRT THAT WILL LAST (late J. I. & J. O. Reed's), SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 704 and 706 ARCH and 701 and 703 RACE Streets, New York.
THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel Springs, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the STRONGEST, MOST FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC, and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other skirt.
THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all crowded ASSEMBLIES, OPERAS, CARRIAGES, RAILROAD CARS, and opposite the Custom House.
R. VAN HORN, Ticket Agent,
625 Chestnut street.
JOHN S. HILLES, General Agent,
Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, BARNESVILLE, WILKESBARRE, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Passenger Trains leave the DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:
At 7.30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, &c.
At 3.30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
At 4.15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 9.00 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 4.15 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6.15 P. M.
White marks at Second and Third-streets Line City Passenger Railway run directly to the new Depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M., 10.02 A. M., and 6.15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6.10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 7.30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9.30 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. sold

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 1st, 1865, Trains will leave from WALNUT-STREET PIER as follows:
For CAPE MAY, and all places south of Millville, at 9.15 A. M., passenger and freight. Sa. 1st 2.30 P. M., Express Passenger.
For GLASSBORO at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 4 P. M.
For WOODBURY, GLOUCESTER, &c., at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Cape May at 5.30 A. M., passenger, and 12 M., passenger and freight.
Leave Millville at 7.35 A. M., passenger and 2.40 P. M., passenger.
Leave Bridgeton at 6.40 A. M., passenger, and 4.1 P. M., passenger.
Leave Salem at 6.25 A. M., passenger, and 4 P. M., passenger.
Leave Glassboro, at 7.43 A. M., 8.40 A. M., and 5.1 P. M.
Leave Woodbury at 7 A. M., 8.14 A. M., 9.10 A. M., and 6 40 P. M.
A Special Messenger accompanies each Through Train.
J. E. VAN SENSELAR, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of Express Business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any articles entrusted to them.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA AND WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:
Express Train, at 4.05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Express Train at 8.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Stemmer's Run.
Mail Train, at 11.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester only to take Baltimore and Washington passengers. Will leave Wilmington, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers for FORTRESS MONROE will take the 8.15 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.45 and 11 A. M., 2, 3.30, 4, 7, and 9 P. M. The 3.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware R. R. for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8, and 8.30 A. M., 2, 4, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 7.45 and 11 A. M., 3.30 and 5 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 6.15, 8.45, 11.45 A. M., 6.05, and 12.35 P. M.
Leave Chester at 6.54 A. M., 1.50 and 11.50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 6.15, 8.45, 11.45 A. M., 6.05, and 12.35 P. M.
Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 7.40 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4.05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Night Express, at 11.15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester (for Philadelphia and Washington passengers), Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and way stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9.20 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Passengers for Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore).
Mail Chester to leave passengers for Philadelphia or Washington.
Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6.30 P. M.
aug8 H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

1865. 1865.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The great route between Philadelphia and