THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1865.

Isabella Joyce.

(From the Boston Traveller.)

Under the old oak tree on the hill,
Deep in the cool of the summery grove,
Twining her chaplets with childish skill,
Warbling sweet idyls of beauty and love,
Waking the woods with her birdlike voice,
Cooed and carolled young Isabel Joyce.

Child and woman at once was she;
Fifteen beautiful summers had shed
Their amber sunsets over her head,
And into her eyes a mystery
Firing her soul and swelling her form
As the rosebud swells when the spring breathes warm.

And there, on that golden day of June,
Through the balmy husk of the happy noon,
Belle and her brother, a slender boy,
Wove their garlands of oak leaves green,
And gambolled and danced in the quivering sheen,
Nor dreamed of ill in their sinless joy.

Nor dreamed of ill:—When a demon rushed!
A monster! Hyena! Fiend from hell!
A nameless phantom of lust and death,
With the reek of the pit in his burning breath,
And purpose that earth has no tongue to tell.
While the sunshine sickened, and Nature blushed.

Belle Joyce! Belle Joyce! O Lamb, Belle Joyce!
Has earth no ear, or hast thou no voice?
In the lear and grasp of the horror grim
Do thy pulses faint or thy senses swim?
In this black moment of anguish wild
Which is stronger, woman or child?

Or child? Belle Joyce is a child no more,
But the grandest woman that treads the world!
Though vain her shriek as the boy expires,
Though vain her spring from the dragon cursed,
Yet her young form towers and her eyes flash fires
That would quail the tiger, or lion's roar.

Ah, fierce and long was the fight she fought;
Ah, battle mother than empire's sway;
And not a hero on history's page
A prouder record in blood e'er wrought,
And not a martyr in faggot and flame
E'er earned a sweeter, saintlier name!

Clammy tresses, that strewed the ground,—
O wild flowers, dewed with her purple gore
From ruby gashes a mortal score,
Till her spotless spirit burst with a bound
From its rifled casket—richer are ye
Than the crowns of the earth or the gems of the sea!

For what are these to a virgin soul?
To the incorruptible gold of truth!
To chastity pure as the throne of light,
And fixed as its diamond base, and as bright!
To honor that burns while the ages roll?
To beauty that blooms in immortal youth!

Rear her an obelisk pure as snow!
High as her virtue's height sublime!
Breathe it with oak that shall last through time
And fresh with her fame to all ages grow,
Pelting all souls, as the souls drift by,
That rather than sin 'tis better to die!

GEO. LANSING TAYLOR.

Personal.

—The sale of the effects of the Very Rev. Dr. Cahill, the eloquent Catholic dignitary, astronomer, and mathematician, was held on Friday morning. His library, which was very valuable, his astronomical instruments, &c., were all sold, and brought but small prices, the entire sale not netting $1,000. About five hundred volumes, consisting of literary, astronomical, dramatic, geological, anatomical, zoological, mathematical, &c., sold for about $200. A handsome "Potiphar," which was presented by the Sisters of Mercy, brought $20; a magic lantern and microscope, $67.50; and his charts and instruments, which cost $500 sterling, went for only $65; an Atlas of one World brought $13.50, while a pair of handsome sundials brought $7.

—On Wednesday, the 5th of July, the officers of the military force sent to Gettysburg to participate in and give eclat to the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the National Soldiers' Monument, resolved to give a complimentary parade over the battle ground, to honor of being the only citizen of Gettysburg who took part in the battle two years ago. Burns turned out with his gun, and hence the high estimation in which he is held. The 50th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers paraded on the occasion, and Mr. Burns, the only citizen, was gratified by the review. In the evening he was further complimented with a serenade.

—Miss Lucille Western, we learn from our English files by the Persia, arrived in Liverpool on the 27th, per the steamship Persia. She was received with an ovation by her friends. Her fame in England has been made entirely by "East Lynne," with the "true renditions of which," the English journals say, "the young artist has been closely identified."

—The editor of the Milwaukee *News* has been shown a watch, now the property of Mrs. D. U. Lee, of Horicon, Dodge county, and once the property of the celebrated Major Andre. There are but four figures on the face—3, 6, 9 and 12—the other divisions being indicated by a little gold star. On the back, inside, are directions for winding, and the following: "Major Andre, 1779," engraved in bold letters.

—The wife of Jefferson Davis is now a guest at the Pulaski House in Savannah.

The London Poor.

The following condensation of a pamphlet on the condition of the rustic poor of England, from the *London Telegraph*, will be read with interest. The barbarity, suffering, and ignorance in humanitarian England are common:

It embraces an examination of 5,575 rural houses of all sorts, and describes the manner of life of nearly 30,000 among the laboring population. And first for the "homes"—those homes, crowded, fetid, and shameful, into which the rural system has thrust those of the bucolic poor of England. Lord Leicester was complimented once upon the completion of Holkham; it could be said, with propriety, that "I am the giant of giant castle, and have cut up all my neighbors." "Who is my neighbor?" has been asked. "Where is he?" is the question asked by this bill. He is, replies Dr. Hunter, huddled into hovels in open parishes, on the outskirts of rural towns, pretty to paint on a group of picturesque middlings, with yellow and green lichens and fungi on the roofs and walls, but ugly to investigate. Wells and closets side by side; stinking puddles at the threshold; and sodden filth, breeding fever up and down whole rows and streets, are the features described in a hundred localities. Nay, it is a luxury when there exists a well and a closet. There are many localities where the women fight for water at some foul pond or wheezing pump, and where the necessities of nature are performed as the cattle perform them. Inside, for thousands of our laborers, are the same sights, or worse. There are single-chambered houses—"Palace yard in Biggleswade" has eight of them altogether—the doors in holes, and soaked through the rain; the roofs of the thatch; with ladders for staircases; windows that won't open; styes, not houses, in fact; as at Gamlingay, described by Mr. Bosworth Smith and Whittington, where, for want of water, the "execrably dirty" women told Dr. Hunter, "we have no pails and nights without even a sup of tea." Fireplaces of bricks or stones, piled together as at Maiden Newton; six hundred people without a closet at Low Toynhoe; and at Seaton a settlement of English human creatures so unutterably nasty that a doctor observes, "I had countless genera-tions of gannets and addled eggs there, the odor could not have rivaled that of Red Row." In Somersetshire, cottage floors are described with "pigsties in them, that is the inmates, when they sit down, may "put their legs somewhere." Great Bowden presented at "beauty" houses "an uncovered mass of human ordure thirty feet square; and Mr. Burroughes' cottages at Hanslapington were so frightful that they were indicted as public nuisances. Long Aston "stinks;" and the children, dabbling their feet in the obnoxious slime, must be hardened indeed, if they live, against all the "miasmas of Africa." At Farnborough there were cots where people shirred their sides during the night on a spot to spot, "to dodge the rain;" and among the dwellings of Marton, in Warwickshire, one poor old woman, pointing to the frightful heap of refuse before the door, said "the stink went through her like a dose of physic." Christian Mafford drinks water discolored with drainage as "to look like cow-yard drainings." But we pause; decency, not want of facts, bids us hold back our hand from the grosser particulars detailed in this report.

These are sketches of agricultural "homes" from Dr. Hunter's official portfolio. Homes, most of them made what they are by the feudal view of the "villein" or laborer, and the consequent utter neglect of him as a man with a man's soul hidden somewhere inside him. Now let us see how the inmates of these hovels live. How should we live, the most refined and delicate of us, if we were brought up in hiddeous common customs, and ugly, narrow, filthy spaces, crowded with all sexes? The squires deny that there is demolition of cottages under the present system; but they deny it in the face of a locality like Kimboiton, which had 702 people living in 167 houses; and of Tadmarton, with 769 people in 167 houses in 1861! Perhaps they will as boldly contradict the fact that their laborers are pigged together, in many districts, in the fact that the average number to a bedroom is *four*, while instances are absolutely broadcast of *six*, eight, and ten huddled together in one room; and while in forty single-roomed houses at Sutton, standing together, the average number of "bedfellows" was seven, and in one eleven and one *thirteen* in a sleeping-room. What results—what must result—from this? We reply, a state of things so gross, so brutal, that Christianity blushes—a state of things so shameful, that the men who have had but the least part or lot in it ought to cover the house with fire, rather than truculent words and impudent opposition. Dr. Hunter drops terrible hints of crimes that pass the boundary of permitted allusion, and lusts that blaspheme nature, with words which show that such horrors kill with remorse, as they do not. Great Britain will dare not speak of these, but we may and must speak of the promiscuous dressing and undressing and the open community of decency which the wretched hovel and crowded room produce. The laborer goes home at night to his stable—to his shed—like the horses and the bullock; and, in consequence, his life and thoughts, and his wife's life and thoughts, and the children's, are like the cattle's—gross, and bestial, and base.

A VENERABLE SINNER TRIES HIS HAND AT ABDUCTION.—A man possessed of a young and rising family was brought up before the police court yesterday, on a charge of abducting a young girl from the Detroit and Milwaukee depot during the morning, and taking her a short distance out of the city for base purposes. It seems that the girl—who is now a backsliding representative of practical miscegenation—came in by the early train from Toledo to meet her sister on the way to Adrian. Not finding her here as she anticipated, she wandered about the station for some time. Her lonely appearance attracted the attention of the accused, and, after questioning her, he proposed that they should take a walk. Being a rather elderly-looking person, and possessed of a smooth tongue, he gained her confidence in a short time. He spoke to her of the wicked ways of this sinful world, and cautioned her against falling into the many traps which would beset her path along her life-journey. She listened, and was taken with his kind words of counsel. He told her that if she remained around the depot without place or purpose, she would be taken up by the police, and proposed that they should go to the city railway waiting-room. Having her entire confidence she went with him, but they were not long at the waiting-room before he proposed a ride on the cars. They took the Jefferson-avenue route as far as Mount Elliott Cemetery, when he proposed a visit to the city of the dead. They entered the grounds, and seated beneath a friendly shade tree, he renewed his friendly advice, craftily turning his periods to suit his designs, and finally making advances not at all consistent with his words. The special policemen in charge of the grounds noticed the parties, and fancying all was not as it should be, cautiously advanced to where they were seated, and caught the old sinner in a position better imagined than described. Having the authority he threw them both in. At the police-court she told her story, and a warrant was made out against him for assault and battery. She reported his story nearly as above; on the witness stand, the accused, occupying an uncomfortable seat in the prisoner's dock. Although it was patent that his intentions were of the most degrading character, yet from the girl's own statement it was shown that he had not carried them out, and he was discharged with a reprimand and more cutting than had a fine or penalty been imposed. The girl was discharged, and ordered to seek Toledo by the first train.—*Detroit Free Press, July 11.*

SWINDLING MINING SCHEMES AT THE EAST.—The *Mining and Scientific Press*, a journal of high character and doing good service to California and the Pacific Coast, does not hesitate to expose humbugs and swindles: "Scarcely a steamer arrives, that does not bring us word of some stupendous mine or mines, which has been put in the New York market, that is bound to make every conspicuous share-taker therein a millionaire. And, strange to say, not one in ten of these extraordinary rich locations have ever been heard of in San Francisco, until we read of them in our Eastern exchanges. Time and time again have these swindling schemes been ventilated by the California press, but, still they come. Packages of letters are also being received by every mail, by persons in California, from their friends at the East, who have put their money in these ventures in good faith. Many of them never had even the vestige of an existence, except on paper, and the whole of these bubble schemes, got up to sell, for large sums, worthless mining locations, which would not bring enough here to pay for printing the stock-books of the company."

THE CITY.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.—A vessel has started from Fortress Monroe, having on board the log cabin used by Gen. Grant at his headquarters at City Point. There was a "fly" in front of the entrance door, designed to afford shade, beneath the rays of the summer sun, at City Point. The outhouses, with the "quarters," are surrounded by a picket fence. The cabin is two stories elevation, with an outside chimney on the rear end, for cooking purposes, and another near the part to be used in winter time, to keep the interior as comfortable as possible. It was erected in the real Virginia style of architecture, and though it does not possess any remarkable beauty, yet it is valuable from its associations. It was here where the power to General perfected his plans to subdue the gigantic rebellion. Here he trained his generals for the mighty contest still before them all. Here he planted himself firmly, with a full determination to win a lasting and more than honorable peace. It was in this unpretending structure that he passed sleepless nights, watching the progress of events. Here, to speak, he was shut from the world, regardless of the wild denunciations of the rebel press, and those who re-echoed back the flash and undignified term, "useless Grant." Here he drew his maps, and studied well the geography of the country that his brave generals and men were soon to invade, with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other, to restore peace and a manly good-will to the oppressed.

These are the associations, or some of them, connected with the log-cabin now on its way to Philadelphia. It is designed as a present to Mr. George H. Stuart the philanthropist and President of the U. S. Christian Commission. It was thought that perhaps Mr. Stuart would locate it on some part of the beautiful grounds surrounding his country residence, but the public spirit of this gentleman has prompted him to place it in the care of "Independence Hall," Philadelphia, as a valuable memento of City Point, Virginia, and as an ornament for Fairmount Park. There are many places in the park suitable for it—a lofty eminence, where it could stand out in bold relief, and be seen by thousands of travelers as they pass that way, either on the Schuylkill or the shores, banks, and hills that skirt this romantic stream. The vessel, with this log cabin, will probably arrive on Friday or Saturday next.

THE GLOUCESTER FISH-HOUSE.—The Gloucester fish-house, situate on a point of land in the State of New Jersey, about a quarter of a mile below the landing of the Gloucester ferry-boats, is one of the sights of this city around which, to many of our citizens, there cluster very happy memories. The fish-house belongs to a club of gentlemen, and is used by them for social enjoyment and the entertainment of their friends. The use of the house is by invitation of the members, and each has the privilege of inviting his personal friends on the days on which it is set apart for its use. The building is a large frame, two stories in height, having on its front, and looking down the beautiful river Delaware, a wide veranda. The main hall is about sixteen feet in width and forty feet deep. It is well furnished, and the walls are the walls of the oldest and rarest pictures of Philadelphia and suburban places therein that can be found. This hall is used as a dining-room, and also for dancing and music. On the second floor are sleeping rooms for ladies and gentlemen. The grounds adjacent to the house are quite picturesque. Shrubs, as they are, on a large scale, are seen having upon them a large grove of walnut, poplar, and chestnut trees, the view of landscape and nature in the hands of a master. There are also some beautiful walks to and through the grove, and those romantically inclined may "leave the festive scenes and halls of dazzling light," and lose themselves and all their cares and trials in the deep umbrage of the quiet wood. No lively imagination is required to fancy how many and how interesting the walks, and talks, and jokes, enjoyed here. Nature loans to her children to provoke such pleasant feelings, that one's heart must indeed be marble who could fail to be in the happiest mood when here. Of course at a "Fish-house party" there is always plenty to replenish, and invigorate the inner man, and, add to all, that there is no cooler spot between Philadelphia and Cape May, and one may handily believe that here, indeed, there may be "a day well spent." Mr. W. J. Young has been president of the fish-house for some time, and to his energies that the fish-house has grown so rapidly in public favor, and become an institution of this city, although in the State of New Jersey. We cannot close our remarks without expressing our wish for the continued success of the fish-house and its gentlemanly members.

THE FIRE-TRUMPET AT ST. ANN'S.—Yesterday afternoon, the awardment of the fire-trumpet, so greatly contended for at the fair in aid of St. Ann's Catholic Church, Port Richmond, was made at the parochial-house, in the presence of the committee of the Globe Engine Company, to whom it was given, and several specially invited guests. The trumpet realized $4,000 to the fair, being contended for by four prominent fire companies. The Globe, however, it appears, was triumphant. Father Keiran, the esteemed pastor of the church of St. Ann's, made the presentation speech. It was neat, brief, and appropriate. Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, of the Seventeenth ward, responded to it in a most eloquent manner. Presentations were made to the Kensington Hose Company and the Good Intent Hose Company, after which, a neat banquet was partaken of.

PRIVATE ILLUMINATIONS.—Mr. Everman with, to-day, offered the Common Council a resolution of thanks to *The Press* and other newspapers, and to the private citizens, institutions, and clubs which illuminated their respective places on the night of the 4th of July. The object of the resolution is to encourage, on such occasions, so much as possible, private display, so that the city need not be called upon to pay out of her already almost exhausted treasury for public illuminations, fireworks, or other display. The resolution was, we think, a good one. Exhibitions made by the city are generally failures, at least such has been the experience within our recollection. Besides, the city is generally charged three or four times the price that would be charged to private citizens, some people say, for the same thing. And then there is no crime in robbing the city's purse.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Select Council, at its last meeting, made an appropriation for the further improvement of Fairmount Park. Although quite small, still it will do much to keep the Park in repair, and add some trees and other inexpensive and ornamental attractions. It is to be hoped that Common Council will to-day concur in the ordinance. Too much money cannot be spent in the improvement of our already beautiful Park. Every dollar that is laid out by the city for such a purpose will, in some way or other, double itself to the city. If the ground on the opposite side of the river were purchased, even at the expense necessary therefor, we have no hesitation in saying that, before ten years, the most fearful and close-fisted tax-payer would say that it was the best thing that City Councils had ever done.

LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.—The following sums have been received by James L. Claghorn, treasurer of the Lincoln Monument Association, at the office, 921 Chestnut street:

"Wabash Steamer," No. 20, U. G. E. M., per Justus Koch	$15 00
Miss J. M.	1 00
Miss Sallie E. Smiley and Miss Ella Rodgers—proceeds of a fair, Arch-street Presbyterian Church, per Wm. S. Stewart, treasurer	138 65
Iroquois Lodge, No. 508, I. O. O. F., per Charles Summerell	47 00
Hierophant Division, No. 21, S. of T.	10 00

A SPECIAL EXCURSION TO THE SEA-SHORE.—Cape May, Saturday, July 15, to the public sale of choice villas and desirable cottage sites, fronting on wide avenues, and near the Atlantic Ocean and railroad depot. A free collation will be served on the premises. Tickets, (good until Monday), with plans and circulars, will be furnished to those attending the sale; by the auctioneers, MESSRS. M. THOMAS & SONS.

THE POLICE.

Honor and Dishonor among Professional Thieves.

The general acceptation of the word "pal," as used by professional thieves, means assistant; the word "kid" means a boy; the word "moll" means a female assistant. Professional thieves change their tactics as occasion may require. A "crib" is a place of rendezvous for thieves generally. The thieving profession is divided into several branches. These are burglars, robbers, sneaks, and hawks. The first and second are generally bold and ingenious; the other two classes cowardly and mean. It seems to be considered that a burglar would commit murder in case he should be detected, but there are a number of instances in which this class of thieves fled without booty when they might have carried away large amounts of "swag" had they shed blood. Some of the most experienced burglars in Europe and America have never gained their success but the blood of their fellow-creatures. To some extent they are not unlike the expert and successful gamblers, who rarely shed blows in a peculiar way, but never shed blood. A conversation had several years since with five desperate burglars, they seemed to accord in the feeling that the world owed every man a living; if he could not maintain himself honestly, he should do it dishonestly, but in the same line he had not taken the life of his fellow man in order to succeed in robbery. A first-class burglar always has an assistant, who keeps a faithful watch, and all the preliminary arrangements of "cracking" a store or dwelling, to prevent surprise.

A noble burglar is up to the dignity of a superior burglar would draw blood, if necessary, to facilitate him in his nefarious profession. Standing in a dark alley, or some other deeply shaded place, after nightfall, watching for a victim, he stealthily approaches, and sometimes without warning, uses violence. A blow on the head or spine, renders the victim insensible, and at the mercy of the depredator.

The waylayer "goes through" the prostrate man, and then leaves him. A police officer comes along; discovers the almost lifeless victim lying on the pavement. A fellow-officer is summoned through the medium of a whistle, and the robbery's victim is carried to the station-house. There is nothing to lead to the conduct of the frequenters, going to or coming from it. Most of the dancers had retired before the police force arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Richetes, who appear to have control of the establishment, were bound over to answer the charge of maintaining a disorderly house. The remainder of the prisoners were held to be of future good behavior.

[Before Mr. Alderman Butler.]

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.

Michael Dolan, John Ferry, and Michael Farrell, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of interfering with police officers in the discharge of their official duties. The officers have a difficult time in preserving the peace, particularly along Front and Water streets, as this thoroughfare is at unreasonable hours, is frequented by rough and disorderly characters. The trio above named were committed.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.

REARREST OF ROBERT M. LEE—HIS CASE AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

The case of R. M. Lee was again before the court yesterday. It will be remembered that Lee, having been tried and acquitted on an indictment charging him with having defrauded the United States, &c., by means of forged enlistment papers, was sentenced about two weeks ago by Justice Grier, before whom he was tried, to pay a fine of $500, and to an imprisonment of four years. Two or three days before President Johnson pardoned him, conditioned, however, that the fine should first be paid. The fine was paid on Tuesday, and Lee was released from the Eastern Penitentiary, but he was soon after arrested and sent to Moyamensing Prison, there to remain for trial in case of conviction upon two indictments of a similar character as that upon which he had been previously tried and convicted.

Yesterday, William L. Hirst, Esq., applied to the court on behalf of Lee, that he be admitted to bail, and asking that the amount thereof be named.

Judge Cadwalader said he had some doubt as to whether the prisoner was entitled to be admitted to bail. He was now in contempt of the court, having fled and forfeited his recognizance at the time of his trial. It was a question upon which he, the Judge, would like to hear arguments, and he would suggest to Mr. Hirst to take a writ of habeas corpus, and bring the prisoner into court thereunder, when the question as to his admissibility to bail, under the circumstances, could be argued.

Mr. Hirst subsequently, as suggested by the learned Judge, did take a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, when the matter will be heard.

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

THE GIRARD PARK RIOTERS.

The cases of Richter, Bowden and William Stockman, two of the Girard Park rioters, was concluded yesterday. There were three bills of indictment against the defendants, one for riot, and riot and assault and battery. Included in the same indictments were the names of James Fagan, James Mullin, Joseph Weston, alias "Potomac Joe," and James O'Neill, none of whom appeared for trial, and whose bail was forfeited. They are reported as prominent and active in the riot, and in the commission of the various assaults and batteries upon the Germans on the Park, than which Stainrock or Stockman, who, however, according to the evidence of Richter, who was stabbed and badly beaten, and of Charles Brock, the special officer on duty at the Park, who was also stabbed and otherwise hurt, and of other witnesses, were quite active participators in the riot and in the assaults and batteries. Their defence was previous good character.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty upon all the counts of all the indictments. Sentence was postponed until to-day.

Two or three trifling cases of assault and battery were then disposed of and the court adjourned.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$100,000 00
111,000 " 6 " " 5-20s	118,216 00
75,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	75,562 50
94,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	93,655 00
55,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	55,840 00
123,050 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	122,320 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	53,250 00
15,000,360 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,300 00
5,500,130 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,100 00
5,000,000 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,050 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	48,425 00
30,100 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	12,000 00
28,700 Bonds and Mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$668,350 Par. Cost $842,100.50. Market val.	$857,627 87
Real Estate	30,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made	118,330 42
Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	28,793 24
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,265. Estimated value	2,220 00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call	100,000 00
Cash in Banks	58,154 93
Cash in Drawer	537 58
	$158,692 49
	$1,201,664 02

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ASSETS, $400,068.71.

Invested in the following securities, viz:

First Mortgages on City Property, well secured	$188,600 00
United States Government Loans	141,000 00
Philadelphia City Loan	55,000 00
Pennsylvania Six per Cent. Loans	15,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, first and second Mortgages	35,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Loans	6,000 00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Loan	5,000 00
Mortgage Bonds	4,500 00
County Fire Insurance Company's Stock	1,050 00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	1,000 00
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania Stock	10,000 00
Union Mutual Insurance Company's Stock	880 00
Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia Stock	1,000 00
Accrued Interest	1,539 29
Cash in bank and on hand	13,023 29
	$400,068 71

Worth at present market value	$414,398 71

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Edward S. Stokes,	Thomas J. Bradley.
George A. West,	Joseph E. Ellis.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
THOMAS C. HILL, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864. ja10-1tf

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Authorized Capital, $400,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 408 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurances on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	David Pearson,
D. Luther,	Peter Seiger,
Lewis Audenried,	J. E. Baum,
John R. Blackiston,	William F. Dean,
Joseph Maxfield,	Jacob Fichthorn,
	WILLIAM ESHER, President.
	D. LUTHER, Vice President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.	JOSEPH E. DEAN, Vice President.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus Fund, continue to insure against all risks by fire, on favorable terms, on Buildings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas E. Maris,	James R. Campbell,
John Welsh,	Edmund G. Dustin,
Samuel C. Morton,	Charles W. Poultney,
Patrick Brady,	Israel Morris.
John T. Lewis,	

THOMAS E. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. fe22-tf

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for forty years, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Public or Private Buildings, Merchandise, &c., for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks, Goods, or Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
The Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the assured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Jonathan Patterson,	Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,	John Deverell,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Thomas Smith,
Thomas Robins,	Henry Lewis,
	J. Gillingham Fell.

JONATHAN PATTERSON, President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS.

Francis N. Buck,	John W. Everman,
Charles Richardson,	Robert B. Potter,
Henry Lewis,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Samuel Wright,	E. D. Woodruff,
P. S. Justice,	Charles Stokes,
George F. Nest,	Joseph E. Ellis.

FRANCIS N. BUCK, President.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, Vice President.
W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. ja14-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 2953 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia.
Rev. NARCISSE CYR, } Principals.
Mrs. C. DAVENPORT, }
This Institution offers superior advantages for the acquisition of the Ornamental Branches, such as MUSIC, DRAWING, PAINTING, &c., in addition to the other subjects embraced in a thorough American and French course. Mr. and Mrs. Richetes, who appear to have control of the establishment, were bound over to answer the charge of maintaining a disorderly house. The remainder of the prisoners were held to be of future good behavior.

[Before Mr. Alderman Butler.]

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.

Michael Dolan, John Ferry, and Michael Farrell, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of interfering with police officers in the discharge of their official duties. The officers have a difficult time in preserving the peace, particularly along Front and Water streets, as this thoroughfare is at unreasonable hours, is frequented by rough and disorderly characters. The trio above named were committed.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.

REARREST OF ROBERT M. LEE—HIS CASE AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

The case of R. M. Lee was again before the court yesterday. It will be remembered that Lee, having been tried and acquitted on an indictment charging him with having defrauded the United States, &c., by means of forged enlistment papers, was sentenced about two weeks ago by Justice Grier, before whom he was tried, to pay a fine of $500, and to an imprisonment of four years. Two or three days before President Johnson pardoned him, conditioned, however, that the fine should first be paid. The fine was paid on Tuesday, and Lee was released from the Eastern Penitentiary, but he was soon after arrested and sent to Moyamensing Prison, there to remain for trial in case of conviction upon two indictments of a similar character as that upon which he had been previously tried and convicted.

Yesterday, William L. Hirst, Esq., applied to the court on behalf of Lee, that he be admitted to bail, and asking that the amount thereof be named.

Judge Cadwalader said he had some doubt as to whether the prisoner was entitled to be admitted to bail. He was now in contempt of the court, having fled and forfeited his recognizance at the time of his trial. It was a question upon which he, the Judge, would like to hear arguments, and he would suggest to Mr. Hirst to take a writ of habeas corpus, and bring the prisoner into court thereunder, when the question as to his admissibility to bail, under the circumstances, could be argued.

Mr. Hirst subsequently, as suggested by the learned Judge, did take a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, when the matter will be heard.

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

THE GIRARD PARK RIOTERS.

The cases of Richter, Bowden and William Stockman, two of the Girard Park rioters, was concluded yesterday. There were three bills of indictment against the defendants, one for riot, and riot and assault and battery. Included in the same indictments were the names of James Fagan, James Mullin, Joseph Weston, alias "Potomac Joe," and James O'Neill, none of whom appeared for trial, and whose bail was forfeited. They are reported as prominent and active in the riot, and in the commission of the various assaults and batteries upon the Germans on the Park, than which Stainrock or Stockman, who, however, according to the evidence of Richter, who was stabbed and badly beaten, and of Charles Brock, the special officer on duty at the Park, who was also stabbed and otherwise hurt, and of other witnesses, were quite active participators in the riot and in the assaults and batteries. Their defence was previous good character.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty upon all the counts of all the indictments. Sentence was postponed until to-day.

Two or three trifling cases of assault and battery were then disposed of and the court adjourned.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS IN THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards, upon application to the Bureau.

This division includes classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant or navy agent, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information relative to the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 16th of August, 1848, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant, or not to the interest of the Government to accept.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form prescribed, and must be sealed up in envelopes, with application before time expires for receiving them. *No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period advertised, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's bonds, or a certified copy thereof.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, collector, or navy agent. In addictional securities, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents, at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the receipt of the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

No.
1. Boiler iron,