The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

ELECTION TRICKS.

The humors of a General Election, across the water, are partly related in the local journals. Sometimes, especially when the "free and independent" voters have drank too much ale, which flows in copious gratuity at such periods, there are fights, breaking of heads and windows, and unpleasant skirmishes; but, in most cases, broad fun prevails—mellowed by bribery and beer. As a general rule, the contested elections are rough and riotous in England, sober and sedate in Scotland, and lively and *not* intemperate in Ireland. On nomination days and polling days, in the Emerald Isle, a drunken man is rarely to be seen, and the favorite shilelagh (actually a blackthorn cudgel, well-seasoned in the chimney until it is as tough as hickory and pliant as ash,) is equally scarce. This reticence can be readily accounted for. At the famous Clare Election, in 1828, when O'Connell, supposed to be legally ineligible, because he was a Catholic, presented himself as a candidate, was elected instead of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, and thereby made Catholic Emancipation a certainty (it was granted early in the following year,) the priests, who naturally felt a lively interest in their friend, champion, and follower, ordained, and rigidly enforced the rule, that while the contest lasted no strong drink of any description should be consumed by any one. Two clergymen who, more especially, undertook to have this prohibition carried out, were the famous "Father Tom" (Maguire,) and Father Murphy, of Corofin—the first a stout and ruddy man; the other emaciated and pale, as the enthusiastic Machbriar, so powerfully delineated in "Old Mortality;" both clergymen having immense personal influence over the people. That contest lasted many days; several thousand electors voted; during that time only one of them was known to have drank any liquid stronger than buttermilk or water, and the finger of scorn was pointed at him for months after. The rule laid down at Clare has been generally adopted among the Roman Catholic voters, at all other contested elections in Ireland, and, in self-defence, has been also enforced, more or less, among the anti-Catholic voters. Hence the general sobriety at such contests all over Ireland.

Some of the election events, more suspected than known, yet actually "founded on fact," in which candidate endeavors to baffle candidate, and the game of "diamond cut diamond" is keenly played by sharp-witted lawyers, are merely whispered about in their own localities. Now and then the whisper gets embodied in print, and the trick or the joke gets abroad, and is laughed at accordingly. One of these, which occurred at the borough of Weymouth the other day, may well be retold here, with a little necessary explanation.

Weymouth is a small seaport, in Dorsetshire, England, which, in conjunction with Melcombe Regis, has the right of sending two members to the House of Commons. The two towns are connected by a bridge, (like our two Market streets, divided by the Schuylkill,) and their united population is under ten thousand. The number of persons registered to vote are about seven hundred and forty. Having very little trade, an Election becomes of great interest and even value to the voters; who, not to put too fine a point upon it, are notoriously corrupt. The last election for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis took place in April, 1859, and was contested. If there were no contest, there would be no vote-buying; so, to avoid this, the electors would rather hire a couple of candidates than have an unopposed return. In 1859 there were four candidates, and 650 electors gave their votes. The successful candidates were Mr. Robert Brooks, a mercantile man, son of a Lancashire Squire; and Lord Grey de Wilton, then a Lieutenant in the Life Guards, only twenty-six years old, eldest son of the Earl of Wilton, and cousin of the Earl of Derby. As each of the winning men polled 340 votes, and as the average price of a vote was $200, (to say nothing of the price running up to $400 in the last hour of the polling,) it is evident that each member had to pay $68,000 for a seat. The losing men would pay little less, so that the freeborn and pure electors must have received some $272,000, in 1859, for "their most sweet voices."

At the election just ended the two former members, who are Tories, were opposed by two new candidates, Mr. Henry Edwards and Captain Gillet Gridley, who avowed Liberal principles. On the nomination, the show of hands was in favor of the new candidates, whereupon a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Brooks and Lord Grey de Wilton, and the following day appointed for taking it. Great joy in Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; and, the four candidates being rich, a mutual understanding was had between the voters that not a vote should be given for less than $250, in hard cash. When the morrow came, and the polling commenced, the few honest and not-to-be purchased electors gave in their votes. But the surprise and grief, the indignation and despair of the new candidates, constituting a vast majority, may be imagined when they heard that, by a mutual arrangement, one candidate on each side had retired—Lord Grey de Wilton and Mr. Edwards having left the town early that morning, leaving Mr. Brooks to be re-elected, with Captain Gridley as his colleague, neither of whom had paid one sixpence to any voter, and the electors at large being unable, at a moment's notice, to find two other candidates. Verdict, "*badly sold.*"

It appears that the late members, Mr. Brooks and Lord Grey de Wilton, had not forgotten nor forgiven the terrible cost ($68,000 each) of the previous election—that family reasons made it desirable that his Lordship should not again sit in the Lower House, but that he very cordially took part in the little plot to "sell" the venal electors, by allowing his seat to be occupied by Captain Gridley, whose fellow-candidate, Mr. Edwards, was a mere dummy, unambitious of parliamentary honors, and merely set up for the nonce. The compromise which allowed Brooks and Gridley to walk over the course, has spread dismay and lamentation among the electoral body. For the first time within living memory, there has been a Weymouth election without bribery!

POLITICAL CONTINGENCIES.

There has been something not much unlike a panic on the Bourse at Paris, and a fall in the price of public securities all over Europe, occasioned by a rumor that the little Prince Imperial of France was dangerously ill. It is certain that he was confined to his room for some days, but he recovered so much as to allow his being removed to the country, and his convalescence has been officially announced in the *Moniteur*. Nearly all classes of Parisian society felt anxious on this occasion, not that they can have much personal regard for or interest in a little boy who is only a few months older than nine years. His studies, which include the acquisition of four languages, are said to have pressed too heavily on his mind. It is singular enough that the Archduke Rodolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, now nearly seven years old, has been compelled to abandon his studies altogether, his physicians agreeing that their continuance would probably terminate in positive idiocy. Whatever else the European princes and princesses learn, they have various languages driven into their heads. Queen Victoria, who is not an extremely well informed woman, speaks French, German, and Italian, as well as her own language; and this, with a little music, a little drawing, and a little dancing, constitutes the highest education of royalty in the Old World. Now and then, it may range somewhat higher, but the average, the knowledge of tongues excepted, is low enough.

If the Prince Imperial of Austria were to die young, there would be no difficulty about the succession. The Emperor has no other son, and his only daughter is excluded from the throne by the Salique Law—though it may be doubtful whether, as the Kingdom of Hungary was held, in the last century, by Queen Maria Theresa, a female might not wear its crown again. Including Maximilian (at present in Mexico), the reigning Emperor of Austria has three brothers, each eligible, in turn, to assume the purple. Only one of these, the Archduke Charles, has a son—not two years old. However, if the Prince Imperial and the Emperor both died, the succession in Austria would run smoothly.

In France, where the Emperor also has only one child, the case is very different. Suppose that the Prince Imperial of France were to die, what would be the prospects of France? It is true that Napoleon, in such a contingency, can legally appoint his successor. It might be expected, naturally, that Prince Napoleon (Jerome) his first cousin, would be the most likely person. But there is a coolness between the cousins, and the Emperor, made Conservative by his position, fears that the Prince is too Progressive for the safety of the Bonaparte dynasty. If the Prince were to become Emperor, his present ultra-liberal principles would probably involve France in a foreign war. If Napoleon III. nominate any other successor, the Prince is likely enough to dispute the nomination and assert his own claims to the throne, and civil war might be the finale. Of great importance, therefore, is the life of the Prince Imperial. Should it be spared until he attain manhood, with his father at the helm until then, he may succeed to the throne without personal challenge from any one, and have a reasonable prospect, if he be able and honest, of maintaining the Empire.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

The enumeration and valuation of slaves are now being taken in Kentucky. Returns from seventy-nine out of one hundred counties give 199,268 slaves, valued at $3,729,209, allowing an average per head of $45.50. The number in the State in 1864 was 209,987, valued at $3,149,798, assuming an average of $107 per head. Something of a depreciation in one year. The auditor thinks that the total value of slaves in all the counties this year will not exceed $8,350,000.—*Exchange.*

Studying these figures, we may well make some allowance for the reluctance with which the late slaveholders yield their right to what was such a treasure to them. It is stated that the value of all the slaves, in 1860, was four thousand millions of dollars; more than one-fourth more than our entire national debt. And yet this almost countless wealth exploded into nothing, with the first shot fired upon Fort Sumpter!

☞ All movements towards the re-establishment of industry in the South are happy omens of future prosperity, especially such as propose a diversification of employments and an improvement upon the old and injurious system of large plantations improvished by unscientific culture and successive crops of the same staples. We welcome even the most trifling incident which shows that attention is being turned in the right direction. Among them is a system just inaugurated in Western Louisiana. Some of the wealthiest men of the district recently held a meeting for the purpose of devising a plan for inviting and attracting the attention of Northern capitalists, manufacturers, and laborers to the vast amount of timber land on the Red River. There are almost unbroken pine forests, of many miles in extent, where only a few saw-mills have ever been erected, and those are now entirely neglected.

Upon the establishment of peace and order, the demand for timber will be enormous. Whole districts have been devastated by the war; huts, cottages, villages, and even cities have been destroyed, and must be soon rebuilt. The immense number of vessels on the Mississippi cause a constant demand for fuel, and these forests will also furnish the tar and turpentine necessary to many branches of manufactures. This vast unopened forest land seems to offer a fair "opening" for enterprise and industry, which judiciously improved, might furnish wealth to the capitalist, and relief to many suffering and indigent laborers of the district.

The strangely varied material of which the Union army was composed, and how clearly it was understood by all the oppressed peoples of the earth, that our war was a struggle for truth, justice and liberty, is well exemplified by the brief account appended to a recent "casualty" which occurred near Richmond, Virginia. Julius Greenfield, a private in the 100th New York Regiment, was accidentally drowned while bathing. The announcement is accompanied by the relation of the following facts. The deceased was a Pole, of liberal education, who, at the commencement of the rebellion, was pursuing his studies in Germany. Apprehending the importance and significance of the threatened conflict, he immediately abandoned his studies and came to this country. The cause of liberty, lost in his native land, was again the subject of armed controversy in the free land of the West, and his arm was ready to assist in the renewed struggle. He enlisted as a private, his ignorance of the English language preventing him from all chances of promotion. Alone, in a foreign land, without kindred or countrymen, he won the friendship and esteem of his companions in arms, and these new friends followed him to his grave, grieving for his loss.

Triumph and victory must be, indeed, the fortune of a people who are fighting for the cause of manhood, and who are recognized as their champions by all the wronged, oppressed, and sorrowing peoples of the earth.

That the evil effects of slavery are by no means restricted to those who are the victims of tyranny, has been proved again and again by the conduct of the Southern people in the recent conflict, and is now being shown by the fact that some of the leading guerilla captains, who are keeping the border lands between Louisiana and Texas in terror by their lawless deeds, were before the war large plantation-holders in Louisiana, and the masters of large number of slaves.

Having sacrificed or lost everything in the cause of secession, they are now without home or profession. Feeling contempt for labor and despising the laborer, they have no means of support in the future, and are utterly destitute of capacity for adapting themselves to the new order of things. Perhaps the life of the guerilla, defying law and living by pillage, more nearly resembles their old, vicious, and unrestrained life on their plantations, amid a cringing mass of trembling slaves, whose happiness and life were at their disposal, than any position in the new societary arrangements which are being instituted under the influence of Northern example and regulations. Too poor to live, too ignorant to learn, too proud to work, these gentlemen have only one profession open to them—theft. Having long lived on the unrequited labor of the negro, it is but one step to wrest their support from their white neighbors.

The Late Mr. Joseph B. Craig.

On Saturday, intelligence reached this city, by telegraph, of the sudden death of Mr. J. B. Craig, of the well known firm of Andrew C. Craig & Co., 138 South Front street. On Friday morning, Mr. J. B. Craig had left his house in West Philadelphia, for New York, *en route* for Ireland, by the City of London steamer, which sailed on Saturday. About three o'clock on Friday afternoon, he was suddenly attacked, it is believed by a sunstroke, and died about an hour after from the effects thereof. His body, after an inquest thereon, was brought back to this city yesterday morning, by Mr. Patrick Devine, who has long been the able and reliable cashier of the highly respectable firm in which Mr. J. B. Craig was a partner. The funeral will take place this afternoon, from his house in West Philadelphia.

Mr. Craig, who was about thirty-eight years old, was a native of Ireland, and was born near Coleraine, in the province of Ulster. His brothers in this city are Mr. Hugh Craig, a commission merchant, and Mr. Andrew C. Craig, his partner, importer and wine and spirits merchant, 138 South Front street. The names of the three brothers will be found on the list of the Corn Exchange Association, by which body, no doubt, some action will be taken this day, on the dispensation of Providence, which has deprived them and society of an excellent business brother and a very estimable gentleman, from whatever point his character be viewed.

He was a thorough man of business—shrewd, quick, and honest. His word was as good as his bond, and that would pass for a great deal in this State, and wherever he was known. Between three and four years ago he entered the married state, and a boy and an infant daughter remain to console his amiable and afflicted young widow. It would be difficult to find a more estimable gentleman, a more practical Christian, or a more thorough and sincere friend. His intellectual capacity was high, and he was wholly averse to exhibiting it.

He was a nephew, we believe, of the late Hugh Catherwood, Esq., all of whose sons are in business in this city, and all enterprising and prosperous. He was cousin, therefore, of Mr. Andrew J. Catherwood, distiller, 110 and 112 North Second street, lately an independent member of the Select Council. Mr. Joseph B. Craig was nearly related, also, to Major Gen. Robert Patterson, of this city.

The professional card of Lewis & Cox, counsellors at law, New York, will be found among our advertisements. The head of the firm is Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of our State, the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a position he resigned to enter into this partnership. Judge Lewis has, for many years, ranked among the *elite* of the legal profession in Pennsylvania, and his learning, integrity, and experience, attracted President Lincoln's attention at an early day. His son, who was his able deputy at Washington, and Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, are the other members of the firm. Mr. Cox has been a conspicuous figurer in national affairs for a number of years, and has filled high and responsible positions with rare ability. His industry, regularity, and extraordinary quickness in debate, gave him great weight in Congress even with the party he opposed. We anticipate an immense business for this firm, especially in cases growing out of the Internal Revenue, which may be called their specialty.

The Carnival at Cape May.—The managers of the West Jersey Cape May Railroad have decided to run excursion trains to Cape Island, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of accommodating those who desire to attend the Carnival which takes place at Congress Hall on that evening. The fare for the round trip (the tickets being good for any return train on Wednesday) has been placed at the low figure of $4. The trains are to be run at such hours as will best suit persons whose business will not allow them to remain long absent.

New Music.—We have received from S. Brainard & Co., 203 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio, the following "songs without words:" Gallop de Braroure; Trembling Leaves; Bacchanale. The author of this fine music is Jas. Whell, a gentleman whose musical talents were exhibited here some time since, in the Whell-Katow Concert.

English Pictorials.—From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 402 Chestnut street, we have the *Illustrated London News, Illustrated News of the World*, and other English papers of July 22.

Postponement of a Launch.—The launch of the new Sound steamer, Old Colony, which was to have taken place at New York on Saturday morning, has been postponed until to-day, at ten o'clock. A large number of persons were present to witness the launch, but the heat was so great that all the grease was melted from the ways and she would not go off. Hence the postponement.

New Chestnut-street Theatre.—The Irish drama of "Arish na Pogue" still continues at the Chestnut. Mrs. Sophie Gimbrede, who is recovering from her recent indisposition, appears this evening.

The Morality of New York.—The New York *Express* of Saturday says:

"The figures published in another column, showing the number of arrests made in this city during the last three months to be over 20,000, are really startling. In three months 20,000 human beings have, in the short space of three months, sinned against the laws, and been arrested by the police authorities, ought to furnish our numerous clergymen with enough material for their sermons for the next six months. If we go on at this rapid rate, at the end of the year we have to record alarming statistics of crime in this great and civilized city—with the number of arrests probably footing up 100,000."

Of those arrested, 14,872 were males and 6,055 females, making a total of 20,467. The figures also show an increase of 7,875 in three months. We tremble for the "great and civilized city," the "metropolis."

THE CITY.

The Recent German Festival.—The delegates to the Convention controlling the recent German Festival, have concluded their labors. We learn the following statistics from the Treasurer's report, which possesses some general interest: The receipts of the Saengerfest amounted to $16,517.12; the expenses were $14,880.44, leaving a balance of $1,636.68. The proceeds of the concerts at the Academy of Music amounted to $6,877, and by Mr. Schildknecht, the lessee of Jones' Wood, $700 were contributed. From Mr. Bernet, the proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, $500 were received, and the contributions of about two hundred and eighty members amounted to about $578. The proceeds of the pic-nic at Jones' Wood amounted to $6,302.29. The balance of the Saengerfest of 1861, including interest, was $1,454.05. The expenses for quartering and entertaining the visiting singers during the Saengerfest, amounted to $6,424, and for the use of the Academy of Music, $710 were paid. The expenses at the reception of the visiting singers at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on their arrival, were $1,157, and for advertising in the German and English papers, about $1,050 were paid.

Mr. Steffen then, in view of the fact that in about two years another German Saengerfest will be held in Philadelphia, submitted a plan of permanent organization, in order that the various societies may be represented on such occasions as the Saengerfest.

This matter was subjected to a long debate, from which it appeared that there still exists a union of glee clubs—the Allgemeine Sangerbund—which, however, is composed of a limited number of societies. It was proposed that the delegates should confer with their respective societies in reference to this matter, and a resolution was passed to this effect.

Various matters of a business and private character were discussed and disposed of, and a resolution was passed that a donation of two hundred dollars shall be presented for the Festdirigent, Mr. Paur, in recognition of his services and labors in behalf of the Saengerfest. A committee was appointed to transmit the testimonial to Mr. Paur, either in the shape of a piano or in cash. Various matters of minor importance were disposed of, whereupon the delegates adjourned.

The National Game—A Great Game on Tuesday.—To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, the noted Eureka Club, of Newark, N. J., will arrive, for only one day's play with the Athletics, at Fifteenth and Columbia avenue. In June last, the Athletics had the good fortune to beat the Eurekas at Newark, as follows: Athletic, 12; Eureka, 9. The Jerseymen are resolved to take the ball back with them, consequently some exciting play may be looked for. We hear the two nines will be as follows: Eurekas—Brientnall, c.; Faitoute, p.; Mills, 1. b.; Domeisler, 2 b.; Northrop, 3 b.; Thomas, s. s.; Calloway, l. f.; Littlewood, c. f.; Collins, r. f. Athletics—Kleinfelder, c.; McBride, p.; Berkenstock, 1 b.; Reach, 2 b.; Smith, 3 b.; Luengene, s. s.; Gaskill, l. f.; McCleary, c. f.; Wilkins, r. f. Both these nines are first-class, and the game will be very close and exciting. The general committee of the Athletics have made liberal preparations for this brilliant contest; they have erected a grand stand for the ladies which securely protects from sun or rain. No doubt ten thousand persons, perhaps twenty thousand, will come out to see this long-pending and much talked-of game. Two years ago the Eurekas beat the Athletics at Newark, as follows: Eureka, 8; Athletics, 6. On Tuesday the game will commence at half-past two o'clock. Five hundred choice seats will be reserved for ladies. The Active Club, of New York, will arrive at the Union Hotel on Wednesday. They play the Olympics same day, Athletics on Thursday, Camdens on Friday, and Keystones on Saturday. This club is celebrated for its admirable play. Their pitcher is remarkable for speed and twist.

Cricket and Base Ball.—The following matches will come off on the days named:

BASE BALL.

August 8—Athletic vs. Eureka, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue.

August 8—Athletic, Jr., vs. Eagle, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue.

August 10—Athletic vs. Star, Capitoline Grounds, New York.

August 10—Active vs. Camden, Camden, N. J.

August 11—Active vs. Olympic, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson.

August 12—Active vs. Athletic, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue.

August 12—Hamilton vs. Salem, Salem.

CRICKET.

August 26—Olympian vs. Chippewa, Camden; Ashland vs. Powelton.

September—St. George vs. Philadelphia, Camden; St. George vs. Young America, at Hoboken.

September 26 and 27—Young America vs. St. George, at Hoboken.

September 28—Young America vs. Willow, at Bedford.

September—Young America vs. Osceola, at Pottsville; Young America vs. Philadelphia, at Germantown; Young America vs. Olympian, at Germantown; Young America Second Eleven vs. Philadelphia Second Eleven, at Germantown; Young America Second Eleven vs. University First Eleven, at Germantown; Young America Third Eleven vs. Eureka First Eleven, at Germantown; Olympian vs. Philadelphia; Olympian Second Eleven vs. Powelton First Eleven, at Powelton; Olympian Second Eleven vs. Ashland First Eleven; Chippewa vs. Ashland.

October—Young America vs. Philadelphia, (returned) at Camden; Young America vs. Osceola, (returned) at Germantown.

Fire and Accidents.—Last evening, about six o'clock, the house of W. R. Thompson, No. 712 Spruce street, took fire. Mr. Thompson and his family were out of the city. The house was in charge of four domestics, two of whom were out. The cook, Elizabeth Irvin, and seamstress, Mary O'Donnell, were at home, and had gone into the spirit-room in the fourth story for some brandy. The liquor took fire from a lamp, and caught to the clothes of Elizabeth Irvin. The seamstress attempted to extinguish the flames, and in so doing burned her hands severely. The cook ran down stairs and into the street with her clothing in a blaze. Some men passing by, extinguished the flames with their coats and a blanket. The unfortunate woman is terribly burned, and is not expected to recover. Her burns were dressed by Dr. Kitchen, who lives opposite to Mr. Thompson's house; she was afterwards taken to the hospital. The burns of Mary O'Donnell were dressed by Mr. Shivers, druggist, at Seventh and Spruce streets. The fire was confined to the closet in which it originated. While the firemen were engaged extinguishing the fire, there were six of them with five sections of hose on a ladder leaning against the house. This ladder gave way and precipitated the six men to the ground. Strange to say, none of them were seriously injured. The house was much damaged by water. The loss by fire is small.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—A dangerous counterfeit of the one-dollar treasury note issued by the General Government, has made its appearance. Excepting a few minor discrepancies, the spurious note is an exact *fac simile* of the bill. The general appearance of the bill is also very good. The green ink is of a somewhat lighter shade than that used on the genuine, and some parts of the note look scratched and blurred. The figures "1" on the scroll-work on the lower right corner of the note are printed in green; in the genuine they are white. The face of Chase, in the counterfeit, is badly executed, but otherwise the work is well done, and the note well calculated to deceive.

Counterfeits fives of the national banks, well executed, are in circulation. The color of the paper is a little paler than the genuine. They are, however, easily detected by observing the position of the letter "P" in the word "This" in the latter, reading "This note is secured by bonds of." The "P" in the genuine is over the left portion of the letter "I" in United, while in the counterfeit it is farther to the left, over the middle of the "n" of the same word.

Tremendous Showers.—At intervals during the past thirty-six hours, copious showers of rain fell. There being no wind, the watery streams came down vertically from the slowly-passing clouds. These heavy showers commenced to fall shortly after Saturday noon, and succeeded each other rapidly until daybreak yesterday morning. A tremendous amount of rain fell during this period, and some fears were entertained that another freshet would take place on the Schuylkill and its tributaries. The water raised to some extent, but did not, so far as we could learn, do any damage. During one or two of the showers yesterday morning, there were several claps of thunder, a little different in sound to any thing of the kind that has occurred for some time. The lightning seemed to play from cloud to cloud very prettily. It was of a bluish color, slightly tinged with orange or yellow. The attending thunder was not very loud, but it possessed a sort of clear bell-ringing sonorousness. It is seldom that so many and such heavy showers of rain fall in the temperate climate. Yesterday the streets were thoroughly cleansed; some of them very much needed something of the kind, in order to remove the pestilent breed. ing filth that had accumulated in the narrow courts and alleys, where scavengers are unknown.

Military Items.—The 24th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which have been doing duty at Fort Delaware for some time, have been paid off and mustered out of the service.

The 3d Regiment, First Army Corps, (Hancock's), is now stationed near Springfield, Illinois. As the regiment was raised principally in this city it will be interesting to know that the non-veteranized portion of the regiment has recovered from the fatigues of the journey; many having, however, their rifles (Henry's sixteen-repeater) stolen from them while absent a moment from their cars.

The regiment is commanded by Col. Wm. H. Morgan, late of the 24th Indiana Volunteers.

Colonel Frank Jameson, a son of the late General Albert Sydney Johnson, and, until the close of the war, aid to Jeff. Davis, has been released from Fort Delaware by order of President Johnson. There are only two Confederate prisoners now remaining at Fort Delaware, one of them being Colonel Lubbock, of Texas, also an aid to Davis; and the private secretary of the latter, Burton N. Harrison.

Firemen's Items.—The yearly warrants for the fire companies are now ready for delivery at the Chief Engineer's office. It should be remembered that certificates, signed by the President and Secretary of the company, are necessary to draw the warrant.

The Spring Garden Hose Company is now comfortably located in their new quarters, on the Ridge avenue. The steam engine will be finished in time for the parade. It will be one of the finest in the department.

A Warning to Boys.—On Saturday morning, Henry Ward, aged fourteen years, whose father is employed in the Navy Yard, met with a serious accident, which deprived him of one of his legs. He was riding behind a wagon, on Ninth street, near Walnut, hanging on by his hands, one foot against the axle; while in this position, his leg was caught between the spokes of the wheel, and in a moment the bone was crushed above the knee, the sharp ends of it protruding through the flesh. The unfortunate lad screamed and fell helpless to the ground. He was conveyed by a couple of policemen to the Penn Hospital. The mangled limb was amputated in the afternoon, and the patient is doing well.

Supervisors Appointed.—On Saturday morning Mayor Henry appointed the following Supervisors, who will enter upon their duties on the 15th of August:

First Ward—James Ware.
Second—Charles Peak.
Third and Fourth—Samuel F. Mitchell.
Fifth and Sixth—John Gibbs.
Seventh and Eighth—Charles A. Porter.
Ninth and Tenth—James Kelly.
Eleventh and Twelfth—Wm. M. Wilson.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth—Jacob S. Fish.
Fifteenth—Edward Spain.
Sixteenth and Seventeenth—Joseph Ash.
Eighteenth—William Maneely.
Nineteenth—Isaac Lister.
Twentieth, First Division—Henry Myers.
Do. Second Division—F. M. Donison.
Twenty-first, First Division—Wm. D. Thomas.
Do. Second Division—John Sayler.
Twenty-second, First Division—W. C. Johnston.
Twenty-second, Second Division—Reuben Saunders.
Twenty-third, First Division—Enoch Foster.
Do. Second Division—G. W. Rhawn.

No appointments have yet been made in the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth wards.

The appointees are the old Supervisors continued. There was very little competition for the positions.

Terrible Calamity on the Schuylkill—Two Men Drowned by the Capsizing of a Boat.—Yesterday, about noon, three young men, named Lewis T. Helmbold, Angus Dewar, and Joshua Williams, were rowing on the Schuylkill, above Peter's Island. The boat capsized, and Dewar and Williams were drowned. Their bodies were recovered, and taken to the Falls of Schuylkill. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest. Williams was a machinist, and resided at Twelfth and Filbert streets.

A Rare Sight.—The western front of the Walnut-street Theatre has been pretty much torn down to make room for improvement in the building. Through the gap thus made, pedestrians may obtain an insight of part of the machinery and other trappings used in the theatrical profession. The accumulations of thirty years appear to be stowed away. Among the many articles may be seen a balloon, a portrait of the "great sea-serpent," the machine that makes "thunder, lightning, and rain," incident to the first witch scene in "Macbeth."

Country Produce.—The market is well filled with country produce of all kinds. Peaches were never more abundant, and sell at prices ranging from fifty cents per basket up to as high a figure as the consciences of the forestallers will stretch. Canteloupes and watermelons are beginning to arrive from Jersey; the prices are falling rapidly. Many of the melons in market on Saturday were evidently pulled before they were ripened; consequently, they were merely material to produce cholera-morbus.

Sale of Government Property.—On Saturday last, by order of the Medical Department, there was a large sale of drugs and medicines at the store of E. C. Cook, South Front street. Wholesale dealers of this city, New York, and Boston, were present in large numbers. All the articles disposed of brought good prices.

There was also, on Saturday morning, at Washington-street wharf, a sale of Government mules. The attendance was large, and the prices realized were considered good.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday the body of a man five feet, nine inches high, dark brown hair and whiskers, and apparently about thirty-five years of age, was recovered at Walnut-street wharf, Delaware. He had on his person a letter addressed to Mr. Jas. Pollard, Mullen's hotel, and signed "Jim." The Coroner took charge of the body.

Enlargement of the Navy Yard.—The strip of ground hitherto occupied as a board-yard, south of the Navy Yard, has been purchased or leased by the Government. A gateway has been made in the south wall, and property of the United States Government is stored in the new place. Other improvements are projected in the yard.

Serious Fall.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Celia Maning, seven years of age, fell out of a third-story window, on Twenty-first street, below Walnut, and fractured her skull. She is not expected to live.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday a soldier named Owen Thornton, aged forty-five years, fell dead at the house of Barney Shannon, while at supper. He leaves a family, who reside at Howell village, Delaware county.

Something Like a Whirlwind.—A whirlwind of considerable power, though of short duration, occurred about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the upper part of the city. It was very violent in the vicinity of Lehigh avenue and Frankford road. A portion of the fence around the premises of the Second and Third-street Passenger Railroad depot was prostrated, and fears were entertained for the safety of the depot. It seemed for a few moments that the spacious roof, substantial as it is, would be blown away. The whirlwind was only felt for a short distance. It was not very wide. A few bricks were whirled from as many chimneys, but no serious damage was done.

Volunteer Relief Fund.—The labors of the Commission for the relief of the families of volunteers, closed on Saturday. Since the organization of the Commission, on the 1st of May, 1861, about 9,000 families have been paid from $1.40 to $1.50 per week. The whole amount expended has been $2,400,000.

Cricket.—Arrangements are about being made for a grand match of cricket between twenty-two of the best players in the northwestern counties of this State. The match will take place at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., as soon as matters are arranged. Some fine playing may be expected.

Slight Fire.—On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire occurred at the house of Robt. Harris, in Pecan street, near Second and Green streets. A bed was set on fire by some children, while playing with matches. The flames were speedily extinguished.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Recorder Enen.]

BREAKS OF AN INSANE MAN.

A man giving the name as Samuel C. Gittings, was arraigned at the central station, last evening. He was insane. It appears that yesterday morning he called a cab driver to him, at the Girard House, and desired to be driven to the office of Jay Cooke & Co. The gentleman entered the cab and was driven to the office; but it was closed, the time being Sunday morning. The stranger then ordered the driver to go to Mr. Cooke's private residence, at Jenkintown. He did so, but Mr. Cooke was not at home. The party returned to the Girard House, and the driver demanded ten dollars for services rendered.

The gentleman told him to wait until tomorrow (this) morning, and he would give him a check for one hundred dollars on Jay Cooke. It was suspected that the man was insane, and he was handed into the custody of an officer, who conducted him to the lockup. At the hearing last evening, the same prisoner said that he came from Baltimore county; that he had been to Newport, and was now on a visit to the United States Mint. He had walked about all the hotels in the country if he chose. His speech was very incoherent. Recorder Enen regarded him as a man of education and refinement, and therefore ordered his detention at the central station for the present. It was thought last evening that he may have escaped from some lunatic asylum.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Anna Sweeny was arraigned at the central station on the charge of keeping a disorderly house at 1219 Lancaster street, in the First ward. The evidence of the neighbors set forth that males and females frequented the place at all hours of the night, behaving in a very bad manner, thus maintaining a most shameful nuisance. She was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court.

ALLEGED ACQUITTAL OF A SOLDIER.

Charles W. McKinley and Isaac Walley are the names given by two young men arraigned yesterday, on the charge of robbing Jacob Leaf, a returned soldier, of the sum of $250. The evidence set forth that on Saturday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, the parties were in a saloon on Southwest street near Sixth. Three young men closed around the soldier, and one of them, Walley, did the robbery. He passed the book to his companions, who escaped with it. A gentleman in the cellar saw the transaction, and immediately called a police officer. The two above named were at once taken into custody, but the one to whom the plunder was given escaped. The prisoners were committed to answer.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Joseph Bolton was committed by the Recorder yesterday, on the charge of stealing a watch, the property of Jacob Boles, a Bolton parties board at No. 11 South Seventh street. Yesterday morning it seems that the man lost the key of his trunk, and borrowed a key from Bolton that happened to fit the lock. He opened his trunk, took out a shirt, looked at his watch and left the room again; then shut the trunk which fastened itself, it having a spring-lock. Boles then went down stairs, leaving Bolton in his room. He returned in a few minutes, and then Bolton retired. Upon opening the trunk a short time after this, the watch was missing. As no other person had been in the room besides Bolton, suspicion fell upon him that he had taken the watch. He denied it, however, in the most positive manner. It is stated that there are circumstantial evidence. The accused was required to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR—RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

A man giving the name of Jacob Heins was committed in default of $3,000 bail, by Recorder Enen, on Saturday afternoon to answer the charge of burglary at the store and dwelling of J. K. Allinson, No. 1 Ridge avenue, and stealing therefrom goods, valued at $2,000. All the stolen articles were recovered. The store was broken open by means of false keys. The facts of the case are as follows: At about half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning, Officer Tandy, of the Fourth Police District, met the prisoner on Second street, having in his possession a large bundle.

"Hollos!" said the official; "where are you going with that bundle?"

"To the Barley Sheaf," replied the stranger.

"Going to leave it there?" inquired the officer.

"Yes, sir, that is just what I'm going to do," replied the individual.

"Does it belong to you, or any body else?" asked the officer.

"It belongs to a boarder there," was the reply.

"What's his name?"

"John Miller," replied the strange man.

"Well, then," said the officer, "I'll go there with you."

"All right, officer, come along," responded the accosted individual, without the least evidence of timidity.

The Barley Sheaf Hotel was reached, and the officer inquired of the night-clerk or watchman whether John Miller lodged there. He received an affirmative reply. He then told the clerk, privately, his suspicion, and also suggested that the goods be delivered to Mr. Miller, for certain reasons.

The stranger went his way rejoicing. He thought he had cloved the ayes of the policeman, but the latter watched and waited. In a short time the fellow returned with another bundle, when he was again accosted by the officer, who took him into custody this time. The stranger said he got the goods at an auction store, corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, where he was employed. Mr. Miller had purchased them the day before. The fellow was taken to the station-house, and, early yesterday daybreak the robbery was made known. The proprietor of the robbed store was present at the hearing in the afternoon, and the stolen goods identified. The prisoner was committed as above stated.

[Before Mr. Alderman Tittermary.]

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Seventeen persons, male and female, black and white, young and old, but all inveterate drinkers, were committed by Alderman Tittermary on Saturday. These prisoners were arrested in disorderly houses in Bedford, Horsey, and Spafford streets. A house of correction is badly wanted for the reception of such poor, miserable wretches.

[Before Mr. Alderman Becker.]

SERIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Robert Torns was committed in default of $2,000 bail, on Saturday, to answer the charge of assault and battery upon George Miller, the proprietor of a public house, on Girard avenue, near Lawrence street. It is alleged that the prisoner, in company with two or three friends, stopped at the house of Mr. Miller, and having obtained some refreshments, ordered a note in payment that was considered a counterfeit. Angry words and blows followed. Mr. Miller was severely injured.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.]

STABBED WITH A TABLE FORK.

A man, giving his name as John Geary, was committed on Saturday, on the charge of stabbing another man in the breast with a table fork. One of the prongs, it is said, punctured the heart of the victim.

CITY ITEMS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.—Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome assortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, and goods especially adapted for travelling. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world.

The Best Fitting Shirt of the Age is "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

The "Chinese Sun Hat," sold by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, is really indispensable to every lady about leaving the city. Their entire stock of Straw and Fancy Goods is now selling off at *much below cost.*

Visitors to the sea-shore should provide themselves with Bathing Dresses from John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street.

For One Dollar.—All the time spent in tying and untying, and half the silk in the tie and scarf, are saved by the use of Eshleman's patent cravat holder. Price, one dollar each, wholesale and retail, at 701 Chestnut street. Also, gentlemen's furnishing goods—large assortment.