The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

THE CITY.

SEPTEMBER AS WE FIND IT.—A few cool evenings in August inspired hope that in the coming days of September, the first fall month, the weather would be delightful. But September came, with misty mornings, and scarcely sufficient air to stir a leaf. Every morning since the dawn of the eighth month of the year, hazy fogs prevailed, but they dissipated before the power of the ascending sun, and let in his sweltering rays in a style worthy of the tropics. Such heat was never felt before in this latitude in the month of September. While the mercury indicated a temperature ranging from 80 to 86 degrees, yet the humidity in the atmosphere was exceedingly oppressive to humanity, and the heat was felt to be more intense than in the clear days of July, with the thermometer in the nineties. Many workingmen exposed to the sun were forced to relinquish their labor, during the middle of the days, because of the depressing effects of the heat. Quite a number of persons sickened, and several deaths occurred, during the unexpected heated term. The "can't get aways," though acclimated somewhat, bore up against the caloric element, but those who recently returned from the sea shore or the mountain regions, where the atmosphere is pure and the temperature cool, were to be pitied. Women, like Hans Rawlings, found their shadows growing less under the process of being rendered into liquid grease, and sighed to think that, unless cool weather should come, they would be "living *greece* no more."

The month of September, besides introducing frost of almost every kind, has lost much of its interest yesterday. The mosquitoes have yet to generate by the myriads, to annoy animals in general during hot and sultry nights. On one or two evenings in the latter part of last week, the mosquitoes were so thick in the Zena that after the Delaware that, in the dusk of the evening, they floated through space just like a vapor. In some of the houses bordering on the lower parts of the "Neck," the mosquitoes are present every night in countless numbers. It is positively necessary to close the houses as tightly as possible, and then burn tobacco therein in order to destroy these pests, otherwise sleep would be entirely out of the question. The cattle in the meadows suffer terribly from the bites of mosquitoes, and they can only find relief in rolling wildly over and over on the grass, or seeking refuge in the draining ditches. These things are incident to the month of September, but not to any other month in the year. The mosquitoes last until the first heavy frost appears, and then they disappear as quickly and mysteriously as they come.

The phenomena of the weather yesterday was singular. At three o'clock a thin mist veiled the setting moon, and at day-dawn the vapor became more dense and assumed the proportions of a "Scotch mist," which "dried up" by nine o'clock. Clouds soon began to form; they rolled up in mountain-like grandeur, their outlines tinged with celestial light, and, varying from bright hues to every shade down to black, foretold a heavy storm. Towards one o'clock in the afternoon these clouds hovered over the city, and a rain-storm of no ordinary severity was ushered in, with the accompaniment of thunder and lightning. At three o'clock the big drops came, and presently a cataract followed steadily that would not have disgraced even the days of Noah. So dark was the afternoon that many of the stores, banking institutions, newspaper offices, hotels, and restaurants had to be lighted with gas. The rain was a most grateful visitor to all sweltering mortals here before; it cooled the atmosphere somewhat, cleaned the dirty streets, lanes, and alleys, and thus we leave September as we find it.

WATERFAL AND INUNDATION.—The rain-storm of yesterday afternoon was exceedingly heavy, and it seems to have been confined almost within the limits of Philadelphia, and particularly in the built-up part thereof. There probably never was such a fall of water in the same space and same time. In a word, it may be said that the city was deluged. We hear of heavy rainfalls in all parts of the city being inundated from house to house, and cellars by the hundreds were speedily overflowed. Chestnut street, which may be considered one of the highest grade in the centre of the city, was like a lake of water; in many places the aqueous element being over the curbstone. The water rushed through the basement windows of the Continental and the Girard House to so great an extent as to extinguish the fires in the furnaces. The water was at least seven feet deep in a portion of the basement of the Continental.

The large restaurant at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, was abluted to the depth of three feet. All the cellars along Tenth street, nearly to Walnut, came in for a full share of the deluge; quite a number of them being filled even with the pavement. The stable-cellars along Sansom street, in the same neighborhood were soon overflowed, and rats, old and young, were driven from their hiding-places. It is estimated that thousands of these undermining animals were drowned.

In the southwestern section of the city, in the region of Bread and Shippen streets, the flow of water was immense, and many cellars and basements were filled. In the lower grades of the surface of the city, the rushing of the water was impetuous, and for a time fears were entertained that an immense amount of damage must necessarily ensue. The only material destruction that we heard of was the bursting of a culvert at Eleventh and Master streets, by which part of the street fell in. The county culvert, in Christian street, and the one in Reed street, in the southern part of the city, though they drain several square miles of the surface, stood the mighty rush of waters. Whole sections below the navy-yard were submerged, and the water rushed into anything except the contents of the cellars.

Steam fire engines were brought into requisition, and they worked manfully until the water commenced as speedily as possible.

The tide was high in the Delaware at the time, and thus the culverts emptying into that stream were choked; hence the overflow of the streets. Besides this, the gutters in many parts of the city were pretty well filled with dirt, and this obstruction impeded the flow of water. We dispatched a corps of reporters to the utmost limits of the city, north, south, east and west, expecting to hear of disasters by flood might have taken place, on or about the many streams. It seems, however, from all the reports we have received, that the rain was light. It was the heaviest in the southern part of Philadelphia.

In many of the streets traversed by the passenger cars the water was several inches above the platform, and in some instances it flowed into the cars. The rush of water on the Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where the grade forms a hollow, was very great, but no serious damage occurred.

The rain came down for one hour, steadily. There was no wind. It is estimated that three inches of water fell during that period, being more than that which fell during the month of August.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—The seventh annual games of the Caledonian Club of this city took place yesterday at Silwood Grove, on the West Chester Railroad, about four miles from Philadelphia. There has never, in the history of our city, been such an outpouring of Scottish people as was seen on this occasion. The peculiar characteristics of any people are probably seen in the strongest light when they are gathered together for the purpose of making merry or of having festivities. The love of their own country, of their own tongue, and their own customs, though apparently deeply hidden in their hearts, blazes forth with all freshness and vigor when a spark of remembrance is dropped upon it. The truth of this assertion is abundantly seen upon every occasion in which the Scotch are interested, whether it be the celebration of St. Andrew's, of the Birthday of Burns, the annual Scottish concert for the poor, or other event, there will be seen faces bright and hearts happy because of seeing their own countrymen, or hearing their native tongue, and of being reunited with their countrymen. The weather yesterday morning was excessively hot, but, with that exception, was all that could have been desired for the successful holding of the annual games.

THE PARADE.

The members of the Caledonian Club assembled at their club rooms, in Walnut street, above Sixth, at eight o'clock, and took up the line of march to the railroad depot. About twenty-five of the members were attired in full Highland costume, and attracted much attention along the route over which they passed. They were headed by Captain Finnie's band. They proceeded along Walnut street to Tenth, thence to Market, and thence to the depot. The procession did not arrive in time for the nine o'clock train, and were compelled to wait until half past ten o'clock. This, of course, caused a delay of an hour and a half, but did not materially interfere with the arrangements. A Scotch reel was danced by the members in costume upon arriving on the grounds. The games began about twelve o'clock, the first being

THE GAME OF QUOITS.

First and second prizes were given for the best two competitors in every game. These prizes consisted of some ornamental article of Highland dress, valued at from five to ten dollars each. The game of quoits, though well understood in this country, is of Scotch origin, and is considered by Scotchmen a national game. The quoits used yesterday weighed four pounds each—the distance played was twenty-two yards. There was a large number entered for the prizes. The game was played outside of the circle which had been staked out and enclosed with a rope for the games, so that the spectators could remain in while the game of quoits was still being played.

First prize awarded to William Elder.

Second prize to George McClement.

THE HAMMER THROW.

was the second game. The hammer weighed sixteen pounds. The handle was sixteen inches long. There were nine entered for the prize, which were awarded:

First prize to William Lyons, of New York. Distance thrown, fifty-eight feet seven inches.

Second prize to Jas. MacLarren. Distance thrown, fifty-seven feet three inches.

Mr. Lyons threw the hammer three inches further than Mr. Wilkie, who took the first prize last year.

PUTTING THE STONE.

This game consists in throwing a stone or (as was the case yesterday) an iron ball direct from the shoulder to as great a distance as possible. Six competitors appeared. The ball weighed twenty-two pounds. The prizes were awarded:

First prize to Wm. Lyons, New York. Distance, twenty-four feet five inches.

Second prize to Jas. MacLaren. Distance, twenty-one feet nine inches.

SHORT RACE.

The distance run was once round the circle, being about two hundred and fifty yards. There were five competitors.

First prize won by James E. Smith.

Second prize won by James Graham.

TOSSING THE CABER

is a trial of strength, and consists in throwing a long and heavy piece of wood to as great a distance as possible, from a perpendicular position in the hands. The caber yesterday was a trunk of a tree, about five inches in diameter and fifteen feet long. It was found entirely too heavy for any one present to handle, and the next on the programme was proceeded with. It was

HICK AND KICK.

A pole with distances marked upon it is secured into the ground. A tamborine hung by twine to the end of a short stick in such a way that its face is parallel with the ground, is secured on the pole. The person entering for the prize stands on one foot, jumps and kicks the tamborine with the foot upon which he stood, and comes to the ground again upon the same foot. After all competitors have kicked the tamborine, it is raised a short distance and all again go through the operation until there is but one who is able to reach it. There were three competitors.

First prize awarded to Jas. Graham; height reached, eight feet three inches.

Second prize to George Gardner; height reached, eight feet two inches. These gentlemen won first and second prizes last year, but they exceeded their last year's marks. The first by five inches, the last by six inches.

BACK RACK.

open to members' sons under fourteen years of age, was next in order. This game is probably understood by most of our readers. It affords much amusement, and is a genuine Scotch performance. Each aspirant is placed in a linen sack large enough to hold his body and be secured tightly around his neck. In this position he is, in a great measure, deprived of the use of all his limbs. The successful candidate placed one foot in each corner of the bag, and then held it up out of his way with his hands. He then ran in short steps at a pretty good pace. There were six competitors. First prize awarded to Robt. H. Johnston; second to Archibald Smith.

STANDING HIGH LEAP.

The distance leaped was measured by means of a movable strip of wood rested upon perpendicular posts about six feet apart, with distance marked thereon. There were six competitors. The winners leaped the same distance—three-feet nine inches—and the choice of prize was decided by tossing up a hat, as follows: First prize, to James Robb; second prize, to James Smith.

SACK RACE.

A sack race for members followed: First prize, to G. Gardner; second prize, to James Graham.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP.

The height attained was measured in the same way as in the standing high leap. The runners leaped the same height, four feet five inches. The choice of prizes was decided as in the standing high leap. First prize to Anthony Hague; second prize to John Watson.

At this point in the programme a heavy shower of rain began, and continued almost without intermission, during the afternoon. The games were not resumed until about an hour had elapsed, and it was believed prudent to go on as far as practicable with the programme, the rain not being very heavy.

HIGHLAND FLING.

There were two competitors, Alexander Stewart and J. MacLarren. They were in full Highland costume, and executed the steps with precision and grace. The judges disagreed, and the referee decided. First prize to Alexander Stewart; second prize to J. MacLaren.

VAULTING WITH THE POLE.

This game, which was by far the most interesting and exciting of the day, lost much of its interest yesterday. There were very few good vaulters present, and the rain did not at all help the general effect. The height vaulted over was measured in the same way as in the leaping games.

First prize awarded to John Watson—height attained six feet eight inches.

Second prize awarded to James Robb.

Last year Mr. Gouldy cleared seven feet ten inches, with four inches to spare. It is due to Mr. Watson to say that had he desired he could, no doubt, have made a higher mark, but as there was no one to compete with, it was not thought advisable to attempt further experiment.

SACK RACE

open to all over eighteen years of age, except members, followed.

First prize to James Johnston.

Second prize to John Longshaw.

HOP, STEP, AND JUMP,

was next in order.

First prize awarded to A. Hay, Sr.

Second prize awarded to John Watson.

HURDLE RACES.

These races are exciting and interesting. There were three fences erected, seven feet six inches in height, and having three parallel bars, placed at equal distances around the circle. The racers were obliged to clear each jump over them, so that success depended as much on the vaulting or climbing abilities of the competitors as on the swiftness of foot. The hurdle race open to all members' sons was won by Archibald Smith; the second prize was carried off by Andrew Wright. The hurdle race, three times round, for members, was won by John Watson; second prize, John Clark.

LONG RACE.

This race was three times around the ring, a distance of seven hundred and fifty feet—won by James Graham; second prize, George Gardiner.

DANCING.

Throughout the day there was dancing in a capacious building erected for that purpose, for those who desired to participate in that amusement.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President Evety in the chair. The House superintendent of the census of the House for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865.

Number in the House	
" " same time last year	2,334
Increase	265
Admitted within the last two weeks	223
Births " "	3
Deaths " "	8
Discharged " "	117
Eloped " "	40
Granted loadings " "	91
" meals " "	1,149
Total males	1,350
Total females	1,249
Total expenditures	$638.62
Whole number relieved	1,350
Americans	341
Foreigners	330
Children	679

The support cases reported amounted to $200.50. The storekeeper reported the receipt of 131 pounds of forfeited butter. House receipts, $34.26.

Dr. McCoy resigned his position as resident physician, and Dr. Sparks was elected to fill the vacancy.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Lemon as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee, consisting of the chairman of Accounts, Hospital, and a member of the Manufacturing Committee, be appointed to investigate and report to the Board the cause of the great excess of expenditures thus far in the present year over that of 1864, and recommend such action as may be necessary to provide for deficiencies.

The Steward's requisitions were read, and the Board adjourned.

PLUM'S EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH.—A grand pleasure excursion from Philadelphia and Haddonfield to Long Branch, under the direct supervision of Mr. William Plum, will take place to-morrow morning. Every arrangement has been made to conduce to the comfort of the passengers. It is needless to add that there is health in a trip to the sea, especially in such extremely hot weather as that which has so far marked the first fall month. See the advertisement in another column.

REPORTED HOMICIDE.—It was reported, yesterday, that Florence McCarty, sergeant of police under Mayor Vaux and, more lately, superintendent of Franklin square, was stabbed to death on Sunday night, at Atlantic city, by an energetic colored man, for reasons that cannot be made public in this column.

WEATHER RECORD.—A comparison of some of the meteorological phenomena of August, 1865, with those of August, 1864, and of the same month for fifteen years, at Philadelphia, Pa. Barometer 60 feet above mean tide in the Delaware river. Latitude 39 degrees 57½ minutes N.; Longitude 75 degrees 11½ minutes W. from Greenwich. By James A. Kirkpatrick, A.M.:

	August, 1865.	August, 1864.	August, for 15 yrs
Thermometer.			
Highest degree	91.00	96.00	97.00
Do. date	3d & 4th.	6th.	26, 1856
Warmest day—mean	84.50	87.50	88.50
Do. date	4th.	11th.	10th, 1863
Lowest degree	56.00	61.00	47.00
Do. date	23d.	31st.	26th, 1860
Coldest day—mean	64.17	68.83	69.00
Do. date	22d.	31st.	26th, 1856
Mean daily oscillation	12.13	11.77	15.42
Do. range	3.23	2.73	3.69
Mean at 7 A. M	72.10	75.76	77.69
Do. 2 P. M	81.02	84.19	81.37
Do. 9 P. M	74.56	77.93	76.07
Do. for the month	75.89	79.29	75.49
Barometer.			
Highest, inches	30.141	29.938	30.252
Do. date	1st.	19th.	20th, 1855
Greatest daily pressure—mean	30.127	29.915	30.229
Do. date	1st.	20th.	20, 31, 1855
Lowest, inches	29.540	29.437	29.356
Do. date	25d.	3d.	20th, 1854
Lowest daily pressure—mean	29.557	29.456	29.288
Do. do. date	22d.	3d.	20th, 1856
Mean daily range	0.089	0.092	0.094
Mean at 7 A. M	29.847	29.729	29.867
Do. 2 P. M	29.814	29.694	29.837
Do. 9 P. M	29.847	29.729	29.857
Do. for the month	29.836	29.715	29.853
Force of Vapor.			
Greatest, inches	0.890	0.865	1.024
Do. date	5th.	2d.	1st, 1858
Least, inches	.292	.307	.358
Do. date	24th.	31st.	often.
Mean at 7 A. M	.676	.653	.697
Do. 2 P. M	.596	.660	.594
Do. 9 P. M	.595	.672	.614
Do. for the month	.589	.645	.598
Relative Humidity.			
Greatest, per cent	85.0 ⅌ ct	90.0 ⅌ ct	100.0 ⅌ ct
Do. date	22d.	2d.	26th, 1854
Least, per cent	41.0	36.0	27.0
Do. date	24th.	31st.	1st, 1860
Mean at 7 A. M	71.4	71.3	76.1
Do. 2 P. M	55.3	53.2	55.9
Do. 9 P. M	69.1	68.7	72.9
Do. for the month	65.3	64.4	68.3
Clouds.			
Number of clear days*	3 days.	4 days.	9.5 days.
Do. cloudy days	22	22	20.5
Mean of sky cov'd 7 A. M	61.3 ⅌ ct	70.8 ⅌ ct	58.1 ⅌ ct
Do. do. 2 P. M	66.1	77.4	61.2
Do. do. 9 P. M	52.5	58.4	41.9
Do. for the month	51.0	63.8	53.1
Rain.			
Amount, inches	2.993	1.539	3.822
No. of days on which rain fell	6 days.	9 days.	9.7 days.
Winds.			
Mean direction	S 74¼ W	S 42¼ W	S 75½ W
Times in 1,000	2.70	2.98	115.

*Sky one-third or less covered at the hours of observation.

A comparison of some of the meteorological phenomena of the summer of 1865, with that of 1864, and of the same season for fourteen years, at Philadelphia, Pa. Barometer 60 feet above mean tide in the Delaware river. Latitude 39 deg. 57½ min. N.; longitude 75 deg. 11¼ min. W. from Greenwich. By J. A. Kirkpatrick, A.M.:

	Summer 1865.	Summer 1864.	Summer for 14 yr.
Thermometer.			
Highest degree	97.00	96.00	100.5
Do. date		28 & 29	2 & 4
Warmest day—mean	July 7th	11 Aug.	21 J'y '54
Do. date	77.33	79.67	81.50
Lowest degree	July 26th	26th Je.	21 J'y '54
Do. date	58.00	51.00	42.00
Coldest day—mean	Aug. 23d	12th Je.	5th Je. '56
Do. date	64.17	59.33	55.00
Mean daily oscillation	Aug. 23d	11th Je.	6th Je. '61
Do. range	13.50	14.83	15.33
Means at 7 A. M	4.68	4.06	4.14
Do. 2 P. M	73.53	71.62	71.20
Do. 9 P. M	82.53	81.97	81.29
Do. for the summer	75.32	75.14	73.85
Barometer.	77.15	76.29	75.45
Highest, inches	30.141	30.067	30.281
Do. date	July 31 & Aug. 1st	21st J'e	14th Je '52
Greatest daily pressure—mean	30.127	30.038	30.251
Do. do. date	Aug. 1st	18th July	13th Je '52
Lowest, inches	29.537	29.296	29.162
Do. date	July 17th	9th June	11th Je '52
Lowest daily pressure—mean	29.557	29.368	29.262
Do. do. date	Aug. 22d	9th June	11th Je '57
Mean daily range	0.088	0.108	0.099
Means at 7 A. M	29.822	29.774	29.838
Do. 2 P. M	29.796	29.739	29.808
Do. 9 P. M	29.820	29.771	29.826
Do. for the summer	29.813	29.761	29.824
Force of Vapor.			
Greatest, inches	0.917	0.888	1.059
Do. date	July 24th	21 Aug.	30th J'e '55
Least, inches	.294	.223	.142
Do. date	Aug 24th	28th J'e	14th Je '57
Means at 7 A. M	.605	.542	.570
Do. 2 P. M	.622	.547	.578
Do. 9 P. M	.626	.589	.609
Do. for the summer	.618	.559	.592
Relative Humidity.			
Greatest, per cent	90.0 ⅌ ct	97.0 ⅌ ct	100.0 ⅌ ct.
Do. date	June 9th & July 28	25th July	26th A 54
Least, per cent	37.0	34.0	25th Je '56
Do. date	July 9th	25th J'e	16th Je '63
Means at 7 A. M	71.0	70.1	75.1
Do. 2 P. M	55.5	49.4	54.1
Do. 9 P. M	70.5	66.3	71.1
Do. for the summer	65.9	61.3	66.1
Clouds.			
Number of clear days*	26 days.	22 days.	25.5 days.
Do. cloudy days	66	70	66.5
Mean of sky cov'd 7 A. M	60.8 ⅌ ct.	56.7 ⅌ ct.	58.7 ⅌ ct.
Do. do. 2 P. M	64.6	63.6	61.0
Do. do. 9 P. M	36.4	46.7	42.0
Do. for the summer	53.9	57.0	54.2
Rain.			
Amount, inches	9.943	7.527	11.895
No. of days on which rain fell	26 days.	24 days.	23.3 days.
Winds.			
Mean direction	S 73¼ W	S 63¼ W	S 71¼ W
Times in 1,000	213	230	198

*Sky one-third or less covered at the hours of observation.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF COMMISSION.—The Committee for the Relief of the Families of Volunteers has issued its operations. The work was begun on the 23d of April, 1861, when Councils made an appropriation for the relief of the families of volunteers to the army from the city. The amount was soon expended; but the families of the brave men were not allowed to suffer, and further appropriations were made, from time to time, until an aggregate of $2,650,000 was reached. The first payments were made on the 17th of May, 1861, and were at first made weekly, but soon after were made semi-monthly. The last payment was made on the 6th of August, 1865. The amount paid each year, and the number of families receiving relief, is shown in the following table:

Years.	Am't paid.	Number relieved.
1861	$355,546 08	236,162
1862	654,223 44	316,025
1863	608,492 83	219,839
1864	524,743 02	219,886
1865	334,502 50	195,304
Total	$2,596,307 87	1,168,116

The largest number of persons receiving relief on any one day in the year was 11,012, on the 28th of December, 1861.

SOUTHWARK HALL CLOCK.—This clock has the merit of being nearly right twice in every twenty-four hours, which is the simple fact that it has ceased to perform its functions. The probability is that no blame can be attached to any of the employees of the municipal government. The responsibility remains with the City Councils. The clock works are worn out. The cogwheels begin to play out many years since, and now they may be considered utterly worthless. There ought to be new works introduced, because hundred thousand people residing in that section of the city depend upon this old monitor in noting passing time. The bell of this clock is one of the finest silver toned to be found in this city; but its power was never brought into full use by the clock hammer striking and being made to properly bring it into play. The bell was manufactured in old Southwark, it has two hundred dollars worth of silver in it. The residents down town are sadly annoyed because the clock does not go, and they would like very much to hear the musical tone of its bell sounding the passing hours.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A FIRE-PROOF.—Some time during Saturday night the coal office of J. O. Jones, at Chestnut Hill, near the railroad depot, was entered by thieves, by means of false keys. Operations were commenced on the fire-proof, and an attempt was made to blow it open with the explosion of gunpowder; but all these efforts were abortive. The drawers of a desk were broken open and ransacked, but they got nothing of any value.

CASUALTIES.—Hetty Wheaton, nine years of age, living in Essex street, fell down the stairs at her home yesterday morning and broke her right arm.

Michael Donovan, forty-four years of age, had his right arm fractured yesterday by having it caught in a belt at Bellerfield brass foundry.

Benjamin Waddell, a sailor, had his right leg broken last evening by a fall. All the sufferers were admitted into the hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James A. Maddon, residing at No. 1612 Buttonwood street, was crushed to death yesterday by a large iron casement falling on him at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets. An inquest has been held.

ANOTHER BASE BALL CLUB.—The "Ottawa" is the name of another base ball club. The ground is located at Twenty-first street and Montgomery avenue, known as Montgomery's Hedge, and may be considered one of the best playgrounds in the city.

FLAG-RAISING POSTPONED.—Owing to the heavy rain yesterday afternoon, the flag-raising at the Frankford House on South Sixth street was postponed.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Benjamin O'Donnel, a young man, apparently connected with the army, was arraigned upon a charge of having stolen two watch chains, the property of a Mr. Jones.

Jones testified that he knew the accused some time ago; O'Donnel was in the room with him when he opened a trunk, and took from it a gold chain and a plated chain, and showed them to the accused, telling him they were valuable; he then returned the trunk to its place and left the trunk, putting away the key; afterwards he went and found that the trunk had been opened, and the chains were missing; suspicion fell on the accused had been in the habit of calling there, but, since that time, he had not made his appearance; once before he had been charged with stealing watches.

Detective Stevens testified that he had had a warrant for O'Donnel this two weeks, but that the latter had kept out of his way. A short time ago he had been arrested by his captain and confined in the station-house to await the action of the authorities, but he broke out.

Bail in the sum of $1,500 was demanded for a further hearing.

ALLEGED CLOTHES THIEF.

Mary Berkshire, who claims to hail from Vineland, New Jersey, and appears to be about twenty-five years of age, was brought upon an alleged charge of stealing washed clothes, hung out on lines to dry, at the premises of Mrs. Gillen, No. 130 South Ninth street.

Jeremiah Mahoney was sworn.—I live at 130 South Ninth street; this morning I took some of the back door of the house and saw this woman here with a lot of clothes in her hand just taken from the line.

Accused. That's a d—d lie; I did not have them in my hand.

Witness. I saw the clothes in her hand; I called out at her, and she dropped them, and wanted to go away; I detained her until the mistress of the house came, and then I went out; afterwards we found that a lot of articles had been taken, and I went after her; *I found her*; she asked me where Ninth street was, not recognizing me, and I had her arrested; some of the property was found on her.

Accused. Now, that's another d—d lie. You know d—d well that you saw me just round the corner here.

Alderman. Well, Mary, you must give one thousand dollars bail for your appearance at court.

Mary made a show of tears, and was taken away.

LARCENY OF A BREAST-PIN.

Emily Robinson, a domestic employed by Mr. Thatcher, in Palmyra, was arraigned charged with having stolen a breast-pin and neck-chain, the property of her mistress. The value of the articles is estimated at twenty-five dollars. She was committed for court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Massey.]

INTERESTING WITH OFFENDERS.

Thos. Dalty, a middle-aged man, was arrested at Tenth street and Ridge avenue, on the charge of interfering with a police officer, and assisting a prisoner to escape. It appears that Officer Osborne arrested a man for being drunk, and was conveying him to the lock-up, when Dalty came up and struck the officer a violent blow, which knocked him down, and in the confusion, the prisoner ran off. The officer, however, took Dalty, and chased his assailant, telling him as above stated. For the amusement, he passed the night in the station-house, and yesterday morning, was held in $700 bail to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Butler.]

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Two men, giving the names of John Woodward and Henry Smith, one hailing from England and the other from Ireland, were arrested at Front and Dock streets, by Officer Shockley, of the Third district, upon the charge of shamefully and brutally treating a little girl, aged about fourteen years. The offence is alleged to have been committed about two weeks ago, in Smith's house. The accused were committed to answer at court. The details of this outrage exhibit a shocking state of immorality.

[Before Mr. Alderman Tittermary.]

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A man giving his name as Daniel Brown was arrested by Officer Fleming, at Second and South streets, charged with having knowingly passed counterfeit money. It was the similitude of a fifty-dollar United States treasury note. It is alleged that he bought a suit of clothes in that denomination, and tendered the bogus bill in payment. He was committed.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

James Carney, a steamboat hand, was arrested in Swanson street, near Catherine, charged with having stolen a suit of clothing from a clothing upon which he had hung his shirt, in Front street. It is alleged that he was wearing the clothes when he was arrested. He was sent below to answer the charge.

[Before Mr. Alderman Ramsedell.]

CHARGED WITH MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

A party of young men, named George N. Brown, John McBride, Thomas Conlover, Peter Monahan, Daniel Kelly, John Hyland, and John Mahler, were arrested in Manayunk, during Saturday night. It is alleged that they were amusing themselves by tearing down and disfiguring signs. After a hearing they were each held in $800 bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

[Before Mr. Alderman Allen.]

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

George Winfield had a hearing upon the charge of robbery. The allegation is that the accused, in company with another, entered a house, situated on Mount Moriah lane, in the Twenty-fourth ward, some time during Saturday night, and carried off a number of articles of plate, quantity of bread and butter, and other food. His house was searched and, it is said, some of the stolen articles were found there. He was committed.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT DAVID HENDERSON.

David Henderson, the accomplished and gentlemanly lieutenant of the Reserve Corps of City Police, expired at his residence, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of several months. Mr. Henderson was in earlier days a brickmaker in the western part of the District of Moyamensing. In his intercourse with his fellow man, he was always pleasant; and, in the most arduous duties of an officer, he fully maintained the enviable faculty of preserving his temper. No prisoner was ever maltreated by him; on the contrary he invariably treated them with kindness. He had well studied human nature, and looked upon violators of the law more in sorrow than in anger. In his official capacity, he was a strict disciplinarian. He discharged the duties of the position, not in a hectoring or domineering manner, but in a manner governed by common sense. Thus, while he preserved the strictest order in his department, he won the respect of his men. Within the past year he gave evidence of having consumption of the lungs with liver complaint. Steadily, though slowly and surely, the fell destroyer undermined his constitution, and yesterday death removed him from the scenes of earth.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Hon. John Cadwalader, Associate Justice.

[Hon. Chas. Gilpin and Mr. Valentine Prosecuting Attorneys.]

THE ALLEGED NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.

W. H. Harris was charged with the larceny of two hundred and forty sheets of copper from the United States Government, each sheet being valued at five dollars.

The prisoner was represented by Lewis C. Cassidy and Charles W. Brooke, Esqs.

John H. Hammett testified that he was a ship-carpenter, and purchased of the defendant two lots of copper—four boxes on the 4th of January, 1864, and four boxes on the 18th of March, 1864; I took receipts from Harris for the money paid (receipts produced); I gave the defendant orders to deliver the copper to Mr. Trainor.

This witness was stood aside for the present.

Edward Hendricks, of New York, was sworn. Our firm corresponded with F. Trainor in February 1864, and on the 23d of that month received bills for four cases of copper; we paid for it $803.22 before it was received; after it was in our store, Mr. Carlisle, an officer, called and had it shipped to Commander Hull, at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; do not know personally if any marks were put on it; did not see the inside of the boxes, but they were marked on the outside, cold rolled copper in

Mr. Hammett recalled.—Mr. Felix Trainor accounted to me for the proceeds of the copper; the witness read the account sales, and said Mr. Trainor was now dead; Mr. Trainor and he were jointly interested in the copper.

The receipts of Harris for the copper, January 4, 1864, for $740.60, and March 10, 1864, for $240 were given in evidence to the jury. Also the correspondence between Trainor and Hendricks. The copper was purchased by Hendricks at forty-three cents a pound. The account sales from Trainor to Hammett were offered and admitted, which shows the profits in the four cases to be $65.20.

Mr. Hammitt resumed.—The first purchase of copper from Harris was made at the Commercial House, on the wharf, kept by Captain Larsen; Harris said a Dutch friend of his had sent him the copper to sell; he asked me if I would buy it, saying he wanted 41½ cents for it; I told him I would not give it; that was the end that day; some two or three days afterwards I met him at the same place, and he wanted to know if I wanted the copper; I said I would take it at forty cents if he, W. H. Harris, would take my note for three months; he concluded to take it if Captain Larsen would cash my note; Captain Larsen said he would; then the note and receipt were drawn up; after I paid the note I destroyed it; Harris wanted to know where to send the copper, and I gave Mr. Trainor's name; he said I will send it right away, and go with it myself; W. H. Harris said that I had visited Harris' house and seen the copper before I spoke to him at Captain Larsen's; I went there with Captain Larsen, who first mentioned to me about the copper; he said he had seen the copper lying in the front room or parlor of Harris' house, in Front street, above South; Harris kept a saloon; I believe; did not stop to look at the boxes particularly; I did not buy any other copper subsequent to this, down to March 1864; I did not buy any lead; I know the latter sold the two lots for me; I did not examine the copper.

Cross-examined.—At the time I bought the first lot of copper, Harris said he would have another lot in two months from the same party; he said Captain Larsen's place was in the public bar-room, loud enough for all to hear.

Daniel Gardner sworn.—I reside in New York city, and am the clerk of Hendricks & Bro.; I know of a lot of copper received on the 25th of March, 1864, at our store, from the steamer Aldia; there were four cases; I saw the bills of lading; this is the bill; I took the weight and numbers of the boxes; all the boxes were marked with a stencil "H. B., N. Y.," and the numbers were marked with a punch also; one case weighed 468 pounds; the boxes were

Case 467	weighed	468
" 468	"	468
" 469	"	468
" 470	"	468

Case 467 was opened and the copper was found to be cold rolled copper; I sold it to Messrs. Dodge & Olmstead, copper dealers, in Cedar street, New York; I received a check for the copper, which I paid into the bank; I have the check with me; I have the entry of the receipt of the copper in my book; I have the entry of the sale of the copper in my book; I have the entry of the receipt of the copper in my book; I have the entry of the receipt of the copper in my book; I have the entry of the receipt