

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARDFISTED.

A "Bruisers' Bill" at Washington Hall—"Pretty Mills" Between Noted and Noted—Shoulder-Hitters—A Motley Crew of Lookers-on—Description of the Way in which the Men "Teed the Chalk"—Appearance of England's champion, Jim Ward—Our Curious "Knucks" out in Force—Rags, Fifts, Profanity, Tobacco—A Fancy Evening's Entertainment.

All things, says the poet, turn in cycles—times recur and so do circumstances. Be the truth of this what it may, it is very certain that of late the press has been flooded and the public chilled with so many racy and rousing descriptions of athletic encounters that we could readily imagine ourselves back again in the palmy days of quarter staves and "stand-up and knock-down" milks. Quiet Quaker Philadelphia has not escaped the contagion of this returning appetite for the ring, and within a few months past we have had to chronicle any number of these terrific meetings. Indeed, we can boast that we have in our midst some of the most prominent and shoulder-hitters—Philadelphia "knucks" rival the "knucks" of New York, and just as our merchants cherish an inborn grudge against the merchants of the other city, do our hard-fisted people nurse the same old grudge against the Londoners of the other metropolis. We have them *semper parati*—according to the ancient motto—there is no back-down about them, and if any challenge to a "set-off" within the ropes comes to this city it is not long before they answer.

Well, our Philadelphia plugs amused themselves last evening, in a nice little sparring match, or rather series of matches, at Washington Hall. Eight and eight spring garden streets, by the hugely flaunting plates of shoulder-hitters, fence and dead-wall around town, announcing the time and place of the "mill," we learned that it was tendered as a complimentary benefit to the famed Jim Ward, ex-champion of the British prize-fight. This Sunday evening, two or three weeks has been sojourning in the city, and the hosts of his kind insisted on bringing him out publicly to a display of some of his peculiar points. He granted them, as the little show was to gratify the vanity of the pugilistic spectators of last evening. The bill also said that a "hoet of talent" would appear, and we went to see them. So much for the circumstances.

Long before the hour of eight, at which the exhibition was to begin, the vicinity of the hall was dotted with individuals to whom you would have given a wide berth in a lonely street upon a dark night. The majority of them, however, appeared to be plenty of ticket-window—kept constantly busy exchanging his slips of admission for the ready greenbacks. Tickets were of two kinds and had two prices. The managers of the evening, however, had some of having secured seats. They did not even allow you the privilege of stating, whether you wished a high or low priced ticket—the fellow inside looked at you, and you were obliged to buy your own judgment as to your "bet," "big knuck" or "little knuck," he handed the kind of passport with which you were furnished. We must have been "big knuck," for we got a first class ticket. With this open season in our fingers, up the stairs we went.

Squads of the "nasty" eyed you curiously as you ascended. You were thronged in the doorway and hustled to your seat. We at once felt for your valuables—not to say that we had many—but our watch was jammed in tight and secure place—and although we never have much money, what little we had was also safely stowed away. They were all right, and we felt relieved. D-d-n! the mud our toes or ribs. Fully expected to get the first man who came in light and before the show was over—and didn't think it worth while to take any special care of them at this early stage of the performance. We had gotten ourself up in the style of a *bona fide* rich man, but not a word of our over eye, hair pulled down over our brows, hands in pockets, and cheroot in mouth. Felt ugly, and consequently felt safe. By dint of a little trouble and a great deal of hard cheek we managed to place ourself in a position to see, and threw a seemingly careless, but really observant glance around. What a crowd! As we took them in at a glance, we shivered to our shins. We imagined we could see innumerable rings, and innumerable pockets and innumerable boot-legs. A nice place for an angel to get into by mistake. The windows upon the public highways were all open, however, though they were certainly not to be remembered, before entering the hall, several huge, blue-coated fellows, carrying the "municipal lout," keeping the peace within by their presence without. Bolstering ourself up with a sort of theoretical confidence in their protecting care, we ventured to take a look at a scrutiny of the individuals composing the mingled throng.

The entire hall was pretty well filled. It has already been mentioned that two kinds of admission tickets were issued, and the line of demarcation in the room between the holders of the two was squarely drawn. Nearer the stage were the fust and fancy customers—sporting white-top hats, black dress coats, diamonds (?) and dyed moustaches. Further back were the "shrimps," and the "great unwashed," the boisterous, and the "ragged. The first class, as a general thing, seated themselves decently upon the benches; the second class were packed promiscuously upon the seats, arms and backs of the benches, and upon the window ledges. Hats and coats were worn at pleasure. The heat was overpoweringly sweltering, and unable to keep themselves dry by mopping with handkerchiefs, the great majority of the rear auditors, and many of the "choice" aired themselves in their shirt sleeves. All were either smoking or chewing. Clouds of fat smoke ascended from still rarer pipes and segars, vitiating the air, and rendering misty the setting. The chawer spat about as much juice as an ordinary water car.

Small rivers of the nauseous liquid made their way around and under the benches, trickled up to your very feet, splashed against your garments, and ran down the slippery sides of the men in which some of them disdained the aisles in reaching their seats was amusing. They were all acrobats. They played "leap frog" over the benches, and seating their hands and their weight upon the shoulders of those behind, they luckless wights sitting close together, some of the more impudent and reckless would vault between them to the bench ahead. Shrieks of laughter would follow every such exploit, and prompt the repetition. Others would refer for the rising of the curtain on the stage, while away the minutes in a perusal of the *Last Sensation* or *Police News*. Their appearance was characteristic; just such a seeming as one would imagine belonged to their tribe. Pug noses, bull necks, heavy chests, square shoulders, cropped heads, massive cheek bones, sturdy limbs. Here and there you noticed a chap with a black eye, making yet more sinister an impression upon the beholder's face. There was one whose forehead was decorated with ornamental stripes of adhesive plaster—here another, with a gash across his cheek. Truly they were all pretty, and many of them were handsome, but yet many disgraced their boony heads by profanity. It was evident that not a few had visited the place lured by motives of curiosity, by a desire to see the life, these you could easily detect by their stammer, that case demeanor. They weren't at all.

When we first entered the green curtain of the stage was up, but some half hour before the performance began it was lowered, thus revealing the actors and actresses. The actresses were signally upon a gas bracket near one of the side doors leading from the stage. They made all the "fools" visible. It could not be supposed that such an audience would long remain quiet. In fact, it did not. Shouts and stamping noises were raised in the rear portion of the hall by the "chess class," and the echo of their impatience was repeated by the

others. This continued, with rising vigor and not a few oaths, until the curtain finally rolled up and disclosed standing upon the platform two "bruisers" ready striped for the fray. There was one upon each side of the stage; between them was a manager, or some other sort of an officer. With a grave flourish in the spread-eagle style, he announced them as "Young Hoenns" and "Young Brady." They pumped each other right valiantly. They leaped, and lunged, and struck. They gave and took in about equal measure. No question but that it was a "tarp and tuck" with them; they were very evenly matched. Five rounds were fought. By this time the fellows were as rufous as boiled lobsters, and seemed perfectly willing to relinquish the gloves to the next corner.

The curtain fell. A long interval ensued. The lookers-on—beating by the "mill"—could not brook waiting, and manifested their unwillingness by renewed cries and shouts. The manager again came forward and called for volunteers—said that the stage and gloves were a liberty to be had—that he was waiting for the arrival of two "gentlemen" whom he had expected to be on hand. No one volunteered. They couldn't see it.

The pause was then filled up by an old fellow named "Old Devereaux," who gave an Irish jig and turned a number of songs. "A little piece" of poetry, named the "Pen and the Press," was then recited in Cockney lingo, one of its lines being rendered, "The (b)ends of the (b)earth."

A very scientific box between two brothers named Hickgn then followed. Their fight was loudly applauded. One of them was announced as the victor in twenty prize fights. They went through a number of rounds.

John J. Lazarus, and "Copperbottom" then came on with several rounds. It was all one-sided—all in favor of Lazarus.

Several other couples had bouts with the mits—when the fight of the benefit himself, the famous "Jim Ward," made his appearance upon the platform. He fought three rounds with a mere lad, his grandson, and displayed no fine or skillful sparring, and evidently disappointed the expectations of the greater portion of his audience.

He is a well preserved man of 68 years, hale and hearty, and shows no signs of the rough handling he received during the course of his professional career.

Effect of the Lightning in New Jersey—Two Young Ladies Instantly Killed, and Other Objects Destroyed. The thunder storm which passed over our city yesterday afternoon, was appalling in its effects in and about the town of New Egypt, New Jersey. Two daughters of the Hon. Thomas B. Jones, Associate Judge of Ocean county, were instantly killed, and other objects destroyed. The thunder storm which passed over our city yesterday afternoon, was appalling in its effects in and about the town of New Egypt, New Jersey. Two daughters of the Hon. Thomas B. Jones, Associate Judge of Ocean county, were instantly killed, and other objects destroyed. The thunder storm which passed over our city yesterday afternoon, was appalling in its effects in and about the town of New Egypt, New Jersey. Two daughters of the Hon. Thomas B. Jones, Associate Judge of Ocean county, were instantly killed, and other objects destroyed.

Probable Homicide.—Last night, William Schneider and two others entered the restaurant of Mr. Appel, on Calowhill street, below Fifth, and commenced drinking. Being unable to obtain any, they assaulted the bar-keeper, Joseph Scholl, who boarded in the house, went to the assistance of the attacked party, and succeeded in ejecting Schneider from the premises. Scholl then went outside and on the steps. While there, Schneider taunted him for a time, and then struck him. Scholl returned the blow, when Schneider ran into the market-house, came back, and again assaulted Scholl, who again returned the blow, and Scholl was struck and fell into the street. The assassin then ran away, and going to his boarding-house on Junata street, changed his hat, and left. The injured man was taken into the house, and his wound looked after. It was pronounced a dangerous one. This morning he was said to be in a dying condition. About 10 o'clock, Policeman Miller, of the Seventh District, came across Schneider, and took him into custody. This morning, Alderman Toland committed him to await the result of the injuries sustained by Scholl.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Hold Attempt at Robbery on Third Street. This morning a most daring attempt was made to commit a robbery on one of our most prominent thoroughfares, and at an hour when merchants were repairing to their places of business. The time was about a quarter after nine o'clock, and the scene, at the Mechanics' National Bank, on Third street, about midway between Market and Chestnut streets. It was at the time that the bankers and brokers obtain their boxes containing their cash from the Bank.

John O. Taxis, a lad sixteen years of age, in the employ of Frederick Bleeck, of South Third street, had repaired to the bank and got the box belonging to that gentleman. He was just making his exit from the alley on to Third street, when he was cracked over the head by a blacked bullet, and at an hour when merchants were repairing to their places of business. He then raised the cry of murder and arose, holding on to the treasure. An attempt was then made to take it from him, but he fought manfully, his high yelling at the top of his voice. His cries attracted the attention of passers-by, who flocked to the scene. Taxis says that he managed to get out of the alley, when two men jumped into a carriage that was standing in front of the bank, and drove for a couple of blocks, a third man, who was jumping on the shafts. The crowd followed after the vehicle, which went up Third street to Market, out Market street to Sixth, up Sixth street to Arch, and out that thoroughfare. Young Taxis also ran up Third street to the office of Mr. Stewart, where he threw his box, and then pursued the carriage.

Notwithstanding the wagon passed along these much frequented streets, with a mob following, the scene was not without interest. Thus failed one of the desperate attempts that has been frequently resorted to in New York by villains to obtain money, and it seems a little singular that the perpetrators of the outrage should have escaped, when they passed several policemen on the way.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Rescued a Prisoner—Cruelty to Animals—Disorderly Character—A Serious Charge. —John Boulton, while drunk yesterday, went into a cooper shop on Richmond street, below Front, and annoyed the workmen to such an extent that Policeman Miller, of the Tenth District, arrested him, and took him to the station, where he was assaulted by a crowd of men, and was compelled to release his hold on his prisoner. Obtaining assistance, he returned to the spot and arrested Boulton, Cassin McBeay, Thomas Robinson, and John McBeay. Giving a hearty cheer Alderman Eggleston, they were held in \$1000 bail for trial.

John P. Detra yesterday afternoon hired a horse from the stables at Fifth and Poplar streets, and after being absent for a couple of hours, returned the animal in such a condition that it is thought he will die. Detra was arrested, and bound over by Alderman Eggleston to an answer.

Ed. McMenamin and Patrick Morris were arrested yesterday at the Drove Yard for tying the mouths of calves. Ald. Maul imposed the usual fine.

A crowd of men entered a tavern at Nineteenth street and Delancey place last night, and while the proprietor was engaged in a conversation with them, they called out and he took charge of John Sweeney, John Boner, and William Holmes, who were required to enter bail for their appearance at Court by Alderman Patchel.

The Detroit Stevedores yesterday afternoon arrested George C. Houghton in a store in this city, where he had been but recently employed, on a warrant issued in New York, charged with being accessory to the alleged murder of Miss Susan Sabin, of that city. He is now in the city jail. The Dr. H. G. Grinde, at No. 6 Amity place, to which place she had gone several weeks since for the purpose of having an abortion. The abortion was performed by Dr. Grinde, and she died this morning by Police Inspector Foulke.

LIFE INSURANCE has become a recognized institution, which is considered indispensable as a security to the future. When a person invests in a policy in a company of reputation and stability, he has made a prudent and profitable disposition of his money as is possible under any circumstances. To-day a new company commences operations in this city under the name of the "Trust Company of Pennsylvania," and will transact business under a charter of incorporation, granted by the Legislature at the last session, its capital being placed at the large sum of \$1,000,000. The directors of the company are ample to meet all the exigencies of the business. Among the Directors are the following gentlemen, all of them well known to the business community of Philadelphia as reliable and intelligent men: Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Drexel, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Drexel, Thomas W. Evans, S. H. Horstmann, A. J. Drexel, Joseph Patterson, William V. McKean, William C. Houston, S. J. Solms, Henry E. Root, included among the directors are likewise to be found several prominent citizens of New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities. George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, is the President, and C. F. Beets, Esq., the Secretary. The Company opened their office for business to-day, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and are now prepared to issue policies on the most approved plans. They will attempt to introduce no novelties in the business, but will be content to transact the operations of the Company as they are conducted by the best and most reliable by the ablest and best companies in the world.

THE NEW WHISKY LAW.—The following circular from Commissioner Rollins is of interest: Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1868. The act of July 28, 1868, is provided that all spirits imported into the United States, and by order of the Treasury Department, shall be bonded before the passage of the act and in possession of the United States shall be subject to tax, and the purchaser shall immediately pay the same.

BEILDING PERMITS.—The number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors for the erection of new buildings, and for alterations and additions to structures already erected, during the month of August, were as follows: Dwellings, 178; Two-story, 134; Brewery, 1; Shed, 1; Banks, 2; Shops, 13; Dry-houses, 1; School-houses, 16; Engine-houses, 2; Stores, 21; Churches, 3; Store-houses, 4; Coach-houses, 3; Taverns, 2; Offices, 3. Total, 484.

OBITUARY.

Francis Granger. This prominent politician, one of the last of the "silver grey whigs" of this State, expired on the 28th ultimo, at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He was a son of Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and was born in Connecticut in 1787. He received his education at Yale College, graduating in the class of 1811. His public life is covered by the history of the State of New York from the year 1826 almost to the present time. During that period he was a prominent party leader, figuring first in the Anti-Masonry movement, and afterwards in the Whig and Know-Nothing organizations. Unlike Mr. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and others of his early associates, he did not become a member of the Republican party when Whigery died out. His active career in public life, and in a large measure in the public mind at all times, he was thrice candidate for Governor of the State, being defeated successively by Governors Van Buren, Throop, and Marcy. He represented his district in Congress from 1835 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841. When the Anti-Masonic party held their national convention at Philadelphia in 1836, they nominated Mr. Granger for Vice-President on the ticket with General Harrison. The Democrats succeeded in their campaign with Mr. Van Buren at their head; but Mr. Granger received 77 electoral votes for Vice-President, the States of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana voting for him against Van Buren. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. Upon the accession of President Harrison, Mr. Granger became Postmaster-General of the United States, a position his father had occupied for twelve years. His term of office was terminated by President Tyler and his Cabinet, and resigned in consequence of party pressure upon him, though his personal relations with the President were amicable. He held office but six months. His active career in public life, and in a large measure in the public mind at all times, he was thrice candidate for Governor of the State, being defeated successively by Governors Van Buren, Throop, and Marcy. He represented his district in Congress from 1835 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841. When the Anti-Masonic party held their national convention at Philadelphia in 1836, they nominated Mr. Granger for Vice-President on the ticket with General Harrison. The Democrats succeeded in their campaign with Mr. Van Buren at their head; but Mr. Granger received 77 electoral votes for Vice-President, the States of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana voting for him against Van Buren. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. 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