The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

Some Sanitary Facts.

Under this apparently simple head, the New York *Tribune* of yesterday groups some of the facts which have been recently unveiled by the Citizens' Association respecting the filthy condition of our sister city. We have been accustomed occasionally to chide at some of our own uncleanliness, but we can conscientiously say that if the report offered by the New York public be true, we most heartily and unfeignedly pity them:

The Citizens' Association has vindicated both the necessity for its organization and its right to assume the denunciation of municipal reports by instituting the first systematic, complete, and unshrinking sanitary inspection ever performed in the city, the results of which are embodied in a large octavo volume, just issued by the Appletons. The subject has no attraction for most readers. The book is not so interesting as the magazines for the month, nor can we write anything upon it as a subject that will have special charm, either in style or matter. We hope to present some statements which may catch the eye and provoke examination of the volume itself. The report of the Council of Hygiene occupies about a third of the whole space; the remainder is given to "testimony," being the reports of personal inspections by so many inspectors.

First of all, let us say, emphatically, that the witnesses are unimpeachable. No innuendoes of annual reports can weigh for a moment against their direct personal testimony. The council, under whose auspices the inspection was carried on, is composed of the most eminent physicians of the city; the field itself was divided into twenty-nine districts, each assigned to a practicing physician, who personally did his work, which no reward but the consciousness of doing a public service. The survey extended over the whole of Manhattan Island, and was conducted upon one essential plan throughout. Generally, the tone of complaint from the various districts is much the same. Bad drainage, filthy streets, nuisances of a dozen different sorts, overcrowded dwellings, insufficient sewerage, or none at all, and scanty water-supply, are reported everywhere. Thus, the number of tenement houses, none of which contain less than five families, is 15,511, while the total population in these and in cellars is 501,224, or half the total residents upon the island, the houses averaging 7¾ families each. Of these houses, 3912 are without sewers, and 100,675 persons inhabit them. It is hard to tell how they live without violating the decencies of language, but we will give a few suggestive extracts further on.

The Fifth ward has a death-rate of 1 in 19; the Fifteenth—a crowded one busy ward—of 1 in 60; while that of the city at large is about 1 in 35. Were the whole of New York to be brought up to this Standard, over 7000 lives might be annually saved.

House Nos. 37 and 39 Park street contain six stories in height, making a complete *cul de sac* with another one of seven stories, while there are *stables* at the rear (a common adjunct). There are 55 families and 307 persons, 11 in a cellar, constantly sick, while the yearly mortality is 1 in 22, small-pox and typhus being never absent. In Mulberry street is a "model" house, where the death-rate is 1 in 4 and the death-rate 1 in 21. Another, on Pearl street—stables being the foundation here—has 1 in 3 16 sick, and this average 1 in 19½. A tenement house on Spruce street so far exceeded *all* as to reach a death-rate of 1 in 7. In "River-gem place," rear of Nos. 316 and 318 Elizabeth street, 42 persons died of cholera in three weeks. In 1849, and not one recovered that was taken ill. And now the 200 inmates have no other water supply than that furnished by two hydrants in the yard, and for the whole there are but two privy vaults, the condition of which may be left understood. In a respectable looking house on Seventeenth street, the only drain was found to be an open trough attached to the wall of the house, but an elbow joining the contents naturally went into the cellar; and other like cases are cited. At No. 108 West Nineteenth street, more than one hundred persons have but a single privy. In one Fourth ward, "there are more than four hundred families whose homes can be reached only by wading through a disgusting deposit of filthy refuse." Less than 50 per cent. of the privies in this ward have any direct connection with drains or sewers; 15 per cent. have their basements of foul and decrepid as dwellings. Less than one half of the 714 tenement houses in this ward have any direct connection with the sewer, liquid refuse being left to take its own course, being emptied "on the side-walk, or into the street, or, in some instances, into sinks in the dwellings communicating with a common pipe which discharges its contents into the open gutter, to run, perhaps hundreds of feet, giving forth the most noisome exhalations." There is a section of this ward, "embracing at least nine blocks, in every part of which the peculiar odor arising from compulsory filth is always distinctly perceptible during the summer months. From this region fever is never absent." Of the Sixth ward tenements, the inspector says that "the water closets are located between the front and rear houses, many of them covered and surrounded with filth so as not to be approachable; others so much out of repair as to endanger the lives of those frequenting them. Some of them are merely trenches sunken one or two feet in the ground, the sides of which are in some instances allowed to run into the courts, stones and boards being provided to keep the feet out of the filth. Quite half of the tenant-houses have no sewers connected with them."

We refrain from multiplying further these revolting extracts. Such pictures, painted by the conscientious sun, as "Gotham Court" and a "tenant-house *cul-de-sac*," are sufficiently bad; but the most fitful imagination is made tame by such a diagram, which we regret our inability to reproduce with types, representing what is, with great moderation, called "a crowded area and insufficient quarter." It lies between Cliff, Vandewater, and Frankfort streets, including the *cul-de-sac* at the termination of the former, and anybody may verify the truth of the diagram by actual observation. Studied by the explanation which accompanies it, it is almost unutterably frightful. Through a tenement house on Vandewater street, is a narrow alley (four feet wide) which forms the only communication with five other houses standing first three, then two behind them, a small court, in which is their common closet, being between. These farthest back from Vandewater street shut against four others, which in turn count those more which front on Cliff street, while stables and gas vats conveniently occupy the angles, and a scap factory faces them from the farther side of Cliff street. The diagram must be examined to be realized, and yet it is not the worst example of over-crowding in the city. Upon the sanitary map of this district (the Fourth ward) we count, out of 270 houses, 60 where typhus or typhoid fever occurred during the last year; 15 where small-pox occurred. Of 44 cases of erysipelas in this ward during the year, 31 were within twenty rods of one another; of one house alone a score, 4 cases occurred; in another, 3. "The rear of No. 22 Cherry street, which contains sixteen families, is separated from a garage stable by a vacant lot, into which runs much of the fluid part of the manure." In this house 6 cases of erysipelas were reported during the year. This being all "down town," occupants of uptown dwellings are requested to examine the chart representing the encroachment of nuisances upon the poorer quarters of "localities," facing page 94 of the first part. Fat-boiling, pork-packing, varnish-making, slaughtering, distilling, and distilleries, gas manufacturing, are among the nuisances which line the rivers and extend across the island. The following are some of the localities thus occupied: Eleventh avenue, Thirty-fifth to Forty-second streets; Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Thirty-eighth to Fortieth streets; Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth, Fortieth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth streets, between Eighth and Tenth avenues; Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth streets, between Fourth and *Fifth* avenues. New Yorkers who do not care to go to tenement houses cannot shut disgusting places should be taking care of their own homes, for tenement houses and nuisances are going after them, and fever is no respecter of brown-stone.

Without much method, in sheer perplexity how to present in a small space the terrible facts of this theme, we have quoted some of them from the above; but the subject grows upon our hands, and we must reserve for another article what we desire to say upon the topics of sewerage and the spread of communicable diseases.

THE CITY.

BOARD OF CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon, President Shippen in the chair.

The following communications were received: One from the Sixth section, informing Councils that twenty-six children, residents of Camden, attend the public schools in that section.

One from the Tenth section, that five pupils attend the schools of that section who are non-residents of the city. Five live in Reading, one in Delaware county, one in Lancaster county, one in White Hall, and one in Maryland.

One from the Sixth section, stating the church property on Rees street, below Fourth, is for sale, and recommending its purchase for the erection of a new school house and the sale of the Northwest Grammar School property. Referred to Committee on Property.

Another from the same section recommending the purchase of the property adjoining the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, No. 60 North Fourth street, for the purpose of opening a new primary school.

One from the Fifteenth section, stating that in honor of the memory of the late President, that section had changed the name of the Fifteenth ward grammar school to the Lincoln School. The change of name was approved.

One from the Nineteenth section, stating that all the children attending the schools of the district resided in the district.

One from the Twenty-first section, announced that ten non-residents attended schools in that section. One lives in Ohio, one in Delaware, one in Mercer county, and seven in Trenton.

One from the Board of Controls, informing all the corporate boards of the city that no deficiencies in the annual estimate of expenses would be allowed by Councils.

One from Jno. C. Redheiffer, complaining of the filthy condition of a lot at Sixth and Coates streets, owned by the Board. Referred to Committee on Property.

One from O. J. Stille, Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, asking that the Board recommend the schools of the city to unite in the proposed tribute to our late President.

On motion of Mr. Freeburg, the matter was referred to the various sections, with a favorable recommendation.

One from Mrs. M. O. Miller, late a teacher in the Harrison Girls' Grammar School, stating that she had been a good and faithful teacher in said school for four years. A few months ago she was married to a soldier, and for that reason she had been notified that her services were no longer required. She thought it was very inconsistent to spend money in the reception of returning soldiers, and turning out a teacher because she had married one. She asked to be reinstated until her husband's return, which would not occur until next fall. The Board referred the matter back to the Sectional Board, with the statement that the Board had no control over the matter.

One from the directors of the Orphans' Home for Soldiers and Sailors, requesting the co-operation of the different sections in the proposed fair to raise funds for the erection of a home, as proposed to be held on the 2d of October next. Referred to Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools.

The committee on accounts reported that the bills for the quarter ending July 3, next, amounted to $172,055.16.

The Committee on Supplies reported that they had awarded the following contracts for supplying fuel during the coming fall and winter:

First District—R. Matthews, Lehigh coal, $6.87 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Second District—Alex. Connery, Lehigh coal, $7.38 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Third District—F. J. Gram & Co., Lehigh coal, $7.80 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Fourth District—Alex. Connery, Lehigh coal, $7.33 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Fifth District—Henry Matthews, Lehigh coal, $7.75 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Sixth District—John Adams, Schuylkill coal, $7.70 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Seventh District—J. T. Roberts, Lehigh coal, $31 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Eighth District—B. Rowland, Jr., Lehigh coal, $9.24 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Ninth District—Alex. Connery, Lehigh coal, $8.48 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Tenth District—B. Rowland, Lehigh coal, $8.95 per ton, 2240 pounds.

Charcoal—First and Twentieth wards, including Twenty-sixth ward, Richard Donaghy, 50 cents per barrel.

Kindling Wood—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Districts, John Wall, 37½ cents per barrel. Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, 50 cents per barrel.

Twenty-third ward—B. Rowland, Jr., & Bro., $13.50 per cord.

Twenty-fifth ward—B. Rowland, Jr., & Bro., $31.21 per cord.

The report of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers was presented and adopted.

Mr. Levick offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that

Whereas, The teachers of some of the grammar schools in this district are in the habit of re-admitting into their schools scholars who have been regularly admitted into the High School, and who voluntarily absent themselves therefrom, and also of receiving in the grammar schools scholars who have completed the course of instruction therein, for the purpose of teaching them studies of a higher grade than those allowed in the grammar schools; and

Whereas, Both of these practices are prejudicial to the schools, and are in direct violation of the rules of this Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to withhold the warrants due the principal teachers of such grammar schools who shall in future re-admit pupils into their schools who have been regularly admitted into either of the High Schools, and who voluntarily absent themselves therefrom; and also from those who shall retain scholars who have completed the course of instruction in said schools, for the purpose of teaching them more advanced studies than those allowed by this Board in the grammar schools; said warrants not to be delivered until such practice shall have been abolished.

Mr. Shippen opposed the resolution. When a teacher had earned her salary, she was entitled to it. The Girls' High School is also well filled with pupils. There is not room in the Girls' High School to accommodate the applicants. He was opposed to the teaching of Latin in the grammar schools; but when a pupil liked her teacher, and did not feel disposed to continue her studies for four years, he did not feel disposed to compel such a scholar to go to the High School, or forever leave school.

Mr. Levick thought that if it was the intention of the Board to abide by laws already made by themselves, they should pass the resolutions. The time that was taken up by the teachers in preparing lists of scholars for the teachers' examination, or teaching them higher studies than those authorized by the Board, was time in which teachers should be teaching the regular scholars, and it had been illustrated to him that the teachers who taught these classes were paid for their trouble out of the private pocket of the pupils or their parents, thereby giving the rich a preference above the poor, which was entirely inconsistent with the principles upon which the public school system is founded.

Dr. Nebinger claimed that the system of teachers' classes was unjust to the masses, unjust to the taxpayers, and contrary to the rules for the government of the public schools. It favored the few at the expense of the many. The community demands that this system of favoritism shall cease, and all shall stand upon the same footing.

Mr. Shippen moved to refer the matter to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Moore was opposed to the High Schools, and if he had his way he would abolish them to-day. The getting scholars into these schools was nothing but a system of cramming by daylightand by gaslight to get scholars prepared for admission into these schools. The plan proposed by the resolution is to visit punishment on the heads of teachers for errors committed by the directors. It was the directors of the schools who admitted these scholars, and it is the duty of teachers to teach them.

Mr. Levick was in favor of the greatest good to the greatest number. The system of teachers' classes prevented the admission of other children who were rightfully entitled to be there.

The amendment of Mr. Shippen was lost—yeas 10, nays 15.

The original resolutions passed—yeas 17, nays 5.

Dr. Nebinger offered a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that, whereas, many of the members of the board were ignorant of both boys' and girls' high schools; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the board be divided, exclusive of standing committees of said schools, into four sub-committees, whose duty it shall be to visit said schools and report the condition of the same monthly to the board.

The motion lies over for one month under the rules.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution that from and after the first day of January next, calisthenics and light gymnastics be introduced into all the public schools in the district, and that the Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, be requested to report how the resolution may best be carried into practical effect. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Moore also offered a resolution providing that from and after the first day of January next, music shall be introduced and taught as a regular exercise in all the grammar schools of this city, and in the secondary schools of those sections in which there may be no grammar school, and that the Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, be requested to report how many teachers of music will be required, and what salary should be paid them.

Agreed to.

Dr. Nebinger offered preambles and resolutions, expressing the obligations of the board to Mr. Frederick W. Lincoln, Mayor of Boston, and the school committee of that city, for the courtesies and hospitalities extended to its committee, and for the services rendered to the cause of education in our city, and also in declaring that its members will be gratified to reciprocate the favor, and to extend such courtesies to those interested in the public schools of that city, whenever they may have occasion to visit Philadelphia.

Mr. McMullen opposed the resolution. The committee was a self-appointed one. The City Councils of Philadelphia refused to pay the expenses of the committee, and they ought not to have gone.

Mr. Moore hoped that the board would stand by the committee, who had gone at their own expense, who had left the city and their business for nearly two weeks, for the purpose of satisfying information that would be beneficial to the public schools of Philadelphia. He was surprised that any gentleman of the board should oppose the passage of such resolutions.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Levick moved that there should be but one session per day of the public schools from the time of the official publication hereof until the vacation. *Agreed to.*

Mr. Haines moved to reconsider the vote. *Agreed to.*

Mr. McManus moved to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 7, nays 18. Lost.

The chair here decided that it would require a two third vote to suspend the rule which requires two sessions per day. Messrs. Freeburg, Duffy, and Noble, appealed from the decision of the chair. It was not, in their opinion, a suspension of the rule, but the adoption of a new one. The decision of the chair was negatived—yeas 7, nays 17.

Mr. McManus moved an amendment that the matter be referred back with the resolution. Lost.

The original motion passed finally—yeas 19, nays 8. Adjourned.

THE STATE FLAGS.—His Excellency Governor Curtin visited Camp Cadwalader on Monday for the purpose of receiving the State flags from the returning veterans. These flags were to have been received at the Cooper-Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon on Saturday, but the ceremony was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, or something else. Through some mistake, the officers having the flags in charge received no notice of the Governor's visit at the camp, and were not present. General Meade and some few other officers were present, but it was a matter of regret that the interesting ceremonies could not be proceeded with. The soldiers present flocked around the Governor, and insisted upon his making some remarks. He made them an earnest address, and stated that he should be happy to visit the city again and receive the flags, about which there had been a misunderstanding, and he regretted also considerable disappointment.

It has been suggested that the color sergeant, and whatever officers and soldiers may feel inclined to accompany them, visit Gettysburg on the coming Fourth of July, and present the colors to His Excellency upon that hallowed ground.

General Meade, it is said, favors the latter plan, and it is expected that the services there, upon that occasion, will be of exceeding interest and unusual magnificence. General Howard has been chosen as the orator of the day, and a number of soldiers from various portions of the Southern States have expressed a desire to visit the battle field in companies. Governor Curtin favors either method.

A SINGULAR CATTLE DISEASE.—Cattle seem to be particularly afflicted this season with a very peculiar disease, in the shape of worms, some of them half an inch long. These worms get on the back of the cattle and eat their way into the flesh. The animals are greatly troubled with the infection, and roll over on the grass as though in great agony. Sometimes, while grazing, they start off suddenly and run wildly over the meadows, as though seized by frenzy intensely. Their strange conduct has attracted considerable attention within the past week, and not a little comment as to the origin of the cause. An experienced victualler made an examination of some beef cattle on the meadows, in the first ward, on Monday, and succeeded in removing quite a number of the worms, that were working their way through the skin into the flesh of several animals.

A PRETTY SIGHT.—The five hundred young ladies who were to have sung on the stand, at broad and Arch streets, at the recent review, but did not do so, owing to the great storm, arranged themselves on the stand yesterday morning, and sung the songs that had been selected for the original occasion. It was intended that no notice should be given, so as to prevent a crowd. About one thousand persons assembled, and testified their appreciation of the fairly individual exhibition by applause. The young ladies were dressed in their best array. Several photographs of them were taken as they appeared upon the stand. The unexpected entertainment was exceedingly interesting.

LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.—The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday by Mayor Henry:

Union Baptist Church	$8 31
Philanthropic Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.	25 00
Ebenezer M. E. Church	55 30
Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F.	20 00
St. Andrew's P. E. Mission Chapel	9 00
Twelfth Baptist Church	17 64
Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, Fifteenth and Lombard	20 00

THE NAVY YARD.—The side-wheel steamer Santiago de Cuba, eleven guns, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has arrived at the Navy Yard; also, the screw-steamers Montgomery, six guns, and the Maumee, six guns, both from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. There is quite a fleet of United States ships off the Navy Yard now, a larger number than was probably ever in the Delaware before.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.—The boiler in the establishment of Seltzer, Cook, & Co., on Arch street, near Main street, Germantown, exploded yesterday morning. It was in a small building adjoining the main factory. The building occupied by the boiler was entirely demolished. The boiler was thrown a distance of twenty feet. Fortunately no one was injured. Much excitement was occasioned among the families of men employed in the works until it was definitely ascertained that no one was hurt.

WE understand that a new Lodge of A. F. and Accepted Masons, to be located at Oxford, in this State, will be constituted by the R. W. Grand Master, assisted by his grand officers, at the Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, on the morning of the 15th instant, the ceremonies to commence at precisely ten o'clock.

BASE BALL IN NEWARK.—On Monday the Atlantic Base Ball Club of this city, which is now on a visit to New York, had a trial of skill with the famous Eureka Club of Newark, and was victorious by a score of 32 to 9. The club has created quite a stir among its metropolitan fellows.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball between the Eagle and First National Base Ball Clubs of this city will be played this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the grounds, Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue. A very exciting game may be looked for. The public are invited to be present. Seats secured for ladies.

PARDONED.—Samuel Leeb, convicted by court martial on the charge of desertion from the 45th Regiment P. V., has been pardoned and discharged. The restoration of peace saved him. He was to have been shot on Friday, at Fort Mifflin.

ONE SESSION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—On and after to-morrow, until the summer vacation, the public schools of the city will have but one session of five hours.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange yesterday noon, the following real estate, stocks, &c.:

10 shares Kensington Bank, 50, $900.	
$2000 6 per cent. bonds city of Camden, 83	$1660.
$1000 do. do. do.	83
$3000 do. do. do.	82½
100 shares Girard Pas. R. Co.,	$26.25, $2625.
50 do. do. do.	$26
100 do. Hesonville R.,	$37 50, $3825.
1 do. Mercantile Library Co.,	$8.50.
10 do. Academy of Music,	$228 and $227.50.
1 do. Point Breeze Park,	$185.
1 do. do. do.	$182 50.

Three-story brick dwelling, 134 North Seventh street, above Arch, subject to a yearly ground rent of $15 $2 90, $2575.

Three-story brick dwelling, Sixth street, south of Poplar, $4700.

Ground rent of $49 62½ a year, $800.

Ground rent of $37 50 a year, $625.

Ground rent of $75 a year, $1250.

Four-story brick store, 150 North Front street, $6100.

Three-story brick store, 112 North Front street, $3550.

Two-story brick dwelling, southwest corner Richmond and Maple streets, $2900.

Ground rent of $40 a year, $550.

Two-story stone residence, Evergreen avenue, Chestnut Hill, $7000.

Building lot, Franklin street, south of Thompson street, $2100.

SOUTHERN SOJOURNERS.—It has been a long, thirty months since we heard the familiar names of people from the Southern States. Since the war they were a common thing, but during its whole continuance they totally disappeared. For the first time in four years, our report reproduces the strange names, "Georgia," "Arkansas," "Texas," &c. But the people to whom these names then became affixed are, unfortunately, not from the South, but from Fort Delaware and other places of confinement for prisoners of war. They are released from their prisons to their homes, where the power of the Union will compel them to remain good citizens, and the return of peace enable them to be good customers to our merchants and manufacturers. Yesterday the new element that had been injected into our population was particularly observable on one prominent street—Chestnut street, for instance. In almost every square, throughout the busy hours of the day, prominent men in all kinds of gold raiment, attracted general and curious attention. Scounded hats, weather-beaten and old greyjackets, mixed with rows of military buttons, or adorned with rows of every pattern and every possible material; narrow, shrunken pantaloons, of jean or butternut-colored cotton, and English made shoes, made up the uniforms of these "veterans," hardened in battle against the country which turned them out, forsaken and protected them. They were all ragged, and all modest and penitent. There was little swagger, and indeed little occasion for any, since they were impressed by the numbers around them, and the idea of Union might presented in the long vista down which they looked. We have seen the Yellow, a VIRGINIAN who recently got slowly for the Baltimore Railroad depot, there to take the cars to his Virginia home, who, while he was regarded like his fellows, was very far-fetched and long haired, and apparently weary. He carried a cane for the assistance he evidently needed, and a few months ago, the second Confederate congress accosted often by passers-by. No one to whom he seemed more communicative than the others, he said the following in reply to a question:

"I never liked the war, sir; I was driven into it, and would have act out if I could."

"Then why were you in the army?"

"I had no choice, sir; I was driven into it, the oath of allegiance and gun clear of it then?" was the next question.

"I dare not," he answered, with a show of sincerity; "my home, and my wife and my children are all in Virginia. I did not know but what the Confederates might have succeeded, and then I would have had to leave my home forever."

He seemed earnest, and as he stood there on the crowded pavement, along which the eager crowd turned, scarce deigning a glance at him, poor, and weak, and ragged, he was a suggestive commentary on the depths into which the Southern people have been dragged by their infatuation.

The presence of so many of the peculiar element caused no disturbance that we know; where it happened it was considerable, many of the officers rode around the city in cabs, curiously viewing it.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening, a boy named Witteel, aged thirteen years, was knocked off the bridge of the Trenton Railroad at Frankford Creek, by a passenger train, and died soon after being taken to his home on Paul street.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—Annie Garrison, aged twenty-four years, residing on Grape street, near Main, Manayunk, had the misfortune, while in a delirious state got out of her bed and walked overboard.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about six o'clock last evening, was caused by a bucket of tar upsetting on the roof of a house on Washington street, below Eighth.

THE COURTS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

The equity argument list was concluded yesterday. On Thursday Co-Journeyman Tailor cases on exceptions to Auditor's reports will be taken up.

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

Samuel B. Vance, Chas. Moran, E. Wilson, Aaron Nichols, Amanda Nichols, Josephine McNaughton, and Thomas Moran were tried yesterday upon an indictment charging the commission of a burglary, two or three weeks ago, at the store of Mr. D. A. Gerkinder, merchant tailor, Arch street, above Fifth. Many goods were carried away, estimated in value at between $1,500 and $2,000, some of which, it appeared, were carried from the establishment to a place called the "Arbor," in Fifth Street, near Race, and kept by one of the defendants, in the Fifth Ward. The burglary was committed on a Tuesday night, and a portion at least of the goods were taken to the "Arbor" the same night. Mr. Gerkinder, the clerk of Mr. McKenna that she was absent from the house that night, and did not return until a late hour, and had no knowledge of the fact that the stolen goods had been brought to and concealed in the house. An arrest of all the parties in and about the premises was made by the police early Thursday morning. The house of Moran and Vance were sleeping was found all to be asleep, and the house was found in the house; and, in addition thereto, a burglar's jimmy and a skeleton key, implements very commonly used by burglars. Wilson was the bartender, and was alleged to have been on duty when the goods were brought in, and, it was contended by the Commonwealth, must have been privy to the transaction. Nichols and wife, who occupy the premises adjoining the house up town, and in company with Mrs. McKenna, a sister of the latter, has visited the theatre Wednesday night, but had been present when the goods were brought home on account of a storm, and consequently passed the night at the Arbor. Hence they were indicted in for a period most unfavorable for Monday morning. Nothing appearing to implicate them, or any of the other defendants, except Vance, Moran, and Wilson, in any complicity in or connivance of the burglary, the District Attorney abandoned the case as to them, and they were acquitted.

The cases as to Vance, Moran, and Wilson, was submitted to the jury, who acquitted the last-named, and rendered a verdict of guilty as to the two former. Vance and Moran. Sentence was deferred.

Wm. Young plead guilty to the charge of passing a counterfeit note, and was sentenced to fifteen months in the county prison, Allanthe City Hall to hold that he received the money in change, and did not know it was counterfeit.

James Smith and Joseph Hutchinson, the latter a black driver, were tried and convicted of a charge of robbing a soldier, whom, as appeared, they first made drunk and then persuaded to take a drive. The soldier was found in a drunken condition in the suburbs of the city, they robbed him of more than two hundred dollars, pitched him out of the hack, and drove off. The prosecutor was fortunately observed by some persons in the vicinity, and the scamps pursued and arrested. They were sentenced each to an imprisonment of two years in the county prison.

Hugh McKenna was convicted of robbing Frederick Brenner of $180, and upon another bill of assault and battery upon the same party. Sentenced to eighteen months in the county prison.

Harry McCarty, for stealing a pair of calico, was sentenced to four months in the county prison. Adjourned.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

SHOPLIFTING AGAIN.—Phineas Kirkbride, hailing from New Jersey, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing a neck-tie from the store of Mr. Albert Emmons, on Chestnut street.

Phineas, attracted by the display in the store, entered the establishment, and commenced examining the goods. He succeeded in adroitly purloining a butterfly neck-tie in his pocket, and when about to go away, without having purchased anything, the article was missed, and he was collared with the stolen property in his possession. He was rather indignant, and offered himself to be searched. His apparent honesty and boldness did not deter the clerk from so doing. He was searched, and the neck-tie was found in his pocket. An officer was called in, and Phineas was taken to the Central Station, protesting he was placed in the cell, and soon after this event realized the fact, that he "who steals what isn't his'n, is sure to go down to prison."

[Before Mr. Alderman Hayley.]

ALLEGED SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.—A young man who has had several hearings on the charge of robbing a couple of Englishmen, who had recently arrived from the old country. These men put up at what is called a boarding house, in North Front street. In reality, it is a place where petty thieves and sneaks generally sleep. The prisoner was arrested, an evening or two ago, and a pair of pantaloons found upon him identified by one of the Englishmen. Several pawn tickets were found upon the accused, upon which a gold ring and other articles were redeemed. One of these cases was identified as having been stolen. The ring has a name engraved upon it, but so much worn that it cannot be deciphered. Officer Lex stated that the accused was one of the party who recently garroted a man at Sixth and Market streets, but escaped at the time he was arrested. He admitted, to the officer, that he was present, but only went there to see the work performed, he having heard the plot made up. He stated that he was a stranger in this line of business for several years, as he could make more money in the bounty-jumping profession. The accused was committed for a further hearing.

[Before Mr. Alderman Allen.]

[A SOLDIER STABBED.—Herman Adler was arraigned yesterday morning, on the charge of stabbing a soldier on Monday night. It is alleged that the affair took place in a house near Market and Forty-first street, West Philadelphia, during which the soldier was stabbed in his head and side. He was removed to the military hospital in that section of the city. The prisoner was committed to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.]

LARCENY OF GAS FIXTURES.—A young fellow giving the name of Chas. Jones, was arrested on Monday evening, on the charge of stealing gas fixtures, having in his possession a bag pretty well filled with gas fixtures, supposed to have been stolen from some house in the vicinity. He was committed to answer.

A STONE FIGHT.—During a stone fight between two gangs of boys in the region of "Smoky Row," in the First ward, a bystander, last night, a boy named Britton was struck with a missile of some kind or other, by which the cap of his head was completely torn off. It was supposed to have been fractured. The boy was removed to his home, in Federal street.

LUMBER.

10,000 30-INCH NORTH CAROLINA CEDAR STAVES, at 65c per M. 10,000 Ash hoops. After that date, $70 per M. A. J. GRIGG, BEACH and POPLAR Streets, Philadelphia. je13-6t*

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THE QUAKER CITY COLLEGE, A TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, the most popular and flourishing Commercial School in the State, offers unusual advantages to all desiring to qualify themselves for the duties of the Counting Room, or any other sphere of mercantile or business pursuits of business life.

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This institution, which will be established in SEPTEMBER NEXT, is designed to rival the best schools of this country, and of England in its system of instruction and discipline, and in the fullness of its classical and mathematical course.

Those preparing for college will be fitted to take a high stand in their class, and to graduate with honor. It will be the special aim, also, to prepare young men for business or professional life. Circulars, with full information, can be had at 1228 Chestnut street.

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REFERENCES—Caleb Cope, Esq., John W. Claxton, Hon. Jos. Allison, Alexander Whilldin, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., A. H. Franciscus, Esq., H. H. Birkinbine, Esq. mw15-mw6m*

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MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1310 GALLOWHILL Street, Philadelphia. fe20-tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Visitors,

On the 15th of June.

All communications for apartments, or upon other business connected with the House, should be addressed to

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Cape Island, New Jersey.

WEST & MILLER, PROPRIETORS.

je2-fmw6w

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

DOUBLING GAP, PA.

S. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR.

SEASON OPENS JUNE 15th.

This delightful place is located in Cumberland county, thirty miles west of Harrisburg. It is accessible from all the principal cities by railroad to Harrisburg, thence by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Newville; from Newville stage coaches run to the Springs. The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars at Newville.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington in the morning can arrive at the Springs the same evening at 6 o'clock. This hotel is commodious and comfortable (having been recently thoroughly renovated) with hot and cold baths attached, and extensive grounds for walks and amusements.

Terms $10 per day, or $12 per week. Over four weeks $9 per week.

The long experience of the present proprietor enables him to say that it will be second to none in order to please all visitors. N. B. A fine livery is attached to the establishment. je9 3m*

SUMMER RESORT,

BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

This old and popular Mountain Resort will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. The house has recently been thoroughly renovated and improved in a manner that will be satisfactory to its patrons. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will be good until the 1st of October next. A hack will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars at Dudley to convey guests to the hotel, a distance of two miles. Terms moderate.

For particulars, address

WM. T. PEARSON, Proprietor,

Broad Top City,

Huntingdon county, Penna.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

AT

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

Will be opened this season on the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, for the reception of guests

This leading house will, for the coming season, fully sustain its high established reputation.

Greatly encouraged by the business of last year, the proprietor feels satisfied that a Hotel conducted *directly first-class* must continue a success at this old and popular resort.

The railroad facilities are promised to be excellent.

Beck's celebrated Philadelphia Band has been secured for the season. Music a complete feature.

For rooms, &c., apply to J. H. DENNISON, Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, or to

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J. my13-2m

YELLOW, OR CHESTER SPRINGS HOTEL, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, WILL OPEN FOR VISITORS

This Watering Place is situated on Pickering Creek, Chester county, Pa., thirty two miles west of Philadelphia, and half a mile from Phœnixville on the Reading Railroad (three a day, from Thirteenth and Callowhill streets; at 8 o'clock A. M. and 3 30 P. M.), connecting at Pennsylvania Railroad depot, which is sixty miles of romantic country, by which passengers are conveyed without change of cars. Fare $1 50.

Excursion Tickets will be issued, good from Saturday until Monday, by which passengers can leave either at 4 P. M. on Saturday, or 6 A. M. on Monday, and be in time for business on Monday morning.

The water at the Springs is of the soft water, of sandstone and gravel bottom, very superior for drinking and bathing.

Extensive Cold and Warm Baths have been erected in a beautiful grove fronting the house. They contain Plunge, Shower, Douche, and Vapor Baths.

A long and familiar acquaintance with the wants of guests justifies the undersigned in assuming that he can please and satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage. He will use his best endeavors to render his house one of the most comfortable and pleasant in the State.

To families remaining the whole season a reasonable deduction will be allowed.

For further particulars call on Messrs. Sarmuelo & McGrath, Second street, below Market; Messrs. Charles C. Cullin, S. W. corner THIRD and VINE Streets, or address the undersigned, Proprietor, at the YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, Chester county, Pa., who will cheerfully give all information required.

Hotel open for the reception of GUESTS on the 1st of June. je10-mw6m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. June 10, 1865