The Press.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The following is the order directing the consolidation of the remaining troops of the Army of the Potomac and the new assignment of officers to commands:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.

By virtue of Special Orders No. 339, current series, from the Adjutant General's office, this Army, as an organization, ceases to exist.

The troops, not already directed to be mustered out, will be consolidated in each corps into divisions of three brigades each, to be commanded respectively as follows, viz:

First Division, from Sixth Corps.—Brevet Major General G. W. Getty, commanding division; 1st Brigade, Brigadier General T. Seymour, commanding; 2d Brigade, Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, commanding; 3d Brigade, Brigadier General J. E. Hamblin, commanding.

Second Division, from Second Corps.—Brevet Major General Gershom Mott, commanding division; 1st Brigade, Brigadier General R. de Trobriand, commanding; 2d Brigade, Brigadier General R. R. Pierce, commanding; 3d Brigade, Brevet Major General G. N. Macy, commanding.

Third Division, from Fifth Corps.—Brevet Major General R. B. Ayres, commanding Division; 1st Brigade, Brigadier General J. L. Chamberlain, commanding; 2d Brigade, Brigadier General Henry Baxter, commanding; 3d Brigade, Brigadier General Joseph Hayes, commanding.

These divisions will be organized, temporarily, into a Provisional Corps, to be commanded by Major General H. G. Wright.

As soon as this organization shall have been effected, and all the regiments now ordered out of service shall have left, the Division Commanders herein named will report to Major General Wright, who will march the Provisional Corps to some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, west of the Monocacy, selecting such place as will afford facilities and means for organizing the command, as will be the least injurious to private property in the vicinity.

The necessary transportation for this movement will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

On reaching the position herein indicated, Major General Wright will make his returns to Major General Hancock, commanding Middle Department.

The following officers of the general staff are assigned to duty with the divisions and brigades of the corps, viz:

First Division—Major Andrew J. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Major and Provost Colonel Hazard Stevens, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Division Inspector, Major J. F. Hazelton, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, Captain H. B. Masters, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

First Brigade.—Major George Clendenin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Captain Benjamin Saylor, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Captain Simeon Spicer, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Second Brigade.—Captain M. Rieber, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Captain Thomas O'Hare, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Third Brigade.—Assistant Adjutant General, vacant; Captain H. W. Kingsley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Second Division.—Major William R. Driver, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Captain J. C. Queen, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Major George W. Johnes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

First Brigade.—Capt. and Brevet Major J. P. Finkelmeier, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Major James Gleason, Capt. and A. Q. M., Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Capt. A. Hubbell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

Second Brigade.—Capt. A. C. Paul, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. Levi Wells, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. D. F. Ellsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Third Brigade.—Assistant Adjutant General vacant; Capt. W. A. Nichols, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. John Fahy, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

Third Division—Assistant Adjutant General, vacant; Capt. Percy B. Spear, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Capt. James H. Woodin, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Surgeon W. R. De Witt, Surgeon-in-Chief.

First Brigade.—Capt. William Fowler, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. E. W. Warren, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Second Brigade.—Capt. J. Harrison Lambdin, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. A. E. Hadin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

Third Brigade.—Capt. F. C. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Capt. C. G. Barth, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

So soon as these headquarters shall have been broken up, and their services can be spared, the 3d and 10th Regiments Regular Cavalry will report to Major General Wright, commanding provisional corps.

All general, staff, and other officers not herein named, will, unless otherwise directed, proceed, as soon as practicable, to their respective places of residence, whence they will report, by letter, to the Adjutant General of United States army, and await orders.

By command of Major General Meade.

CHAS. DENVER, Col. and A. D. C. to Gen. Meade.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE APATHOUS INDIANS—THE PERPETRATORS OF THE OUTRAGES ON THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE —A CONFEDERACY AGAINST THEM.

FORT LARAMIE, July 3.—It has been ascertained beyond dispute that the Apahoe Indians, who, for some time, have been fed by the Government at Fort Halleck as friendly Indians, have been perpetrating most of the outrages committed on the overland mail route west of Denver.

Having discovered by some means that they were suspected, they have now taken the war path openly and defiantly. Our troops are in pursuit. There are no friendly Indians east or north of Denver and Camp Collins, neither can any people be excited until they are severely punished. The successes they have met with the past year have made them exceedingly wild.

General Connor's three columns are preparing to march against them, but want supplies, which are on the way from the Missouri river. General Conover arrived here to-day, and will take the field himself. The manner in which emigrant trains are organized renders that mode of travelling perfectly safe. The Indians so far, have succeeded only in effecting damage on mail stations, telegraph lines, etc.

The New York Herald on Negro Suffrage.

[From Yesterday's Herald.]

The President of the United States has turned over the question to certain specified loyal white voters in the late rebel States, in their work of reorganization. To these loyal whites belongs the duty of settling this question in the revision of their several State constitutions, or in the initial measures of their new State Legislatures. Now, looking simply at the local, social, and industrial interests, and at the national political interests of the Southern States, it appears as plain to us as that two and two make four, that it is the true policy of said States to concede the principle of negro suffrage in the work of state reorganization, whatever may be the limitations prescribed. It is clearly the interest of the late rebel States to get back into Congress as soon as possible; there is great danger of their exclusion from both Houses for at least two years to come, upon this question of negro suffrage, and they may possibly fare no better in the next succeeding Congress, if they persist in the total exclusion of the black race from the ballot-box. The organized Southern States may thus continue to be governed practically by a radical Northern majority in Congress as to commerce, finance, and all other matters, prejudice in every way, for an indefinite time to come.

On the other hand, by conceding the principle of negro suffrage, in addition to the President's requisitions, the readmission of every State concerned from Congress is secured. The principle in question may be conceded without much difficulty. We believe that under the present law of suffrage in Massachusetts and Connecticut, all male citizens of all colors, over twenty-one years of age, who can read and write, are admitted to the ballot-box. Suppose South Carolina should adopt this law, would Massachusetts or Connecticut have any right to object? To be sure, the great mass of the South Carolina blacks would be thus excluded for a time; but under this regulation a wide field would be opened for enterprising Yankee schoolmasters. But the great point is this: that "human rights," as granted in Massachusetts, at the ballot-box, will carry South Carolina, by the aid of Massachusetts votes, back again into both Houses of Congress, and every other Southern State concerned. Let the responsible loyal white voters of those States hear it in mind that slavery and slave codes are abolished; that their negroes are free, and that if they are not made the political allies of the Southern whites, they will be used by their Northern political enemies. Let these things be remembered, we say, and the prejudices of race and caste, in this broad political view of the subject, will not be allowed to stand in the way of the restoration of the late rebel States to Congress.

Admiral Dupont—Letter from Jefferson.

[From the Army and Navy Journal.]

The following extract from an unpublished letter of Mr. Jefferson to the grandfather of Admiral Dupont, P. S. Dupont de Nemours, contains an interesting reminiscence in regard to the appointment of young Dupont to the Naval Academy, which was conferred by President Madison on the 19th of December, 1815:

DECEMBER 31, 1815.

That your opinion of the hostile intentions of Great Britain towards us is correct, I am satisfied from her movements north and south of us, as well as from her temper. She feels the *ignoble* of her late golden achievements tarnished by our success against her, by sea and land, and will not be content until she has wiped it off by triumphs over us also. I rely, however, upon the volcanic state of Europe to present other objects for her arms and her apprehensions, and am not without hope that we shall be permitted to proceed peaceably in rearing our children, and maturing and moulding our strength and resources. It is impossible that France should rest under her present oppression and humiliation; she will rise in gigantic strength, which cannot be annihilated, and will fatten her fields with the blood of her enemies. I only wish she may exercise patience, until divisions among them may give her choice of sides. To the overwhelming power of England I see but two chances of limit. The first is her bankruptcy, which will deprive her of the golden instrument of all her successes. The other is that ascendancy which nature destines for us by immutable laws. But to hasten this last consummation we too must exercise patience and forbearance.

For twenty years to come we should consider peace as the *summum bonum* of our country. At the end of that period we shall be twenty millions in number, and forty in energy, when encountering the starved and ricketty pygmies and dwarfs of English workshops. By that time I hope your grandson will have become one of our high admirals, and bear a distinguished part in retorting the wrongs of both his countries on the most implacable and cruel of her enemies. In this hope, and because I love you, and all who are dear to you, I wrote to the President on the instant of reading your letter of the 7th, on the subject of his adoption into our navy. I did it because I was gratified in doing it, while I knew it would be successful. The sincere respect and high estimation in which the President holds you, is such that there is no gratification within the regular exercise of his functions which he would withhold from you. Be assured, then, that it within that compass, the business is safe.

THE CITY.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

ONE BROTHER KILLED OUTRIGHT.

ANOTHER MORTALLY WOUNDED—HE CANNOT LIVE.

Arrest of the Murderess—She is Clad in Sailor Rig.

SHOCKING STATE OF MORALS.

At a late hour last evening the local telegraph announced that a shocking tragedy had taken place in the Seventeenth ward. We proceeded thither in car 57, of the Third street line. At Brown street the conductor cried out, "Change cars for Richmond," but no more cars run up there to-night. We retained our seat, and alighted at the corner of Third street and Girard avenue.

THE SCENE OF THE SLAUGHTER.

Seeing a house with open door and lighted gas, we stepped up and found a female at the door, and accosted her with, "Madame, have you heard of any difficulty about here to-night?"

She replied, "I managed to hear that my husband is killed!"

"Ah! where is the body?"

The reply was, "Just over there at Germantown road."

A boy volunteered to show us, but we reached the place without his aid, and found a

SAD SCENE.

A number of persons, but not as many as we expected to find, were congregated about there, and Lieutenant Spear had placed a posse of officers about the premises. The building is located at the northwest corner of Girard avenue and Germantown road, and we entered on the former thoroughfare, reaching the dwelling part of the tavern. Our eye fell upon some one lying upon a settee, the head being close to the door, and at first glance we thought it was a woman, and passed on to a sort of summer kitchen, and there lay the body of Joseph Sides, aged twenty-four years.

A WOMAN'S STATEMENT.

A policeman referred us to a female present for particulars of the occurrence, and we ascertained that Emma Sides was the wife of the deceased, but he did not live with her. She resided at No. 1170 North Third street, below Girard avenue, (and was the woman we first accosted.) "Yesterday afternoon," continued our narrator, "Emma Sides, the wife of Jo, together with Joe, Mary Rider, a girl who is named Annie, and a young man, went out riding. Upon their return they went to Fisher's beer-garden. Isaac Sides, the brother of Jo., did not go out riding, but was at work. He, however, accompanied them to the beer-garden."

THE DYING MAN.

We now turned to the settee, upon which lay what we, at first glance upon entering, supposed to be a woman, and there saw Isaac Sides, a handsome and fair youth of twenty, lying in a dying condition.

THE WOUNDED GENTLEMAN'S STATEMENT.

Dr. W. H. Gorminger, late of the United States Army, was in attendance, and gave us the following information: Dr. Roberts and myself have been in attendance on these parties. The deceased lying there received a stab in the left spine, in the region of the kidney, inflicting the heart. This boy before you has two wounds, one of which is in the left side. I don't know if it has punctured the stomach. We cannot probe the wound at present. The other wound is on the right side, and has punctured the stomach, the omentum protruding about eight to ten inches. It is my opinion, sir, that he cannot live until morning." Thanking the doctor for his attention to us, and leaving kind women fanning the poor youth, we proceeded to the

BAR ROOM.

Our object was to ascertain exactly the ages of the brothers. The father, an aged man, borne down by grief, was the first one introduced to us. His son, a fine-looking young man, approached us, and it was to him we addressed our queries, not caring to further harrow the old man's feelings. Obtaining the ages, as we had before given our readers, we went back to 1170 Girard avenue, the scene of murder and

ENTERED THE BUILDING.

The female had vamosed the ranche, and in her place was three males. A fat, jolly-looking boy replied to our inquiry as to where the scene occurred, "Why, just there, sport; who are you?" "A reporter of Forney's *Press*," was the response. "Oh! I thought you was for the *Inquirer*; I used to get that when I was in Alexandria prison." "Then you know Provost Marshal General Patrick, I suppose?" said we. "Oh yes," said the fat boy.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

Having forced our way into the establishment we glanced around. The bar-room was some distance back to the westward, the building being on that side of the street. A doorway leads you into a small sort of a sitting-room, but in those premises it might be termed a reception-room, another name for "devilry hole."

The walls of the bar-room were decorated with pictures of engine houses, Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Washington, Lafayette, &c., but the glass covering the pictures were all smashed. Now we will give the statement of

THE JOLLY, FAT BOY.

"Well, I am a principal witness in this case. This gal Mary come in and said 'Where is Johnny Rider?' Now, Johnny is her husband, she lives with. 'He is just gone out,' said Joe. She said 'You s——, you will do,' and she up and stabbed him. Joe grabbed a chair, and made to hit her, but as he got it to her head he fell, and that was all of him. Jo.'s brother Ike rushed up to save him, when she cut him twice.

We now left this place of misery and went to the

OLD NORTHERN LIBERTIES' HALL.

Lieutenant Frinks met us here, and we were shown a fine-looking girl, with both of her eyes blackened. We should judge from her position that she was held as a witness, as she was not in a cell-room, the lieutenant properly giving her a room away from any communication with the other parties in the building. She stated that there was a row; this girl Mary coming in and taking a bottle, with which she broke the glasses in the bar-room. She went away, and on returning asked where is my husband, whereupon I told her he had just gone out. Well, he did skedaddle, that is the fact, and the last I saw of him was when he stood over the dead body of Joe, and said, "If I had been here that would have been my fate." After Joe replied to her she cut him, and then cut his brother.

THE PRISONER.

We proceeded to the cell room, and upon the door being opened, a young sailor-lad, rather pretty, we must confess, stepped out. "This is Mary Rider," said Lieut. Francks. A little startled at first, for we confess to a four-year sojourn in man's apparel, we doffed our hat, and took a survey of the elegantly-rigged personage. She, or he—no, it is she—was dressed in a blue shirt, with bound blue rolling collar and decorated as only men-o'-warsmen adorn them. A pair of sailor trousers, fitting to a knotch, and an arm akimbo, kind of made us wonder. We finally spoke to the young person, and said, "How old are you, Mary?" "I am just nineteen, sir," and then she raised her head. We had another look at the fair person, and as she gazed at us we discovered a pair of hazel eyes glancing daggers one instant, and then assuming a love of a look that might bewilder one the next. Her hair was cut short and a black silk neck handkerchief was tied over her forehead. She looked like a handsome young captain of a long, low, rakish, piratical craft; but we knew we stood in the presence of a murderess with our her being cognizant at the time of the horrible crime she had committed.

THE PRISONER'S ADDRESS.

Officer Charles Wagner arrested her as she was leaving her residence, 453 St. John street, by the back way. Although disguised in sailors' garb, the vigilant officer could not be foiled, and he secured her.

She keeps a tavern and brothel of a low character, in which were numerous men and we men when Lieutenant Franck made a descent upon it at two o'clock this morning, and took all hands into custody. Her brother was there, and said his name was William Reed.

He said he had been away for seven years, three of which he served in the army, and could not tell us whether his mother or father were alive. He said a sister of himself and the murderess was in this city.

The latter is well known to the police as a desperate character; and the "row" in which her band living with the wife of Sides caused her to frequently commit excesses.

THE OCCUPANTS OF HER HOUSE.

Four full equines and two large-sized specimens of something like men were in the house when the descent was made. Such a getting in stockings and clothing never was seen before in some time.

The knife could not be found, although every effort was made by Lieut. Franck to find it.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The Board of School Controllers organized yesterday, according to law. At twelve o'clock a quorum was present, and Mr. Hilles was called to the chair, Mr. Freeborn being appointed temporary secretary.

The members of the new board are as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	Absalom Taylor, U.	15.	John W. Clark, U.
2.	No election.	16.	John L. Bender, O.
3.	J. W. Fletcher, O.	17.	James McManus, U.
4.	P. A. Fagan, O.	18.	G. W. Vaughn, U.
5.	M. Mellody, O.	19.	No election.
6.	Patrick Duffy, O.	20.	Wm. C. Haines, U.
7.	Lewis Elkin, U.	21.	Jos. Mullineaux, U.
8.	Ed. Shippen, U.	22.	Jos. Kilbennone, U.
9.	Jas. Freeborn, U.	23.	Nathan Hilles, U.
10.	R. W. Cushman, U.	24.	James N. Marks, U.
11.	Charles Abel, O.		N. J. Hoffman, U.
12.	Wm. M. Levick, O.	25.	J. McCutcheon, O.
13.	De W. C. Moore, U.	26.	Saml. S. Mowy, U.
14.	Saml. Scheide, U.		

Union, 17. Opposition, 8.

The certificates of election were presented and read; all were present except representatives from the Second, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Sections.

Messrs. McManus and Levick were appointed a committee to introduce the Mayor for the purpose of qualifying the members.

The Mayor appeared, and the members were sworn into office.

Nominations for President were then made.

Mr. Moore nominated Mr. Edward Shippen, who was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Shippen, upon taking the chair, made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this mark of your continued confidence. It is my great pleasure to bear evidence of the support I have had from each member of the Board during the past year, in all that tended to the order and dignity of the Board, and of the kind courtesy extended to me in all my official intercourse with the members. It is my privilege, by your voice, again to preside over your deliberations for another term, and in so doing, I desire to act with impartiality, and to further, by my official and personal efforts, the cause of public education.

Nominations for Secretary were then made. Mr. Henry Hallowell was unanimously elected, and returned his thanks to the Board for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. James Dick was elected Assistant Secretary by acclamation.

For Messenger, Mr. Moore nominated Peter Lang, the old incumbent. Mr. Freeborn nominated Mr. John F. Ribbitt.

Mr. Freeborn stated that Mr. Ribbitt was an honorably-discharged soldier, and had served his country faithfully.

The ballot stood—Lang, 18 votes; Ribbitt, 5 votes.

Mr. Lang received the whole of the Democratic vote, together with a majority of that of the Republicans. Mr. Lang received the caucus nomination, although five members of the caucus refused to stand by that nomination, and determined to run an independent candidate, if there was no chance for his election.

Mr. Haines moved that the Board elect an additional Secretary for the ensuing six months, under the ordinance passed by Councils. Agreed to.

George E. Trentice, a Girard College pupil, was unanimously elected.

A communication was read from the Ninth section, asking the Board to purchase a lot of ground in Nineteenth street, near Chestnut, at a cost of $8,600, for the purpose of erecting a new grammar school. Referred to the Committee on Property, with power to act. The Board then adjourned.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The semi-annual examination at the Boys' High School commenced yesterday morning. The following were the subjects and questions:

PARSING—BY PROF. RHOADS.

Examination candidates.

Parse the words underscored in the following lines. Join, in parsing, any words that ought to be joined:

One child he *had*, a daughter chaste and fair,
Its age's comfort, and his fortune's *heir*.
They called her Emma; for the beauteous dame
That gave the *virgin* birth, had *borne* the name.
The *more* the little *round* his knees he played,
He called her *off* in sport his nut-brown maid.
Usage confirmed *what* fancy had begun
And Emma and the nut-brown maid were one.

QUESTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—BY PROF. L. STEPHENS.

1. What are the qualifications of a Representative in Congress, in respect to age, residence, and citizenship?
2. What are the qualifications of a Senator?
3. What is the clause giving to Congress the power of taxation.
4. What are imposts, and what are excises?
5. What is the meaning of the writ of habeas corpus; and when may this privilege be suspended?
7. What are *ex-post facto* laws?
8. Write the oath taken by the President before entering on his office.
9. Define treason.
10. Who are liable to impeachment; and what is the extent of the penalty?

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination at the Girls' High School was held yesterday, the following being the subjects and questions propounded:

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

1. Does the Constitution provide for the removal of persons notarged with crime from office? If so, give the provision.
2. Name five powers denied to the States by the Constitution.
3. Define *treason, piracy, copyright, tax*, and *charter government*.
4. Name a power of impeachment. Where is this power lodged?
5. How many kinds of trial are provided for in the Constitution? State what cases are tried by each.
6. What are letters of marque and reprisal? When are such claims render the place an intolerable nuisance.

YOUNG BEGINNER.

Mary Smith, a young lass of a tender conceiving that her wearing apparel was not such as she was entitled to, in these days of extreme fashion, visited Fairmount Park, on Sunday, and quietly appropriated a pink muslin dress and jockey hat, valued at twenty dollars. One of the Park police took Mary before Alderman Massey, who, while pitying her taste in millinery, still thought her a very naughty girl, and sent her to prison.

BURGLARS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

The citizens of Germantown are now infested with burglars. The store of H. S. Rowen, at Main street and Chelton avenue, was entered Friday night, and a display of goods made, valued at $100. The next night the office of the Germantown Water Company was entered and robbed of a pistol.

SHOWER OF GREENBACKS.

Persons in the vicinity of Sixth and Chestnut streets were startled yesterday, at a number of greenbacks flying about in the air. They descended in such a way as they moved term firm, and fifties, fives, and tens were grabbed up with avidity. A discharged soldier seemed to have a leading hand in the affair, and said he had the money in a paper, and, on opening it, a puff of wind blew it all away—$5700 in money. Rosecrans Finlay and Hess went into the crowd, and succeeded in getting all the money but thirteen dollars. Some persons who got the soldier money gave it up very reluctantly; but, as it was larceny under the law to retain it, a threat of arrest brought it forward. Shame! shame! would want the hard earnings of a soldier! But such is human nature, sometimes.

POLICE STATISTICS.

THE ARRESTS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

The following will show the number of arrests made by the police during the past six months, commencing January 1st, 1865, and ending June 30th, 1865, inclusive:

JANUARY.

District.		District.	
1	146	12	35
2	204	13	49
3	202	14	6
4	191	15	43
5	196	16	137
6	150	17	58
7	91	18	21
8	68	19	24
9	45	20	35
10	89	21	49
11	90	Total	1,816

MARCH.

District.		District.	
1	292	12	63
2	352	13	24
3	214	14	24
4	230	15	24
5	110	16	124
6	101	17	188
7	118	18	10
8	118	19	23
9	90	20	23
10	132	Total	2,684

APRIL.

District.		District.	
1	245	13	105
2	449	14	48
3	283	15	31
4	298	16	132
5	217	17	132
6	223	18	162
7	148	19	28
8	56	20	18
9	96	21	16
10	114		
11	120	Total	2,994

MAY.

District.		District.	
1	241	13	117
2	468	14	35
3	347	15	30
4	305	16	154
5	204	17	155
6	153	18	22
7	127	19	31
8	85	20	41
9	164	21	16
10	155		
11	126	Total	3,998

JUNE.

District.		District.	
1	330	12	162
2	436	13	114
3	484	14	53
4	302	15	47
5	250	16	46
6	208	17	182
7	131	18	138
8	110	19	32
9	187	20	12
10	187	21	23
11	223		
Total			3,447

RECAPITULATION.

January	1,816	May	2,958
February	1,816	June	3,447
March	2,684		
April	2,994	Grand total	16,052

GARROTERS OF PHILADELPHIA—A WARNING. The garrote appears to have instructions, that doubtless, used on the island of Cuba, by authority. It is entirely different, of course, from the garrote used in Philadelphia, and other Spanish cities. The modern method of garroting citizens on the highway, at night time, is done by some fifteen thieves. This system is a recent epidemic in Europe a few years since; it is now an epidemic in New York, and it has been introduced into Philadelphia. We do not wish to increase the public alarm that this article is written; but simply to apprise people what has been planned by the villains, and various sources, which have had for authority the words of the criminals themselves; and for the benefit of honest men, the most successful and approved method of the *garrote*. Now, first, let it be remembered that "to fear the plague is to be half dead of it," and, by the aid of a gang of skilful operators have intimidated a whole city, their example is one to be imitated by other rogues more dangerous even than the professional pickpocket. This fact is evident already from the rise and progress of the garrote system of robbery. Garrotes usually have their principles of three, which are denominated a "front stall," a "back stall," and a "nasty man." The "nasty man" is the actual operator, and his part calls for greater skill and exertion. He takes a larger share of plunder. They generally select a prominent victim, one who is known to carry large stakes around with him, and then, watching his comings and goings, place themselves on the route which he is accustomed to take at night, to await their opportunity. Time and place they settle beforehand; they never force an opportunity. They prefer to wait until a suitable occasion presents itself. The "front stall" goes a few yards in advance of the victim, to see that all is clear in his direction. The "back stall" comes farther behind, but always at the victim's rear. In the rear walks the "nasty man," approaching nearer and nearer, with steps which keep pace with those of his prey. The forward ruffian lifts his hat as a signal that all is right beyond; the second stall makes no signs to the contrary; and then the third ruffian, coming up with the victim, suddenly throws his right arm around his victim, striking him a sharp blow on the forehead. Almost instantly the victim is thrown back, and in that movement loses every chance of escape. His throat is offered to his assailant, who instantly embraces it with his left arm, the bone of the former being pressed tightly across the apple of the throat. At the same time, the garroter seizes with his right arm the victim's left, which acts as a powerful lever. The "nasty man's" part is performed. No man can withstand that pressure upon his throat, and he sinks into stifled insensibility. Meanwhile the stalls are busy. They quickly search their victim, and appropriate everything of value which the unfortunate person. He is then laid on the pavement, lest a mere full should arouse him; and his plunderers, disappearing offhand a dark street, or narrow alley, quickly make their escape. There is no possibility of the victim ever recognizing the ruffians who have robbed him; for the "nasty man," if he has acted his part well, has placed him beyond consciousness before the "stalls" approach him from behind.

This is the *modus operandi* of the garroter

SUGGESTION OF FRIENDS.—A number of gentlemen, who have their families residing in the country during the heated season, and have made arrangements to spend the Fourth with them, have suggested that the displays upon the public buildings be kept up during the nights of 5th and 6th, so that they and hosts of other persons may visit our city and see them. The crowd will, no doubt, be very dense on the evening of the Fourth, and many persons will not venture out to see the display. If the suggestion is carried out, a large number of persons will be attracted to the city, and the end a fair remuneration will be had, as none will visit us without expending money, and that of course benefits every one.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The board was organized yesterday by the election of the following officers: President, James A. McCrea, M. D.; Secretary, Elish Ward, M. D. The following-named gentlemen are the members of the Board: Peter Armbruster, James West, Jacob B. Coats, William Reed, Wilson Jewell, M. D., Rene La Roche, M. D., R. E. Rogers, M. D., James Steel, George Morrison Coats. The President and Secretary were re-elected unanimously.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Board of Guardians of the Poor was organized yesterday, by the election of the following-named gentlemen to fill the respective offices:

President—George Erety.
Treasurer—Frederick A. Server.
Secretary—Charles T. Miller.

Messrs. Lowry, Whitall, and Woodward were appointed a committee to receive proposals for supplying the Almshouse with meat for the year, after which the Board adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man, named W. J. Wallace, was found dead in the water closet of Mansion House Hotel, Walnut street, near Fifth. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered. The deceased was a son of Mr. Wallace, wine merchant, in Market street.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The new fifty-cent notes have been counterfeited in an unmistakable manner. A number of them appeared in the Girard avenue and Spring Garden markets on Saturday. The paper is bad and different from that of the genuine, but the printing is well executed and well calculated to deceive.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About half-past seven o'clock, last evening, a little girl, named Mary Stoker, aged five years, was run over by a car on Richmond street, and instantly killed.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.—This Institution will be closed for two weeks, commencing on Monday next, for cleaning and repairs.

THE POLICE.

DETECTIVE APPOINTED.

Mayor Henry has appointed Mr. E. K. Tryon a detective officer, and he has been qualified as such. In 1856 Mr. Tryon served under Mayor Conrad, and during the term of Mayor Vaux he was a special constable. Having served under Mayor Henry since he has been in office with marked ability, and proved himself considerable skill, he was selected for the important office he now fills.

TOO MUCH TO BE STRUCK FOR NOTHING.

On Sunday night, a man named Jas. Lynch pulled off his boots on the pavement of a house at Twenty-first and Pine streets, and proceeded to take a bath in front of the house. Officer Marshal, not fancying this manner of creating a lodging-place in his beat, took Lynch to the station-house. Upon his being discovered he had three thousand dollars in cash and five thousand dollars in five-twenty bonds upon his person. Yesterday morning, Lynch expressed great indignation at being locked up, and said he could take care of his money. If some of the Schuylkill Rangers, or the neighborhood had known of the whereabouts of Mr. Lynch, they would not only have shown him he could not take care of his money, nor perhaps his life.

IN A BAD CONDITION.

The station-house at Southwark Hall has been in a bad condition for some time. Some upper authorities took up the bricks of the pavement with a view of fixing up the place, but, for some cause, the work was suddenly abandoned, and now the cellars render the place an intolerable nuisance.

YOUNG BEGINNER.

Mary Smith, a young lass of a tender conceiving that her wearing apparel was not such as she was entitled to, in these days of extreme fashion, visited Fairmount Park, on Sunday, and quietly appropriated a pink muslin dress and jockey hat, valued at twenty dollars. One of the Park police took Mary before Alderman Massey, who, while pitying her taste in millinery, still thought her a very naughty girl, and sent her to prison.

BURGLARS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

The citizens of Germantown are now infested with burglars. The store of H. S. Rowen, at Main street and Chelton avenue, was entered Friday night, and a display of goods made, valued at $100. The next night the office of the Germantown Water Company was entered and robbed of a pistol.

SHOWER OF GREENBACKS.

Persons in the vicinity of Sixth and Chestnut streets were startled yesterday, at a number of greenbacks flying about in the air. They descended in such a way as they moved term firm, and fifties, fives, and tens were grabbed up with avidity. A discharged soldier seemed to have a leading hand in the affair, and said he had the money in a paper, and, on opening it, a puff of wind blew it all away—$5700 in money. Rosecrans Finlay and Hess went into the crowd, and succeeded in getting all the money but thirteen dollars. Some persons who got the soldiers money gave it up very reluctantly; but, as it was larceny under the law to retain it, a threat of arrest brought it forward. Shame! shame! would want the hard earnings of a soldier! But such is human nature, sometimes.

THE COURTS.

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

STEALING A GOSLING.

Eliza Brawley was charged with the larceny of a gosling, the property of Mrs. Gregory. The latter testified that she saw defendant pick up the gosling, which was one of a flock, and put it under her dress; Mrs. Gregory immediately hurried to the scene, and claimed her property; Mrs. B., using some not very polite language, swore that it was her property, and that she should not have it; Mrs. Gregory then made a grasp for the biped, and, in the struggle between the two for its possession, the unfortunate bird was sacrificed—it was torn apart, Mrs. Gregory retaining possession of the head, and Mrs. B. of the body. The jury believed that the defendant had unlawful possession of the property, and was "feloniously" carrying it away, and therefore, rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

POISONING CHICKENS.

Eli Pyle and Eli Pyle, Jr., were charged with malicious mischief—the first named in poisoning the geese and fowls belonging to the latter—in killing the small chickens, of his next door neighbor, Higgins, in Oxford street, between Fifth and Thirteenth streets. Evidence was that Pyle, Sr., was seen at an early hour in the morning to empty slops into his neighbor's yard, and in a few minutes thereafter the chickens and geese, having eaten thereof, died. It was also shown that the younger Pyle, a little boy, eight or nine years old, amused himself by catching and squeezing the little chickens to death. The jury convicted the father, but acquitted the son. Sentence deferred.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Edwin J. Warrington and James Marshall were charged with assault and battery upon, and with intent to kill, William Furman. It appears that Furman, while passing along the street at night, n o matter where, should be observe parties making the movements indicated as above, ought to stop short and present a revolver at the head or breast of the man walking alongside of him, and exclaim, "What do you want?" If he equivocates, call the police. Should he make an attack, shoot him, to wound him, if possible. If the advance man comes running back, keep him at bay with your revolver; if the "nasty" man approaches, keep him at bay also. It is perfectly legal to use firearms, when a travellor believes his life to be in danger. An idea is entertained by the best detectives of this city, that the garrotter of citizens for purpose of robbery is likely to become an epidemic in Philadelphia. The citizens should therefore be on their guard.

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