BARBARIC DELAWARE.

How She is Joined to Her Idols, the Whipping-Post and the Pillory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Delaware, Nov. 28 .- "Delaware has no penitentlary." So, at least, you will be told by every one of her inhabitants. Yet there is in this town a neat and commodious jail which would answer every purpose, and which is not now more than half full. The greater number of its inmates are serving out the orthodox term of six mon.""" which is usually allotted them, in order that their lacerated backs may have a chance to heal before they are turned loose upon the world. At present, in addition to the usual number of short-term prisoners, there are two who are to pass the remainder of their lives within its walls. One of these is a white man named Frazier, who murdered his brother-in-law at Middletown four or five years ago. Before entering upon his weary sojourn within the prison walls he received sixty lashes on the bare back, administered with such force that he broke down before the terrible ordesI was ended, and had to be doctored up to enable the Sheriff to finish his dirty work with official grace. The other is a "yellow" man who recently shot, down his own brot-

while in a drunken fit, the origin of the quarrel being a five-cent plug of tobacco. His back also was decorated with sixty blows from the cato'nine-tails, before he was conducted to his cell for life.

In a long, narrow enclosure attached to the fail, stands the venerated idol of Delaware. It is a square post about twelve feet in height. About eight feet from the ground is a square platform, on which are placed the unhappy wretches whose necks and wrists are thrust through the small holes in the horizontal board which passes through it near the top, giving it at a distance the appearance of a cross. Five feet from the ground the post is graced on either side by a stont iron manacle, in which is placed the wrist of the culprit who is to undergo a public thrashing. In front of the post to-day there is an overturned starch box, placed there last Saturday for the accommodation of two or three urchins, whose stature would not enable them to hug the instrument of torture gracefully without some slight elevation.

Last Saturday morning a man was pinued down in the pillory for an hour, after which he was given half an hour or so to get his limbs straightened out, before he was again secured to the post to receive twenty lashes-all for the theft of a small quantity of dry goods. Six others on the same day were also given occagion to remember that Delaware justice is seldom tempered with mercy. Two or three of these were mere children, and another was an old grey-haired man who had appropriated a shirt to his own use. Your correspondent was assured this morning that a great deal of sympathy has been wasted on "this old reprobate, who ought to have been hung long ago," but precisely why he would have been benefited by hanging, was not made to appear.

Learning that another exhibition of middleage justice would be given to day at this place, your correspondent journeyed hither, and about 9 o'clock this morning repaired to the Sheriff's office. Unhapply that functionary was out of town at the time, bent on official business. But an ex-sheriff, whose term closed but a fortnight ago, was acting as his assistant and present representative.

"Is anybody to be publicly flogged here toav ?" queried your corresponde "Yes," was the answer, gruff and hasty; "one fellow will get twenty lashes some time during the day."

New Castle, where the whipping-post stands erect in the sight of heaven all the year round, has been sentenced to be flogged.

These arguments, coupled with the one stated above-the reverence for the law of Delaware which inspires all disreputable characters outside the State-counteract all the kindly feelings which at times struggle up in the heart of Delaware, and cause her sons to rally around the whipping-post through evil as well as good report. In the hands of these latter-day offi clais the cat-o'-nine tails is usually wielded gently; it is not the stinging thong of the leather so much as the disgrace imparted by its application, that overawes the evil-disposed. This dishonor, in truth, is regarded by "the eyes of Delaware" as an heirloom of disrepute, as an hereditary taint which descends from father to son for all time to come. When a true Delawarean wishes effectually to demolish his neighbor's pretensions to respectability, he recalls the circumstance of that neighbor's grandfather having stood in the pillory or been publicly flogged a half century ago. With this fearful stigma before them, it is not surprising that the white sons of Delaware are too chivalrous to stand and take the dishonoring blows; and, therefore, for the most part, they give the whipping post a wide birth. As for the niggers, it does them good from every Delaware point of view. The day when ever man was at liberty to wollop his own nigger is past; but in no section of the country does there remain a more deep seated and unreasoning prejudice sgainst the race. It was the nigger that turned the dainty stomache of a couple enousand of Repub ican voters on November 3, and ran Seymour's majority up to 3315. Therefore, when a nigger is wolloped under the direct sanction of the law, and by a minister of justice in its name, the sight gratifies "the eyes of Delaware" and lifts up the heart of Delaware to a point approaching the ecstatic.

Nor is this hearty approval of the pillory and whipping-post a political sentiment, upheld by Delaware Democracy and frowned down by Delaware Republicanism. The present Sheriff of New Castle county, as well as his two imme. diate predecessors, is a Democrat, All three have lost caste with a portion of the population because of their gentleness in handling the cato'-nine-tails. Six years ago a Republican was in office, and on all sides your correspondent was informed that he was the most unmerciful within the memory of his informants. This man gloried in the goad, especially when the crouching form of a negro was before hit . On one memorable occasion he gave two colored boys sixty lashes each, and with . every blow he lifted their feet from the gro and ! A very moderate spoken gentleman from the southern section of New Castle cou .nty, who ad, vocated the lash on policy, why', e he admitted that there was a slight savor of disrepute connected with its use, declar ed his belief that not five hundred peop's in the entire State would vote for its ab',lishment, if they had a chance. Another wes not only confident of its perpetuity upon the soil of Delaware, but believed that within twenty years it would again be in use in nearly every State in the Union!

But your correspondent was doomed to disappointment in his expectation of witnessing to-day the terror-inspiring justice of Delaware, A white man about forty years of age, who had stolen a lawyer's outer garment, had been sentenced to twenty lashes. But the man is respectably connected, and a strong effort was being made to secure his exemption from the disgrace. The Sheriff expected, late in the day. a message from the Governor mitigating the sentence, and announced his intention of not applying the lash until the last moment. In this uncertain state of affairs we did not choose to remain. We were cordially pressed to "drop down next Saturday." however, when we were promised a rare treat. Two or three men are then to be put in the pillory for an hour or so, and a half dozen or more are to be flogged. One of the latter is a young man now awaiting sentence for the embezzlement of a pair of pantaloons, The Judges have no discretion in such a case. they must send the wretch to the post, for the law imperatively decrees it. In the tender mercies of the Sheriff he has his only refuge. But the Sheriff has promised not to display any sickly sentimentality or unwarrantable tenderness in this particular case. He stated today that the culprit had attempted, while still in jail, to forge a draft in payment of his counsel fees; and before he has been sentenced for the first offense, or even put upon his trial for the last, this merely ministerial officer of the law announces, on the public street, that the reprobate will get the benefit of all the strength that lies in his official arms! What an admirable thing is Delaware justice, when it is remembered that the Sheriff can exercise such a wise and sound discretion, adding to the disgraceful functions with which he is clothed by the law the high prerogatives of a court of last resort, guaging the weight of his blows by what, in his profoundly judicial mind, are the just deserts of the criminal! O tempora! O mores! OMIKRON.

The husband is represented to be a shiftless, indelent fellow, and his wife has been com pelled to labor to support the family. She has lately been selling sewing machines, and on Wednesday last started on a trip through the surrounding country for that purpose, leaving her children in charge of a girl named Barber, aged eighteen years, whom she hired for the purpose. In the evening the youngest child oried and was fretful, when, it is said, Bar-ber threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless. Then taking the little one up she held its hands upon a hot stove until they were terribly burned. The child was too far gone to utter more than a faint scream while & was being roasted. Bar-bei, then threatened to throw it into a weil, when the obter children, who had witnessed the whole thing, told her that if sne would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped

when the offer children, who had witnessed the whole thing, told her that if sne would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped the child in a blanket or bed quilt and placed it in a bed, where it was found by the mother, who returned home on Wednesday night, dead. The marks of brutality were plainly visible on its little body, and, after questioning the chil-dren, information was given the Coroner. After an investigation he ordered the arrest of Bar-ber, called a jury, and an inquest was in sesber, called a jury, and an inquest was in ses-slon yesterday. The inquest will be concluded to day, and it is said there can be no doubt as to the finding of the jury.

ARKANSAS.

The Rebellious Spirit Still Rampant-General Catterson's Report on the First Fight.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT, CENTRE POINT, Ark., Nov. 11 1868 - General Powell Clayton, Little Rock, Ark :- In compli-ance with General Order No. 8, General Head-quarters State of Arkanses, Adjutant-General quarters State of Arkanses, Adjusters View, 6, 1868, 1 Office, Little Rock, Ark., dated Nov. 6, 1868, 1 have the honor to make the following reprodu-Myself, accompanied by the following asing J. Myself, accompanied by the following asing J. officers, who compose my staff, viz. Gibsin, T. W. Gibson, Assistant Adjutar Generati, Major William P. Coolridge, Judg Generati, Capitain S. A. Wiggins, Provest M - Adveste; S. H. Hutchinson, Surgeon-Gen Arshat, Major W. Hawsins, Quartermasic craft Capitain A. W. Hawsins, Quartermasic scale Captain A. the road leading from Little A, proceeded on boro, and arrived at Mur' flock to Murfrees-of November. On our ar Acaboro on the lith found a portion of the Aval at Murfreesboro, that had collected Ast Arkansas Cavalry joining us. Major F Acre for the purpose of troops, had sent or Abby, in command of the Point in search c Abompany forward to Centre formation havi A arkas and ammunition, in-Point in search c chompany forward to Centre formation havi c arans and ammunition, in-had been dep for the been given him that such place on the sited there. He surrounded the light, and coorning of the lith inst., at day-no arms dade a thorough search, but found their r, they having been removed before Point rival. They learned while at Centre mar that an organized armed force was the ding forward for the purpose of driving s m back; and fearing that their force was acceler to his fell back about five miles and

Apertor to his, fell back about five miles and examped for the night. Having fears that the company might be attacked and defeated, I followed on from Murfreesboro, early on the morning of the 12th, with my entire force, and met the company a few miles dis-tant from where they camped on their way towards Murfreesboro, to report proceedings. I faced them about and marched the whole command towards Centre Point. On marine command towards Centre Point. On nearing Centre Point, I sent 45 men, under command of Major Denby, to occupy the place and detain all citizens that might be found there, and when within about 200 yards of the place armed men were discovered drawn up in line of battle, which proved to number about 75 mounted which proved to humber about 75 mounted men. They fired upon our men as they advanced into the place, killing one man and wounding two others slightly. A charge was then ordered by Major Denby, which re-sulted in driving them away, killing eight men and dangerously wounding one; 20 prison-ers, 35 horses and mules, and 20 arms of various binds were cantured. The energy is reported kinds, were captured. The enemy is reported loitering on our front, but to some extent de-moralized. We will advance on them at once, unless they disperse and lay down their arms Too much praise cannot be given Mejor Denby and the men under his command, for Denby and the men under his command, for their valor and soldierly conduct; for, although the enemy outnumbered them and had a strong position, they were routed in terrible confusion. Mr Smith, the Sheriff of the county,

confusion. Mr Smith, the Sheriff of the county, with one hundred and fifty armed men, waited upon me yesterday, and desired to know by what authority I was acting. I sent them a copy of the order under which I was acting, with the following leiter:— To the Chizers of Sevier, L'Ule River, and Colum-bia counties:—Gentiemen: You are hereby com-manded to disperse your armed command at once-and return to your i ome. I am here by the authority of the Executive of the State of Arkansas to enforce the law. That, I assue you, gentemen, will be done at the risk of the life of every man upder my com-mand. Your property and lives will be protected at the point of the sword and bayonet if necessary, and I appeal to you as good citizens to assist us in doing likewise. All persons found in arms hereavier in a beligerent character, will be taken as outlaws and gerent character, will be taken as outlaws and dealt with accordingly; or if not taken, will be shot down at sight. I sgain urge upon you to daperse lay down your arms, return to your homes, and be good eaceable citizens quiet.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Musical Genius-Women Assaulters-A Negro Thief-Robbed a Sleeper-A Regular Curiosity Shop-Accomplices -Corner Loungers-Larceny of a Watch and Set of Furs.

-Thomas Gorman and John Gallagher have been held by Alderman Maule, to answer the charge of stealing an accordeon from the house of a Mr. Speer, at Thirty-sixth and Haverford

of a Mr. Speer, al Thirty-sixth and Haverford streets. —Yesterday a woman living at Ann and Cedar streets, Richmond, emptied a pail of off al into the street fronting her house. John Wiss-had warned her not to do it, and when she did, he slapped her in the face. For this Alderman Neili a.... him 8800 ball for trial. —Miss Amanoa Miller is a boarder at No 1318 Wood street. On Saturday she entered com-plant before Alderman Massey, chargin-drew Lean with baying commine- an assanit and battery on her. Size alleges that the ac-cused came into the place, and, after a faw words, struck her over the head with a don-streets on a warrant, and after a be aring was —William Smith is a negro w? ing at a rapid rate down Thir? A was travel-Saturday, with a large bun? All street, on Being overhaulded at Sprint. So under his arm. bundle was examined arg Garden street, his new canvas wagon come and a found to contain a He slated that the

new canvas wagon of He stated that the ivis wagon eco and poind to contain a led that the cer and a horse blanket. employer stilleles had been given him d to have. Subsequently they were dis-kes, cheen storen from the stable of at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon smith was then committed by Alder-assey for trial. by his employer covered to hav A. Yerkes, streets. man M -3

J assey for trial, the obta Smith, while dozing in a chair, in a rest at Seventeenth and South streets, on Swortly after Charles Stewart was taken into Constocy and locked up. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, who sent him below to answer the charge of steeling the watch.

stealing the watch, -John Skivers was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets, on suspicion of largeny, and no wonder that he was suspected, for in his numerous pockets were found the following articles:--Six lamps, a brace and bit, a pair of gum shoes, a butcher kuife, a horse pistol, a towel, a shirt, several bottles of hair oll and peppermint, several boxes of blacking, and haif-a-dozen packages of fine-cut tobacco. These articles he said no had purchased at a store at Sixth and Lombard streets, but this was found untrue. He was then held for trial by Alderman Swift

-Kate Quinn and Flora Levering have been committed for a further hearing, on the charge of being implicated in the murderous assault on Maggle Seymour on Friday night in front of Tineneart's eating saloon, on Ninth street, above Spruce.

-The police yesterday overkauled nineteen corner-loungers, all of whom were fined in the usual amount. Of these, eleven were captured in the Twelfth, three injthe First, and five in the Third district. -Thomas Peck, who was formerly in the em-

ploy of D'Ancona, farrier. No. 629 Arch street, was before Alderman Bonsall on Satur-day, charged with the larceny of a silver watch valued at \$50, and a set of furs. He admitted having purioned the latter articles, and was held for a further hearing.

THE SHOOTING OF RESERVE OFFICER HILL .t will be remembered that on the might of the 6th of the present month, Reserve Officer Hill, while attempting to serve a warrant on James Haggerty, at the liquor place on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Sansom streets, was attacked by a crowd of roughs and shot in the side. As soon as the injured man was able to get out of his bed he repaired to the Mayor's flice and there subscribed to the following offidavit:-

affidavit:--City of Philadelphia, ss.--Personally appeared be-fore me. Morton McMichael, Mayor of the Oity of Pailadelphia James G. Hill who being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the night of the lefth of No vember 1883, while in the discharge of his official duly in serving a warrant on one James Hagerty he was assaulted, beaten, and shot; that the following narord persons were par loipants, in the avanite, viz: ---Wills m McMulta, John Tobin, Willism Waitang, George Ahr ra, John Ahrrn, Jos Hag-rty, hobert Smith Lister, and others whose names are not known by deponent, Sworn and subscribed before me. this 23d day of November, 1868, MORTON acMi OHAEL, Mayor. Mr, Hill's 'brother policemen went to work.

Mr. Hill's brother policemen went to work and succeeded in arresting all the above par ies except one, and they will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler. John Beam and — Conner, the alleged pro-prietors of the tavern where the shooting took lace, have also been taken into custos y charge of keeping and maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a disorderly house.

OBITUARY-JOHN L. MCKNIGHT .- We regret

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION NEW YORK. WASHINGTON. Belmont to Crush the Erie Ring-

12 - " marg. 17

A Judicial District to be

Abolished-Rousseau De-

nies Acting with

the Rebels.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Eric War.

that Belmont will get the upper hand of and

ernsh the "Erie Ring." The stock will not be

thrown out of the Boards. A bill will probably

be introduced into the Legislature abolishing

was created by a special act of the Legislature

in 1852. The Eric manipulators here sent several

letters to the Post and other daily papers, de*

manding retractions and threatening libel suits.

General Rousscan

The Workingwomen's Association

is going to purchase a permanent building on

Bond street for forty-six thousand doltars.

The Eight-hour Law-Opinion of Attor-

ney-General Evarts.

The plain import of the law is that a laborar

workman, or mechanic, in the employ of the Government, whether nired by the day, week,

or month, shall only be required to work eight

hours a day to earn his daily, weekly, or monthly wakes, whatever these may be. The

rate of his compensation is left to the control of

the same agencies and laws which governed it before, and the salutary provisions on this sub-ject are few and very limited in their operation.

The Sin section of the act of Dec. 21, 1861 (12 Statute, 330), and the amendatory act of July 16, 1862 (tbid, 587), comprise all I have been able to

find; and these are confined to employes in the Government Navy Yard. The former act pro-vided that the hours of labor in the Government

Navy Yard should be the same as those in th

nearest private ship-yard, and that the wages of all employes in such Navy Yards should ap

of all employes in such Navy Tards should approximate as nearly as possible to the average prices paid employes of same grade in the nearest private ship-yards or workshops, to be determined by the Commandant of the Navy Yard. This was amended by the latter act, which provides that the hours of labor and rate of waves of the employes in the Navy Yard.

which provides the employes in the Navy Yard shall conform as nearly as consistent with the public interests with those of private establish-ments in the immediate vicinity of the re-

spec ive yards, to be determined by the Com-mandant of the Navy Yard, subject to the ap-proval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy.

The effect of the recent act of June 25, 1868, is to repeal so much of these statutes as relate to the regulation of the hours of labor, leaving the

ployes are regulated by similar modes and standards; but while I do not find in the act any indication that the reduction of the hours

any indication that the reduction of the hours of a day's labor should of itself work a propor-lionate or any reduction of wages, and while the debate on the bill in the Senate exhibits a consideration of this proposed consequence, and a rejection of it, I must also say that I find nothing in the act that requires an absolute rule that employes of the Government embraced within the act must receive as high wages for their day's labor of eight hours as similar industry on private em-ployments receives for a day's labor of the or twelve hours. The act is wholly silent on the subject of wages, fixing only the length of a

Moses Beach lurnishes the money.

Continued from Second Edition.

Rebrie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- It is believed to-day

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Treasury Department Expenditures-The Olimsteau Defalcation-Reverdy Johnson's. Mission-Army Paymasters Mustered Out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Rivening Telegraph. The Vi rginia Stay Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-The Hon, Fayette McMullen of Furginia has arrived here, bearing a petition nom himself and numerous leading citizens r. & his State to General Gran', asking Judge Barnard's Fifth Judicial district, which that () . Stay laws be not extended beyond their press at limitation, January 1, 1869. General Gr ant promised to consult the Secretary of War o a the subject before giving a reply. Secretary Schofield, having commanded in Virginia, is presumed to understand the question. has written to the Northern papers, defendlrag h.mself against the charge of acting with the

\$\$\$0,500,000.

Under a recent circular from the Treasury Department requiring financial agents to send in for redemption cer.ain descriptions of legaltender notes, a very large amount has been received. The Secretary of the Treasury's financial report will show an expenditure on account of the public debt of about \$880,500,000. which includes redemptions, conversions, interest on the public debt, etc.

The Trial of Davis,

The Government will move for a continuation of Jefferson Davis' trial, the opinion being that Chief Justice Chase ought to preside. This he cannot do at the present term of the Court.

Unclo Samuel Robbed by his Rebel Servants,

The United States District Attorney for Texas has advised the Internal Revenue Bureau that the revenue officars in that State have ceased to assess and collect revenue taxes, and have joined with thieves who are plundering the Gov. ernment. The Commissioner has addressed a letter to Colonel Belger, the newly-appointed Supervisor for Texas, directing him to look into the matter.

Acting Vice-President Wade

will arrive here on Friday. His private Secretary, John M. Parsons, reached here this morning. Thus far very few additional Members and Sena'ors have arrived.

The Alabams Claims Settlement.

The sketch of the protocol sent here by Reverdy Johnson is not satisfactory to this Government, and amendments have been sent back by cable.

provisions relating to wages to stand as they were before, and it has necessarily correspond-ing effect where, in other departments of the public service the wages of Government em-Despatch to the Associated Press. Army Paymasters Mustered Out of Service.

The following named additional paymasters in: the United States Navy, holding the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, are mustered out of the service, to take effect January 1. 1869:-Jesse Brown, D. A. H. McPhal, Frank Bridgeman, Owen J. Turney, J. A. Diew, David Taylor, N. A. Tucker, George W. Dyer, A. D. Robinson, Wellington A. Roman, George Truisdell, Edwin L. Moore.

A Milliary Rennion. The following has been issued :-

subject of wages, fixing only the length of a day's labor. The equality between the wages of the employes of the Government and similar WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1868:-Circular. industry on private employment, which is so To the officers of the Army of the Ohio. Arrangements have been made, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman, for a social reunion of the officers of the Army of Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, and Georgia, at Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th and 16th of December. All the army and corps commanders and many other prominent officers are expected to be present, and the undersigned hopes to meet on that occasion as many as possible of his former comrades in arms.

"At what hour, please?"

"Not"-with great earnestness- 'not till a degen or two reporters get here to write it up in a grossly exaggerated style.'

"Then the report of last Saturday's whipping which was published in a Philadelphia paper,

was grossly exaggerated?" "Are you a reporter?"

Your correspondent assented.

"For what paper?" was the next query,

The name of the journal we represented was given. To our great surprise it transformed that ex-Sheriff from a state of simple ex-official gruffness into one of downright ex-official wrath. He proceeded forthwith to denounce the report of last Saturday's devotions at the shrine of St. Pillory in unmeasured terms, declaring that one-fourth of it was highly imagi. native, and the remaining three-fourths utterly without foundation. We thereupon explained that the ex-official had contrived to get the names of two different journals mixed, and that we were present, for the first time, to see for ourself how justice is administered in Dalaware, and to give a truthful and unexaggerated account of it. This explanation by no means appeased the irate ex-Sheriff, but it served to turn his wrath into a different channel.

"We want you to exaggerate it," he exclaimed; "we would prefer that it should be exaggerated. File on the agony, make the blood run, bring your reporters here from all parts of the United States, scatter the news all over the country-that's just what we want. It will keep"-with a quist chuckle-"all your vagabonds and burglars out of the State; they won't venture into Delaware, if they know what's in store for them when they get here."

And much more in the same style. Bot by and by the wrath of the ex-Sheriff subsided, and he was developed gradually into a clever gentleman and an entertaining gossiper, but withal a great admirer of the gallows and the whipping post-holding both in equal esteem.

From the ex-Sheriff in his more genial mood, and from a score of others-your correspondent found but two men who viewed the pillory and the whipping-post as relics of barbarism-we. gathered the sentiment of the people upon the subject. "The eyes of Delaware," whose stern and admiring gaze kept up the heart of the great "Ad Interim," when Stanton, and Grant, and the whole Senate were in league against him, have always contemplated, as they do still contemplate, these instruments of torture with serenity and approval. Delaware has no penitentiary, and has no need for one, as not one hundred persons are now held in durance vile in the whole State. Therefore she cannot subject her criminals to long terms of confinement as in other States. So she has to pillory and flog wem-what else can she do with them? She finas, moreover, that this system of punishment is exceedingly wholesome. A man seldom comes within reach of the leathern thongs the second time; one dose suffices for life, and after its application he takes due care to keep out of the clutches of the law. Every son of Delaware -of while complexion, of course; niggers are not yet regarded as sons of Delaware-has the leathern thongs dangling before his eyes from infancy, and grows up with an anbounded respect for the law. It was remarked by one person well advanced in years that, as far back as his memory ran, but one white resident of

HORRIBLE.

A Mother and Her Two Children Burned to Death.

A correspondent of a New York paper writes from Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday:-A heart-rending aftair occurred in this place last evening-one which has cast a feeling of deep gloom over the entire village, and which resulted in the death of a mother and her two children. After dark Mrs. Leslie, the mother, stood in the family room with her babe, only nine months old, in her arms, while under a table on which rested a zerosene lamp was the ittle son, aged three years, playing and kick-ing up his beels in childish glee. By accident his little foot struck the table too hard, causing the flame of the kerosene lamp to flicker wildly, the oil inside igniting and the lamo exploding immediately, the inflammable ma-terial streaming over the table and dropping in liquid flame on the floor, setting fire at once to the fluits hor's clothing. With a strong the stream inquid fiame on the floor, setting fire at once to the little boy's clothing. With a cry of horror on her lips, the frightened mother sat the babe upon the floor and rushes to the rescale of her darling child, caring not for herself, being not at all mindful of her imminent peril. While she was doing her work of mercy the consuming flames all publication to her herd also stantour. flames, all unknown to her, had also stealtoll caught her own clothing, and before she could extinguish them she too was wrapped in flames Turning suddenly about with terrible pain, she uttered a wild, terrible scream as her eyes rested upon her darling babe, who was now also enveloped in the cruel fiames, when shrick after shrick of agony was heard proceeding from the dweiling, the pelebbors hurrying to the scene in great conneighbors hurrying to the scene in great con fusion. As soon as possible the three sufferers were almost smothered in carpeting, and the flames extinguished, when the sight presented as the victims were exposed to view was a harrowing one indeed. Blistered and burned, writhing with pain, everything was done for them that was possible, the best physicians them that was possible, the best physicians being in attendance, but all to no purpose, as the three died this morning before, daylight. When the father of the family heard of the affair, with heart in his throat, he fairly flow to his residence, and on beholding the scene before him fell prostrate to the floor in a swoon. He is a cutter for John A. Atchison, the tailor. To-day the three bodies are being viewed by hundreds of the villagers, and the terrible secident is the only subject of conversation on the streets. the streets

A Girl Murders a Child and then Roast the Body.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 28.

We have received the particulars of a horrible affair which occurred about a mile from Corn analy which occurred about a mile from Corn-ing on Wednesday last, November 25. At the place indicated there resides a family named McCulloch and their three children, aged re-spectively flys, three, and one and a haif years.

Very respect ully your obedient servant. R. F. CATTERSON, Brigadier-General Commanding

To which letter the following reply, sigded by numerous citizens, was received:-

PABACLIFTA, Ark., Nov. 14 1868 - R. F. Caterson, Brigadier-General Commanding State Guards: - Dear itr-Our citizens cheerinily accept your proposition communicated to us yesterday, and relying upon rour assurances of pro-zection of persons and pro-erty, have quietly dispersed and gone to their re-pective homes and occupations. We have the honor o beyours respectively etc. to be yours respectfully, etc., BENJ. C. PARKER, and six een others.

We are strongly picketed, our camp burricaded, and the men are in good spirits; officers are well, plenty to eat, and in good fighting order, if fighting is necessary. Very respectfully, your obedientservant, R. F. CATTERSON, Brigadier-General Commanding.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE HALL .- It is pretty generally conceded that, even under ordinary circumstances, there is no establishment in Philadelphia, that offers greater advantages to the people than Oak Hall does. Its present wonderful popularity is largely due to the fact that it always given a lair equivalent for the purchaser's money. In the great sale, then, which commences to-morrow, we are warranted in exceeding a rare opportunity -- an opportunity of supplying our serves with the very best ready-made clothing that can be produced in our city, at a price which will make every purchase a good bar-gain for the buyer. Their advertisement certainly promises great things, and if the terms they offer are adhered to, as we know they will be, they will be flooded with customers from early morning until late in the evening, until the last garment is carried off by the lucky people.

Y. P. A .- The first auniversary of the Young People's Association of the First Baptist Church will be held this evening, in their church, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets, commencing at 71/2 o'clock, Rav. E. L. Magoon, Rev. R. Heber Newton, and Rev. George Dana Boardman, together with a large and specially selected choir, will be among the attractions. A very cordial invitation has been extended to the public, which we hope will be largely accepted. This Association is quite young, but already wields a powerful influence and bids fair to be eminently successful. We wish it not only a pleasant anniversary but success in all its undertakings. success in all its undertakings.

ME. GEORGE F. ZEHNDER, at Fourth and Vine streets, has in store the finest brands of flour and the best qualities of wheat that can be found in the city. As to his flour, he has some to which the first premiums have been awarded in various places; and among his qualities of wheat he has the celebrated "Sterling" and "Mountain Buch." In regard to his prices, too none have ever charged that they were lower elsewhere; and a simple trial of what he offers to the public makes a person who has once been a purchaser always a purchaser.

OUR YOUNG MEN .- Rev. William B. Culliss will lecture in Concert Hall, on the subject of "Our Young Men," on Thursday evening The lecturer's long connection with the next Young Men's Christian Association as the General Secretary, and his well known abilities as a speaker, will doubtless secure for him a large audience. Mr. Culliss is engaged to lecture to the principal cities of the West, for which he leaves next week.

AT HALF-MAST .- The flags of the city are at half-mast to-day, as a togen of respect to the memory of the late Commodore Lawrence Kearney, of the United States Navy, who died at Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday. A sketch of his life will be found in our news colums,

GAINED THE CONTRACT. - The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of this city, have been awarded the contract for furnishing the Government with 720,000 official envelopes. These will be made by their new and approved machinery.

occasion which requires us to-day to chronicle the death of, this public spirited citizen which to ck place yesterday at Bordentown, N.J., in the scienty-first year of his age. Mr. McKnight has been in poor health for six months past, yet not so ill until quite recently but that he was able, about a month ago, to attend a stated meeting of the Board of Direcors of the Camden and Amboy Ratiroad Com pany. that McKnight was one of the originators of that great enterprise, and was next to the oldest still living of those who engagen in it at the start. For twen v-five years or more he had been a director of the company. being at the time of his death the heavies stockholder interested in it, and the possessor of a princely fortune which will probably be found to approximate two millions and a half of dollars. He was also largely interested in several other railroad enterprises, being a director of the Philadelphia and Trenton and of the West Jersey Railroads, and also of the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company. The death of such a man is a public calamity, but his advanced years and infirmities could not but result in a termination to his successful business career and public spirited life.

MISS KELLOGG AND THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE .-On Esturday evening Miss Clara Louise Kelio g held a private reception at the Continental Hotel, when she was waited upon by the following ladies and gentiemen .- Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke, Jr., Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Moorehead, Miss McHanry, Miss Phillips, Attorney General Brewster, Mrs J. G. Rosengarten, Mr. Lewis Redner, and many others, who solicited her to assist in an enter ment for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute Eleventh street, above Spruce, Miss Kellogs kindly acceded to the request, and named the th of December for a concert at the Academy of Music in aid of the charity above named Miss Kellogg will soon leave the United States to fulfil a three years' engagement in Europe

THE OFFICIAL announcement has gone forth. and Colonel Flizgerald's new drama. Wolves at Bay, after months of preparation, will be pro-duced at the Arch in magnificent style on Mon-day. December 7. We learn that Mrs. Drew has spent a great deal of money upox 1t, and the mechanical effects, scenery, costumes, etc., will surpass anything ever done at this theatre. By this liberality Mrs. Drew will add much to her reputation. The merefact of Wolves at Bay being the holiday spectacle speaks well for 1's einborate scenic display. The piece is said to be full of telling situations in the comedy an romantic veln. Success to 11! Secure your seals at once, or you wont get in the Arch on and Colonel Flizgerald's new drama, Wolves o en's at once, or you wont get in the Arch on December 7.

GOOD-EVE, NOVEMBER. - To-day winds up the beautiful autumn time; to-morrow brings an other return of bleak and cheerless winter. The neavens, disconsolate at the certainty of fare well, are draped in mourning robes, and hang beavy with suspended tears. The ripe maided who symbolizes the departing month leaves us with sadness. Old Sol, warm, steady, and faithful, yet remains, however, and kindly pierced the gloomy sky for a few brief moments this morning, as if to assure us that in the ap proaching cold he would still be present.

Ronnery .- The dry goods house of Horn, Kirg & Co., No 421 Market street, was entered ast night and robbed of two packages of gloves three pieces of cassimere, and a gold ring. The thieves entered the building by means of the coal hole, and then "jimmyed" the doors con-necting the cellar with the upper rooms. A large quantity of silk lying on the shelves was not touched.

GENERAL SICKLES IN TOWN .- Major-General Daniel E Sickles is in our city at present, the guest of James H. Orne, Esq.

At an auction sale of paintings in New York, last week, a Verboeckhoven sold for \$2500.

DIED.

[For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.] KELLY.-Ou the 18th Instant, of congestion of the lungs, PHILIP F. KELLY. ared 14 years. Male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence. No. 1630 Vine street. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemstery.

manifestly just and expedient as to have been Department, and by departmental the Navy regulation in the War Department, is a matter of substance and not of law. This equality requires that the same worth of labor should compensated in the public employment at the same rates of wages it receives in private employment. If, then, it is found that the theory upon which the act in question was proposed and commended to Congress-to wit, that as much worth of labor would be acquired to the Government as by more hours of abor hathe long run-is just-fied by experience, then this rule of equality us. tween public and private employment requires that the eight-hour day labor of the Govern-ment should be compensated by as high wages as the ten-hour day labor in employment re $c_{\rm e}(v_{\rm e}s_{\rm e})$ if, on the other hand, this eight-hour day labor of the Government is found to pro duce less worth of labor to the Government than the hear day labor produces to private employers, the principle of equality of compen-sation would be surrendered if equal wages were paid to unequal labor. If this dis-parity in the worth of two different mea-sures of labor were found to exist, then the workmen in private employment would justly claim that if the Government paid certain wages for eight hours' labor they should receive higher wages for ten hours' labor. This increase of wages for ten hours' labor being thus esta-blished in private employment, the employes of the Government would demand this new

worth more than eight-boar labor, and thus in turn each system would be encouraged to rise upon the demands of the other. That the essential element of this rule of equality is that the same worth of labor should receive the same ment may be illustrated by a not improve ment may be illustrated by a not improve condition of wages, while this theory of fawer hours producing equal amounts of labor with for ger time of work is being tested by experience. Suppose that there should be a divided practice in private employment by divided practice in private employment by which ten hours' labor should receive certain wages, and eight hours' labor less wages, are the Government eight hour inborers to receive, uncer the statutes requiring of the departmental regulations prescribing equality o wages between public and privats employments wages between public and privats employments the private wages for eight hours for those for ten hours' labor. Manifestly the Gavernment employes in the supposed case would flud their necessary measures of equality in the private wages of the eight hour labor, and not in the larger wages of the ten-nour labor. The conclusion, then to which I come is, that the shortest day of Government labor should be reduced in proportion to the hours of labor, and reduced in proportion to the hours of labor, and that the act as little requires that the wages of the shortened day should be as large as the wages of the longer day of private employment. wages of the longer day of private employment. In this stience of the act itself on the measure of wages, while it speaks only of the hours of labor, the departments are left to the guidance of the rule of equality of compensation for equal worth of labor in Gov-ernment and private employment. It may be that the equality of worth shall be the eight hour labor for the Government, and should be compensated as highly as the ten hour labor in private employments should be in the pro-cortion of the different hours of labor; and finally, it may be that the two systems of labor may be between these two rules. I am disposed to think that no better solution of the question raised by the passage of an act pre question raised by the passage of an act pre-scribing the length of a Government day of labor, while the private employments are free from any restriction in this respect, must be found in the substance of the rule of equality between Government and private wages, which s manifestly wise and just. Whatever difficulty there may be in applying this rule is in-trinsic to the subject, and can only be met by experience, I have the honor to be, very re-spectfully, WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

-Lopez's career deserves a fitting end-a rope's end. -A milk police watches the pumps in

Augusta, Ga. -Red Cloud, the Indian, promises hence-

forth to be a pleasant cloud.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General. The following

Promotions in the Naval Service

have been made, to date from September 20. 1868:-Captain George F. Emons to be Commodore; Commander R. F. Renshaw to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Richard W. Meads to ba Commander. Commander W. P. Buckner is detached from ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Com mander Ralph Chandler is ordered to that station.

The Olmstead Defalcation.

The United States have entered suit against E. B. Olmstead, late Disbursing Clerk of the Post Office Department, to recover \$50,000, the amount of his defalcation. A cutminal suit is also pending against him.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

Latest matrixets by retegraph. Bartimone, Nov. 20 - Colton steady, and numi-maily 245.c. Frour culei and steady: Howard Street superflue, 507607 22: do. extra. 53 20000 50: do., family, \$116312; Cliy Mu s superflue, \$67 (67 26; do., carra, \$575001075; do. family, \$117601275; Western superflue, 5670007225; do. extra \$505950; do., family, \$102, Gar75. Wheat duil for ow grades: prime to cuoice; \$22562346. Corn Stm: new white, 500 (54)155; yellow, \$10000175; dol String new White, 500 (54)155; yellow, \$10000175; dol at String new White, 500 (54)155; yellow, \$10000175; dol at String new White, 500 (54)155; yellow, \$10000175; dol at \$25, shoon dol; how shift, and hominal. Fork duil at \$25, shoon dol; how dol \$100000; hat,c.; clear sides, 15160, \$2; shoonders; 11260143; Hans, 180019; Lard duil at 1700174; c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 30 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN With Sewest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver. No. 1031 CHERNUT Street. PARLOR CROQUET,	death of Mr. P. F. Keily B.	member.
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A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.

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THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS. A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in honce already stamped.

Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis. JOHN LINERD. 10 12 mws No 221 SPRING GARDEN Street.