THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.-NO. 118,

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869.

comment. When indictiments of this kind are drawn up by an individual, on his own responsibility, against a whole nation, they are best answered by a dignified silence. Mr. Sumner, however, fills no ordinary position in the United States Legislature. His speech, though delivered in secret session, was forthwith published by order of the Senate, and has already been republished in this country. His sentiments were not only adopted expressive by several of his colleagues, but afterwards re-ceived an apparent ratification from an almost unanimous vote, " " To say that Mr. Sum-ner's speech falls short of the impartiality to be expected of a judge or a statesman is to do it more than justice, for it too often transgresses the rules of professional advocacy. One instance of this unfair-ness is the omission of all reference to any liability on the part of France. Another is the one-sided estimate which he submits of the effects produced by the war on British and American trade. If all the possible gains of British shipowners by the war rates of insurance in the United States are to be war rates of insurance in the United States are to be war rates of insurance in the United States are to be reckoned up against us, why is Mr. Summer entirely silent as to the ascertained losses suffered by our cotton trade and manufactures? Does he suppose that no pressure was put on our Government, not without a good pretext, to on our Government, not without a good pretext, to pronounce the blockade ineffective, and does he count for nothing the sacrifice to our mational good faith represented by the Lancashire distress? Again, when he strings together the bolsterous partisan-skip of Mr. Laird's friends with "the cheers of a British passenger-ship crossing the path of the Alabams," and treats both as conclusive proofs of national complicity with the South, does he take no account of the fact that no popular meeting was ever held to countenance the South, or of the cloquent appeals made on behalf of his own cause ? He does, indeed, notice these appeals, but only to point his attacks upon the English nation, which he chooses to identify with a particular section of English society, and not with its government or its most representaand not with its government or its most representa-tive men. With a like want of candor, he alludes to tive men. With a like want of candor, he alludes to Mr. Goldwin Smith's vigorous protests against South-ern proclivities, but forbears to refer to a recent letter by the same writer, defending the British Gov-erment against the accusation of having been ac-tnated by them. In short, he studiously labors to put the worst construction on every act of Great Britain, sometimes interpreting it by the lan-guage of irresponsible critics, and sometimes by the *ex post facto* test of consequences; now judging it by the loftlest principles of international morality, and then by the most technical rules of the common law. Having done so, he assures us that his inveclaw. Having done so, he assures us that his invec-tives have been wrung from him by a sense of duty; that he has long suppressed his feelings; and that it is but lately that our liabilities have revealed It is but lately that our habilities have revealed themselves in their true enormity. During the war and for some time thereafter it was impossible to state them. The mass of a mountain cannot be measured at its base. The observer must occupy a certain distance, and this rule of perspective is justly applicable to damages which are vast beyond precedent. Whether Mr. Summer has succeeded in precedent. Whether Mr. Summer has succeeded in reaching a point of view from which he can see the question in its real proportions, the world must now decide. To us he seems to have greatly weaknow decide. To us he seems to have greatly weak-ened the case originally presented by Mr. Adams. Before that case is again considered it will need to be carefully stripped of Mr. Summer's passionate arguments in aggravation of damages. Thus limited, it will be entertained by the British Govern-ment and people with a sincere desire to satisfy any certification download which can be established arging egitimate demands which can be established against as either in a court of equity or in a court of honor.

SECOND EDITION

<text><text><text><text><text><text> feeling towards the American republic; now it is for the Government of the United States to consider what it owes to the cause of peace, justice, and international law.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Plens-Judges Allison, Lud-low, Peirce, and Brewster. THE REGISTRY LAW.

As by further appointment, counsel were in Court this morning to discuss the 27th section of the new Registry law, the Court having been requested to express their views upon the nature of the assessors inder it

Under II. Henry M. Phillips, Esq., in place of Mr. Biddle, and William I. Hirst, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Democratic Assessors, and Charles M Gibbons, Esq., The particular section under consideration re-

The particular section funct commension re-quires the Assessors, by the 36th day of June, to make out alphabetical lists of every hotel, tavern, restaurant, and sallors' boarding-house, designating such place by its street and number, assessing a county tax upon each qualified elector keeping such hotel, etc., but are not to put upon such list any boarder at such hotel, etc., who is not a qualified elector baying a logal residence in the division clector, having a legal residence in the division. And another section provides that all laws relating to the collection of personal taxes and elections in the city of Philadelphia inconsistent with this law

are repealed. Mr. Phillips, who opened the argument, thought the Legislature had fallen into the error of considering taxes as for no other purpose than to give the right to vote, for by this provision they had taken from the assessors' lists large numbers of taxable persons who might be at such places as designated in the law, but not yet have the residence required; and this, moreover, reduced the representation of the effect by reducing the number of taxables

and this, moreover, reduced the representation of the city, by reducing the number of taxables. But, considering the 27th section, he could not be-lieve the construction the true one which included in the exclusion from the lists not only those who are mere boarders, but also *bona fide* lodgers; for this would be to disfranchise a large number of hencet citizans who lise here from work to year and this would be to distranchise a large number of honest citizens who live here from year to year, and whose only residence may be at a notel. Such con-struction was obviously unjust, and he thought could not be sustained. But he thought the proper inter-pretation would be to say that, though mere boarders had not a legal residence, and should therefore be omitted from the list, yet lodgers had such residence and were entitled to be included upon the list, and the law would become arefeastly intelligible and yet landed on the beach. The ship's papers were recovered. the law would become perfectly intelligible and re-concilable by the court in interpreting it, directing the assessors that while they refuse to put on the list mere boarders at these houses, yet they shall not of lodgers ectors. Mr. Gibbons, who framed the act, after reviewing the system of fraud that was practised under the old law, by which tavern-keepers and other like persons, whose houses contained not more than four rooms, were enabled to put upon the list fifty names, and import strangers to vote under them, and stating that his motive in drawing up this law was to prevent such outrages, and make election con-tests determinable by the election judges' re-turns, and not by six months' or a year's legal struggle in the courts, by appointing for each division two assessors, one of each politica party, who are particularly enjoined to refuse such names, and who should watch each other strictly, to prevent a repetition of this outrage. After premising these views, he thought he could safely defy any in telligent and fair-minded man to read this ac through, and point out how it was possible to dis-This exclusion referred to the first list, which was to be posted in the most conspicuous part of each division for weeks before the election. Here every bona fine boarder and other qualified elector was enabled to see whether he was upon the list, and if he was not, he was afforded ample opportunity of being blaced upon the subsequent list. These lists are to be revised by the assessors and returned to the City Commissioners, accompanied by affidavits that every person therein named is a quali-fied elector, to the best of their to the best of i d belief. The Court knowledge and belief. The Court was asked, he thought, by Mr. Phillips to put a construc-tion upon this law which would effectually defeat its good objects; to say that where the name is given as that of a boarder it is to be omitted, but that where the name was presented as that of a lodger it should be received upon the first list, and thus en able the sailor boarding-house accept to give in fifty false "lodgers," just as, under the old law, he could give that many boarders. Mr. Hirst here followed, and said that when he was omitted from the list because he chooses to live at a hotel, it would not do to tell him that he might get upon the extra list by going before the canvassers and proving by the oaths of two house-holders that he is entitled to be put upon it. When When Constitution gave to every citizer right to vote, it contemplated throw around him no such unjust diff the citizen the ing it ha had And because been said that persons had voted last year who were not en-titled to vote, this Court would not say that persons who had the right to vote should be excluded this year. He thought and confidently hoped that the most liberal construction would be put upon the law. The Court held the matter under advisement.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Disquieted Mexico-The Sinaloa Re-

volution Gaining Strength-**Vigorous** War Against the Banditti-The Apache Indians Dig Up the Hatchet-Depredations and Murders.

Reception at the White House -Terrible Explosion at Allentown-Financial Excitement in New York -Failure and Suspension of Banking Firms.

FROM THE WEST.

A Vigorous Campaign Against the Robbers in Mexico The Revolution in Similar Depredations by the Apache Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16 .- Late Mexican advices says a vigorous campaign is being carried on by the citizens against the robbers and kidnappers in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Numerous engagements have taken place, in which the robbers were worsted, and had many killed. The revolution in Sinaloa is assuming a serious aspect. Palacio had captured the town of Elfierete, and established his headquarters there. The Government troops offered but slight resistance. Three hundred troops from Sonora joined Palacio at Elfierete. The Apache

Indians who were driven from Arizona are making terrible inroads in Sonora, devastating the whole frontier. Reports from Chihuahua and Nenova Leon are equally alarming in regard to Indian depredations. It is estimated that these frontier States have already lost one-third of their population by the incursions of the savages. and unless the matter is seriously attended to will soon be depopulated.

Imprisoned Indians, the Supposed Murderers of a British Crew. The English gunboat Sparrowhawk arrived at Victoria from Barclay Sound, with six Indian prisoners, supposed to be the murderers of the crew of the wrecked bark John Bright. Investigation has established the fact that the nufortunate men were massacred by the savages. One Indian has acknowledged that the captain and his wife were shot through the head as they

The Pacific Road.

Petitions are in circulation along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, asking Congress to multiply the land subsidy and open land preemption. The Corps of Engineers of the Cen-

FROM NEW YORK. Intense Excitement in the Gold Market. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17 .- The excitement in the gold market this morning is very intense, owing to the announcement upon the street that Messrs. Schippeler & Co., a large German banking house of Exchange Place, were short about nine millions. The earliest transactions in the market before the opening of the board was at 14119, and the highest point reached was 142%. The regular opening price at the Gold Room was 1403%.

Sportsmen's Convention.

SYRACUSE, May 17 .- The New York State Sportsmen's Convention will meet in this city on Monday, the 31st instant. The shooting trials are to take place on the three following days, June 1, 2 and 3.

NEW YORK, May 17.-A fire occurred this morning at No. 79 Cliff street, in the building occupied by Hecht & Frank, dealers in hides and leather, which destroyed property to the value of \$10,000. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

Particulars of the Failure of Scheppeler & Co., Broad Secet Bankers Two More Failures Announced The Excitement Heightening.

NEW YORK, May 17.-The excitement in Broad street over the heavy failure of Messrs. Scheppeler & Co., previously announced, continues, and two more failures are now reported. The firms which have just suspended are John Pondir, gold and Government dealer, No. 51 Exchange place, and Dupre, Kirtz & Co., gold and Government bankers,' No. 28 Broad street. The amount of liabilities of the two latter houses has not yet been made public.

The Mysterious Disappearance.

The junior partner in that Exchange place banking house, who so mysteriously disappeared Saturday afternoon with nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in convertible funds, has not yet made his appearance, and no clue has been discovered as to his whereabonts. The name of the absconding party is Mr. Aiken, and the name of the firm is now announced as Davis & Aiken, of Exchange place. The firm has always heretofore borne a good name upon the street, and there is much sympathy expressed for Mr. Davis.

At the Stock Exchange this morning the President of the board announced the numbers of some of the stolen bonds and stocks, and payment has been stopped upon all paper not transferable.

The Whitsun day observances usual throughout England during the Whitsun week holidays is the attributed cause of the non-receipt of European cable quotations to-day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of a New Town Hall. GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 17.—The new town

hall in this place, which has just been completed at an expense of \$100,000, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building was insured for \$40,000. The New York Money Market.

From the Herald. "The people now pay the national banks eighteen mil-lion dollars a year, in gold for the privilege of riccivin; and-doing business with their paper. Considering this gene resity, the banks ought to be more willing to accommodate

again and again, thus polluted.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

"RECONSTRUCTED."

The "Eyes of Delaware"

Gaze on a New Whipping-

Post and Pillory.

Three Culprits Placed in the

Pillory, and Ten Lashed

at the Post.

The New Shrine is Consecrated by

a Libation of Blood !

NEW CASTLE, Del., May 15 .- During the past

two or three weeks the people of this antedilu-

vian hamlet have been blessed with two unpre-

cedented sensations. A fire broke out in the

centre of the town, and when it was all over a

few bricklayers and carpenters were summoned

from Wilmington to repair the damages. The

presence of a mortar-bed and a brick-pile was a

first-class sensation, unknown, I fear, in the ex-

perience of "the oldest inhabitant." Therefore

New Castle was unduly excited, and the nine

days to which such wonders are limited by the

old proverb have been prolonged to double the

Justice Re-enthronad.

But if the antediluvians had been disturbed by

the sound of the trowel and the hammer alone,

the circumstance would not have warranted a

journey all the way from Philadelphia to chro-

nicle. The County Jail Commissioners about two

weeks ago sat in inquisition upon the old whip-

ping-post, and in their judgment it was pro-

nounced both unsightly and unsafe. Time had

dealt harshly with it. The precise day on which

its grim timbers first obstructed the rays of the

sun has been so long swallowed up in the maw

of the past, that it is searcely worth while to be

particular about it except for the benefit of the

antiquarians, who should make a pilgrimage to

this spot in a body, certain of being amply re-

warded for their pains. The ordinary reader's

curiosity, doubtless, will be amply

satisfied with the announcement that the

old post had laughed common decency and hu-

manity to scorn in the days when half-naked

women were manacled to it, and their sense of

shame lost sight of in the more poignant agony

which thrilled their bodies at each descent of

the leathern thong; in the days when the women

who had given birth to sons of Delaware were

lifted high up in the air and bent at a right

angle, in order that their necks and wrists might

be thrust through apertures not much larger

than a knot hole; in the days when both men

and women, while thus tortured in the name of

the outraged law, were defiled and humiliated

by the contact of dead cats and addled eggs. All

these things were of semi-annual occurrence not

such offerings to justice were placed had been,

From Our Own Correspondent,

traditional period.

not disposed to attempt any reform until the courts decide whether the laudable and unpartisan scheme of the Democratic law-makers for the State at large to legislate them out of office is to succeed or not. As the Democratic Legislature exercises no jurisdiction over Mr. Shaw's pulpit, that gentleman did not choose to wait, and I feel assured that his voice will soon be heard from the same pulpit in denunciation of the heathenish devotions of Delaware at the shrine of St. Pillory.

One of the Wilmington clergymen is already an open and avowed assailant of this mockery of instice and defiance of decency. I refer to the Rev. Fielder Israel, of the Unitarian Church, who talks very plainly upon the subject, in the pulpit and out of it. Delaware Christianity, however, is in the main far from aggressive, and its other pulpit exponents, if not directly favoring the whipping-post, at least refrain from assailing it, inspired to this masterly inactivity by a desire not to offend the prejudices of their parishioners. For it must be stated, if the truth s to be told, that very many of the most influential and most intensely respectable Christians of Delaware are as ardent admirers of the whipping-post as were the Spanish Inquisitors of their Instruments of torture. If the Rev. Alfred Cookman, formerly of Philadelphia, but now stationed at Grace Church, Wilmington, one of the most magnificent edifices of the kind in the country, were to rise in his elegant pulpit and half whisper an intimation that he regarded the whipping-post as slightly out of its proper place in the midst of a people professing to have surrendered themselves to the christianizing and refining influences of the Gospel, the chances are that he would, in turn, receive/very loud intimations from the occupants of the luxurious front pews that he had serionsly impaired his prospects of usefulness in that particular field of labor.

"The Gates Wide Open."

At a few min tes after ten the gates of the prison-yard were thrown back on their creaking hinges, and the motley crowd ushered into the presence of the new shrine, additions being made to it from time to time until, towards noon, a half-dozen colored women and as many white females of tender age were included. Two men, both black, were in the pillory. One of these was John Realey, a dark, stout, and wellbuilt youth, who had appropriated sundry spoons and articles of apparel, so numerous in detail that on his trial he tauntingly inquired, when the list of his peculations was recited, "if there wasn't something else that he had stolen?" and suggested to the prosecutor that he had certainly forgotten the two bottles of whisky the absorption of the contents of which had undermined his power of locomotion and led to his capture. Realey grinned complacently from his lofty perch, and bore his afflictions with commendable fortitude, doubtless revolving in his mind the fact that the slight discomfort which he experienced during his hour in the pillory was more than compensated for by the contents of the two bottles, without any consideration of the silver spoons and other paraphernalia which, unlike many years ago, and the old shrine on which the whisky, found their way back to those whom the law recognized as their rightful owners. At the end of the hour, the culprit straightened

It was not for the reason that such items have

The London Herald of the same date devotes a column to the sensation of the day. Frem the following extract the general tone of the article may be judged :--

We are glad to find that Mr. Sumner rests his whole case on the supposed wrong done to the Union by this recognition of Southern belligerency, because his argument in this particular is so untenable that even the most fanatical Northerner must see the hollowness of it. While the Americans are proposing to recognize the independence of Cuba, an island ruled by a Spanish governor and held by a Spanish army, in which an insurrection has broken out which is yet in its infancy, they cavil at our Government for having admitted as beligerents a people whose ports had been declared by the Northern President to be in a state of blockade, the Northern President to be in a method and against whom he proceeded after the method and with the contresies of a regular war, a people which with the contresies of a regular war, a people which become a second secon with the courtestes of a regular war, a people which maintained its separate government for the better part of four years, and brought into the field an army of half a million of men. Instead of blaming us for the strictly legal and impartial position assumed by our Government in this crisis, the friends of the Union owe us thanks for not having recognized, as we well might have done, and as an influential ally invited us to do, the independence of the Confederacy and the destruction of the Union. The London Telegraph, after seriously thinking the

subject over, comes to the conclusion that :-

In plain English, whether for good or evil, we decline to accept Mr. Summer as the deliberately au-thorized spokesman of the final American judgment. The real importance of the Senator's address consists not in its practical application, but in the state of popular feeling which its delivery pre-supposes. As a marter of fact we cannot doubt that Sumner expressed the opinion of numbers among his fellow countrymen when he declared that Eng-land had been the "naval base" of the Confederacy that the Rebellion had been kept alive, if not called into being, by the expectation of English interven-tion; and that the civil war would have ended two years earlier if it had not been for the support afforded from this country. We are not now discussing the justice of these assumptions, and we refrain from dwelling on the other side of the account as it stands between England and America. Just or unstands between England and America. Just or un-just, such a conviction as we have described is popu-larly entertained throughout a considerable portion of the United States, and it would be dide to hope that any argument on our side would shake the com-mon belief of the hour. Even if the English nation took exactly the same view of its conduct as Mr. Summer, we do not see what more we could possibly do than offer restitution for any specific intervation. Summer, we do not see what more we could possibly do than offer restitution for any specific injury which we can be proved to have inflicted. This we have al-ready offered, as the Senator for Massachusetts him-self admits; and, if the Americans decline our offer there is nothing more to be done on our side. there is nothing more to be done on our side. If we consented to adopt any form of applogy which Mr. Summer might dictate, and if we offered to pay any sum which he might consider a fair equivalent for our misdolags, we should not thereby remove the feeling so prevalent in America that we turned against the Union in the hour of its trial. Time, and time alone, can remove that feeling; and we believe this country will best serve the cause of peace and amity by attaching little weight to compliments, on amity by attaching little weight to compliments, or the one hand, such as those with which Mr. Reverdy Johnson has lately overloaded us, or to scolding, on the other, like that of which Mr. Summer has just given us a specimen.

The London Daily News again raviews the speech in these terms :--

There can be no doubt that the tendency of a speech like this, by a man of Mr. Summer's eminence is of a nature to produce in certain circumstances i is of a name to produce in the creating has been done grave situation. At present nothing has been done the consequences of which it is not in President Grant's power to control. At the same time it is not too early to point out what must be the effect of declarations of this kind if they receive any samedeclarations of this kind if they receive any sanc-tion from those who are the official representatives of the United States towards this country. The character of a long train of argument which leads up to impossible demands is not neu-tralized by a few words of good-will thrown in at the close, and the practical conclusions which now from Mr. Sumner's speech leave very little room indeed for effusive sentiment. Our private letters from the United States inform us that by thoughtful Americans Mr. Sumner's speech is freely criticised, and that his preposterous doctrine of consequential damage is repudiated even by his own constituents and partisans. But by the general public his speech have beep received with unbounded entrustant. Mr.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Hare.

G. W. Riley, to use, vs. Bunker Brothers & Co. An ction to recover damages for an alleged breach of an oil contract.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Thayer.

F. & G. A. Henkels vs. Frank Granello. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintins, \$778-86. An

John Fullerton vs. James Arbuthnot. An action to recover rent arrear. The defense set up that there were two persons claiming as landlord, the plaintif being one; and that defendant offered to pay in rent, but he refused to receive it or to acknow dge him as tenant. Verdict for defendant. Alexander Crow vs. Frederick G. and Charles T.

Wolbert. This was an action to recover damages for the obstruction of a twenty feet street, running between Callowhill and Hamilton, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, plaintiff owning one of the lots bounded by this street. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The second period of the May term was opened this morning, and the attention of the Court was engaged with the applications made for excuse from service upon the petit jury. U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader.

The May term of this court for jury trials was com-menced this morning. John M. Ogden, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, who were instructed generally as to their duties and dismissed to business. The list was called in order to see what cases were ready for trial.

The following cases were submitted without evidence and verdicts taken by consent :--The United States vs. one steam engine, claimed

y Patrick McDonald. Verdict for claimant

The United States vs. spirits, claimed by Michael Haggerty. Verdict for claimant. The United States vs. tobacco, claimed by J. Ken-

The United States vs. tobacco, claimed by J. Ken-sey Taylor. Verdict for claimant. The United States vs. property claimed by Ephraim Hail & Co. Verdict for claimant. The United States vs. beer, etc., claimed by Charles

Glass. Verdict for claimant. The United States vs. Sculi & Co. Claimed by Fiss, Porter & Hugh. Verdict for the United States,

-Chicago boasts of having received in one week a weight of pork greater than that of its entire human

population.

tral Pacific Railroad Company have surveyed the line of road from Stockton through Tulare Valley to Vizele, and report a favorable route.

Three Children Buried in a Bank.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17 .- At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Emma, aged five years, and John, aged four years, children of Gesrge Graff. and Peter, aged three years, son of William Pigeon, were buried by the sliding of a sand bank to the depth of several fect. The children had been missed and search made throughout the city, but it was not suspected until Sunday evening that they had been overwhelmed by the slide. The bodies were recovered after being buried twenty-eight hours.

Velocipeding Extraordinary.

The best time ever made on a velocipede was accomplished at the Rink, in this city, on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Frederick Hawley, of Rochester, N. Y., making fifty miles in 3 hours, 14 minutes, and 89 seconds actual running time.

The First Through Passenger Train from the Pacific.

Sr. Louis, May 17 .- The first through passenger train from Sacramento, with about 500 passengers, arrived at Omaha yesterday. The ravel west from Omaha is very large.

Extensive preparations are being made at springfield, Illinois, to receive Vice-President olfax, who will visit that city in a few days.

FROM THE STATE.

Celebration of Whitsuntide Monday.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 17 .- Whitsuntide Monday is being observed here with universal fervor by the German people. Thousands of people have come to-day from a distance within thirty miles, and the main streets are almost impassable. The lines of carriages extend for many quares, and the railroad company has been obliged to place extra cars on the various trains. Appropriate services are being held in the churches, all mechanical pursuits have been suspended, and the general observance of the day equals that of even Christmas or the Fourth of

Allentown Startled by the Explosion of a Pow-der Magnzine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, May 17 .- A heavy shock and trembling of the earth, resembling an earthquake, was felt throughout this city this morning, about half-past 2 o'clock. People who were awakened by the shock ran into the streets panie stricken, trying to learn the cause of the shock, which, it was afterwards learned, was caused by the explosion of a powder magazine at Troxell's stone quarry, located about two and a half miles out of town. The building, which which was of wood, contained forty kegs of powder. One man was found dead about one hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. He was horribly mutilated and blackened. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sabbath School Children Received at the White House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- About 1500 pupils of the South Washington Sabbath schools paraded this morning, and, proceeding to the Executive mansion, were received in the East Room by the President, who expressed his pleasure at meeting so many cheerful and innocent faces. The scholars sung several hymns, and then filed past him on taking their leave. It was intended to have had a parade of all the Protestant Sabbath schools, as heretofore, but the question of including the colored organizations defeated the project.

ness.

"The people now pay the mational banks eighteen mil-ion dollars a year, in gold, for the privilege of recivin ; and height banks ought to be more willing to accommodate preserves and presserve the equilibrium of the money market. There are some who think that this privilege is very dearly bought at eighteen utilions a year, and that they might obtain is for nothing, but they do not know the extent of Uncle San's love for his mplaces. Secretary Boutwell is at the pains of a great deal of trouble to ar range for saving three million dollars annually in gold in-terest, while the law compels him to pay out six times as much upon the collateral bonds which he holds against the preceding paragraph. The bonable resources are such as increment in boars of only one million. The increase in long paragraph. The bonable resources are such as increment in boars of only one million. The increase in legal-tenders is less than a million and a half, and the dis-crease of national currency in the packages shipped to this city. There is a failing off in specie of seven hundred thousand dollars, which is about the amount of the evek or such and so in the out a half, and the dis-crease of national currency in the packages shipped to this city. There is a failing off in specie of accounting for the loss, the Treasury disbursements for the week, and the ones, the Treasury disbursements for the week on account of the May interest, having been \$2,508,676, and the ones, the Treasury disbursements for the week on account of the bonds purchased for the sinking fund-thousand dollars, which is about the amount of the ser-serversion of the bonds purchased for the accounting for the loss, the Treasury disbursements for the week on account of the bonds purchased for the sinking fund-thous, the treasury disbursements for the week on a server and the bonds purchased for the sinking fund-but the final settlement of this point, and the advertise-ment of the Assistant Treasurer on Saturday, led to a revisit of the bonds purchased for the s stocks

Stocks in the beginging of the week were buoyant and "Stocks in the beginning of the week were buoyant any animated under the influences arising out of the comple-tion of the Pacific Railway. This state of things was fol-lowed by great dubness, in which a few of the list were weak or strong, the general list preserving its steadint as The eliques are "short' of the market. They have jun loaded" to the public, and have been unable to depres-stocks, the arguments which they used to stimulate price-being employed by the public to maintain their position in holding them. Much of the dubness at the close i attributable to the delay in the Governor's action on the New York Central scrip and the Consolidation bills."

FISE.

Ilis Numerous Libel Suits. From the Bridgeport Standard

Speaking of libel suits, Mr. Fisk, Jr., has gone into the business quite extensively of late. Two weeks since he commenced a suit against the *Times*, for \$1,000,000, and two against the money editor of that paper for \$100,000 each. This is pretty good in itself -provided he gets it—but not enough to satisfy James Fisk, Jr. So a day or two since he began another suit against the *Times* for libet, but the amount of damages claimed I have not learned — probably a few millions, for he couldn't be content with less than seven figures in the bill. These suits are not all in Mr. Fisk's name, but they all bear the prarks of his manipulations. Perhaps the amount of these suits may be found in the fact that some time since he commenced a sult against the Times, fo since a person much interested in Erie Railroad mat ters tried, by an offer of several thousand dollars i cash, to induce the money editor of the *Times* i cease his attacks upon the schemes connected wit that road, which were then just being inaugurated. The editor spurned the offer, and the *Times* has pur-sued the Erie manipulators with unwonted energy. The paper does not seem to be very much put by these prosecutions, but, on the contrary, by these prosecutions, but, on the co-tinues its attacks with increased vigor.

From the Boston Advertiser, The efforts of Messrs. Fisk and Gould to crush th inancial writer of the New York Times by multiplie suits, enormous damages, and vexatious arrests will probably do the plaintiffs no good. Indeed, by such measures they are fast making it morally impossible to repeat the alleged offense of injuring their char-acter. The law of libel has its uses, but the stifting of criticism upon such operations as those which have driven Eric from the stock bourds of the Old world and New is not one of them.

peen expurgated from the liturgy of Delaware. and that an altar which had been thus polluted was noworthy of the offerings of a less barbarous people, that the Jail Commissioners decreed its demolition, but simply because its timbers were rotten, its nails rusty, its joints creaky, its tout ensemble discreditable. In accordance with their decree, the old post was rooted up, and now lies prone upon the earth in the prison yard, whence it is being carried, chip by chip, to be cherished as sacredly as the relics held in auch high esteem by the early Church. In its place a new post has been crected, as substantial, as serviceable, as uncouth, as awe-inspiring, as repulsive to the spirit of the age and country. as was the old post in the days of its own new-

The New Shrine Consecrated.

To-day the antediluvians have been in high eather because of the ceremonies attendant apon the consecration of the new shrine. The semi-annual session of the Criminal Court of New Castle county opened on Monday, and inside of three days an unusual quantity of work was laid out by it for the high priest and his assistants. The juries appeared to realize the importance of the approaching ceremonies, and to relish the opportunity afforded them of rendering the whole affair entirely creditable and one long to be remembered. So they convicted almost every person that was placed in the prisoners dock, and the judges, with as laudable a zeal, were unsparing in their sentences. The result of the three days' work was the selection of ten victims-five of them white and five black-among whom were distributed three hours in the pillory, 189 lashes, thirteen years imprisonment, and over \$1700 in fines. With all these resources to fall back upon, Delaware would indeed have suffered disgrace in its own historical eyes if the consecration ceremonies had not proved an unqualified success.

"The Gates Aiar."

The services were appointed to commence at ten o'clock, and long before that hour the antediluvians were out in force, awaiting the opening of the prison gates. The crowd numbered a round two hundred, being about equally made up of whites and blacks, with the element of youth, as customary, in the preponderance. The shabby urchins who made up so large a portion of the assemblage were in great glee, and by their scuffling, and hooting, and swearing, and general liveliness of disposition, showed conclusively to the few strangers present that they were fully prepared to receive and cherish an inspiration of respect for the law and of terror for the machinery by which infractions upon it were punished.

The Pulpit and the Whipping-post.

Among those awaiting the opening of the gates was the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Wilmington. This earnest Christian gentleman-who, by-theway, is not a product of the State, but came originally from Philadelphia-had never witnessed the most impressive ceremony in the creed of Delaware, and was present to-day for that especial purpose. Two weeks ago he arose in his pulpit in Wilmington, and in unexaggerated terms depicted the cruelties practised in the city prison thoroughly arousing many of those who were his listeners to the necessity of inaugurating a reform in that respect. It is said that the cells in this establishment are unfit to be tenanted by refractory and ill-natured pigs, but the present City Council, which to largely Republican, is

himself out and descended the ladder, doubtless with the reflection that a more painful ordeal was in reservation for him, as indeed it was.

By the side of Realey stood Aaron Conner, a cream-colored youth of about sixteen years, who has been an occupant of the jail for more than a year already, his trial on the charge of an unnatural assault upon a white girl having been twice postponed, at his counsel's request. He finally compromised with justice by confessing that he had attempted to commit an offense which, if fully proven, would, by the law of Delaware, have sent him to the scaffold. There was not a tinge of sympathy for this boy on the part of the spectators, who viewed the constant shifting of the position of his legs with evident satisfaction. Yet, although he appeared to be far more uncomfortable than his companion, he brightened up as he was released, and remarked gaily to the jailor .---

"Ain't that handy?"

There was another chapter in store for him. also; but it did not disturb his present equanimity.

A "Democratic Nigger" and an "Exuberant White Man.

This portion of the entertainment would have drifted along into positive monotony if two specimens of Delaware civilization had not attracted the attention of the crowd and afforded them substantial diversion. One of them was, according to the remark of a native, "an ornery nigger who had barely escaped the pillory himself, and ought to have had a taste of it." This specimen of humanity, who has lived all his days within reach of the shadow of the pillory, and must therefore be regarded, in his deportment, as a fair and average example of the salutary and restraining influences of the institution, is said to be an active laborer in the ranks of the Delaware Democracy, being found especially useful on election days in inducing lukewarm patriots who are entrusted with the franchise to exercise it "early and often," according to the time-honored and universal Democratic maxim. It was probably his unfortunate affiliation with the ward politicians of Wilmington that led him to be suspected of having appropriated a watch or some other triffe, for which suspicion he passed seven months in jall, and was then complimented by a Democratic jury with an acquittal. He appeared to appreciate the compliment at its full valuation, remarking, in a boisterous and boastng tone:-

"I wouldn't go into that thing for five thousand dollars cash,"-and subsequently running the premium on his fortunate escape up to \$40,000, with an intimation that he would even have prefered to dangle in the air at the end of a rope.

Then, for fear that every spectator was not familiar with the details of his experience, be sprang half way up the ladder, shouting --

"No they didn't! They tried mighty hard, but they didn't do it !"

Equally diverting and as well received by the crowd were the antics and speeches of a paler subject of Delaware sovereignty who had sat at the feet of Saulsbury, and acquired a marvelous capacity for carying whisky.

"My name is-hic-Dobbs!" he cried, as he straggled around the enclosure. "Do n' ye know me?-hic-do n' ye know Dobbs? I'm a dead sucker ! Is there-hic-any w-water round he-yer? No water, ch? All hydraulics, aint ye? Won't ye lend me a cigar, mister? My name's

(Continued on the Second Fage.)