FIRST EDITION

THE REGISTRY LAW.

It is Sustained in the Court of Common Pleas.

Important Legal Document by Judge Allison.

Court of Common Pleas-Judges Peirce and Brewster.

This morning the opinion of the Court, prepared by Judge Allison, who is now absent from the city, was read by his Honor Judge Peirce, and is as follows:-

OFINION BY JUDGE ALLISON. The Legislature at its late session passed an act entitled "A Supplement to the Act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," the twenty-seventh section of which requires the assessors of the several wards in the city of Philadelphia, before the first day of June in each and every year, to make out a separate alphabetical list, for every election division within their respective wards, of the qualified electors residing therein, and to classify them under the following heads:—

First, Private householders.

First, Private householders, Second, Private residents. Second. Private residents.

Third, Hotels, taverns, and restaurants. Under the third designation the assessors are directed to make alphabetical lists of the names of all qualified electors residing in each division keeping hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restaurants in the division, designating every such place by the number of the house and the name of the street on which it is located and excess the name of the street on which it is located, and assess on every such person

nimber of the house and the name of the street on which it is located, and assess on every such person a tax of fifty cents.

The assessors are also commanded not to place on the lists the name of any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailor boarding-house, or restaurant, or the name of any person who is not a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division.

The meaning of these requirements, in the indgment of the majority of the Court, is very plain. The assessors are commanded to make out a separate list, to be headed hotels, taverns, and restaurants, and on this list to place the name of no person except he be the keeper of a hotel, tavern, sailor boarding-house, or restaurant. To make this intention clear, they are enjoined not to place on such list the name of any person boarding at either of the kind of designated houses mentioned in the section, with the further restriction that the name of no person shall be placed on said list unless he shall be a qualified elector, and be possessed of a fixed residence in the division. This last restriction has relation to the keepers of hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restaurants, and is to be interpreted as if it read, restaurants, and is to be interpreted as if it read, "Nor shall the name of any keeper of a hotel, tavern, sailor boarding-house, or restaurant be placed on the list unless he is a qualified elector, having a fixed

residence in the division."

It is clear that the language here employed, as well as by the spirit and intention of the Legislature, the name of no person can be lawfully placed on this list by the assessor but the keepers of such houses as are specifically mentioned, who possess the further requisite of being qualified electors, and who reside

Boarders are expressly excluded; nor do we think the distinction well taken which was attempted to be maintained in the argument, that this does not exclude lodgers at such places. It is contended that the intention of the Legislature was to exclude perthe intention of the Legislature was to exclude per-sons who take meals merely at such hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restaurants, and not such persons who might sleep or lpdge at this kind of house, but we find no warrant for this deduction.

The law does not say that boarders shall not vote, but that lodgers shall. Lodging is included in the word or term boarding, in plain and common usage. When we say of one that he is boarding at a particular place, we mean that he lives at such a place, and that he there sleeps as well as takes his meals; and when it is plain to our mind that the purpose in pass-ing this portion of the law was to restrict the list to keepers of one or the other of the kind of houses named, we do not feel justified in setting this inten-tion aside—to assume the functions of the Legislature, and interpolate that which the law makers intended to exclude, under obligation to do this, We do not because t exists no necessity for our so doing. No one is de prived of any right by this requirement, for if there be qualified electors boarding at these houses, ample provision is made for their assessment; time certain, with abundant opportunity, is provided by the subse-quent provisions of the act, at which their names can be placed on the list and a tax assessed against them. We have nothing to do with the wisdom of an act which provides for an assessment of one class of voters at one time and in a given manner, and class at another time and in another maner. It is certainly competent for the Legislature to establish a system providing for registration and assessment of voters; and if they say that different classes shall be assessed at different points of time, what right have we by judicial construction to forbid what they have commanded, and direct the assessors violate the clear and express directions of the

It will not be questioned that it would be within the scope of legislative authority to require all per-sons to apply to the assessors to have their names placed on the lists, as has been the case with the extra assessment, and if, instead of saying that all shalf in person apply to be assessed, that only those who are living at particular places, not being private householders, or private residents, or keepers of particular kinds of houses, shall do so, what wrong is there in this, or who say that the law shall be of no effect? Certainly not a court, whose du.v it is to try and give effect to every part of the act, if it can be done without doing violence to the law as it has been enacted, or to the fundamental or constitu-

tional rights of the qualified voters.

Whether any other assessment is to be taken or list made out by the assessors, for the purpose of establishing a basis of apportionment for members the legislature, State or national, or for city representation in Councils, we do not now decide, be the question is not now before us. The act under consideration was passed for election purposes; its title recites its purpose; and whether the former laws, looking to the assessment of all white free-men, for the objects above designated, are or are not repealed, will be considered when the question is properly presented. Our brother Ludlow thinks that all lodgers should be assessed, if they are qualified electors, residing at hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restau-rants, or if this be not done, the assessor should make out another list of all the white freemen residing in the several election divisions. We have expressed a different opinion upon the first point. Upon the second we do not say anything, because the question has not been raised or argued.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. SPECIAL PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY-RUM-

SELLERS DRAWN OVER THE COALS. This morning the Grand Jury came into Court and

nade the following special presentment:-To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Quarter Sessions of and for the City and County of Philadelphia. The Grand In-quest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquir-ing for the city and county of Philadelphia for May Sessions, 1869, do make the following special pre-sentment:

sentment:

In the charge of the Court to this Jury the Hon. Judge used the following language: "I call your special attention to the fruitful cause of crime, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and where cases of violations of the law are properly brought to your notice to act in disposing of them with promptness and impartiality; and again "Your attention, gentlemen, cannot be too often or too earnestly called to the prevalence of crimes which are exempt from exposure and the persons who are engaged in them from punishment. I refer to the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks, and other crimes of a like nature." Having had their attention thus called to this matter, the jury were not greatly surprised to ral sale of intoxicating drinks, and other crimes of a like nature." Having had their attention thus called to this matter, the jury were not greatly surprised to find that a large number of the cases which were brought before them arose directly or indirectly from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and being impressed with the obligations resting upon them, and, in order that they might act intelligently, the jury inquired of the District Attorney as to the provisions of the present law respecting the sale of liquors. In response to this inquiry they learned that the laws upon this subject had been frequently changed, and that in almost every instance barriers against the extension of this traffic had been removed, until now, as the law is administered, any person who is willing the law is administered, any person who is willing the law is administered, any person who is willing to pay for a license can obtain one, without regard to previous character of the applicant, or to the to previous character of the applicant, or to the number of similar houses already established in the same neighborhood. Upon further investigation, the Grand Jury learn from official sources that there are now in this city somewhere between 3500 and 800 licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating

Against the proprietors of these houses as a class the Jury have no charges to make; they have paid for their licenses, and are engaged in a lawful business.

But the jury would feel themselves to be derelict in duty, and recreant to the solemn obligations which in duty, and recreant to the solemn obligations which they have assumed, did they hesitate to present the unrestricted sale of intoxicating drinks, whether legal or illegal, as the great source of crime in our midst. Whenever the community shall be thoroughly aroused to the demoralization which is steadily progressing, and whenever the tax-payers shall be fully convinced that a very large portion of the taxes which they pay are virtually for the support of this favored class, we may hope that at least a partial remedy in the form of a stringent license law will be applied. Until that time we may build houses of

applied. Until that time we may build houses of correction and extend our jails to no purpose, as crime must steadily increase with the increase of its

Cause.

In addition to the licensed houses, the Grand Jury learn from official sources that there are a very large number of houses where liquor is sold without a license, and in defiance of law. They are further advised that it is by law made the duty of the constables in the several wards to make returns under onth to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the first Monday of every month, giving the number of places in their wards in which liquor is sold by retail, with the names of the owners and the number of places in their wards in which liquor is sold by retail, with the names of the owners and the location; and also of all places where liquor is sold without a license, or in which the license is not hung up and exhibted, as well of other matters specified in the same law. For the making of these returns the constables are to receive a fee of \$1 for each licensed house, to be collected and paid over by the cierk of the court, and for failure to make such return the officer is liable to indictment for perjury and upon presentment by the Grand Jury the court may impose a fine. From evidence given before them the jury find that whilst the constribles of the various wards have received the above-mentioned fees, they have not, upon the first Monday of this month, made the above returns as required by law, and further, that, for many months back, they have utterly failed and neglected to perform their duty in this matter. And therefore believing that the sworn officers of the law are especially bound to keep and observe the laws, and being impressed with their own obligations and duty. being impressed with their own obligations and duty, the Grand Jury do hereby call the attention of the court to the facts as herein stated, that the Honor-

able Court may make such order as is proper in the case.

T. C. Henry, Foreman.
In reply, Judge Ludlow said:—
Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—Your presentment I have read carefully and specially, and must say that your remarks are of a character to merit public starting. My collection where term it is to preside that your remarks are of a character to merit public attention. My colleague whose term it is to preside in this court is necessarily absent from the city, but I may say that in calling your attention to the fruitful causes of crime in this community he has done what is frequently the practice, and the views contained in his recent instructions to you meet with the approval of every judge of this bench, and think you state the law correctly in saying that those who sell liquor by license have the sanction of the law, and are therefore not presentable here; but there is and are therefore not presentable here; but there is another and very large class of dealers, consisting of those who sell without license, and against these the law is directed. I will call the special attention of the District Attorney to what you say, and he will no doubt take the proper steps in the matter, and I will also direct this presentment to be filed of record in this Court.

PRISON CASES. John Williams was convicted of larceny.

John Williams was convicted of larceny.

Daniel Coll was convicted of larceny.

William Bates was convicted of picking a gentleman's pocket in a Vine street car. The intended victim, a countryman, was standing on the platform beside the prisoner, and missed his pocket-book. When the prisoner got off the car he was suspected, followed, and arrested, and after walking a short distance in custody, he was seen to drop the pocket-book on the sidewalk. District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer.

C. T. Peck & Co. vs. William A. Killer and George Nice. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful sale of plaintiffs' goods by a constable whose authority was directed against the property of another party. On trial.

District Court. No. 2—Judge Hare.

Henry Adolph vs. William H. Mann. An action on a book account to recover for furniture sold and old furniture repaired. The defense alleged that the repairs were imperfectly made and the price sued for was exorbitant. On trial.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent. NEW YORK, May 27, 1869.

Wrecks, explosions, fires - murders, suicides, assaults-drowning, run-overs, sudden deathsrobberies, defalcations, fraudulent transfersbehold the aspect of the kaleidoscope at Writers like Don Piatt, who have been reeking in Washington for indefinite terms, come here and call the city Sodom. They are not complimentary, and they do not speak the entire truth. We are not quite so bad as the cittes of the plain, and with all our wickedness we have enough Lots to redeem us. But we are quite bad enough. Counting all New York as our neighbor, the motes in that neighbor's eye are exceedingly many. Any statistician wishing to gather criminal data will not often have a better chance here than he has now. The hands of coroner, judge, jury, detective, and police reporter are full. The prisoners' box teems; the courts overflow; the prisons reek. The feeble Vidocqs of Mulberry street are "working up" themselves more than they are capable of working up the cases intrusted to them. If anybody would be so good as to invent a new crimethrilling, blood-curdling, and yet altogether unprecedented-readers of morning papers would feel thankful. Anything but this plethora of old sensation. In "muggy" weather the Decalogue is not extensive enough, and the excitement-yearning reader vainly wishes that there were more comman. ments to In the first, place "Brickbat Jimmy," a notorious

ruffian of the Fourth ward and a member of "Reddy the Blacksmith's" gang, has been arrested after assaulting an officer on Chatham street, and seriously damaging his scalp in a tomahawkish manner. In the next place, the police Douglass has been bearded in his very hall; Commissioner Brennan's private office, at police headquarters, has been broken into and robbed, and the thief has escaped. Next, a German sailor, armed with a Japanese clasp-knife one footflong, made a murderous attack upon his confiding boarding house keeper, and the only cause alleged was a long continuance of unmitigated hash. New York hash, like Indian hasheesh, seems to drive the eaters of it mad. Then, in ene of the suburbs, a young man named Starr shoots himself four times before he accomplishes the feat of suicide-that evolution upon the flying trapeze of death which lands one upon the pedestal of eternity! Then a coroner's jury hands in a verdict to the effect that Alexander Lippman was billeted to death by persons unknown. Next, two men named Byrnes and Bradley are stabbed, both dangerously, and one mortally, by three Spanish sailors, mooning about after midnight. Next, a longstanding feud between John Purcell and William Kiernan is terminated by the latter being shot dead by Purcell in Sheriff street. As a piquant finale two boys quarrel over a game of marbles, and one of them stabs the other dangerously with a penknife Remember that most of these cases occur within twenty-four hours of each other; and add to them the destruction of life by recent wrecks, fires, explosions (all occurring in and around New York within the last two days), and the amount of emorse, agony, shame, and distress of every kind entailed by the numerous cases of defalcation, robbery, and casualty, all occurring within a similar length of time, and you will have a revolting picture of metropolitan suffering and sin. The loss of the steamer Norwalk in East river, the explosion of the steam-tug William Parks and injury of three of her men, the running down and sinking of the Austrian ship the Figlia Maggiore, the fire at Bull's Ferry, in which one hundred thousand dollars worth of property was lost, the fire at Mr. Whitney's livery stables, in Brooklyn, occasioning the loss of seventy-five thousand dollars in carriages and velocipedes; the Hunter's Point petroleum fire, on the premises of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, Fulton street, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property were sacrificed; the victimization the president of the Greenwich Savings Bank to the tune of thirty-five thousand dollars; the posthumous lefalcation to the amount of two hundred thousand

dollars of the late William Rushmore, president of

the Atlantic Bank (Brooklyn); and the absconding of

is not often made up even in New York. If the Devil have a sense of the ridiculous, he must snigger gloomlly in his sleeve at these dreadfully tragic fare: which are being enacted in the metropolitan dis-

Now does the realm of city life begin to droop and tade. Country residences are gloated over by suburban seekers; those verdant-breathing advertise ments which promise pure air, new milk, fresh eggs, cheerful rooms, and easy access to the city, at mode rate terms, are carefully scanned. The sidewalks of Broadway are bright, clean, delicate, and vivid with well-dressed men and women, sttired with equal taste and beauty in their several ways. Saratoga, Niagara Falls, West Point, Long Island, Staten Island, Coney Island, have opened, or will open by next Tuesday, their botels, the board varying from twelve to twenty dollars per week. I never envy the enjoyments of past generations so long as, with nothing to trouble me in mind or body, I am permitted to walk or ride along Broadway, admiring the human panorama there endlessly spread out before me, or to make a day's junketing to one of the green hollowed suburbs that beautifully frill the city, like lace on a pocket-handkerchief.

I have it from the best authority that there is no truth at all in the rumors started by sensational pa pers here in regard to the Perit or the Arago. The Perit has sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, and upon her return will be placed on the St. Domingo line. might mention, by-the-by, that Messrs. Sporford. Tileston & Co., of this city, are about starting a new West India line of steamers, the pioneer vessel of which, the Tybee, is advertised to sail June 2. The points embraced in the route are Samana, Port-au-Platte, and, in fact, all the ports of any note in the Dominican republic. The days of departure are not as yet determined upon, but will be designated before another week has clansed.

The Central Park Garden open-air concerts, under Theodore Thomas, are now in full blast, the price of admission having been advanced ten cents above that of last summer. The extra ten cents, I presume, go towards satisfying the demands of Mr. Levy, the cornet soloist. A repressed spirit of cancan pervades these open-air concerts. Few women are there. Some German feminines sprinkle themselves at the lager-beer tables. They dote on Mr. Levy, and the Teutonis element is satisfied with listening to his "teot"-on-ic efforts on his instrument. Madame Tostee will permanently withdraw from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and from the United States, after next Saturday. I am not posted as to the particulars, and it would be unfair to hint my sus picions. But I see that Irma is elaborately announced in the advertisements as the French nightingale, and considering that she has assumed the directorship, I put this and that together, and deduce my own conclusions. No actress on the New York stage can blink her eye and toss her head with half the pretty impudence of Luvile Tostee, and her departure will be the loss of the public and Fisk. Mr. Booth read "Manfred" yes terday afternoon at his theatre. The Philharmonic Society assisted him with music, and an audience, which was not composed mainly of the demi-monde, as too many matinee audiences are, assisted him with very discriminative applause. Chilperic is going to be produced at the French Theatre. The plot is travestied from medieval history. The Lauri troupe is underlined for Wallack's, and the public is threat ened that they unite the excellencies of the French Ravel school with those of the English Grimaldi.

An extremely interesting paper, recounting the history of the 79th Highlanders, was read before that regiment last night at the hall of the Caledonian Club, by Captain Dingwall. It may be remembered that the 79th Highlanders was a three months' regiment, and that it mutinied near the city of Washington in 1861, because of the sudden and unexpected revocation of an order for its disbandment. It served for three years, from 1861 to 1864, and performed so me of the best servic: seen during th War.

THE ALLIANCE.

What was Said and Thought of the Rumor is England-Some Interesting Facts Rise to the Surface.

Says the Tribune's London correspondent on the The fact which at this moment dwarfs all other facts is the beginning of negotiations for an alliance offensive and defensive, between England, France and Spain against the United States. This I telegraphed to you two days ago. It is still a secret is London. I shall say nothing of the sources of my information, nor can I add much to the origina statement. I do not know who set this project on foot-whether it was started in England or France; whether conceived in the brain of a usurper responsible already for so many mischiefs, or by some British tool of his who fancies he has inherited the mantle of Palmerston, and can add another link to the many the old Premier forged in the chain which binds England to Napoleon. it seems to have sprung up suddenly. It was linte heat of English passion glowing red-hot against America these last fourteen days. Of course it grew out of the Alabama. It matters little whether an English Minister, alarmed by the sudden fear of meeting just such demands, turned for refuge to the old enemy of England; or whether Napoleon, in his alert way, volunteered the suggestion of a new alliance. It is the fashion just now in European circles to resent what is called the diplomatic arrogance of America Napoleon nurses his anger over the expulsion from Mexico. Spain trembles for Cuba. England sees her future darkened by the shadow that has hung over her and paralyzed her ever since the American war ended. Lulled to sleep by Mr. Reverdy Johnson she has been rudely awakened by Mr. Sumner. She dreads to lose Canada and her West India posses-sions. More than one public man has expressed his regret that England rejected the offer of Napoleon to ecognize the Confederacy. They think it still possi-ble to retrieve, at least partly, that mistake. France has possessions also in danger if Canada

But I believe they are in progress, and that if the Alabama claims were to take the shape of a demand or a menace, the resistance of England, which has become certain, is likely to be supported by France. Whether a crisis would be precipitated by intervention in Cuba may be a more doubtful point. It is known here that the Spanish Government feel themselves strong ahough to repel aggression in that quarter. They have one, or it may be two fron-chafs, built in England, equal to the best ships affoat in European waters, and able to sink a fleet of monitors with their shingled sides of soft iron will their rickets. with their shingled sides of soft iron and their rickets urrets. Probably our mayal officers know well enough what the fact is,

alls to the Republic.

enough what the fact is,

I cannot see that the popular feeling is less strong against what are now supposed to be the American demands. Nor is it less strong in official circles, a though one journal announces, as if by authority, that no serious trouble is expected. I don't suppose war is generally expected, in the Cabinet or out, nor desired except by the party I have before called the war party. But every trouble short of that is dreaded. I know the feeling in the Cabinet has been, and continues to be, one of great anxiety—as the mere existence of a scheme for a triple alliance would sufficiently prove. We have a report—it was sent to the Independence Behye, one of the most trustworthy and best informed journals in Europe—that Lord Clarendon responded to Mr. Sumner's speech by notifying the American Government of the truther of the triple provents. Europe—that Lord Clarendon responded to Mr. Summer's speech by notifying the American Government that Eagland would adhere to the principle of arbitration for all claims. You have better means than I of knowing whether that be true, I only know it has been discussed. A great many things have been discussed. One suggestion is at least novel—that an International Congress of the European powers should be held at Washington, America, of course, to be represented and an effort made pean powers should be held at Washington, America, of course, to be represented, and an effort made for a general adjustment of all matters outstanding. The plan of sending an English ambassador ts Washington with full powers to treat is still viewed with favor by some leading men. A good many names have been suggested, and latterly, with some emphasis, that of the Duke of Argyl. Lord Stanley has been mentioned; but Lord Stanley was the joint author of the first Johnson treaty, and it is by no means sure that the Government would go outside its own party for an envoy. Luckily, Parliament adjourns this week for a fortnight's holiday, and nothing will be settled meantime. Before there can be any debate there will have been time for sober thoughts.

-San' Francisco goes into the country May-day, and this year spont \$100,000 in the celebration.

Miss Kate Fisher, the "Star," is Arrested for Larceny How the Famous Mazeppa Came by a Gold Watch. The New York Herald publishes this morning the

cilowing:—
There was a theatrical sensation enacted yester-There was a theatrical sensation enacted yester-day afternoon at Essex Market Police Court. Under the management of Justice Shandley, the old drama Complainant and Defendant was produced, with Miss Kate Fisher (as the star) in the latter character, Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins appearing is the role of "Complainant." The cast of characters supporting these leading actresses was large, Mr. Howe appearing as the "Lawyer," Mr. N. B. Clarke as the 'Bondsman," Mr. Freligh as "General Sympathizer," Mr. J. J. Jones as interested "Spectator," and a languid looking youth named Nagle, elegantly dressed in a light suit, acting as bodyguard to the star. Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins, who acted as complainant, was supported by Mr. Stuart, Jr. as counsellor, and Mr. James Steers acted as stage manager. The drama commenced about 10 octock and only ran about ten minutes, and at the close of that time the actors and actresses left the court room. A little farme which was not upon the papers was enacted outside the building in which lusband, complainant, lawyer, defendant, and bodyguard took part, and which was principally made up of defiant and somewhat uncomplimentary language by the large teachers. principally made up of defiant and somewhat un-complimentary language by the first two characters, and defiant looks and contemptuous smiles by the latter. The first act only of the drama was played yesterday, but it is announced that the performance will be continued at two o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The sensation arose from the following circum-The sensation arose from the following circumstance:—Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins appeared before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market Police Court, on Tuesday morning last, and asked for a warrant against Miss kate Fisher, who was at that time, in company with her horse Wonder, playing an engagement at the Bowery Theatre. Mrs. Bevins stated that Miss Fisher had stolen from her a gold watch and chain of the value of \$200. The Justice asked several questions and then instructed the clerk to take the lady's affidavit, which was of course done. This document reads as follows:

Eliza J. Bevins, of the Centreville Hotel. Long Island.

done. This document reads as follows:

Ediza J. Bevins, of the Centreville Hotel, Long Island, being duly sworn, deposes and says.—That on the 18th day of November, 1808, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, the rollowing articles, viz.—A gold watern and chain of the value of \$200, the property of James Bevins, were feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away from deponent's possession, and that the deponent has probable cause to suspect and does suspect that the said articles were so taken and stolen by Kate Fisher. The said day at No. 58 East Fourth street, while deponent was lying sick in her house. Deponent was informed by Delia Bevins, deponent's daughter, that said Kate has taken the watch and chain, and the said Kate has since acknowledged to deponent that she took the said watch and chain and pledged them. The ticket for said watch and chain and pledged them. The ticket for said watch and chain was given to deponent by one Hemming, said to be an agent for said Kate Fisher.

On the strength of this affidavit a warrant was

On the strength of this affidavit a warrant was baued and placed by Justice Shandley in the hands of Officer Hiram Chandler for execution. The officer of Officer Hiram Chandier for execution. The officer was unable to find the defendant at the Bowery Theatre on Tuesday, but was informed that the lady would present herself in court yesterday. In accordance with her promise Miss Fisher entered the judicial presence yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her legal adviser and by Mr. W. Freligh, manager of the Bowery Theatre; Mr. N. B. Clarke, the stage manager; Mr. J. J. Jones, the treasurer, and Mr. Nagle. Mrs. Bevins, a very fashionably-attired lady, was also in court, accompanied by Mr. Bevins and her lawyer, Mr. Stuart, Jr. Mr. Howe informed the justice that he was not ready to go on with the examination in the case, and by consent of both counsei the hearing was adjourned until two o'clock on Friday afternoon. Miss Fisher was required to give bail for her appearance, and Mr. Clarke became her bondsman.

AFRICA.

Considerable interest must be felt by all Englishmen (says the London Daily News) in the new enterprise upon which Sir Samuel Baker has already started. No authoritative statement has been made of the objects of the expedition which our great traveller is to command; but it is known that he intends to traverse the district watered by the White Nile, and that he will endeavor, by such means as may be afforded him, to bring the people of that region more within the influence of civilization. He goes at the head of a small army, admirably equipmed goes at the head of a small army, admirably equipped, which will no doubt be fitted in all ways to serve its master, the Viceroy of Egypt. He will also have a small fietilla of well-armed river vessels. It seems quite certain that the Viceroy means to annex the chole of the White Nile territory, and that in doing to be intends to abolish the traffic in slaves, which is at present the great curse of that region so highly

To accomplish his purposes he has secured the services of Sir Samuel Baker, who has accepted the command in an earnest and humane spirit. It is probable that his mission will not be accomplished without the necessity of severe lighting with some of the tribes to whose homes he will penetrate; but, if that should occur, we may take for granted that the English commander will have reason on his side, and that war will cease as soon as the object which maile it necessary has been attained. As he proceeds on his route, Sir Samuel Baker will establish stations at certain points, the better to secure the subjection of the several tribes, and of peace between tribe and tribe.

tween tribe and tribe.

It was understood that Sir Samuel would not leave England until after the anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society on the 24th of May, and at which he intended to make some statements re specting the object of his new visit to Africa, intention, however, has been frustrated, for ast week he received a telegram from the Vicero of Egypt which led to his immediate departure. He left London on Thursday, the 6th instant, without being able to complete all his contemplated arrangements. In his new work, the only connecting link between the explorer and this country will be the Royal Geographical Society, to which he will from time to time transmit reports and letters on matters geographical and other scientific interest. In her that he may be thoroughly equipped for the work, the Royal Geographical Society is gathering together and will forward to him a complete such instruments as are of use to an explorer.

DELAWARE.

She is not Rid of Slavery Yet-The Fifteenth Amendment.

Says the Wilmington Commercial of yesterday:—

At the session of court for this county, at New Castle, on Monday, the case of Rhoda Handy vs. Thomas Jefferson Clark, came up for trial. Thomas Jefferson Clark, came up for trial.

The plaintiff is an old colored woman, who was bought by the defendant, living in the lower end of New Castle county, as a slave, some thirty-six years ago. She and her daughter (who brings a similar

suit as this) remained in servitude up to last Sep-tember, ignorant of the fact that the "Year of Inbilee" had long before arrived. They were employed in severe farm labor, as well as household service, and upon accidentally learning that they had been illegally held, since the ratification of the lath amendment to the National Constitution, commenced these suits on a ciaim for 142 weeks' wages.

The counsel in the case were William C. Spruance,
Esq., for plaintiff, and Hon. Thomas F. Bayard for
defendant. The testimony of the daughter was
offered in the mother's case, when Senator Bayard
promptly objected that by the law of Delaware the promptly objected that by the law of Delaware the cyidence of colored persons in this case was inad-nissible. The Court, however, ordered the cyi-dence to be taken, Chief Justice Gilpin (who was not trying the case) informally suggesting that the pas-sage of the fourteenth amendment conclusively set-thed the point as to the right of colored persons to testify. It was left to the coursed for the later. testify. It was left to the counsel for the defense to take exceptions if he saw proper, and argue the question in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The argument in the case consumed all of Monday afternoon, and the jury was out when the Court adjourned. They returned yesterday a verdict for plaintiff for \$250. In the case of the daughter a system of the daughter as dgment for her claim was then obtained.

More Hydrophobin. The same journal also says:—A cow belonging to a Mr. Lynch, who works for Jessup & Moore, and resides at Rockland, went mad day before yesterday, and became very violent. She was immediately killed. She is said to have been bitten by Mr. Eliiott's dog. On Monday last a dog in the Sixth ward (Brandywine), belonging to Samuel Smith, Jr., who was known to have been bitten by Moore's dog (the one who bit the three children) began to behave in a strough manner. Vesterday morning he again comsingular manner. Yesterday morning he again com menced to act strangely, and started on a run down Market street, his tongue swollen, and he frothing at the mouth. Mr. Edmund Grubb saw him, stepped out into the street, and shot him, killing him instantly. This dog is said to have bitten one or two others before he was killed. The people are coniderably excited, and not a little exasperated, over the fact that several other dogs known to have been bitten by Moore's dog are still at large. One of them, oitten by Moore's dog are still at large. One of them, a bull-dog belonging to Stephen Lewis, is a large and powerful brute, and he belongs in a neighborhood where there are long rows of houses occupied by factory operatives, and where troops of little children may be seen every evening playing in front of their parents' doors. The Brandywine people have a respect for the rights of property in dogs which is really remarkable. We wonder that a single dog known to have been bitten by Moore's dog can make his appearance on the street's and return to be keen his appearance on the streets and return to his ken-

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fight Between the Light Weight Bruisers Carroll and Hicken -A Short Contest-Hicken Loses by Giving a Foul.

Woman's Rights" Convention in New England.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reported Fight Between the Light-Weight Bruisers Carroll and Hicken. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 27 .- It is reported that a prize-fight is too come off this morning between William Carroll and H. Hicken. As both parties are under security not to fight in Maryland, it is supposed the affair will take place in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line. A number of persons known to be patrons of the prize ring left the city by the late trains last evening, over the Northern Central Rallway, which supports the supposition that the fight is to come off in Pennsylvania.

Later Particulars—Only Six Rounds Fought—Hicken Tries to Gouge Carroll's Eyes Out—The Latter the Victor by a Foul.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 27 .- The prize-fight between Carroll and Hicken came off this morning on the Shrewsbury camp-meeting ground, about forty miles north of Baltimore. Five or six rounds were fought, when the fight was decided in favor of Carroll by a foul, Hicken having gouged him in the eyes when he was down. Neither party was much hurt. Several fights occurred among the spectators, but nothing of a

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Mass., May 27 .- A base ball game of eight innings was played between the New York Mutual and Powell Club, of Boston, resulting in a victory for the Mutuals. Score 26 to 21.

The New England Women's Suffrage Con-vention which was held here last night adopted the following:-

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association be authorized to correspond with the friends of the cause throughout the country, and to take such steps as they may deem best for the organization of a National Woman's Suffrage Association during the coming year, in which all parts of the country shall be fully and fairly represented.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read an elaborate essay upon the question of woman's position in the social and political world.

After some remarks of a general character she referred to the fact that, in England, the admission of women to suffrage seemed open to less objection than here on the part of the powers that be, since the vote there was conditioned upon the possession of a certain amount of property, and the possession of property by woman seemed to make legitimate her claim to vote, Here, however, the claim was based upon the fact of womanhood simply, and therefore involved considerations of a broader character and would meet with greater opposition.

She alluded to the condition of those ladies who had no husbands, or a prospect of them, as seeming to live upon sufferance, and their lives generally are considered to go to the side rather of loss than of profit. From this point she branched off to the topic of the expensiveness of women on account of prevailing fashions and ocial usages. This condition of things made many women to be merely sources of expense, onsuming much and producing nothing. She did not, therefore, immediately urge upon women to be "belies" no more, but would rather rest upon men the responsibility of this condition of things. The dependent condition of women and the lack of any other sphere of action and ambition than that of ball room and parlor, was

Brief addresses followed by William Lloyd jarrison, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, and Whiting Griswold, the chairman of the llegislative committee who reported in favor female suffrage. The convention then ad-

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

"The features of interest in Wall street to-day were a fall in gold to 139 and a very determined bear attack upon the stock market. The opening price of gold was in the vicinity of 140½. From this point there was a steady decline to the point first indicated. The chiques, with one or two exceptions, have sold their gold, and the market is settling to lower figures as a consequence of this influence, as well as through the natural reaction from the recent excited advance. There is no action without reaction. through the natural reaction from the recent excited advance. There is no action without reaction. Values in Wall street and in the world generally seek to preserve their equilibrium. When gold went up it set free a vast quantity of produce and exportable goods which were lying in the lofts of our commission shipping houses. These have made exchange bills plentiful, and specie payments seem more remote by several weeks, while it is not a very long time to the 1st of July, when the Government will disburse another heavy instalment of gold inwill disburse another heavy instalment of gold in-terest on the five-twenties. Some shrewd statisti-cians have also discovered that the balance of trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, if not in our favor will not be very largely against us. Then, again, the attitude of General Grant in the matter of the Ala-bama claims is one which dissipates every chance of trouble with Great Britain. The 'street' is talk-ing lower gold. They re-echo what the cliques say, and, confirming each other by their mutual doubts of a higher premium, sell their 'long' gold and go 'short' a little also to make up any losses which they suffered in the decline. The fact is Wall street is in-fluenced by the cliques. The latter have the capital to force the smaller operators into their ranks or to ruin them if they rebel. The recent somersault in the market was beautifully performed. It was be ruin them if they rebel. The recent somersault in the market was beautifully performed. It may be that the change was dictated by a really sagacious foresight of present events. If not, then the luck which attends their operations is something curious, for how else can we regard the fortuitous coincidence with their schemes of General Grant's policy and like circumstances inimical to an advance in the premium? The report that Secretary Boutwell would cancel three per cents was also used, trifing as was, or might be, its influence in degressing the as was, or might be, its influence in depressing the

"The loan market was heavy, and borrowers of "The loan market was heavy, and borrowers gold wishing balances carried over for them were compelled to allow seven and eight per cent interest on the currency collateral. This was the average range of rates, but business was done as low as six and exceptionally at three per cent.

"Governments were heavy and lower. Before the Government purchase they were steady, if not

"Governments were heavy and lower. Before the Government purchase they were steady, if not strong, which is rather suspiciously interpreted in the street. The London price came 79%, an improvement, but with a report of dulness, due to the semi-holiday ensuing upon the Epsom races. The decline in gold later in the day abstracted whatever drimness was communicated from this source, and firmness was communicated from the source of the market to the bears, who now include some left the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market, and the was were forced down to 121½ the market so the was successful to the was successful to the was successful to the was successful.

been and are precisely similar and parallel. In the decline the yielding of the currency sixes is closely redective of the lower price of gold. The following were the closing prices last evening:—United States 68, 1881, registered, 1201@120½; do., coupon, 1201@121; 5-208, registered, 110½@116; do. do., coupon, 1862, 121½@1213; do. do., coupon, 1864, 115½@116; do. do., coupon, 1865, 117½@117½; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 1183@1187; do. do., coupon, 1865, 1881@1187; do. do., coupon, 1867, 1181@1187; do. do., coupon, 1868, 1881@1187; do. do., coupon, 1864, 18181@1187; do. do., coupon, 1864, at 115-32; \$100,000 do. at 115-32; \$100,000 do. at 115-34; \$400,000 do. at 115-36; \$100,000 do.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

Thursday, May 27, 1869.

The monotony of the money market is still unrelieved by any new developments. There is a story in circulation that Secretary Boutwell will cancel three per cent, certificates with a portion of the pro-ceeds of his weekly sales of gold. As there is no way of ascertaining the real intentions of the Secretary on the subject, the effect on the market was to depress gold as well as the Government stocks. Whatever course he may think fit to pursue on the subject, the people may rest assured that the public interests will be paramount, and that no step will be taken on so important a matter without mature consideration.

Loans remained unchanged at 5027 per cent., according to collateral, and discounts at 6028 per cent. for prime paper well endorsed.

Government bonds are on the decline again, and prices have dropped fully one-half per cent. from opening prices. Gold is decidedly weak. The market opened at 39%, fell to 38%, and railled again to 39%, at which price it was selling on Third street

The Stock market continues active, but prices are unsettled. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 104%. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 1021%. The Lehigh Gold Load.

was taken at 993 (@995).

Reading Railroad sold as low as 48%, from which figure it advanced to 49 3-16, and closed at 49; Pennsylvania Railroad fell off 3c, closing at 573 (2574); Camden and Ambov Railroad sold at 128%; Little Schuyikili Railroad at 44%; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55%.

road at 56%.
Canal stocks were inactive. 19 was bid for Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred; and 35% for Lehigh Navi-In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares the ransactions were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street,

1	FIRST BOARD.		
I	\$1000 City 6s, New 102	300 ala	Read, .ls. b30. 48
ı	\$3000 do 1025	309	do85, 48
1	21000 Pa 68, 1 se 10432	100	dob30, 48
1	\$5000 Leh Gold Lb5, 99%	100	do, 2d&i. 48
ı	£14000 dols, 99%	300	gols. 48
ı	\$5000 dols.c. 99%	200	dob30, 48
ı	\$4000 dols. 99%	100	dob5&1. 48
ı	\$1500 doin 500s. 99%	400	dols. 48
1	\$1000 Elmira R 7s 93	100	do815.48
1	\$13000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 89%		dols.b5&1. 48
I	\$1000 Susq Bdsc. 57	200	00ls. c. 49
j	6sh Leh Val R 56%		do85, 49
1	50 sh Leh Nav 35%		do 85&i. 49
	1 sh Lit Sch R 4436	100	do,b30.49 1-
Ì	3 sh Cam & Am R.128%	100	do 85.49 1-
ı	20 do2d,12834	100	do 85&1.49 1-
I	8 do12914	100	do2d, 49
ì	2 sh Phil & T R128	100	do85. 49
1	10 sh Penna . allot, 57 %	200	do2d&i, 49
	7 do85, 57 kg	100	do s5&1. 49
	18 do receipts 57	200	dols, 49
	14 do receipts 57%	400	do 85&1. 49
	30 sh Union Bk 53	100	do 49
	14 sh Western Bk 75	500	do ls.49 3
	100 sh O C & A R b30 44	100	do., s5wn.49 3-
	100 sh Sch N P s60wn 1914	300	dob60, 40
	100 do b60. 193		do 49
	100 sh Read Rb5, 49	400	do ls. b30 . 49
	100 do 48%	100	do 45
	100 do 483	trans.	
	-NARR & LADNER, Ban	Kers, re	port this mornin
	Gold quotations as follow:		35

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120¾; do. 1862, 121@121½; do. 1864, 115½@115½; do. 1865, 117½@117½; do. 1865, new, 118½@118¾; do. 1865, 118½@118¾; do. 1868, 118½@118¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 166¾@108½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 1064@106½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½. Gold, 139@139¾; Silver, 131@138.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government secutities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 120½@121½; 5-24; of 1862, 121@121½; do., 1864, 115½@115½; do. Nov. 1865, 117½@117½; do., July, 1865, 118½@118½; do. 1867, 118½@118½; do., 1868, 118½@118½; 10-406; 108½@108½. Pacifics, 106½@106½. Gold, 139.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, May 27.—The Flour market is excessively dull, and prices favor buyers. About 700 barreli sively dull, and prices favor buyers. About 700 barrels were taken in lots for home consumption, \$565-25 for superfine; \$5.75@6-25 for extras; \$6@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6-25@7-2. for Pennsylvania do. do.; and \$9@11-50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.75 @7 bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The depression which has characterized the Wheat market for some time past still continues. Sales of red at \$1.45@1-55; and 3500 bushels amber at \$1.50. Rye is lower; sales of 1000 bushels Western at

\$1.60. Rye is lower; sales of 1000 bushels Western at \$1.27@140. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 1800 bushels Western and Southern yellow at \$8@92c.; one tot at 95c.; and Western mixed at \$4@86c. Oats have again declined; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 77@80c.; and some Pennsylvania at 70@75c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Walt 2000 bushels Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. 2000 bushels Seitz's Rye Mait sold at \$1.45,21.47. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$52 per ton. Whisky-Sales at \$1.08@1.10 W gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Arrived, steamship America, from PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Samuel Muir, Hammond, Kingston, Ja., Workman &

Brig Paragon, Bogart, Pictou, N. S., L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Ney, Hays, 3 days from Newport, with fish to cap Schr A. May, May, 6 days from Richmond, Me., with ice

Schr E. A. Saly, Slay, 6 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to captain.
Schr E. A. Willard, Lennell, 15 days from Bangor, with lumber to S. B. Bailey & Son.
Schr B. F. Brainard, Anderson, 4 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to captain.
Schr Altee, Allen, from New York.
Schr Restless, Mulford, from Salem.

A Schuylkill barge, with 350 tons coal, from Baltimore, bound to New York, sunk in the "Deep Cut" of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The freight propoller H. L. Gaw, Capt. Her, dragged her out of the way of trade. The sunken barge will be raised to day 37th, by the Canal Company's efficient Superintendent, John R. Price, Esq. The canal remains unobstructed.

Correspondence of The Econing Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S HULLETIN.

New York Office, May 26.—Eight light barges will leave this evening in the tow for Baltimore; one barge laden with flour for Philadelphia; one do with old railroad iron for Philadelphia; and Clinton, with iron for Wilmington, Del.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 26.—Barge Ruterprise, with 300 tons railroad iron, left for New Haven, Ct.

BALTIMORE BHANCH OFFICE, May 26.—The following barges will leave to night: W. H. Harney and American Eagle, with coal for Philadelphia.

Charlotte Hyde, with coal, for Bridgeton, N. J.

A. J. Kirkpatrick; Owen Brady; Malaga; J. Laughney; and G. C. Gere, with coal, for New York.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Howe, bence, at New York yester day.

Brig Condova, Eddy, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Matanzas 14th inst.

Brig Scotland, hence, was below Boston yesterday.

Schr E. M. Branscom, Branscom, for Philadelphia, leared at Calais 21st inst.

Schr Onward, Hadley, for Philadelphia, cleared; Schr Chward, Hadley, for Philadelphia, cleared; Calais 22d inst.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, 21 days from Trinidad,; New York yesterday.
Schr Lizrie Watson, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Min. B. Mann, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Win. B. Mann, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, hence, at Swan Island, 14 was loading 2d inst. to return.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickinson, hence for Boston, from Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr Vapor, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtacket 22d inst.
Schr Rescue, Kelley, and James Crosby, Baldwin.

Schrs Rescue, Kelley, and James Crosby, Baldwin, Schrs Rescue, Kelley, and James Crosby, Baldwin, hence, at Portsmouth 23d inst. Schrs John Rollett, Bradley: Home, Smith; and sloop Eagle, Forbes, hance, at Norfolk 24th inst.