Daily Evening Bulletin

GIRSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN: PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Rundava excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FETHERSTON. THOS. J. WILLIAMBON.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 sents per week, payable to the carriers, or 68 per annum.

WEDDING GARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARtics, &c., New styles. MASON & CO.,
auxidity 907 Chestaut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAYED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20, 4f

MARRIED. HILLBORN-DYOTT.—On the 2d inst., at the rest-dence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. D. Nowlin, Robert Hillborn to Mary Ida, youngest daughter of J. B. Dyott, M. D., all of Philadelphia.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 4th inst., at his late residence in Camden, Daniel V., youngest son of Rev. Anthony Atwood, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 625 Catharine street, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 10 clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Vanit.

GON.—On the 4th inst., Minnie May, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Anna Coonaged 2 years and 7 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1718. Girard avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HAINES.—On Seventh-day, the 5th instant, Lindley Haines, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the (morral, from his late residence, No. 627 Arch street, on Fourth-day afternoon (the 9th inst.), at haif-past one o'clock, without further notice. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

LUK ENS.—On Saturday morning, the 5th inst. Alberts. DIED. ment at South Laurel Hill.

LUKENS.—On Saturday morning, the 5th inst., Albert
LUKENS.—On Saturday morning, the 5th inst., Albert
E. Lakens, son of Louisa M. and the late Jacob Lukens,
in the 28th year of hir age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of lake mother, No.
1238 Spring Garden etreet, on Wednesday afternoon, the
9th inst, at two o'clock.

A Household Word.-Colgate & Co. in the manufacture of Toilet Soaps, have attained a national orlebrity. Their name is a household word-Philadelphia Methodist Home Journal. dos i m w 1213 NEW SECOND MOURNING CHINTZES. OPEN to-day, new rivles of grey and black rich striped Chintzer, at 12%c.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, Bo. 918 Chestaut street. INPOSITION" ENGLISH CRAPES JUST RE.
Li ceived, richest crimp and best quality 4-1 and 6-4
wide black English Crapes, and extra size and quality
Crape Veils. Dresamakers and milliners supplied at
cash prices. arb prices.

BESSON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Mourning Dry Goods House,
de 3:

COOD BLACK AND COLORED BILKS.

OBJOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
FUEPLE AND GILT EDGE
BROWNS AND BLUE GEO GRAIN.
MODE GOLD PLAIN BILKS.

AUSH EYRE SLANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOW OPEN

HORTICULTURAL HALL, (Broad, below Locust.)

A GRAND METHODIST FAIR.

IN AID OD

The Home for the Aged and Infirm of the M E. Church. CONTINUING TWO WEEKS.

A grand display of useful and fancy articles, giving a A grand display of the choose from the almost endless va-riety on exhibition of things suitable for HGLIDAY GIFTS, and to aid a good work. Come and bring all your friends with you. kets. \$1 00

Asplendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music. Come. de4 3trp

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new Lecture,
"CIRCUMSTANGES,"
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.
The sale of tickets will begin at 9 o'clock Wednesday merning, at J. E. Gould's Piano Warercoms, No. 223 Chesnut street. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents, its entre casts in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, sold on the first day, 55 centseatrs. After Wednesday, no extra charge for reserved seats.

COLD THE SAGUE HOUSE.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,

BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1862.
The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY
EVENING, Dec 14th, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors for the cassing year.

GEO. H. BOKEL,
der. 7: 176 FARE FOR THE SALE OF FANCY AND USE ful articles for the benefit of Bethany Mission for Colored Children at the School House. Brandywine street, above Fifteenth, from Thi d-day, P. M. (Tuesday) the 5th to Fixth-day (Friday), the 11th of 12th month (December). Single Ticket 10 cents; Scason Tickets 25

cember). Single Ticket to cents; Season Integer 28 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER HIS Lectore upon DANIEL O'CONNELL at CUNCERT HALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, Pt inst, at 8 o'clook. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS on THUISDAY, Dec. 10, Morning and Afternoon, commencing at 10 A. M. Admission free.

The Friends of Freedom will hold their ANNUAL FERTIVAL at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 10, 1863 Among the attractions will be Readings by Miss Eather J. Trimble; Music by the Excelsior Brass and String Band, and Singing, Doors open at 5 o'clock.

pen at 5 o'olock. Admission 60 cents. dec7-Strp* Admission 50 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—
Treasurer's Department, 238 South Third street
PHILADELPHIA, Penns., Dec., 3, 1668.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Second Instalment on the new Stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1883, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of Dividend due May, 1883, and those paying up all the remaining Instalments will receive full Dividends on May next.

THOS. T. FIRTH.

MUSICAL FUND HALL—
BEV. B. G. NORTHROP, Secretary of the Counecticut State Board of Education, will deliver his Lecture on the

Ture on the CULTURE OF THE SENSIBILITIES.
On FRIDAY EVENING. December 11th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets Fifty Cents, For sale at Trumpler's, 925 Chestaut street. de7 3t rp. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
NOTICE!— TRAVEL WILL BE STOPPED
OVER GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE FOR ONE WEEK,
Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 7th, 1883,
For the Purpose of Roplanking the Bridge.

S. T. FULLER,
Engineer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I am no longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city as their operator. Fersons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by nitrous oxide gas, will find me in my new office. No. 1027 Walnut street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, DR. F. R. THOMAS, ness strp

A FUBLIC RECEPTION OF DR. McCOSH, BY
the Philadelphia Alumni of Princeton College will
be held at the Rev. Dr. Crowell's Church, Broad atreet,
above Chestnut, on Tuesday Evening December 8, at 7 30
o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Hou. B-njamin Harris Brewster, the Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of
New York, President McCosh and Professor Ste then
Alexander, of Frinceton. The public are invited. 7.2trp*

Alexander, of Frince-San Alexander, of Frince-San CARD OF THANKS.

We hereby tender our thanks to the fremen, and police generally, for their efforts to save our property from destruction on the evening of the 3d instruction on the evening of the 3d instruction on the evening of the 3d instruction of the San Market street.

HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR ance Company, Office No. 112 South Fourth street.
Agents well qualified to solicit for Life Insurance will be employed on very favorable terms.

des-et.rp* PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 15 South Ninth street.—Club foot, Hip and Springt Diseases, and Bodily Deformities treated Apply daily at 13 o'clock. ness mos sm.rps

DIME DISPENSARY, N. W. CORNER TENTH
and Spring Garden streets. On MONDAY and
FRIDAY, from 12 to 1 o'clock, especial attention given to
Diseases of Women and Children.

de2-4up

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 4520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

TOWA LANDS.—WANTED A FEW HUNDRED acree cheap for cash. Address,

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Rossini's Funeral-Magnificent Musical Performances-Great Popular Demonstration-Accident to the Prince of Wales-Court Costumes-Dress of the Emperor and Empress-Spanish

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 1868.—It is not often that such honors are paid to an individual altogether unconnected with politics, and what is commonly called "public life," as those which attended Rossini to his last earthly resting-place on Saturday. He had modestly restricted the expenses of his interment to the sum of 2,000 francs; and, as a French friend observed to me at the time, he certainly "would not have got much for that" out of the administration of the pomps functives, which is never remarkable for prodigality. But respect for Roseini's memory was in better keeping than any "paid" hands; and the admiration and affection of his brother and sister artists, and the gratitude of the public for the many delightful hours he had afforded it, sufficed to call forth a mighty demonstration of sympathy and regret. Accordingly, had the deceased musician been a great minister, or a great conqueror, or a sovereign of nations instead of a sovereign of melody, his obsequies could scarcely have assumed a more really "public" character. As to the demands for admission to the Church of the Trinity, they exceeded all calculation, and one of the first painful tasks which felt upon poor Madame Rossini was to be obliged to refuse tlokets of entrance to hundreds of her friends and to thou-

sands, and even tens of thousands of unknown individuals, who thought tnemselves authorized to apply to her for them. But there was room only in the church for some 4 or 5,000 persons at most, and all others were doomed to disappointment. When I reached the square in front of the church by ten o'clock, there was already a vast crowd assembled, and long queues of ticketholders were formed at each entrance. Placing myself at the extremity of one of them, I had to wait with patience a full hour for admission; while on every side the vast assemblage thickened until the immense area around one sea of faces. Before the doors had been open half an hour every nook and cranny of the building was crammed. A large portion of the vast assemblage was there as it were, de jure, and by right of deputation from the various Societies connected with music and the drama, or the fine arts, or the Institute of France. The most remarked, perhaps, amongst these representative personages, was the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, at the head of a deputation from Bologna and Pesaro, the latter Rossini's native place, to which hahas bequeathed (after the death of his wife) the bulk of his fortune, amounting to some 100 or 150,000 france per annum, for the foundation of an Academy of

I observed the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilda in one of the tribunes, with some person in the background who evidently wished to remain incog, and was said to be the Empress-But it would be in vain to attempt to enumerate the various notabilities who were present in all the walks of music, literature and the arts; and which made, as I have said, the last ovation paid to the memory of Rossini a really great and remarkable public testimonial to the merits at once the man and the composer. And what shall say of the service which had been arranged for the last rites of his tomb, or of the performers, or of the manner of execution? Or what mere words could paint the strains of the Staba Mater, or of Mozart's Requiem, of the composition of masters like Jomelli, and Pergolese, delivered by such voices as those of Patti, Alboni, Nilsson, Tamburini and Faure

Never, perhaps, did the notes of the "American pightingale" warble, or rather wall with such ex quisite pathos (for Patti was visibly and deeply affected) as in the touching strain of the Quis est homo, from Rossini's Stabut Mater, adapted for the occasion to the words of the mass. So deep was the effect she produced that, at the close, low murmur, almost of applause, broke forth in solemnity of the occasion A similar manipite of the sacredness of the building and the festation of feeling was again displayed after the magnificent singing of the "Prayer of Moses" (from Rossini's opera of Moise) by all the great artists present, and the chorus, formed of the pu pils of the Conservatoire. The service lasted nearly two hours, and will certainly remain in perishably impressed on the memories and the ears of all who were fortunate enough to be present and to hear it. At its conclusion, a procession more than a mile long followed the simple hearse, preceded by a detachment of soldiers and a military band playing a funeral march, to its last resting place in Pére-le-Chaise. Almost the only symbol of worldly pomp displayed consisted of the French and Italian decorations

and orders conferred upon the deceased, which were borne on a cushion before the But the streets and boulevards coffin. were lined with countless multitudes, and all business was suspended during the greater part of the day. I ought to mention one other ornament which adorned Rossini's coffin, and this was a laurel crown, made from two trees in his garden at Passy; one of which was grown from a slip of the laurel at Virgil's tomb, near Naples, and the other from that growing in the garden of the monastery of St. Onofrio, on the Mount Janiculum, at Rome, in the church of which Tasso lies buried. Virgil and Tasso were the late composer's favorite poets.

The above event has quite taken up public attention and hardly anything else is talked aboutscarcely even the awkward accident which befell, or rather, nearly befell his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the other day. He has been in Paris with the Princess the prince his prince in his rather wildish way. They from down to Complegne to spend a comple of days with the Emperor and Empress, when a stag-hunt was or ganized for the Prince's amusement. Several stegs were found, or more proba-bly, driven together; and one of these, a powerful animal, finding itself pressed, made a rush to get away, and either designedly, or through fright, charged full at the Prince, upsetting both His Highness and the Emperor's

horse Marignan, which he was riding. Fortunately no great harm was done, and he escaped with a few bruises. But I am told that the stag was victous and armed with most formidable antiers, which might have paid small respect to the "immediate heir of England" had they come in actual contact with his royal person.

The usual series of amusements, and theatrical entertainments, and new guests, are still going on in the Court at Complegue. But I am amused to see that the Court papers and Imperial toadies have taken to chronicling now, not only the dresses of the Empress (which might be excusable), but those of the Emperor. Thus I read that on Sunday last, after divine service in the morning at the chapel, when the Bishop of Adras (who was the cure at Ham in any correspondent's account and denounce

Louis Napoleon was a prisoner ! there) officiated—the court party, in the evening, by way of a change of scene, went to the theatre. And then the court chronicler adds: "The Emperor wore a blue dress coat with gilt buttons. black breeches and silk stockings." I forward this "important" political fact, recommending respectfully the new, of rather the return to the old-fashloned, costume of "blue and black" to the attention of President Grant for his first levee! It would be very unfair to your lady readers,

after having inflicted on them the above item of male fashion, not to say one word on female attire; so I add that on the same occasion the Empresa Eugenie was dressed in dark green silk (a favorite color, it seems, just now) with a black lace mantilis on her head (a compliment to Queen Isabella, who has never been invited to Compiègnel) attached to a diadem of enormous emer-

alds and diamonds. It is worth remarking that Gonzalez Bravo has arrived in Paris, and frequently sees his Ex-Queen. Thus the focus of intrigue, which I predicted, is forming. The Siecle, however, of yesterday, publishes a despatch from Barcelona, to the effect that the inhabitants, in their clubs have pronounced in favor of a Federal Republic, and it seems certain that nublic oninion generally in the Peninsula is setting in that direction.

WHIPPING POST AND PILLORY

MORE DELAWARE BARBARISM FLOGGINGS ON SATURDAY

SOENES, INCIDENTS, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. NEW CASTLE, Del., Saturday, Dec 5.—It would be almost useless to attempt to give to the readers of The Bullerin, by mere description, any more thorough knowledge than they have of the barbarous punishments inflicted in any more thorough knowledge than they have of the barbarous punishments inflicted in the name of justice and under sanctum of law, within thirty-five miles of their beautiful city. They have already in imagination seen the leathern thongs of the cat flying through the air until arrested in their course by the bared back of the shrinking, sobbing victim. They have already heard the blow after blow, which, descending on the prisoner's body, drive out all the manhood and self-respect that crime may have left him, and, drying up the very fountains of tenderness and pity, harden all within him.

It is well, however, that those who shuddered at your account a fortnight ago should know that you then described no exceptional instance but that in the face of the protest of surprised and shocked communities the outrage against humanity and decency has been repeated here since, sgain and again.

On Saturday last, after hours of anxious waiting for an expected pardon, which did not come, a white man, the descendant of one of our "first families," was pinioned to the post and flogged. His name was Huffington and his crime the theft of a coat.

On Monday again, (an unusual day for a whin-

ping to take place) two colored men, one for the their of some pork and the other for stealing a coat and vest; each received 20 lashes. Four more men were sentenced to be whipped

Your description had awakened so much interest in these barbarous proceedings within a few hours ride of the capital of a government which boasts its Christian civilization, that the following papers, besides the Bulletin, had sent representatives to whitess the scene: New York Tribine, New York Times, Philadelphia Morwing Post, Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Wilmington Commercial. The Associated Press were also represented. During the whole two hundred years of its existence, Newcastle had never seen so many newspaper men together, and the children enjoyed looking at the reporters with almost the zest with which they enjoy the spectacle which drew the reporters there.

The day was a miserably dreary one, even for December. An inch or so of snow had fallen the night before and a dull drizzling rain had set in in the morning. People in the streets muffled themselves closely, and if compelled to stand, stamped their feet on the slushy pavement to

keep them warm.
At 10 o'clock, the usual hour for the whipping or pillorying to commence, the jall-yard gates were still closed. Seeing the jallor, Mr. Vining, we hailed him and asked the reason. He said the Sheriff was in Wilmington on business and the

Sheriff was in Wilmington on business and the whipping would not take place as early as usual, but that two men would shortly be placed in the pillory, when the gates would be opened.

He said he was glad to see so many reporters present, and asked jocosely if we intended to organize ourselves into a military company and put an end to the business. Being assured that we had no intention of capturing the State and destroying its idols at present, he went over to destroying its idols at present, he went over to jail and presently the ponderous gates swung open. In company with a motley crowd of adults and children we passed into the yard, and glancing up at the pillory saw that it held two

men in its villainous embrace.

Think of it, humane people! Remember, the ground was covered with snow; the temperature of the air was almost at the freezing point; men and boys in the crowd impatiently stamped their feet to keep them warm, and, if they had not gloves thrust their hands in their pockets for a similar reason, and with all this, would not remain in the yard for any length of time, but could seek comfortable fires for needed warmth. Yet high up on a platform, exposed to the full eweep of the pitiless, plercing blast, the cold rain falling on their unprotected heads, with necks and their bare hands thrust through holes in a plank, bodies fixed in a cramped position, and circulation checked, stood two human beings

for one agonizing hour.
This cruel, yindictive punishment was not in-This cruel, vindictive punishment was not inflicted to gratify the barbarons revenge of savages; it was merely a part of the penalty to which they have been sentenced by judges who will to-morrow complacently sit in elegantly cushioned pews, in comfertably warmed churches and listen to the preaching of the Gospel of Him who said, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." It was a part of the punishment inflicted by laws passed by Christians, whose strongest appeals in passed by Christians, whose strongest appeals in behalf of religion are based on a terrible scene of suffering more barbarous in detail than was this.

"But these prisoners committed crimes," responds some indignant Delawarian.

True, so they did; but your, barbarous cruelty to them scarcely leaves room in the heart of any humane man, unused to such scenes, for just con-

demnation of their offences.

During the hour these men stand in the pillory men and boys pass in and out; but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, do not remain long. Looking over the crowd, we notice some difference between it and that of two weeks since. There are more persons who speak in open con-demnation of this system of punishment. Men who have never hitherto been present at such scenes now come to see it for themselves, and de nounce it in unmeasured terms.

The advocates of the system are nervously anxious to defend it. They have begun to feel, for the first time in their lives, that it needs defending. Another healthy sign—there were no girls in the crowd. Thank God for this. This i the first fruits of the "agitation." The mother of the town will not permit their daughters any longer to witness the degrading scene. A sense of the iniquity of the thing has entered the hearts

of the women.

The people here who favor this system of punishment, and at present this means a majority of the people, are singularly inconsistent and contradictory about the matter. They say no other punishment is sufficient to deter men from crime, and prevent the State from being overrun with

and prevent the state from leaf overran with thleves, and yet they assert that it is not half as bad as a penitentiary.

Though they pretend to be glad that the story of their shame is blazoned through the land by the newspapers, they seek out the slightest errors

them in unmeasured terms as "infamous lies;" and when they see present, as there was to-day, half a dozen correspondents, through whose eyes millions of people will look upon this scene, they look on with ill concealed nervous apprehension.
To such an extent this this feeling been carried, that for the first time in the history of whipping, men have been scatteneed to undergo this punishment at odd times, and the whipping has no taken place at the accustomed hour. Sheriff Richardson, who, to his honor be it said, dislikes and loathes his task, has for two Saturday's been away at the usual hour for florging to commence. Nailed up in his office, however, is the picture which your correspondent sent to the last number of Harper's Weekly, and the Sheriff's deputies pretend to be delighted with its publication, as they say it will prevent any rogues from entering the State.

Does it not seem singular that with such ample precautions to prevent outside rogues from com-ing here, and such strong inducements to native ones to leave the State, that every year the crim-inal business in the Delaware courts increases, and crime is about as abundant here as

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Sheriff returned and

shortly after to o clock the Sheritreturied and
after he had eaten his dinner, the jail yard gates
swung open and the crowd rushed in.

There had been four more who were to be
whipped, but in the morning a communication was received from the Governor remitting that much of the sentence in one case. This young man is named Morris Hymen, and the jailors as sert, he attempted to forge a draft while in prison, to procure money to pay his counsel's fees. He was from New York, is a Jew, and was convicted of stealing a coat from a clothing store in Wil-mington, where he was employed.

This left but three to be whipped, all of whom were black men. Men of a class that this State not only refuses to educate, but so long as it dared, made it an offence against the law to educare. They never had any hand in framing the laws under which they were tried and condemned; they were never even considered as parts of that indefinable aggregation of undesignated individuals called "society." They might well ask what obligation they were under to obey aws they were forbidden to learn, much less to

take part in making.

Whether they asked such questions or not made little difference. They came here, and they came to suffer the penalty for the violation of

The first man led out was Robert Harris. Robert The first man led out was Robert Harris. Robert was charged with having, "against the peace and dignity of the State," stolen a five-dollar green-back. This charge was sent to the Grand Jury by the learned Attorney-General, and they having pronounced it true, Robert was tried and convicted, and sentenced to pay ten dollars as restination money, receive twenty lashes. be imprisoned aix months, and to wear a convict's jacket as months after his discharge. He was minimed six months after his discharge. He was pinioned to the post, and with set teeth and clenched fists received his twenty lashes from the cat without a sign of pain. Stripped naked to the waist this cold day he must have suffered pretty severely,

cold day he must have suffered pretty severely, even without the flogging.

Jonathan Graves, a light mulatto, who had been freezing in the pillory an hour or so before, was next brought to the post. The lash was as usual laid on mercifully, but atill the red marks of the thongs were very evident on his light yellow skin. He had stolen a gun, and was put in the pillory one hour, whipped twenty lashes, and now goes back to jail for two years, and after that must wear the jacket six months, if he remains in the State.

mains in the State.

The next victim brought out was a very black man named Joseph Sluby. He had entered the office of a brick-yard some months ago, in Wilmington, and having robbed it of some small articles had set the office on fire to conceal the evidence of his theft. He was arraigned on two mains in the State. indictments; one for arson, the other for larceny, and pleaded "guilty" to both. His two sentences combined, made him stand one hour in the pilcomplied, made him stand one not. In the philory, receive 30 lashes, be imprisoned five years and wear the convict's jacket six months after his discharge.

The sheriff evidently felt that he was deserving

of more severe durishment than the Ol the cat fell with more force on his shrinking flesh. The manacled man, who had evidently made up his mind, as all prisoners do, not to give any sign of pain, writhed as the lash fell agair and again on his back, and his features were convalued with pain. When, for the thirtieth time the nine leathern thougs had descended on his back he was released, and the old jailor, who leads the prisoners out, turned to the crowd with a slight bow, saying: "That ends the perform-

For the sake of the State and the love of hu manity, would to God it ended it forever. THE REGINNING OF THE AGITATION.

My first letter from here, describing the whip-pings of Nov. 21 created even a greater sensation than I had anticipated. The people were very much excited and enraged at what they chose to consider personal abuse, and my statements were consider personal souse, and my statements were freely condemned as not in exact accordance with fact. I wish to say here that I reaffirm them in every particular. They were not made carelessly and with a simple wish to give vivid coloring to a sensational article. They were written with a sincere desire to attract attention to shocking system of corporal punishment, begin an agitation in tayor of reform. The historical and legal facts were obtained from a source which makes any doubt of their correctness impossible. The account of the occurrences in the jail yard was the result of my careful personal observation, and was, of course, exactly correct.

Much offence was given by the allusion to the

vicinity of the churches to the whipping post; but I think yet that it is very shameful that this horrible instrument of torture should stand within the shadow of the sanctuary, and that Christian men and women, should river me to Christian men and women should presume to ask God for His great mercy while they them sek God for this great mercy while they there selves manifest none for their poor outcast fellow men.—God's creatures alike with them—who might be lifted out of their degradation into a better life, instead of being mutilated in person, and ruined hopelessly in morality. The inhabitants of Delaware may affect anger that this is said to them, but they cannot escape the responsibility of this legal iniquity. The law that wreaks vengeance upon it's victims and has no attribute of mercy,—no desire for reformation, is contrary to mercy.—no desire for retormation, is contrary to the whole spirit of Christianity, and deserves the reprobation of Christian people. The humane people of New Castle would know this if they could forget their prejudices. State pride forbids that they should admit the truth now, and famil-iarity, with the presence of the whipping post dulls their preceptions of its barbarism. If the dulls their preceptions of its barbarism. If the fair women and good men who now defend it, would but stand beside it for an hour and witness the disgusting exhibition, they would be less than human if they did not admit that all the world is

right, and Delaware wrong.

In regard to the absence of a free school system in Delaware, I reassert my first proposition. which was that there is no such system provided for by the State. The counties and the Hundreds have free schools or not, as they choose. In others they do not. Newcastle county has free schools of its own, and I am informed—I do not also they may apply the these give this upon my own authority—that these schools are supported by revenue derived from certain farms given to the town by Wm. Penn. If this is so, the Newcastle children owe their educational advantages to the bounty of a Pennsylvania Quaker. This is much better than ow-ing it to nobody. In many of the towns in the lower portion of the State there is no school system whatever.

The fact is the New Castle people have made

mistake in regarding the Bulletin correspondence as a personal attack upon them. It has not een. It was intended as an assault upon the elaware code of laws and the Delaware mode of punishment. It was the first hot shot fired into the ancient hulk of a barbaric system. The firing will not cease until the whole framework is demolished. The entire press of the North has taken up the subject now, and it will be discussed in Congress during the present winter. The amendment to the Constitution forbidding the amendment to the Constitution forbidding the "infliction of cruel and unusual punishment" clearly applies to the whipping post and pillory and so Congress will probably regard it. In cars to come, when the present projudices have died out, Delaware will thank the men and the of these last vestiges of semi-civilization.

4:00 O'Clock.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Congress

THE SCENES IN BOTH HOUSES MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT

Congressional Matters,

[Special Despatch to the Philada, Evening Bulletin.] Washington, Dec. 7 .- Both branches of Congress assembled at noon to-day with more than a quorum present in each body. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and many were unable to obtain admittance. The diplomatic galleries contained quite a number of members of foreign legations. During the roll-call the members were engaged in exchanging congratu-

On the Republican side of the House it was noticeable that the members gathered round the desk of ex-Governor Boutwell more than any other member, although Mr. Butler received no little attention. Mr. Moorehead (Pa.) announces his intention to call up the tariff bill reported last session at as early a day as possible, and obtain a vote on its passage.

The Supreme Court met this morning, and then waited upon the President in a body, to congratulate him on the present peaceful condition of the country.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane

THE FISHER WARD

Interesting Inaugural Exercises

The formal opening of a new wing of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane took place on Saturday evening, in the presence of a number of gentlemen and ladies, including the managers and officers and many of the patients of the institu-The new building, to be known as the "Fisher

Ward," is a very handsome addition, running parallel with the south wing of the main hospita (Female Department), with which it is connected by an enclosed corridor. It is a two-story build-ing, admirably designed for its special purpose of accommodating the most sick and excited pa-tients, in such a way as to give them every comfort and opportunity of recovery, and, at the same time, to separate them from the milder cases under treatment. It them from the milder cases under treatment. It will accommodate about twenty patients, with their nurses and attendants, some of the rooms being single and some double, or divided into two apartments by open arches. The rooms and halls have lofty ceilings and large windows, and are very cheerfully lighted by abundant gasburners at night. The farniture is extremely neat, substantial, and in good tasts. The arrangements for heating and ventilating are admirable, being essentially the same as those so successfully applied to the large buildings of the Male Department of the Hospital. A steam-ongine and fan drive a constant current of fresh air through every part of the house, being warmed, in winter, by its passage over coils of steampipes, and passing off through which it escapes into the outer sir. into the onter sir

The "Fisher Ward" has been erected at a cost of about \$25,000, from the legacy of the late Joseph Fisher, the well-known optician of this city. Mr. Fisher, although he had never visited the Hospital, had become much interested in its excellent system and management, and made it one of his residuary legatees, for the purpose of "extending and improving the accommodations for the insane." How well the Managers are carrying out the purpose of this noble bequest was abundantly manifested to all who were privileged to participate in the inauguration of the "Fisher Ward" on Saturday evening.

The invited guests, after a thorough inspection

of the new wing, were escorted by Dr. Kirkbride through the various departments of the main building, and were evidently much im-pressed with the good order, neatness and quiet everywhere observable. In the Lecture-Room an illustration of one of the many appliances for the amusement of the patients was given by a brief exhibition of some fine photographic views and copies of well-known paintings, which are thrown upon a blank wall by a powerful hydro-oxygen magnifier. The Hospital now possesses about fourteen hundred of these pictures, which have been collected and prepared by the veteran photographer, Mr. Langenheim. From the lecture room the company were es-

corted to the Gymnastic Hall, a large room, measuring probably 36 feet by 80 teet. Over a hundred of the patients were here assembled, forming an audience which would compare most favorably with that of any concert or lecture-room in Philadelphia, and speaking volumes for the admirable results of the modern treatment of mental disease. A class of twenty of the patients, in bright-colored gymnastic costumes, went through a number of calisthenic exercises under the direction of their instructor, Miss Partridge, with great precision and evidently with much pleasure to themselves. The effect of this exer-cise, both physically and mentally, has proved to be of the most beneficial character. At the conclusion of the calisthenic exercises,

brief addresses were made in reference to the opening of the "Fisher Ward," by Dr. Kirkbride and Messrs Wm. E. Whitman, John Welsh, and Francis Wells. The invited guests afterward partook of a handsome entertainment, the enjoy-ment of which was much heightened by the presence of the ladies of the gymnastic class who had already contributed so much to the pleasure and

interest of the evening.

The Pennsylvania Hospital is the oldest institution for the treatment of the insane in America. It was established in 1751, being incorporated by the Provincial Assembly, and with the exception of some aid toward the erection of the original buildings has always depended on the liberality of our citizens. Notwithstanding all it has done, it has never received a dollar from city, county or State.
its income is expended on its patients The department for the insane, now known as

the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, was opened, in its present location west of the Schuylkill, on the first day of 1841 by its present Super-intendent. From 94 patients its number has gradually increased, till it now has 350 under its are, with accommodation for 50 more. Those eare, with accommodation for 50 More. Inose, who are able pay board, the price being according to ability and accommodations. Between 40 and 50 are always there without charge, and more than as many at much less than cost, no one but the officers knowing who these recipients of

charity are.

The hospital is inspected every week by a committee of its excellent Board of Managers, and this has never been omitted in a single instance for twenty-eight years.

for twenty-eight years.

Since it was opened, as a separate department, more than 5,000 patients have been under its care, of whom more than one-half were discharged perfectly cured, while a large number left it greatly improved.

When it became necessary to enlarge the buildings an appeal was made to our aitigage and ings, an appeal was made to our citizens, and \$355,000 were contributed, for the erection and

furnishing of the Male Department, which was opened ten years ago, and which is regarded everywhere as a model structure.

We congratulate the Board of Managers on the completion of this important addition to the hospital, and trust that the excellent disposition which has been made of the liberal bequest of Mr. Fisher will serve as an incentive to other citizens to "go and do likewise."

FIFTH EDITION SIXTH EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS Another Donation by Mr. Peabedy.

By the Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Dec. 7, Evening,—Consols for money 92%, and for account, 92%. Five-twenties quiet at 74%. Railways quiet; Erie, 25; Illinois Gom: tral. 96.

Liverpoot, Dec. 7, Evening.—Cotton heavy; sales of 8,000 bales. Common Rosin, 6s.; Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

London, Dec. 7.—Turpentine, 284. 6d. London, Dec. 7th.—George Peabody, the American philanthropist, has made another donation of £100,000 to the poor of London.

The Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- The Supreme Court mot at noon to-day. All the judges except Greer were present. The commission of Wm. M. Evarts as Attorney-General was read, and the court adjourned in order to pay the usual visit to the Freeldent of the United Stejes. The docket will be called to-morrow.

From Canada.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The new Dominion Parlia ment has been further prorogued until Jan. 16th. The revenue of Canada for November was \$1,214,184, and the expenditures \$8,774 48.

C. E. Elwall, correspondent of the Stockholm Daily News, is here, with instructions from the Swedish Government to acquire a knowledge of this country, with a view to encourage emigration, and to develop commerce between the two

From Bova Scotia. HALLEAX, N. S., Dec. 7.—The Hon. J. C. Troop, one of the Nova Scotia delegates to England, publishes a letter condemning Mr. Howe's course, and endorsing Annand.

Indian Depredations.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 7th.—A South Pass City despatch says 500 Sloux attacked Washake and band of Shonones on Big Wind River Valley, Nov. 22d. Two Indians were killed on each side, and the Shonones retired to the white settle-

An Omaha despatch says the snow storm which has been raging for thirty hours is the heaviest experienced in Nebraska for many years. The snow is eight inches deep on a level. THE COURTS.

THE HILL CASE.—At the close of the testimony the Court refused the discharge of either of the

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL. —Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear at the Wainut. Street Theatre this evening, as "Camille."

—A first-class circus performance will be given at the Chestnut Street Theatre, this evening. -The American Theatre announces a miscel-

laneous entertainment for to-night. -The Theatre Comique, Seventh street, below Arch, announces an entirely new bill for this evening.

-The benefit of Robert Craig, at the Arch

Saturday evening, was one of those successes that would be called extraordinary in the case of any other beneficiary, but are common in his case.

would be called extraordinary in the case of any other beneficiary, but are common in his case. The theatre was excessively crowded, and there was not standing room even for many who wished to get in. The lively farce of Sarah's Foung Man; a new burlesque by Mr. Craig of Barbe Bleue; his funny tritle of Love Made by Mimicry and Robert Macaire made up the bill, all being well done. The new burlesque, funny as it is, can hardly be said to equal one or two others by Mr. Craig. Still it caused much mirth, and went off with a great deal of spirit. Craig imitated M. Aujac very well, singing a good deal of the music with the original French words. Miss Davenport was not quite so successful in "taking off" Mile. Irma, and she was evidently in need of greater familiarity with her part. Mesers. James, Mackay, Hemple, and others did their parts very deverly; Mr James being especially deserving of praise. In Love made by Mimicry Mr. Craig's imitations were as funny as ever, and his speech before the curtain, a la Brougham, was excellent. In Robert Macaire he and Barton Hill were both admirable. Macaire he and Barton Hill were both admirable. This evening Mrs. Drew is to bring out Wolves at Bay, by the author of Light at Last. Pamphlet abstracts of this production, distributed in the theatre, show that it is utterly senseless as a liteeary work. But Mrs. Drew has been extremely liberal in the preparation of scenery and contri-vances for what are called "mechanical effects;"

and it will doubtless attract many who are curious about these features in modern dramatic literature. —On Wednesday evening next Wendell Phillips will lecture at Concert Hall. On Thursday morning the Ant-Slavery Society will meet at Assembly Bordings, and in the evening the Friends of Freedom will hold their annual festival in

—We have already given considerable space to descriptions and analysis of the celebrated Reformation Symphony and the beautiful Unfinished Symphony of Schubert, and our commendations of their respective performances are doubtless fresh in the momory of our readers. But we must yet add a few words to express our satisfaction that they will both be given on the same evening by the Sentz-Hassler combined orchestra, which, or this occasion, will be increased by the accession of members of the New York Philharmonic Society, to the unusually large number of fifty in-strumentalists. In the Musical Fund Hall, so renowned for its acoustic properties, this will produce a sublime effect. The expenses attending this grand enterprise are very large, but happily there is a sufficient amount subscribed to warrant the giving of the performances on the projected scale, and now the public can procure attentional ideals of which a limited number. subscribers' tickets, of which a limited number are on sale, at Boner's, 1102 Chestnut street, and

Trumpler's, 926 Chestnut street.

The opportunity to hear such a massive and well-balanced orchestra has not heretofore been. the privilege of our citizens, and certainly such occasions cannot be frequent, for the expenses are too heavy, and the risks so great that musicians and managers fear to encounter them. But let us generously support this effort and be grateful for its repetition, for we need a good orchestra, and the town is big enough and rich

enough to pay for one. enough to pay for one.

—Faust was sung at the Academy of Music on Saturday night to a large audience. Mr. Hermann appeared in the character of "Mesphistophilea." This is his best personation, and it is fair to say that it was very satisfactorily given upon this occasion. Madame Rotter did very well as "Marguerite," but superlative excellence is required in this part, while the memory of the attempts of other artists in the character are free. is required in this part, while the memory of the attempts of other artists in the character are fresh in the public mind. Mad. Cellini's "Martha" was not very satisfactory. Mr. Habelmann gave the music of "Faust" finely, and he shared the honor with Mr. Hermann of giving the best performance of the evening. To-night Verdi's opera Ernani will be given, and on Tuesday, Martha.

—A private despatch from Washington to the Revolution says Scuater Pomeroy has a bill ready to present immediately on the opening of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving suffrage to all citizens of both sexes, leaving the States to fix the age when the execcise of the right may begin.