[illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE—[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Japanese Jugglery.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Leah, the Forsaken.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—Songs, Dances, &c.

UNION SQUARE—Grand Charity Fair.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It shines for All."

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1867.

To Advertisers.

Our friends who wish their advertisements classified, are requested to hand them in early. We keep our office open until a late hour for the reception of advertisements but cannot agree to classify them unless sent in in time.

Political Muddle in Louisiana.

The most laconic and pointed correspondence that has come before the public for some time is that which last week passed between Gen. Sickles and Gov. Wells, with regard to the removal of the latter from the office of Governor of Louisiana. Gen. Sickles issued a order announcing the removal and at the same time, on account the order upon Mr. Flanders. The new appointee accordingly waited upon Gov. Wells to receive the usual evidence of the office, but the Governor was that unwilling for the public good which generally characterizes officeholders, declared that he would not voluntarily surrender his position. Thereupon General Sickles dispatched a member of the staff to the obstinate Governor, bearing a note in which was the following: "He (the staff officer) will assist he to eject you from the Governor's Room forcibly, unless you resign the Mansion as equivalent to ejectment." To that rather rude Governor Wells replied still more briefly in these words: "I consider the office I hold only by the sword." That surrender is also at variance with the report which Maximilian is reported to have made when captured by the Liberals. First, that he should be treated in a decent manner; second, that if any indignities were to be executed he should be shot instead of hanged; and third, that his body should not be shamed. But Governor Wells went into the heroic somewhat further than necessity required. The threat of ejection implied a resort to the boot rather than to the sword. Still, it amounts to about the same thing, for he was turned out of the place. The dispatch states that the special Governor has consulted "eminent lawyers" with regard to the most obnoxious testament which he has received at the hands of Gen. Sickles, but he is not likely to derive much benefit from such consultation. The military power is supreme in the South, under the sole law of Congress, and to appeal from it to civil authority would be like taking a case from a high to a lower Court. It is thought by some persons that the Attorney General's forthcoming opinion concerning the powers of the military in the South will not countenance Gen. Sickles's action in respect to Gov. Wells. If that proves true the President will doubtless unlife Sickles's action in the premises and reinstate the decapitated Governor. Meantime we can only hope that the new Governor will prove to be the right man for the place in which he has been placed, and that he will succeed in bringing harmony out of the discord which has so long characterized political matters in Louisiana.

The Bureau of Education.

The recent established Bureau of Education is now in active operation, and the Commissioner is taking such measures as will enable him to present a valuable statistical report to Congress next December. Circulars have been issued to the Governors of the several States requesting information in regard to educational affairs. It is also proposed to take the census of all the more important cities, with a view to ascertaining their educational facilities according to population. Especial attention will be paid to the condition and number of normal schools, for the proper training of teachers, and it is believed that much good may be accomplished in this direction. The sum of $[illegible] has been appropriated by the city, to aid the investigations and labors of the Department. There is no doubt room for many improvements in regard to public schools all over the country; and this Department, judiciously conducted, may be made a valuable means of correcting errors, by instituting a comparison between the different systems, and placing before all the results of local experience and experiments. The general tendency of such supervision as this Department will exercise must be to advance the cause of education everywhere by promoting a beneficial rivalry and inviting impartial criticism. The public will also be enabled to judge, by comparing expenditures with results, in different instances, which of the administration of educational affairs in particular cases, is conducted with most available economy. The Department of Education may therefore be made at a very moderate outlay, exceedingly useful, and all who are prominently connected with the business of teaching should promptly furnish such information as may be requested by the Commissioner, with any practical suggestions that may further the end in view.

Boarding-house Life.

There are one million people living in New York, with less than fifty thousand dwelling houses for their accommodation. Therefore, an average of about twenty persons reside in every house. Families do not commonly consist of more than seven or eight members, and if we apply that estimate to the matter in hand, it appears that nearly two-thirds of our population live in tenant houses, boarding-houses, and hotels. It would be interesting to know the proportion in each of these classes, but that is a difficult thing to determine with accuracy. We have enough boarding-house residents alone to fill a city of respectable size. It is certainly not far out of the way to say that half the dwelling houses in the city accommodate boarders, to a greater or less extent. It cannot be otherwise, in view of the small number of houses in proportion to the aggregate population. All that large middle class, who occupy the station between those who live privately and those who live in tenant-houses, are occupants of boarding houses. Thousands and tens of thousands of our population live in this manner, from the exquisite who pays his hundred dollars a week for a "suite of apartments, with private table," on Fifth Avenue, to the sailors' boarding-houses on Water street, where hash and decayed vegetables are served up at the low price of three and a half dollars per week. Strange institutions are these boarding-houses. Utility of estables and economy of space are completely attained only in such establishments. The number of boarders who can be stowed away on a given area of floor-room, and the amount of food required to sustain a given number of stomachs, are things that have been ciphered down to the smallest possible point by the genius of boarding-house proprietors. In the class of dwellings all the shades of morality are blended. The unsophisticated youth who comes here fresh from the country, to enter the struggle of life on two hundred dollars a year, becomes at once an accession to the boarding-house class. The young man of small means, who takes into himself a wife, is obliged to take up his quarters in the boarding-house. That is all well enough so far; but in the same house to which the youth from the country and the young wife are brought, there may be thieves, gamblers, libertines, or other disreputable characters. Good clothes cover a multitude of sins, especially in this city. The most dangerous characters here, in a moral sense, are generally those who dress the best; and where is the boarding-house to which a suit of good clothes is not a key? Not that bad characters would be admitted if they were known; but they are not known. The fine-looking gentleman, of pleasant and agreeable manner, who rooms next to you in the boarding house, or who sits beside you at the table, is not unlikely, a libertine or the keeper of a faro bank. And the nice young man, with the "auburn whisk and the diamond pin, may be a professional pickpocket or something worse. What is there to prevent young men from being corrupted, when they are thus placed side by side with vice? And is it strange that such associations lead to ruin, a ruin from which, in many cases, it would be impossible to recover? If the truth were known, it would probably appear that a large percentage of the young men who are led into the paths of vice and of the grave are married women who are led out of the paths of virtue, owe their fall to the dangers incident to boarding house life.

A Monarch with Two Crowns.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has just assumed an additional burden of royalty, having been crowned King of Hungary, amid the most impressive ceremonies, and with demonstrations of great enthusiasm by the people. Since the subjugation of Hungary by the combined armies of Austria and Russia, in 1848, that nation has been a sort of dependency or province of Austria, having, had, besides its own Legislature, some representation and voice in the Austrian Parliament. Having no prospect of establishing a republican or independent government, the people of Hungary seem to have decided almost unanimously to bestow their ancient crown on the Emperor of Austria, and avoid therefore of the protection at the same time that they acknowledge his authority. Henceforth the interests of Hungary and Austria will be identical, in war or peace. This arrangement will probably be an advantageous one to both the parties concerned, and judging from the public demonstrations, it implies nothing humiliating to Hungary. Less than twenty years ago a Hungarian army, of nearly 100,000 men, was raised for the purpose of resisting the very authority now welcomed with so much apparent satisfaction.

Encouraging Civil Law.

An order has just been issued by Colonel Sibley, commanding the District of Georgia, forbidding any interference, by military subordinates, with the civil administration of justice, unless the circumstances are such as to render it absolutely unavoidable. All vacancies in civil offices throughout the State are to be promptly filled, and the officers encouraged in the full performance of their duties. This is the proper understanding of the reconstruction law. The military power in the South is intended to be auxiliary, or supplemental; and it should not be allowed to supersede or even interfere with the regular governments of the several States, so long as the civil authorities prove themselves just and competent. Civil officers know perfectly well what duties are expected of them, and if, after accepting office, they evade or neglect those duties, they prove themselves unfaithful, and give the military authorities just cause to interfere. Such interference, however necessary, is always to be lamented, as retarding the work of reconstruction, and lessening the respect of the people for their local authorities. Sooner or later the States will have to govern themselves, and their aptitude for such independence is demonstrated most satisfactorily by the existence of harmony between the civil and military officers. There may be a few cases of unwarrantable military dictation; but officious zeal has generally been rebuked by the commanders, who, like Colonel Sibley, are evidently desirous of encouraging the administration of justice by those on whom the duty legitimately devolves.

Unpunished Crime.

It is impossible to arrive at the exact number of murders committed in a large city, in the course of a year, because many unavoidably escape detection, and leave no human record of guilt. It is capable of proof, however, that the annual murders in this city bear a much larger proportion to the population than is consistent with a reasonable degree of personal security. During the past year there were reported in this city, forty-three homicides, besides one hundred and thirty-two cases of assault with intent to kill. For the commission of all these offences, forty-six persons were held answerable. Of this number, only twelve have thus far been convicted of murder. Eight of these have been sent to the Penitentiary or State Prison, for terms varying between six months and two years—one only having been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Several of those charged with murder have been discharged without trial, and the remainder are now awaiting trials. Most of these offenses were perpetrated in cold blood, and several of them with the slightest possible provocation. It is a serious question whether the consciousness that so many murderers escape with a trifling penalty, or none at all, does not add greatly to the number of homicides. Taking life has become a tolerably safe offence. If a murderer has either influential friends or money, he can feel pretty sure of getting off easily. Such a state of society is a disgrace to our civilization. A large proportion of our worst citizens habitually carry knives or pistols, and the records show how common is their fatal employment. Let the law take its proper course in regard to murderers, and the number of "assaults with intent to kill," would soon be diminished. Imprisonment for life, or for a long term of years, would itself be a powerful check on the awful crime that is now so often allowed to go almost free.

The Raleigh Tour.

The President returned to Washington on Saturday, having witnessed an exhibition of the new-born veneration which the people of Raleigh feel for the elder Johnson, who died half a century ago. The Raleigh are very disgusted with the Raleigh tour. They expected that the President, on that trip, would make for them enough political capital to last at least six months, as he did on the occasion of his inauguration to the grave of Douglas. But the expectation of Raleigh did not tell, at any rate, [illegible] had held every office from the President to President. He left no flagrant violation of the Constitution by the wayside. He did not even tell the Carolinas what a terrible menagerie Congress is. He simply made a few short and appropriate remarks when obliged to do so, and there is but little ground for criticism in anything he said. It is for this reason that the Radicals are disgusted. They hoped that he would again assail them and indulge in incoherent tirades, but he did nothing of the kind. Dear experience is apt to be remembered, and the President doubtless shaped his action in the late tour in accordance with what he learned last year. It will not be surprising if he some day learns that silence is wisdom.

Mediterranean Round—No. 1.

A Father's Letter to his SUN.

QUAKER CITY, June 8TH, 1867.

You may not have expected a first instalment from your Mediterranean-bound correspondent so early a date, but these are the days of Atlantic Cables—days when time and space are almost annihilated. Mere, even, than that—these are days when whole "Times" are taken across the ocean, and thus, go where we may our homes go with us. And indeed we scarcely consider ourselves "not home" and having a fine time, in spite of the storm. Now in my experience have I known a voyage more pleasantly commenced! Despite a regular Noah—a storm scarcely a movement of our great ship can be discovered!! Not a single case of sea sickness has manifested itself!! And yet the wind whistles and roars through the rigging with fearful severity!! Of course Captain Duncan deserves all the credit for this tenderly guarding these "lambs of his flock" from the disagreeable sensations and jottings to which passengers by other vessels are subjected!! We are going to vote him a diamond necklace, when he gets it, for his unwearied attention!!—that is if he sends a letter by horse express as promised.

Promptly at the hour named—so promptly that some watches had not yet fully determined to indicate the hour fixed for sailing—the last hawser was cast off and the Quaker City steamed her way into the river. For a few moments the combination of wind, tide and movement of other vessels seemed to baffle, but, once freed from such embarrassments, the staunch vessel took her way down the river. Two excursions had been engaged—the "Flatcher" and "Pierce" and these with noisy demonstrations from throats of flesh and brass, paralleled and frisked about our bigger "city" as is the wont of lambs about their sedate mammas. And as thus we sped our way—all overlooking with life and gaiety—I sat me down, and how word looked to my first departure seemed.

Seven and twenty years have run their sands since Capt. Roberts numbered among his passengers on the British Queen a lad whom he facetiously called *The Sun's Son*. The name is not forgotten, but *The Sun's Son* of '40 has become, commercially, at least, *The Sun's father* of '67, and now it is, the father writing to *The Sun*, not *The Grand Son* writing to his sire. And, dear good Captain Roberts I find repeated in Captain Duncan, but where now is he? Promoted to the command of a finer vessel—the President—he went and came not! Never a vestige of man or ship was seen after the winter gale of '41. And with his disappearance a whitled trifle of [illegible] which he had treasured for many voyages as a thing of value, and so pointing it out to indulgent friends at the hour of sailing on his last voyage. How do memories of the past come all unbidden and hold us prisoners ere we consciously know their presence!

"*Mais revenons à nos moutons!*" Our saloon was a night—of flowers. Nor is their fragrance gone or beauty wasted. Capt. Duncan and passengers do both send kindly thanks to Mr. Charles L. Allen, of Brooklyn, for his substantial and thoughtful kindness in providing and decorating. And by so much sight as were the donors, by so much was there a pleasant gathering at the first dinner table. All the "old salts," whether of passengers or officers, were agreed that never a voyage commenced under better auspices—never a company of passengers gathered who so heartily and so readily joined in social converse and enjoyment. Long faces and gratuitous words were nowhere seen or heard. All went "merry as a marriage bell." Every seat was filled, and every face wore its smile. As the evening shades closed around, and the storm drove fell thicker and faster, the "Mason & Hamlin" organ was opened and served to unite the voices of nearly all the passengers in "Homeward Bound," and kindred familiar tunes. Then came the captain's announcement that letters for home would be received and forwarded to New York by morning express, or pilot's bag, and soon a score of pens were busy. The hum of voices was hushed in—watches—and these gave way at last to such silence as the midnight hour may give in a well-manned ship—the hour I have selected for those rough jottings of things aboard. Now all is still save the roar of the night wind and the footfall of the watch as they pass their round.

We are learning to call the names of our officers and to speculate upon their efficiency, but the roll so far is a short one, though the speculations are both long and favorable. Our chief executive officer and sailing master is Capt. Ira Bursley, formerly of the steamer Granada. Capt. William Jones, formerly of the clipper-ship Young America, is first officer, and Mr. Burdick ranks next. In command of the steward's department—an office of no little importance to passengers—there appears one of these good, honest and faithful Germans, whom all may know they are to be pleased with. Running off to a different, but to us a scarcely less interesting subject, I must tell you that an array of roasting ducks on the forward deck, where turkeys and chickens, geese and ducks abound and are growing fat, promise well for a liberal table in days yet to come.

I must not close without a word for the ladies. We have a goodly company of them, and yet are they so few in number that they are not likely to suffer from neglect of the starner sex. That department is most ably headed by Mrs. Duncan—one of the motherly kind, whose eye speaks sympathy for all. She will be the sailor-ess friend of all the ladies before the excursion is many days old, or I shall prove prophet, lik.

The first number of the "QUAKER MINOR" has not yet appeared "fresh from the press," but a revised proof of its introductory article was shown me, not long since, and I disclose it for your benefit:

OUR DEPARTURE.

Every aspiring knight, in view of an unlooking world, endeavors to create a sensation by some exploit of skill or courage. That success seldom attends such exhibitions and that they frequently fall below the rank of a respectable farce seems rather to increase than diminish their number. However, humbling to our pride may be the acknowledgment, we must confess that we are no more generally greater than another in the art preventive. If it ever fails, that of a first *impression*, but we are undeterred by its practice most where there seems to be no foundation—no rest. We take, whether feet or pen, in such, no certainty where it will fall as most appear, of the eyes of the stable part of the world, to be the effect of real or fancied intemperance. Even our types—types of ourselves—cannot stand alone.

If this be not holding "the mirror up to nature," it does hold it up to our present condition. And as a moving mirror is reflecting moving objects dwells but an instant upon any one, so we may be expected to present less than lightning glances at whatever, for the instant, attracts our attention. Our readers, if we have any, must imagine the thousands of words we WOULD, to the place of the few we do express.

Every sailor—and we are sailor now—takes his "departure," or observation of position and direction for steering his vessel, at the outset of his voyage. And this which, on shore, we might term "our bow" or "prospective," has, by change of place, become our "departure."

And now the ship's hour—"Eights out"—is coming, and I too must put on the extinguisher. B.

OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Birthday at the New Dominion—Proposition to Make it a National Holiday—Letter in the Freedom—Discussion and Anti-Union Sentiment—Work for the New Government—Our Post-office Department to Open the Dominion's Savings Bank in Its Business Branch—Expected Arrival of the Victoria, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, June 8, 1867.

I am reminded of Solomon's reflection about the day of one's birth and the day of his death by the near approach of the birthday of the new Dominion. The *gift* has gone forth and the joyful day when a new nation shall spring into being will soon dawn. The Upper House has been disposed of with generally less labor and expense than that of the Lower, and it is a noticeable feature in the appointments that a large majority—probably two-thirds—are either Scotch or of Scotch descent. Whether this compliment was intentional or otherwise, it will doubtless work well for the new nation. It is proposed by some of the Western (Can.) press to make Confederation Day a national holiday, to be celebrated annually as you do the Fourth of July. This they think would serve to cement the Union and to give prominence and power to the Dominion. It does not meet with so much favor, however, in the larger cities, East or West.

Political discussion runs high in the maritime provinces, and there as here the parties are divided into Union and anti-Unionists. The anti-Unionists fear that Canada will play the lion's part with them, and swallow them up bodily. They are, therefore, very earnest in seeking for certain privileges beforehand from their representatives in the local and confederate legislatures. The Unionists have more faith and confidence in the spirit of justice which it is hoped will guide and rule in the councils of the new Dominion, and are willing to leave it to care there. They are a majority, too, in the outside districts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and will carry their own points without much opposition.

The new government will find its hands full for a long time after the inauguration of the confederate Dominion. Work is being extensively prepared for it beforehand. A tariff that shall be acceptable to all sections and not injurious to any, will need formation and regulation. There is at present a great difference in this respect in some articles between the maritime provinces and Canada. The latter is more engaged in agriculture and manufactures, while the former deal largely in commerce and shipping affairs and out-door pursuits, tantamount to agriculture. It is therefore proposed to equalize the tariff rates by reducing the higher and increasing the lower where it can be done without injury. Free trade in many articles of commerce is likely to be adopted at an early day as it is thought this will conduce to the nations mutual greatness and its commercial prosperity. Tobacco and liquors imported and of home manufacture will be heavily taxed and grain and other necessaries will be free. This is the programme as at present laid down.

The currency of the new Dominion will be based probably on the rate of 5s to the pound sterling so that it would match the one and British silver coin. The quantity of the former and the shilling of the latter would both pass for 25 cents. This rule is already working satisfactorily in Nova Scotia. If adopted it would necessitate the increase of the par of exchange from 9¾ per cent. to 12½ per cent., to which it is presumed all business would readily adjust itself. This would make the currency uniform in all the Provinces, and greatly facilitate intercourse and intercourse generally. Paper money will be continued as usual, subject of course to uniform regulations.

The Post Office system will need some revision. Money orders will be granted to points in the United States and Great Britain, as well as in the Dominion. Post Office savings banks, similar to those in vogue in Great Britain, will be established. It is intended to give something by this also. Whereas now the Government pays 7 per cent. on loans from banking institutions, it might obtain all it needed in smaller sums, to be sure, at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent., through these savings banks. And in cases the depositors would have greater security for their loans in the faith of the Dominion than in that of a simple incorporated institution.

To these it is proposed to add another, taking the cue from Mr. Gladstone—namely, life insurance. It is thought that a good responsible business man, such as a bank officer, might be appointed as Postmaster in every town in the new nation with a salary adequate to the duties required and responsibilities devolving upon him who could just as easily look after the four departments—post office, money order, savings bank and insurance as after one. Where the business was large, a sufficient number of clerks and deputies, of course, would be employed; but, in smaller places, one clerk might attend to two or more of them. All entries in savings bank books, post office orders and insurance policies, with other important documents, would be signed by the Postmaster, who would be responsible for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. All moneys thus drawn in could either be transmitted at once to the Receiver-General, and payments made by draft upon him, or could be retained in the several offices subject to his draft, as in the case of transactions between the treasurer and sub-treasurers of the United States. These systems would be self-supporting almost from the start, and in time would supply a balance of profit which old debts contracted, at heavy rate of interest, might be reduced or altogether paid off.

Internal communication is not the least important matter awaiting attention. It is well known that such communication is in a very backward state owing to the rival governments of the several Provinces. The Confederate Government will take the matter in hand promptly and apply the proper remedies. Railroads and steamboats will connect all the principal points with each other and harmony and prosperity will follow.

The Irish element here is urging Hon. Mr. Cartier to install Hon. Mr. McGee in the Federal Ministry.

Lord Monck is expected here about the middle of the month to be ready with his cabinet and officers when the new system goes into operation in July. Rideau Hall, the residence of Viceroy Monck, is nearly ready for reception.

Weather pleasant; business reviving; crops thriving.

CANADIENNE.

The Oneida Difficulty.

The County of Oneida and some of the adjacent districts of the State of New York, says the Tribune of Saturday, have been for this last twenty years virtually in the power of an organized band of thieves, who threw, grew rich, sent their children to expensive Seminaries, dressed like gentlemen (we had almost said became respectable assemblies of society) on the fruits of their depredations. The leaders of the gang are a family living near the border, between Oneida and Madison Counties, and their proposeities have descended to them from the last generation. The father and much of the four or five brothers who are now at the head of the concubinary were arrested with three others on a charge of [illegible] counterfeiting money, although it is believed they never were indicted, so strong a community it was generally understood they were, by the purchase of a good jury man, but their companions went to state Prison. The present generation keep out of jail partly by the same tactics, and partly by the most daring intimidation and perversion of witnesses. They have been tried time and again, they are now in a village arrested, but substantial farmers are always ready to bail them out, and it is believed that there are many citizens possibly who are only slave in their promise to which they are particularly active in bringing them to justice is pretty certain. Have his house or his barn burned, or his cattle stolen, if he is a trader, he receives tales of. If he is a candidate for office, as a constitutional desire, he is sure a physician, scandalous stories or charges of malpractice are circulated about him, and he has no choice but to leave the country. Worse still the thieves threaten to do the law itself for the oppression of its victims. Popular rumor points to just such a league with them. Sometimes the obnoxious person is thrown into jail on false charges, and kept there under one pretence or another until it suits the purposes of the gang to let him go. Common for has long published of these criminals, said a distinguished lawyer (both—they have not that they cannot protect their own interests, not only bring up in jail their witnesses, but even wreck barbarous vengeance upon those who dare to pursue them, or even to testify against them, not only break through all the meshes of the law, but that bad and bold hands have been upon the witnesses, instruments and the local process of the law, or the officers of state, at the back and not out of sight, are but of gold." Having crimes of violence of the innocent, manufacturing and destroying evidence, instituting false prosecutions, stifling and evading investigation, and corrupting the officers of the law, are some of the means by which they have secured the terrible power they now wield. In one case a public building containing indictments against them was burned to the ground. In another the office of the District Attorney was broken open, and the indictments carried off. In a third the District Attorney was waylaid in the street at night, and some counterfeit bills, which they had been indicted for passing, were taken from his person. The operations of the gang reach all through the counties of Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Monroe, Onondaga, Schoharie, and Sullivan. In nearly every part of these counties they have trained confederates, ready at a moment's warning to slip off in any direction upon a predatory excursion, or to shield their friends or punish their enemies. There is no lack of evidence as to their guilt. Their crimes are notorious to the extent only is that witnesses dare not testify; so the law is practically laughed at. On the night of the 30th of October, 1865, a party of men, irritated by some recent outrages of a peculiarly atrocious character, went to the house of the leaders of this gang, near the village of Waterville, killed one of the thieves, and nearly killed another, and burned the barn. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict against Lucius James L. Filkins, a constable or deputy-sheriff, and he was bound over in heavy bail to answer to the charge of murder. Twenty names were affixed to the bail-bond, because it was felt to be unsafe for a small number of persons to offer their bonds against the confederates. The accused demanded an examination before a magistrate, but by various devices he was deprived of this right, and on the 15th of November the case went before the Grand Jury. Here the well-known tactics of the gang were put in operation. Although there were fifteen persons in the house on the night of the murder, only one could be found to testify. Although the deed had been so unmitigated a piece of perfidy—in fact, a mob—filled by large property—the family of the [illegible] whom alone there was a long standing grudge, was the only one upon whom the testimony was made to bear. The proceedings of grand juries are supposed to be secret, but it was soon known that they had judged the evidence insufficient, and would throw out the bill. Two of the missing witnesses (who had been in town all the while) were then discovered; but instead of appearing before the Jury, they put in affidavits. The case was dismissed, and Filkins was held for trial. In June, 1866, Filkins, being still on bail, went to the house of the desperadoes with a warrant for the arrest of certain persons whom he supposed to be concealed there. He was fired upon from a window, and seventeen wounded. A day or two afterward a crowd of armed neighbors surrounded the house, burned it to the ground, strung up two of the gang to a tree until they were nearly dead, and then warned them to leave the country in 30 days. The 30 days passed, however, and the thieves remained. The trial of Filkins came on at Utica on the 2d of June, and ended the next day in the quashing of the indictment, on a point of pleading, in a irregular manner of its filing, which we have already detailed. This result seems to give unmixed satisfaction to the people of the neighborhood, but it is only too painfully apparent that the discharge of Filkins is only one check in the lawless career of the prosecutors, and that their power, so far as anyone can see, is nearly as great as ever. We have heard of no measures being taken to bring them to justice, and the disgraceful thraldom in which Oneida county has suffered so long may yet continue for another generation. The facts were all presented to the Legislature last year in the report of the Prison Association, but no action seems to have been elicited. Perhaps the Filkins trial will rouse the people of the infected district to some vigorous effort for emancipation. And when the Constitutional Convention comes to look into our machinery for the administration of justice, we commend the banditti of Central New York to their earnest administration.

Our Frontier Defences.

The following is from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

The constantly recurring rumors of contemplated Fenian incursions across our borders—albeit we have little faith in them—have at least the mischievous effect of keeping our Canadian neighbors in a constant flutter of preparation, and are calculated to make them distrust the good faith of our authorities in discountenancing them altogether. Our neighbors need, however, indulge in no such feeling towards us. So far as the locality is concerned there is no lack of vigilance, or determination on military to control any demonstration which may be made. The military district of the northern frontier, which is under the command of brevet Major General Barry, United States Army, extends along the Canada frontier from Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, to Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, the northeastern border of the State of New York. It comprises the military posts of Erie, Fort Porter, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, Madison Barracks and Plattsburg Barracks. The United States regular troops which at present are stationed in the district are the Forty-second Regiment of infantry, and batteries "L" of the First Artillery, and "M" of the Fourth Artillery. In the event of an emergency occurring within the limits of his command, which may demand their presence and services, Major-General Barry is authorized to call upon the United States troops which garrison the forts in the harbors of Boston and New York, and also those upon the coast of New England generally. The commanders of the United States war steamers Michigan and Perry, upon Lake Erie, and of the frigate, upon Lake Ontario, have received orders to cooperate with General Barry whenever he may find it necessary to call upon them for timely purpose.

Result of the Strike in Chicago—What it Cost the Workingmen.

The Chicago (Ill.) eight-hour strike is practically ended. Most of the employing establishments of the city have resumed business with their full complement of men. The Chicago Tribune, in commenting on this subject, thus sums up the result of the strike: "Each man has lost the aggregate sum which he would have earned had he been at work, on $[illegible] in cash; he has spent two dollars and a half per week in dissipation more than he would have spent had he been at work, or $[illegible], and has been taxed five dollars for the support of the orators and newspapers who seduced him into the strike. He therefore commences on the 1st of June $102 worse off than he was on the 1st of May; he has either expended that sum out of his earnings or he has run that much in debt, and he and his family can best estimate how long it will be before, by the practice of rigid economy and self-denial, he can regain that sum or put it out of the daily earnings. Were this sum of $102 is multiplied by the whole number who have been on the strike, the aggregate loss to the workingmen becomes a serious consideration. If the number be one thousand, the aggregate loss has been $102,000. If the number on the strike has been three thousand, the aggregate loss is $306,000.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

Valuable and interesting facts.

Mr. Patrick J. Murray, director of the Irish convict prisons, has published the 19th Annual Report of the prisons under his charge, covering the year 1866, and forming a pamphlet covering 76 pages, from which the following items are condensed.

It appears that the decrease in the number of convicts in Ireland since 1861 has been nearly one-third of the whole number, which was then 3,833, and is now 2,171. During the same period, the annual convictions have fallen from 1,019 to 265—a decrease of nearly 61 per cent. This decrease must be wholly be ascribed to the working of the Irish Convict System; but is largely due to that unquestionably. In regard to the interesting experiment of open air farm work for convicts at Lusk, near the house and seat of Miss Cobbe, at Newbridge, the report is still favorable. Forty five laborers there are credited with annual earnings to the amount of £1,053, or nearly $5,000 in the currency—being at the rate of nearly £18 per laborer. At the same time the effect of this labor and the common sense discipline at Lusk is very beneficial to the convict himself.

Contrasting these figures and facts with those of similar reformatory institutions in the United States, the following is obtained: The 38th Report of the Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, embracing in a pamphlet of 131 pages sprinkled with statistical tables of all kinds, and abounding in praise of the Separate System, shows that crime has increased 709 per cent since 1829 while the population has only increased about 300 per cent. The ratio of crime to population has, therefore, more than doubled—a fact which does not, at once, demonstrate the repressive power of the Separate System. It also appears, from the figures, that since 1841 there has been a steady increase in the number of convicts under 21 years of age as compared with older criminals. From 1841 to 1845 these young convicts were but 22 per cent. of the whole; from 1846 to 1850 they were 27 per cent.; and for 1856-61 [illegible] per cent. of the whole number. Crime among the young then is manifestly on the increase in Pennsylvania. Out of 334 convicts committed in 1866 no less than 246, or 70 per cent., had served in the army. Of these 15 had been in prison before, 53 were foreigners, 193 Americans, and 69 under 21 years old. The great rival of the Eastern Penitentiary is the Massachusetts State Prison, of which the report for 1866 is a pamphlet of 50 pages is published. It gives the number of commitments 247; but the proportion of soldiers was about the same as the Eastern—171, or nearly 70 per cent. The system in use is the Auburn or Congregate one; but the discipline is good, and the prison is declared by Dr. Wines and Prof. Dwight to be the best, on the whole, in the country.

And now we come to the thickest and best of all these prison pamphlets—the special report of the two gentlemen just named to the New York Prison Association, respecting the prisons and prison systems of the United States and Canada. Dr. Wines and his colleague traveled widely, and saw much, as may be judged by the following extract from their report:

"The States actually visited by the Commissioners were Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Delaware and West Virginia. Of these States two, Delaware and West Virginia, have no State Prisons, but confine their criminals convicted of State Prison offences, the former in the jail at New Castle, the latter in that of the city of Wheeling. Of the remaining sixteen, two, Pennsylvania and Indiana, have each two State Prisons; the rest each one. Five of the above States, Delaware, Indiana, New Jersey, Vermont, and West Virginia, had no reformatories at the time of our visit. Vermont has since established one. New Jersey is now, we do believe, and Delaware is making efforts in the same direction. Of the other thirteen States visited all have at least one reformatory school. Ohio has two, Pennsylvania three, and Massachusetts three. We inspected more or less thoroughly all the State Prisons in the States visited, almost all the correctional institutions, and so many of the common jails, municipal prisons, station-houses, and houses of detention as our time would permit."

After discussing the merits of the Separate System, which ought neither to be accepted or rejected entirely, and after warmly eulogizing the Irish System, as well as the administration of Mr. Haynes and his officers in the Massachusetts Prison, the report goes on to say:

"Notwithstanding the encomiums bestowed, in a former paragraph, on the Irish system of prisons and the golden system of Massachusetts, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that there is no approach to perfection in any of the systems which have been under our observation. The ultimate end of all penal discipline is the protection of society by the prevention of crime. A system of penal discipline which, combined with other agencies for effect to be indicated, would banish crime from society, and convert a criminal observance of the laws, would be fairly entitled to be regarded as perfect; and in proportion as such system should approximate the result stated would be its approach to the standard of perfection. Not a prison system in the United States which, tried by either of these tests, would not be found wanting. There is not one, we feel convinced—always excepting the department which has the care of juvenile delinquents—not one which seeks the reformation of its subjects as a primary object. And, even if this were true of any of them, there is not one, with the exception above noted, which could be trusted to the agencies most likely to accomplish it. They are all, as far as adult prisoners are concerned, lacking in a supreme devotion to the right and—all lacking in the breadth and comprehensiveness of their scope; all lacking in the aptitude and efficiency of their instruments; and all lacking in the employment of a wise and effective machinery to keep the whole in healthy and vigorous action."

Sweeping as this censure may appear, we have no doubt it is strictly true. The report next points out ways in which a better method of prison discipline may be established; but with that question we are not now dealing. With particular reference to the prisons of New York another report, from the same hands, is going through the press, and will be submitted to the Constitutional Convention in June. This we have not seen; but from the extent of the inquiries made, and the capacity and fidelity of the investigators, we doubt not it will be the best examination of the subject ever made in the United States. At any rate, the two reports together will embody such a mass of facts and experiments as has never before been collected in relation to the American prisons.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Rory O'Rourke's Reveries—No. 5.

Mother Eddythar as the Sun.—I livir danced but wonse in me life. That was enuff. It was undher very pakiliar circumstances. Did I livir tell ye the story? Av not I'll giv it to ye now. Ye see, me frind Phelim O'Toole—pace to his ashes—kontributed Turkish baths; bad cess to em the baths, not Phelim), an while they war nearly finished, he axed me av I wudn't be afther goin in to thry em. For auld lang syne sake I konsinted, an Phelim pilled on the shtame. I swetted about a gallon of wather, an a gud drink av whiskey I tuk after I wint in. It began to get oppressively hot; in fact the termometer wint up half way to the billin pint in the shade. I thought it was about time to avacuate the premises, an accordingly I axed Phelim to open the dure. He kame an thried to turn the key in the lock, but divil a turn wds in it. "Hould on, Rory," sez he, "an I'll run for the locksmith," an afore I had say a word, he was gone. I furgot to kape on me boots, an the pavemint wos gittin hotter every minit. There was no chance or anything I kud shtand on. As I afterwards diskkivered to me relief, Phelim left the furnace shut wud what he kalled a big kid (I wished I cud have smashed it) av etherin. Bein. I kudn't shand in wan sphot for two sekonds togethir. Me hair tuk to kurlin, me blud to bilin, me skulp to yellin and danein, an that cursed thermometir to risin. Divry time I looked at it, the place was hother an hother, an as it inkreased the hete, I tuk an anashed it. Phelim wasn't kumin. What the divil is kapin him, wos me runnin thots av I danced round fashther and farther, kapin pace wud the hate.

"This mosht be hell on arth," sez I, "bet fatth I nivir expected to be baked in this world anyhow, an av I livir live to git out av here, I'll thry so to live that I may eskape it in the nixt, for av it's like this, me life wudn't be worth an hour's purchase." Me spirits avaporated an me legs war growing griewsly waker. I jumped at the dure, but twas no uts. I began to gallop, the hate was khlin me, a prayer an poor Nelly rushed across me mind. I was dyin like a pig—bakin. I kalled Phelim, I roard, I shouted, I shrieked like Kidgurko for freedom, and fell in a faint. The nixt thing I knew after knowing nothin at all Phelim was nourin wather all over me. I was all burnt where I fell on the floor, but no rounds or flesh I never found since, and I'll here to the grave the marks av the dusthar in the shape av a kurly bed. Phelim kaught the ennulsh, so he pilt up his sledge, broke in the lock, an rescued me. Poor fellow, he's gone now, an I hope his Turkish bath experience indeed wud tha wuud.

I saw a sick ballad Eighty Sheses, lately, an I nivir knew but five sheses, except very few people bavin six, the odd one bein kommon since. Some have only won—nonsinse.

Strawberries must be a very airly fruit in this kuntry, for I hear thim kryin out "strawberries, strawberries," every mornin afore I wake up.

As Paddie Blossom didn't sind hur piktur, I won't note hur lethur.

Turkey is gittin a grave bishtin, an the fire is so hot in Kandy, that she's likely to milt into Greese. The Turkey makes grave-y, in Kandy, too. Now is the time for Hungary to partake av Turkey or shoon it'll be all Greases.

Many who went to the Imposition will go to Rome.

Young men will go on their Paiseo-knees to see Gandy-anns an Sally-manes. Fashionable min are almosh will go to Baldan Baldan—worse an worse. Artists will count Florence, others will Harre.

Young ladies will dhesponker in the Isle of Man av they kan. Engeskase the pothry, for I tuk cowld, an hav rhinse in me hed.

Dub indy docks will be at the Isle av Wights.

Ded people will go to Graves-end of London.

Poets (like meself) av will go to *Rhimes*.

Kontractors, shtock jobbers and gambliers on all kinds whether in faro, or pathriotism, or pollyticks, will harry back to Noo York, for they'll find no place where they kin dhove a biggir thrade.

RORY O'ROURKE.

Financial News, Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 8, — P. M.—The afternoon quotations of the general Stock market, compared with those of yesterday afternoon, show no changes of importance. The tendency of prices was upward. Governments were firmly held and in request. Gold closed at 137. The export of specie to-day amounted to $1,099,500, of which the Borussia took out $191,000, the Arago $95,500, and the City of London $300,000. The loan market was active at 6 a 7 per cent. Commercial paper moved slowly. The best bills were scarce and wanted at