WORSHIP OF THE DEVIL.

A REVELATION OF THE MYSTERIES OF VOUDOUISM.

The Devil and his Works among the Colored Population of the South—Voudou Miracles—The Wide-Spread Influence of Savage Heathenism in the United States.

A great deal has been written about Voudouism, but very few people of the North have any distinct idea in relation to its mysteries; still fewer know the extent and power of its influence over the negroes of the South. No white men are ever initiated into its secrets, and no means can be found which will induce colored people who are familiar with its workings to reveal what they know of it. But those who have had the best opportunities to form an intelligent opinion, have no doubt that it is the devil worship of native Africans, with additions suggested by the teachings of the Hebrew and Christian religions—fantastically adapted to suit the purposes of those who thrive upon the credulity of its followers.

THE BELIEVERS IN VOUDOUISM.

The belief in Voudouism is almost universal among the colored population of the South, but its stronghold is in Louisiana, and in the lower regions of Mississippi. It also thrives exceedingly in the Sea Islands of South Carolina and in Georgia. Not only the ignorant negroes of the plantations, but also the intelligent and well educated mulattoes of New Orleans—those of the *placée* class, who are wealthy and refined—are firm believers in the supernatural powers of the Voudous. There are colored men in Louisiana who have been educated abroad, and are possessed of superior intelligence and thorough scientific acquirements—some of them extremely wealthy—who are as much afraid of the Voudous as the most ignorant field hands. Even white men of intelligence and high social position are in dread of the mysterious powers of the Voudou practitioners, and frankly say that there is something strange and unaccountable about the matter which they cannot fathom, and of which they stand in awe. Nothing positive is known in relation to the rites of Voudouism, but it is certain that its priestesses, or queens as they are called, are the leading spirits, and exercise a much greater influence than the males. The present Voudou queen in New Orleans is a full-blooded black, and is a sister of Harry Lott, member of the Louisiana Legislature from Rapides.

A TRUE SNAKE STORY.

Among the symbols of Voudouism the serpent holds a prominent position, and the Voudous are credited with wonderful power over snakes of all kinds. A Louisiana planter of unquestioned veracity relates an instance of the power of Voudouism which fell under his own observation. A party of field hands were engaged in gathering Spanish moss, when a sudden scream arrested his attention, and presently a negro boy came running toward him with a rattlesnake hanging from his arm, the poisonous reptile having its fangs firmly embedded in his flesh. The boy's father caught the snake by the tail, threw it on the ground, and killed it. The boy was in serious pain. The planter was two or three miles from his house, and there was no time to procure medical assistance. Just then a couple of negroes came forward and offered to cure the boy. They first plunged his arm up to the shoulder in rum, after which they took him into a hut, where they spent some time in mysterious proceedings, which no one was allowed to witness. The next morning the boy was about as usual, and though he was somewhat affected with nausea for a day or two, his cure was complete. Soon after this gentleman's overseer was bitten by a rattlesnake, and although he had the best of medical attendance, in less than twelve hours he was a corpse.

VOUDOUING A RATTLESNAKE.

The same gentleman relates a still more remarkable story. As some of his hands were at work in the field, in turning over a large log they discovered an immense rattlesnake which had been hidden under it. The reptile at once showed fight. A short distance away was a negro woman, a real Congo, who was reputed to be a voudou. The gentleman immediately sent for this woman, and on her approaching he told her to take up the snake. The instant she approached the reptile its rage appeared to subside, and it commenced boring with its head in the ground as if trying to get out of sight. The negress walked up to it, patted it on the head and hands without the slightest hesitating from its vicinity, and yet did not seem to harm her, though only a minute before it was aggressive and furious. In this case there was no possibility of deception, as the snake was discovered by accident, and the woman did not know of its existence until she was called by her master. After it was killed the fangs were examined and found to be of extraordinary length.

A VOUDOU QUEEN IN A TRANCE.

The Voudou Queens, or Mistresses, as some of them are called, are usually of extremely nervous temperaments, and often subject to hysterics and epileptic attacks. A trustworthy gentleman of Louisiana once saw one of these women in a state of suspended animation—to all appearances he was quite dead—which lasted for forty-eight hours. When she recovered her speech she raved continuously for a day or two, giving vent to all kinds of extravagances, which were carefully treasured up by her negro hearers as the utterances of inspiration.

THE DEVIL IN A CHAPLAIN.

One of the most noted cases of Voudouism that ever occurred was that of the Rev. Mr. Turner, chaplain of the Louisiana Senate, a colored clergyman of great influence and exemplary piety. Mr. Turner became afflicted with a strange disease which baffled the skill of the best physicians. He acted like a man with the *delirium tremens*, yet he had always been strictly temperate in his habits. The doctors could do nothing for him, and he came to the conclusion that he had been voudoued. The servant in Madame Lott, the Voudou Queen, was called into requisition, and in a church in the presence of Lieut.-Gov. Dunn and a large crowd of well known citizens, white and colored, he was made to vomit up the devil which had possessed him in the shape of a black mouse. After this he rapidly regained his usual health.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

Many eminently religious men among the colored people, while ridiculing the absurdities of Voudouism, implicitly believe in it. The following curious advertisement taken from a late number of the New Orleans *Standard*, which is edited by Mr. Menard who was elected to Congress from Louisiana, is evident: I; the production of some shrewd and educated negro who wishes to outdo the voudous and induce his fellow-citizens from the power of the devil:

> LET CONGRESS be asked to pass the following laws: 1; by all who love themselves. If any spirit shall take possession of any person's body, and instigate them to or themselves use such body for adultery, by committing the crime of self-pollution (it being the worshipping of the abomination that maketh desolate, spoken of by the Spirit of the Lord to Daniel the Prophet, 11th Chap. and 31st verse, and 12th Chap. and 11th verse; and by Christ, the Son of God, Matthew 24th Chap. and 15th verse); or shall use such body to lie or kill, they being the worship of the Devil as Christ said he was a murderer and a liar from the beginning. Or shall use such body to commit adultery or fornication, they being the worship of the Beast, Revelations, 13th Chap. and 1st and 2d verses—for to be beasts do is to worship a beast—or shall do any manner of evil, or shall interfere or stop a man or woman buying or selling because he has not the mark of the beast, Revelations, 13th Chap. 16th and 17th verses. That it shall be perfectly satisfactory for second death or the Son of Man to take away or kill said Spirit if found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that too without remedy. And no excuse shall be accepted, especially that they did it to give employment to Priests of the Confessional, or to Lawyers at the Bar, or to chase away one. 1st, Any spirit shall make any one sick, or cause accident to give any one employment to so-called doctors, second death may take him or her, or it, away, and that too without remedy; or the Son of Man the same. And further, in view of the war now raging in Europe, caused by the crimes of those who have passed unpunished, I would further ask that Truth be declared aloud to all the world, and the worship of Truth be inaugurated by all telling the Truth at all times, or keeping silent. And for all that are coming to the spirit World to come prepared for the battle of Revelations 16th Chap. and 14th verse and Revelations 19th Chap. and 19th verse. You each for yourselves will find full instructions, Matthew 5th Chap. and 22d, 23rd and 25th verses, how to prepare.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The nineteenth of July is an important occasion with the believers in Voudouism; for on that day is begun a festival, or series of ceremonies, which lasts for four days. It is firmly believed by the white people of the highest classes that human sacrifices are made on these occasions. Their reasons for this belief are that numerous mysterious disappearances of children have taken place about the time of these celebrations, and it is also reported that in many instances fragments of children's bones have been discovered in the neighborhood of places where the ceremonies have taken place. But it has been impossible to discover any tangible evidence that would lead to the dispelling of suspicion, which, nevertheless, is generally entertained throughout the extreme South. It is supposed that these ceremonies are intended to celebrate the fall of man through the wiles of the serpent.

VOUDOUISM IN INDIANA.

Although the headquarters of Voudouism are in Louisiana and Mississippi, evidences of its influence crop out in regions far remote from those localities. A late number of the Mount Vernon (Ind.) *Democrat* contains a story to the effect that one Joseph Aole having some difficulty with a Samuel Paine, both colored men, the former made a contract with the devil to place a snake in Paine's leg. Paine declared that he suddenly felt the body of the serpent headed in his leg, and he knew at once that he was wounded, but had not the power to stop it. Aole succeeded in extracting the snake by a plaster of red pepper, and succeeded in removing it, when it was found to be a foot in length. She says that it writhed on the floor at first, but at last she caught it and threw it on the fire. The truth of these statements was sworn to before a magistrate.

THE DEVIL HAS A POWER IN POLITICS.

The influence exerted by the experts in Voudouism over the colored people of the South is greater than can possibly be imagined by Northerners. The delusion is preached against by ministers of all denominations; the Catholic Church has fought against it without avail, Bishop Methodists and Baptists pray that the people be delivered from its influences, but have no doubt as to the supernatural powers of its priestesses. Planters pay Voudou queens fees of from $100 to $500, and find the negroes they employ industrious and docile; without they secure the good will of those personages they are in continual trouble with their hands. Scheming politicians make use of the same influence to effect their ends, and throughout a large portion of the South the devil, through his ostensible agents, is an acknowledged power in politics. All this seems strange, but nevertheless it is so true as to suggest the words of Bothful Jones:

> "Are things as they seem,
> Or are visions about?
> Is our civilization a failure,
> Or is the Christian played out?"

TRACKING THE MURDERER.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE NATHAN ASSASSINATION.

Judge Cardozo, Justice Dowling, and Superintendent Kelso in Conference with a Chicago Detective—Judge Martindale Taken in—Justice Dowling's Threat.

The immense reward offered by the authorities and others for the discovery of the assassin of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, and the deep interest felt by the whole community in the solution of the mystery, have excited the cupidity of certain scoundrels, and hence the authorities are constantly annoyed by persons who profess to possess knowledge relating thereto and who desire to sell that knowledge for a consideration. A Sunday newspaper yesterday had a startling story with reference to certain discoveries which had been made by one Felcker, who pretends to be a United States Secret Service detective, stationed in Chicago. It was represented that Felcker had waited upon Mayor Hall, Judge Cardozo, and Superintendent Kelso, with the information that he knew the whereabouts of

THE NATHAN ASSASSIN,

and in proof thereof exhibited the locket which was stolen by the murderer from his victim, and a portion of a bloody shirt which Mr. Nathan wore at the time of the murder. The Sunday newspaper story added that Judge Cardozo was so much impressed with the truth of Felcker's story, that he gave him a check for $150 to bear his expenses while completing his arrangements for the murderer's arrest, but that subsequently a disagreement arose between Felcker and Superintendent Kelso concerning the distribution of the reward of $47,000 and that he therefore gave up the check, and declined to have anything further to do with the case. Felcker then went over to Jersey City and poured out his willing soul into the ears of Judge Martindale, who is Secretary of an amateur detective organization there. The old Judge was nearly beside himself with the importance of

FELCKER'S DISCLOSURES,

and could neither eat nor sleep until he had relieved himself of the story by confiding it to the "Association." That body hastened to give it to the Sunday newspapers, and Mr. Felcker got what he wanted when he could not get money, namely; notoriety.

A SUN reporter last night waited upon Superintendent Kelso, and from that gentleman learned the history of Felcker's attempt to extort money from the Nathan family under the pretence that he could give the information they desired. In response to a request for information on the subject the Superintendent said:

"In the first place this man Felcker in not a secret service detective, a fact I have learned from Colonel Whitley of that force. Neither did he ever exhibit to me a locket or any other article purporting to have been taken from Mr. Nathan's body. If he had, you may rest assured he would never have been permitted to leave this building until he had satisfied us how, when, and where he came in possession of it. But I will tell you

THE WHOLE STORY OF HIS VISIT.

It was about five weeks ago that Felcker first waited upon me at headquarters. He was a stranger to me; I had never seen him before. He introduced himself and said he came from Chicago, and had information of the most vital importance to communicate. He then spoke of the Nathan murder, and began a long preaching roundabout story about bloody shirts, &c., but I quickly interrupted him and tried to bring him to the point. After much difficulty I learned that he thought he knew where the murderer was, and wanted me to arrange an interview between him and Judge Cardozo with reference to the arrest of the murderer. I patiently listened to the man, fully satisfied however that he was a beat; but yet I thought he might have discovered something which we ought to know. So I made up my mind to give him every latitude. I then told him I would take a couple of days to decide upon what was best to be done. He then left, but of course

I DIDN'T LOSE SIGHT OF THE GENTLEMAN

in those two days. I thought the matter over, and arrived at the conclusion that I must have the benefit of Judge Dowling's advice in relation to Mr. Felcker's case. So the Judge was communicated with, and told to stand by when called for. At the end of the two days Felcker came again. Meantime, however, I learned that he had made an effort to obtain the *entree* to Judge Cardozo's confidence, but had not succeeded. When he called again on me I tried to find out more particularly what the fellow knew. After some difficulty I got him to exhibit a couple of pieces of bloody linen each about four inches square, which he said were

PIECES OF MR. NATHAN'S SHIRT.

This didn't impress me very much, however. I made Felcker believe that I considered it an important discovery. After some further talk, in which nothing of importance was gleaned, he finally touched upon the all-important question of money. He said that he could effect the arrest of the Nathan murderer in ten days, but he must have some money to pay his expenses and for other purposes incident thereto. He said he wanted $1,500. As the detectives say, I "tumbled to it" then sure enough, but I didn't let on. You'd well have seen Felcker by the back of the neck and kicked him right into the street, if it had not been for one thing. You know people are always ready to believe ill of the police. Now, I knew if I had done such a thing this fellow would have gone right off, told a cock and a bull story about Superintendent Kelso's failure or refusal to cooperate with him in the capture of the murderer, and made a great talk about greediness of detectives, &c., &c. So I told him, when he demanded $1,500, that I had no right to advance a cent; that if money were paid at all, it must be by

THE NATHAN FAMILY,

although they would be governed to a certain extent by my opinion as to whether it was necessary. I told him also that in a matter of that kind I did not care to take the whole responsibility, and that I would prefer to have Judge Dowling and others interested in the Nathan case, and let him hear what Felcker had to say, and help me reaching a conclusion about the money. After some little hesitation he consented, so I sent for Judge Dowling. The Judge listened to Felcker's story and apparently twisted it all in. Then the Judge, with a most serious face suggested that we three go and see Judge Cardozo and get his views. We went to the Judge's house and had Felcker tell his story again. After a consultation, it was thought best to give Felcker $500, at the same time, however, hedging the advance about with so many restrictions that we would have the rascal if he played false. So

JUDGE CARDOZO DREW A CHECK

to my order for $500. While the Judge was writing the check, I made some remark about the necessity of observing caution in making these advances to persons of whom we knew nothing. Judge Dowling, in reply, said, and he said it too with a peculiar significance of expression: "It there is any man base enough to approach this bereaved family in this way for the purpose of extorting money from them, I can say to that man that he had better never fall into my hands. Kelso, what should be done with such a person? I think with your own and my knowledge of our profession we could make the United States a very hot country for him. Don't you?"

The check was given to me, and I took Felcker in a carriage down to the Stuyvesant National Bank and

DREW THE MONEY.

I then drew up a receipt, and I can tell you I made it a tight one, setting forth exactly what this money was paid for, and binding the giver of it to return the $500 to Judge Cardozo as soon as the Nathan murderer should be arrested and the reward paid over to him. I had the cashier or the bank as a witness to the payment, so you see I had Mr. Felcker in a pretty tight place.

He then left me, promising to meet me on the following evening. He did come, however, the day after, and said: "Mr. Kelso, do you remember a remark Judge Dowling made the other day when we were at Judge Cardozo's?" I asked him what remark? "Why, that remark about making the country hot for anybody who should get money from the Nathans under false pretences? Now, I am sure that I

CAN FIND THAT MURDERER,

but you know I might fail, and then that remark of Dowling's might apply to me. I think I'll return this money now while I'm able to do it;" and with that he laid the $500 down on the table. I took it up quickly, and gave him his receipt, whereupon he left. A few days afterward he came again, and tried to get me to go in shares in the capture of the assassin, and divide the reward equally, and in order to enable him to act, wanted me to advance out of my own pocket $1,200. I told him to clear out; that I'd have nothing to do with him.

That is the history of Mr. Felcker's efforts to

UNEARTH THE ASSASSIN.

Sun Reporter—Isn't it rather strange that having got the $500 in his possession he should have returned it?

Mr. Kelso—Oh no, that speech of Judge Dowling's scared him. $500 was not enough to leave the country with, and he didn't propose to stay here and brave the police authorities of the whole United States. Why, we'd have hounded him from Maine to Texas.

Sun Reporter—Have you learned anything since in regard to the antecedents of the Felcker?

Mr. Kelso—Oh yes; he bears a hard character in the West. Indeed, he was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the attempted

ASSASSINATION OF ALLAN PINKERTON,

near Detroit, about a year ago, but was discharged for want of positive proof. As for his being a Government detective, that's all bosh. He isn't anything but an unmitigated scamp. The Superintendent then said that the entire police force were as anxious as he was himself to catch the Nathan assassin, and as for his throwing obstacles in the way of the arrest, it was preposterous.

Bridge builders, carpenters, and architects require talents different from engineers, jewellers, printers, clothiers, or manufacturers, and many fail from being misplaced. Phrenology, as applied at 389 Broadway, directs each to the right pursuits.—*Adv.*

COUNTERFEIT LOTTERY TICKETS.

How Mr. J. T. Furniss Replenishes his Coffers—Nothing Less than a $5,000 Prize—Explanation of this Grand Supplementary Scheme—Fortunes for Fools.

Numerous complaints having reached the editor of THE SUN that a certain T. J. Furniss of 52 W. 128th street was flooding the Western country with circulars offering to sell the lucky numbers, which were sure to win good prizes in a bogus Supplementary Royal Havana Lottery, one of THE SUN'S detectives was given the case to work up, and yesterday had an interview with the originator of this new swindle. In the unfurnished basement of 52 West 128th street, Mr. Furniss, alias Fletcher, alias anything you please, was found. He has long been connected with the Maryland Lottery or Policy Company. He pretends to be able, by a secret of his own, to know

THE LUCKY NUMBERS

of his grand supplementary scheme, and for the moderate sum of ten dollars he imparts this knowledge (with a half ticket) to his victim. He is, however, very particular in impressing upon his auditor the fact that secrecy and quiet are essential to the fulfilment of his project, and demands the assurance from his visitors that the police shall not be made acquainted with his "little game." He expresses a desire to send a high prize to each county in the Western States, and modestly takes the liberty of informing, at least one person in each town, that numbers 3613, 9537, and 19,536 in class 854, to be drawn January 11, 1871, will surely get

NOT LESS THAN A $5,000 PRIZE.

Should these tickets fail to draw a high prize, he kindly offers to forward his correspondents free of any charge a ticket in each of the next two drawings, which are supposed to occur about January 27, and February 11, 1871. Should the innocent victim to the extent of $10 still be unsuccessful, a further purchase of an equal amount of tickets must surely ensure better luck. He is particular that lottery players should know that the prize was drawn at his office, as by that means his sales will be increased. This pilpable fraud he professes to make in good faith, and hopes that his correspondents will give no objections to receiving money made in that way. The money secured in drawing a prize will be sent by express to the most convenient point, and, to prevent mistakes, a directed envelope is enclosed wherein the $10 bill is to be sent by mail.

The price of genuine Havana lottery tickets is $32 for a whole ticket and $16 for a half. Furniss sells his supplementary scheme tickets at $20 for a whole one and $10 for a half.

Not suspecting the mission of his interviewer, this notorious scoundrel informed the SUN'S detective that

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, COL. JAMES FISK, JR.,

Ben Wood, John Morrissey, and many others were his patrons, and that between 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday he was to meet a party of gentlemen in room 45, French's Hotel, to deliver tickets, as it was the last day, preparatory to the drawing in Havana of the 11th, when tickets could be sold. It is almost needless to add that the tickets he sold are a counterfeit imitation of the genuine Havana lottery tickets, and his grand supplementary scheme is simply a device to raise money from too credulous countrymen.

AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.

At precisely 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday a SUN'S detective met the confidence operator in the rotunda of French's Hotel, and was told by him that the notabilities before mentioned, with one or two members of Assembly and a well-known member of Congress, had just left, after investing $10 each in a half ticket. The story, he supposed, would induce the gentlemen representative of THE SUN to purchase a ticket, and he accordingly produced a dirty piece of paper printed in colors, and bearing on its face in large red letters the mystic numbers 3,613, 9,537, 19,536. These numbers he was certain would win a $5,000 prize. The chicanery and deception of this man were so apparent that they produced as almost instantaneous effect, and looking into the face of this Uriah Heep, the physiognomist could have readily detected the prevailing indications of meanness, avarice, and duplicity. Poorly clad, in almost threadbare garments, there do stood, the picture of the plausible confidence operator; and as his small gray eyes twinkled in hopes of getting a paltry $10 from the SUN'S representative, he began in a dissertation upon the benefits to be derived from an investment in his grand scheme. He dilated upon the great advantages to be derived from selecting one's own numbers, upon the fact that there were 99,999 numbers and 500 prizes, and that the odds were only

TWENTY TO ONE AGAINST WINNING A PRIZE.

If the three numbers 3,613, 9,537, 19,536 were drawn, the fortunate possessor of the ticket offered would be entitled to the capital prize—$100,000. If Nos. 3,613, 9,537 were drawn, the ticket would be entitled to $50,000. If No. 9,537, 19,536 were drawn, the ticket would be entitled to $25,000. If Nos. 3,613, 19,536 were drawn, the ticket would be entitled to $10,000; and if only one of the numbers on the ticket was drawn, $50 would be paid to the possessor of it. Each ticket therefore, he said, has three chances to draw a prize, and seven chances to draw a prize varying in value from $100,000 to $50.

"Now buy this ticket," said the plausible confidence operator, "for we are near the SUN office, and some of those d——l reporters will be coming in here, and they will show me up if they find me trying to interfere with the regular Havana Lottery ticket sellers."

"Have you sold many lucky tickets?" modestly asked the interviewer.

"Oh, yes," replied Furniss. "I sold Senator William Salisbury of Delaware a ticket, and it was a piece of luck. He went on a big spree, though, and lost $40,000 playing against a faro bank."

HE IS IN THE WHISKEY BUSINESS.

"But why don't you keep the winning numbers yourself, instead of selling them so cheaply?" carelessly asked the interlocutor.

"Oh, I'm in the whiskey commission business. I sell the best brands of Delaware and Kentucky whiskey at fifty per cent. below the regular market rates, and only get a small percentage on my sales of lottery tickets. But you don't appear anxious to invest in this beneficent lottery. Good day. But if you or your friends ever want any tickets in my grand supplementary scheme, just drop me a line to 52 West 128th street."

"All right," answered the intended victim; "if I find any fools who want to go fishing, I'll send them to you."

The pertinacious confidence operator then left, and the representative of THE SUN visited Capt. Garland, at the 126th street police station, who has already placed Mr. Furniss, alias Fletcher, under strict police surveillance, and will at once take steps to have all letters for him stopped.

A NEW APPRENTICE LAW.

A Bill for the Protection of Employers and Indentured Apprentices.

Mr. Frear has introduced a bill in reference to apprentices and employers, which provides that after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ, or take as an apprentice, any minor person without first procuring the consent of his guardian or guardians, and that written indentures shall be signed by both parties, in accordance with this act.

Section two provides that said apprentice shall be bound for a term of not less than three nor more than five years; that he shall not leave his employer for the term during which he is indentured, and that if he shall so leave, his employer may compel his return, under the penalties of this act; that the employer shall provide, at all times during the continuance of said apprenticeship, suitable board, lodging, and medical attendance for said apprentice, and shall teach or cause to be taught to him every branch of his business, and at the expiration of said apprenticeship the employer shall give to the said apprentice a certificate in writing that he has served his full term of apprenticeship at such trade or craft.

Section three provides that any person or persons taking an apprentice without complying with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 to be paid to the Treasurer of the county for the use and benefit of the county.

Section four provides that all indentures made under the provisions of this act shall not be annulled before the expiration of the term of indenture except in case of death, or by the order of or judgment of the County or Supreme Court of this State for just cause; and any apprentice who shall leave his employer and refuse to return may be arrested and taken before any magistrate having jurisdiction of misdemeanors, who may cancel such indentures, and on conviction commit said apprentice to the House of Correction, House of Refuge, or county jail for such a time as he may think best, or until said apprentice shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. In case said apprentice shall refuse or neglect to perform his portion of the contract, then the indentures may be cancelled, and the apprentice shall forfeit all back pay and all claims against his employer.

Section five provides that should the employer neglect or refuse to teach his apprentice the art or mystery of the trade, or fail to provide suitable board, lodging, and medical attendance, said apprentice or his parents or guardians may bring an action against him to recover damages sustained by reason thereof, and if proved to the satisfaction of the Court, the court shall direct his indentures to be cancelled, and may impose a fine on said employer not exceeding $1,000 nor less than $100, the fine to be paid to the apprentice or his parents or guardians for his sole use and benefit.

Section six prohibits any person harbouring or employing an apprentice who has left his employer, except in cases where the indentures have been cancelled, under penalty of a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, at the option of the Court.

Section seven provides that in case of the death of the employer, the indentures shall continue in full force and be binding on the heirs, administrators, or executors of the deceased.

Section eight provides that any indenture executed which conflict with the provisions of this act shall be invalid and without effect.

Section nine repeals all acts, or parts of acts, which conflict with this act.

A Member of the Idaho Legislature who wants to Buy Counterfeit Money.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: In your issue of Dec. 14, where you expose those thieves who compound and deal with those swindlers in your city, I see a letter from D. B. Mooney, Horseshoe Bend, which you credit to Tennessee. Horseshoe Bend is in Idaho Territory. The post office was established last June, and D. B. Mooney is a member of the Legislature of Idaho, now in session. Please make this correction, so that our citizens may see what beautiful specimens of humanity they elect to make laws in Idaho.

JAMES R. WASHBURN.

PIONEERVILLE, Idaho Ter., Jan. 2, 1871.

MR. JOHN BUCKLEY'S BOUQUET.

In Wallack's Theatre—Roses for an Actress—Trapping a Dandy—How Mr. Buckley Killed his Bird and Cleared Ten Dollars.

Mr. John Buckley is a clerk in a real estate office not a hundred miles from the vicinity of Broome street. Mr. Buckley is a reckless, good-natured fellow, quick-witted, mischievous to a fault, and seldom with more than a dollar in his pocket. Mr. Buckley has a weakness in regard to a well-known and popular actress attached to the company at Wallack's Theatre; but, like Ophelia, he "never told his love," unless, indeed, his frequent visits to the theatre, and his spoony cast of countenance on such occasions, may have attracted the lady's attention, and thus informed her of the secret. On Tuesday evening last Mr. John Buckley was seated in one of the orchestra chairs, enjoying the excellent acting of the object of his fancy, and ruefully ruminating on the best means of obtaining an introduction. He bethought him of a bouquet with a card nestled among the roses; but, alas! although the card was forthcoming, the most persistent groping in his pockets could discover but twenty-five cents in currency.

The theatre was crowded with fashionables, conspicuous among whom were two nobby young gentlemen, gotten up in the most gorgeous manner—with Prince Teck scarfs, diamond pins, Prince Albert coats, lavender pantaloons, lemon-colored kids, and hair parted in the middle—who occupied two seats in the front row on the left of the middle aisle. These young gentlemen appeared to be in the best of humor, the result probably of a bountiful dinner, washed down by fruity wines. They heartily applauded every telling point of the play. An idea struck Mr. Buckley. After the conclusion of the first act he arose from his chair, and, walking boldly down to where the nobby young gentlemen were seated, tapped one of them on the shoulder and inquired if he would be so kind as to do him a favor.

"Certainly, sir; with pleasure," answered the person addressed. "What do you wish me to do?"

"I am sorry to trouble you," responded Mr. Buckley, "but the fact is that I wish to present a bouquet to Miss ——, and as I am an attache of the theatre, it would look bad for me to hand it to her myself. You are seated quite convenient to the stage; so I make cold to trespass upon your kindness to do it for me. I shall be most happy at any time to return the favor. You will find me in the box office."

"No trouble at all, sir," said the dandy. "Where is the bouquet?"

"I will send the boy up with it when she comes upon the stage in the next act."

"All right, sir; shall be most pleased to oblige you."

"Thank you, sir."

Mr. Buckley then walked out into the lobby, where a florist was offering a number of handsome bouquets for sale. Pointing to the largest one, a beauty, Jack inquired its price.

"Fifteen dollars, sir," said the florist.

"Well, if I get you a customer, I want to make something on it. There's a couple of young fellows in there who want to present a bouquet to one of the actresses, and as they don't care a snap for money, and don't know the difference, I'suppose you take on ten dollars extra, and give me the difference as commission?"

"I'll do it," said the florist. "Here, Peter, tie his boy; take this bouquet inside, and get twenty five dollars for it."

Peter took the bouquet, after Mr. Buckley had carefully stuck his card into its centre, and by the noble young gentlemen having been duly pointed out to him, marched down the aisle with it, while Mr. Buckley sid quietly into a back seat to watch the effects. The bouquet was duly delivered to end, the owner of all eyes, and handed the flowers to the dandy, who took them without question, and, leaning over the orchestra rail, laid them gracefully on the stage amid universal applause.

The actress stepped blushingly forward, raised the trophy with a bow, and carried it behind the scenes. The play went off as usual.

Peter stood waiting patiently on a while, but at last, seeing no sign from the dandy, he ventured to touch him gently on the arm, and ask for the money.

"What money?" said the astonished victim, turning pale.

"Why, twenty-five dollars, the price of the bouquet," answered Peter.

"That wasn't my bouquet; I merely handed it up to oblige one of the attaches of the theatre," said Mr. Dandy, looking around for Jack, who, however, was invisible.

"Oh, that's played out! You can't come no such game on me," said Peter, becoming angry. "I want my money."

After a little more wrangling, which had the effect of drawing all eyes upon them, the dandy concluded to make the best of the situation, and paid the $25 under protest. He has ever since been laboring under the impression that he has been the victim of a swindle connived at by the box-keeper of the theatre, and has taken especial pains to denounce the affair in unmeasured terms to all his acquaintances. Jack followed Peter outside, and obtained his $10 commission.

HENRY SMITH'S SILVER.

How the Friends of a Powerful Politician Treat Him—$10,000 Worth of Silver in a Lump—Happy Hank Smith.

In the window of Thomas Kirkpatrick's jewelry store, at Broadway and Duane street, a magnificent double service of silver plate is on exhibition. It is intended as a memorial to Henry Smith, Police Commissioner, from his friends, 240 of whom have each subscribed $50. The larger pieces of plate are contained in a handsome glass case, while the smaller articles, which number in all 320 pieces, are in a double chest of solid rosewood, lined with blue velvet. A solid silver waiter, three feet and a half in diameter, bears the following inscription:

"Presented to Henry Smith, by a friends, January 16, 1871."

It is elaborately engraved with representations of scenes on a canal boat; the steamboat Chauncey Vibbard, of the People's Line, in which Mr. Smith is prominent; the tiger's head of the American Club, of which he is Vice-President; the arms of the city of New York, and the monogram H. S.

The centre piece is an epergne, two and a half feet from the base to the highest point. The upper dish is supported by a female figure of America, twelve inches high, with a pearl finish and drapery of gold. All the larger pieces are ornamented with tigers rampant, supported by a shield with engraved medallion portraits. The remaining pieces consist of one soup tureen, four large salt-cellars, one dozen salts, one dozen napkin rings, one soup ladle, one oyster ladle, one punch ladle, one pair of knife rests, two dozen pearl handle knives, with carvers and steels to match, one dozen nut picks, one dozen each of table, dessert, and oyster forks, one dozen tea knives, one dozen each of table, dessert, egg, coffee, and ice cream spoons, two dozen teaspoons, two side dish spoons, a pie knife, a toast fork, fish knife and fork, two preserve spoons, a cake knife, marrow spoon, olive spoon and fork, two cream ladles, a cake lifter, a sugar sifter, two vegetable spoons, ice cream spoon, cheese scoop, asparagus tongs, ice tongs, salad tongs, sugar tongs, and beef tongs, a crown knife, two ice spoons, two gravy ladles, two mustard and four salt spoons, two butter knives, two sardine forks, a berry spoon, a nut spoon, and two sugar spoons, all of which are of solid silver, and richly chased and engraved.

This service, which is of the most exquisite design, and finished in the highest style of art, was manufactured by Mr. Kirkpatrick, at a cost of about $10,000.

The presentation and banquet take place this evening in the St. Nicholas Hotel. Cards of invitation have been sent to 200 persons.

HOBOKEN'S CHAMPION BOXERS.

A Pretty Little Sparring Match under the Auspices of the Land and Derangement Company—A Bugle Turned Up at an Angle of 45 Degrees.

The Hoboken Land and Derangement Co. have begun a new branch of business, which will compel the travelling community to walk Spanish in the future, under dread of being knocked overboard or hammered into a jelly. It may be remembered that on several occasions mention has been made of the heroic conduct of some of the ferry hands, showing how some of those who are unfortunately compelled to cross the Hoboken ferry have been boxed around at every turn, and it they dared make a simple plea for mercy they were set upon by these hounds and nearly annihilated. At length these buffers have turned the tables on themselves, and two of the Derangement gang got up a free fight on their own account. Last Tuesday one Bevins (Pretty Bevins, as he is called) and simple Simon Harris, two employees of the Derangement Company, had a knock-down argument, which resulted in Bevins being declared the Company's champion. Each of these beauties has for a long time claimed to be the head boxer of the Derangement Company; so to settle the question they met last Tuesday.

Bevins is known to be a Dodd man, backed by that reverend gentleman. He is a tall, slim fellow, stands five feet eleven, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. He comes from the mountains of Pike county, Pa., the home of wildcats, and has been the ministerial gentleman's boxer for the past two years. Harris (said to be a relative of Dooney) is Shippen's spanker, and can throw up as pretty a bunch of fives as was ever seen in a twenty-four-foot ring. He is about five feet three, weighs one hundred and thirty pounds, and is from Virginia.

A room was selected and at it they went. Harris got in the first blow, and warmed Bevins's bugle, giving him a decided bunch jum with his foot; but this only made Bevins fight the harder, and after a twenty minutes' hard battle Bevins came off champion, while Harris retired with a closed peeper, a twisted jaw, and his bugle set up at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Both men, it is said, are to be promoted on the return home of Mr. Shippen.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.—*Adv.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.—The chief topic of conversation in stock circles has been the successful movements of the cliques for the week's rise, and the extent of the losses incurred by the more enterprising bears, because of their temerity in selecting well known cliqued stocks for speculative operations. Such sharp "cornering" as witnessed in Lake Shore has not been chronicled in many months, and so adroitly was the whole movement conducted that the "shorts," after covering their contracts, commenced making further purchases in the hope of retrieving their losses by following the current of speculation, as well as influenced by the belief that a substantial bull campaign had been fairly inaugurated. In this, however, they have met with disappointment, and consequently to-day made haste to throw overboard yesterday's ventures, whenever opportunity presented, without too seriously depressing the market. The power of the cliques to control their specialties has again been demonstrated, though the line of tactics was somewhat changed. The general average of the advance, under the clique manipulation, did not exceed 2¼@2¾ per cent., but they reflect only the current opinion of the street, in being satisfied with moderate profits and a comparatively small margin of success. When the shorts had mainly covered on Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island, the programme ended, and the cliques figured up the profits of the week. While this little flurry attracted the attention of the outside public to the Wall street market, yet very few orders were received from this class, who have heretofore given vitality and strength to the daily transactions. During the past year a majority of outside operators, whether speculating on the bull or bear side of the market, have lost heavily, and they do not seem inclined to repeat their experience. It was, consequently, a noticeable fact during the week, when the market was most buoyant, that the volume of business was calefly confined to the habitues of the street; and unless the leading operators adopt some new course, which will induce the outside public to again enter the speculative arena, the market will drift back into the channel of "dry rot" from which it has been so recently lifted. It is time that the "scooping" process ceased.

The most active shares were Western Union, Ohio and Mississippi, Central, St. Paul common, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Hannibal and St. Jos. pfd. The latter stock was heavily pressed for sale, and further declined; the common to 83 and preferred 95. Reading fell off one per cent. and the whole list declined during the afternoon, closing steady at the lower figures.

The gold market has been quiet and barely steady during the day, with all the transactions at 110¼@110⅜, as against 110⅞@111 yesterday, notwithstanding the increased gold export. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 6, and 7 ⅌ cent., though late balances were carried *flat*. The receipts of gold at the Treasury office were $1,273,916; payments, $1,712,201; balance, $61,373,949. The currency receipts were $1,017,561; payments, $1,014,984; balance, $10,345,542. The customs receipts for duties footed up 564,000, while the cancelled gold notes sent to Washington amounted to $996,000. The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $21,179,000; balances, $1,364,955; and currency balances, $2,242,182.

The following were the quotations:

10 A. M.	110⅜	1 P. M.	110⅜
11 A. M.	110⅜	2 P. M.	110⅜

The foreign exchange market has displayed the usual dullness on Saturday. While leading drawers were asking 109½ for their prime sixty days' bills, the regular quotations were 109¼@109½, and 109¾@110 for short sight. The imports of dry goods at this port during the past week were $8,370,450, and of general merchandise $1,811,342, a total of $8,641,792 as against $8,927,254 last week, and $4,357,578 last year, an increase as compared with the latter period of $2,284,214. The exports of specie for the week were $489,313, making a total for the expired portion of the year of $967,359.93. The Treasury during the week bought 1,000,000 bonds, sold