

The Sun

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1873.

Advertisements To-Day.
Penny Theatre, 10c.
Tracy's Music, 10c.
Patrols, 10c.
Walt's Theatre, 10c.
Woods Museum, 10c.

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The Constitution was that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be convicted on a verdict, but to be convicted or acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acquitted in the first instance by a jury.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania denounced those Congressmen who have passed a law, demanded the repeal of the salary law, and called on Congress to amend it. There could be no stronger proof of the pressure of public opinion than the adoption of such a resolution by such a body.

Not long since the Hon. SAMUEL J. RAYBURN, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued a call to the Democracy urging them to rally to their approaching Convention. We have no doubt they will obey the summons, and when assembled they will be just as severe upon salary grabbers and rogues in general as the Republicans were on Wednesday.

The State founded by WILLIAM PENN, though it never changed to be orthodox Massachusetts, has always insisted that its history throughout the colonial period, and especially during the revolutionary era, was quite as illustrious as that of the more austere Commonwealth. PENN purchased lands of the Indians under treaties, but accused the Plymouth Pilgrims of stealing their, and then hanging the owners if they complained; and though his followers did not keep Sunday very strictly, they were never guilty of the cruelty of whipping their older barrels for working on that sacred day.

In these later times, though Boston can boast of her Cradle of Liberty, Philadelphia churches as the apple of her eye, the dingy old hall where JOHN HAYNE signed the Declaration of Independence, and whither she has invited all the world to congratulate and celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of that memorable event in the last year of GRANT'S administration.

This is very good for history; but the question still comes up, What is Pennsylvania going to do with those Congressmen who cling to the back pay? The State abounds in Quakers, Presbyterians, and Methodists, with a dash of Lutherans and Dunkers thrown in, and it overflows with colleges, theological seminaries, and miscellaneous institutions, and though getting rather worldly of late years, under the rule first of BUCHANAN and his satellites and then of CAMERON and his kings, it would hurt the feelings of the old Commonwealth if anybody presumed to say that the masses of her sober, thrifty people were not honest at the core. It is because we believe they are honest that we want to know what are going to do with their Congressmen who have violated the spirit of the eighth commandment.

Pennsylvania's record in the last Congress is a humiliating one. Of her two Senators and twenty-four Representatives only Senator JOHN SCOTT and Representative THOMAS D. LEITCH of the lower House have returned the extra pay? SENATOR CAMERON and twenty-three members, of whom twelve are Republicans and eleven are Democrats, keep the swag.

Among these Republican offenders stand many of the leading members. CAMERON was selected to crowd SEMENOR from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House SCOTFIELD was Chairman of the Naval Committee, KEZLEY of the Reorganization of the Civil Service, LEONARD MYERS of Patents, PACKER of Roads and Canals, MEMBER of Private Land Claims, while others held prominent places on important committees.

The following less conspicuous Republicans also kept the money, and defied the people: GIBBY of Philadelphia, HAYNER of Gettysburg, DICKEY of Lancaster, KOLLINGER of Lebanon, SHORMAKER of Wilkesbarre, NAGLEY of Pittsburgh, and McHENRI of Butler.

Last fall all of the twelve Republicans above named were re-elected except DICKEY, DICKEY, and MEMBER. Now, if the Republican State Convention and the constituency behind them are in earnest in their denunciations, let them insist that these faithless men shall promptly return the money or leave the party, and that the nine who were re-elected shall pledge themselves to vote for the repeal of the law or resign their seats. As to the Wilmabago chief, who ran away to Maine to dodge the blow which he saw coming, the people will be ready to take his venal scalp when his Senatorial term expires in March, 1875.

Will the rank and file of the Democracy of Pennsylvania compel their State Convention to put those back-pay grabbers in the pillory, and thus prove that there is not the party of Addition, Division, and Silence?

We spread the record before the people of the Keystone State. They can deal with it as they think proper.

Hamilton Fish and his Cuban Policy.

When the late Sir ROBERT PELL, abandoned protection to British agricultural interests and introduced his celebrated free trade measures he commenced his explanatory speech in Parliament by quoting an Eastern adage which says that "A wise man often changes his mind, but a fool never does."

For now nearly five years HAMILTON FISH has pretended to ignore the nature, magnitude, and objects of the Cuban war of independence, and has declared his expectation that Spain can be induced by moral suasion to abolish slavery. This has been his pretext for effectively taking the side of Spain in the struggle of the colonists for independence and the abolition of slavery and the slave trade; and while he has pursued this course his son-in-law has been openly in the pay of every successive Spanish Government. The profits of this indecent relation are believed to have been as large as they have notorious and continual; and although all ground for Mr. Fish's pretended belief has disappeared long since, his action has been unaltered.

Three years ago a bill for the abolition of slavery passed the Spanish Cortes. Several months later it was published in Havana, where it was lauded to scorn. It had been signed by a dead letter, and although since its passage several different ministries have been interrogated respecting it in the Cortes, no further steps have been taken by the Home Government to put it in force in Cuba. And yet Mr. Fish remains unchanged in the pretences of his expectation that Spain will abolish slavery, just as his son-in-law is unchanged in his willingness to take pay for these pretences and the action founded upon them.

A more recent event proves still more impressively the dishonesty of Mr. Fish's assumptions and of his conduct. The Republic of Spain, represented by President F. Y. MARCILLI and Colonial Secretary F. S. C. R. Y. APPELBA, deposed on July 12 the return of all properties confiscated in Cuba under the law of April 18th, which he had declared unconstitutional. News of this decree reached Havana by telegraph on July 13. On the same day Captain-General PELTAZ convoked the leading Spaniards of Havana, and laid the purport of the decree before them. The result of the meeting was the transmission of a despatch from Captain-General PELTAZ to Madrid which stated that "it was the opinion of the conservative Spaniards of Cuba and his own that to enforce the decree would be equivalent to the loss of the island to Spain." The reply to this despatch emanated from NICOLAS SALMERON, who meanwhile had replaced F. Y. MARCILLI in the office of Colonial Secretary. He ordered Captain-General PELTAZ to suspend the execution of the decree, and to consider it null until further orders.

Mr. Fish will doubtless persist in pretending to believe that any decree issued by any Spanish Cabinet which may be objectionable to the Spanish slave owners of Cuba can be executed there; but let no one fall into the mistake of applying to him the epithet of Sir ROBERT PELL. His obstinacy has no such respectable motive as more stubbornness of opinion. The secret is fees.

The Imperial Police Court.

When the present unsuccessful attempt to abduct the editor of THE SIX was made at the instance of the plundering District of Columbia Ring, the gravity of the outrage and the importance of the principles at stake caused some interesting features of the transaction to be overlooked. Among these was the character of the petty tribunal which set up the extraordinary pretension to exercise jurisdiction over the whole United States of America.

It is natural that the public should feel some curiosity in regard to the character of the wonderful Police Court which claims such far-reaching authority, and it is only right that this curiosity should be gratified. And in order that no one shall have an excuse for supposing us to be prejudiced in the matter, we shall take the declarations of earnest supporters of GRANT, SHEPHERD & Co., to show what kind of a tribunal it is that was selected to deal with the editor of THE SIX for exposing the corruption of the Washington Ring.

The House of Delegates of the District of Columbia, since that little district was put under a territorial form of government to enrich the members of this Board of Public Works, has been entirely devoted to the interests of the Ring. It could not be otherwise, since the vote of the taxpayers has been largely directed by the bayonets of negroes imported from Virginia by the members of Congress, and the corruptive system of improvements. In 1871 the Committee on Indebtedness of the District was charged by the House with the duty of investigating the affairs of this Police Court, and their report made Aug. 11 of the same year was published at the time.

Some of the charges made by this committee against the officers of this court are too disgusting in their nature to be specified, but those which can be properly noticed are sufficient to mark it as one of the most corrupt little institutions in the country. They say that by contrasting the receipts and expenditures by SELL'S Police Court with the receipts and expenditures under the former system of police magistrates they find that what was formerly a source of large revenue to the public is now exhausted as to entail a public expense; that all the disbursements made by the court were made in contempt of the law of its creation; that it has failed in the administration of justice and failed in dignity; and that the report of receipts and expenditures certified by Judge SELL to the City Auditor does not correspond with the books of the court.

arrangement with the court for the payment of the penalty in installments. The accommodation thus afforded had the effect of encouraging vice instead of suppressing it. A mass of testimony is published which fully sustains the conclusions reached by the committee, but much of it is unfit for republication in a newspaper of general circulation. One extract, however, we will copy. Judge MORGAN had been examined relative to certain proceedings in which he had appeared as counsel for a person, and had found carriage hire, hotel bills, and lager beer included in the costs of court charged against his client. Then the following question and answer appear in the report of the testimony, the Judge being under oath:

Q. Have you any further remark to make?
A. Only this, that I have never seen an advertisement in any paper since Mr. Attridge put me in my body.

Among the Washington local officials who made themselves conspicuous in their recent attempt at abduction was Judge FISHER, District Attorney, who appeared for the prosecution before Judge BLATCHFORD in this city. FISHER was apparently very anxious that the propositors' claims of Judge SELL'S court to unlimited jurisdiction should be sustained; and yet are in fact only a cunningly good authority for less than fifteen months in the same office. FISHER denounced this identical court as a nuisance and the Judge himself as a fraud. We are also informed that Judge FISHER went before the Senate District Committee in the Spring of 1872, and urged the abolition of this same court. Since then circumstances which it is not at present necessary to specify have led FISHER to look upon the Washington Ring and the Police Court in a different light.

This is the tribunal—the proposed Imperial Police Court of the District of Columbia, as a western journal has called it—which the Administration tried to sustain in its claim and the defunct editor of the Tribune in any part of the United States who should publish anything displeasing to public officials in Washington and drag him to that city to be dealt with as this lawless petty magistrate should see fit. We say the Administration, for it is well known in Washington that not less than three members of the Cabinet took an active part in promoting the attempted outrage, and that through positive orders from one of them the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia was led to make a laughing stock of himself by issuing a warrant of arrest to be served in New York. The plot failed, but the public should know the full measure of the infamous means employed for its furtherance.

Another Ecclesiastical Deposition.

Christ Church, Chicago, though renowned among the Episcopal churches of the land, is not exactly a bed of roses to the reverend gentlemen who conduct religious services within its walls. Mr. CHENEY, who still claims to be its rector, was some years ago, after a protracted struggle, declared to be deposed from the Protestant Episcopal ministry; and now comes the announcement that the Rev. CHARLES H. TUCKER, who in December, 1871, undertook the duties of assistant rector, has met a similar fate. Unlike the latter gentleman Mr. TUCKER was not charged with errors of doctrine, but with disregard of canon law and with ecclesiastical insubordination, his gravest offence having been his alleged violation of his ordination vow.

In November, 1871, Mr. TUCKER, then connected with the diocese of Long Island, received from Mr. CHENEY, who had been formally deposed about six months previous, an invitation to take charge of the mission work of Christ Church, which he accepted. He obtained the customary letters dimissory from his diocese, Bishop LITTLETON, who, upon his arrival in Chicago, he presented to Bishop WALTERSON, and he then supposed that he had done everything in regard to him in order to become canonically connected with the diocese of Illinois.

But Bishop WALTERSON was of another opinion. He notified Mr. TUCKER, in a reply, confessed his ignorance of the canon, adding, "I am assured by the rector of Christ Church that he and the vestry will have me called in accordance with the canon referred to." This assurance failed to satisfy the bishop, who probably decided that Christ Church having no rector Mr. CHENEY being no longer a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the vestry and the person assuming to be rector could not unite to give a canonical call to Mr. TUCKER. He therefore informed the latter gentleman that he had returned his letters dimissory to the Bishop of Long Island, with complaint of his violation of the canons and disciplinary of the church. He also admonished him not to officiate within the diocese of Illinois until duly excommunicated from those churches.

Mr. TUCKER, holding to the belief that he had received a divine call to this field of labor, did, however, continue to officiate as assistant minister of Christ Church, and in due course of time was arraigned before an ecclesiastical court in the diocese of Long Island, and failing to appear and defend himself, was not long since suspended from the ministry. In reply to the letter of Bishop LITTLETON notifying him of this fact, he announced that he should disregard the suspension, on the ground that it would be wrong to "remain idle in his Master's vineyard when He is bidding us work while it is day." He said he had the power to appear within three months and demand a trial; but as he neglected to avail himself of this privilege Bishop LITTLETON has now been compelled to pronounce his formal deposition from the ministry. So that Christ Church, Chicago, professing to be an Episcopal parish, enjoys the services of two gentlemen who are no longer recognized by the Episcopal Church as ordained ministers. This circumstance, taken in connection with the litigation now in progress with reference to the ownership of the parish property, may perhaps add something to the embarrassments surrounding the case.

In a statement of facts made public by Mr. TUCKER, he reiterates his plea that God had called him to Illinois, and asserts that the Divine will is superior to that of any bishop. "I promised," he says, "to follow 'with a good conscience' only my bishop's 'godly administration,' and submit myself only to his 'godly judgments.'" This will scarcely avail, if

every clergyman owing obedience to what he esteems a special divine authority can determine for himself when his superior's judgments and administration are Godly and when they are not, endless confusion must result. The reverend gentleman evidently puts spiritual influences before ecclesiastical discipline, and in that regard he seems out of place in an organization like the Episcopal Church.

They Don't Believe in Whitewash.

The tumultuous proceedings which occurred in the Canadian House of Commons on Wednesday night, as reported in our emphatic protest against the adoption in Canada of the American system of whitewashing corrupt public officials, it was long ago publicly charged that the Canadian Ministry had bargained with Sir HUGH ALLAN and others to give them the contract for building the Canadian Pacific Railway for a monetary consideration. With the contract for building the railway Sir HUGH and his associates were to receive fifty million acres of public lands and a cash subsidy of thirty millions in gold, and for all this he could well afford to pay liberally. Sir HUGH denies that in order to get the contract he agreed with the government to pay any money; but the amount of the contract is \$25,000,000, and that less than fifteen months in the same office. FISHER denounced this identical court as a nuisance and the Judge himself as a fraud.

It has been charged that certain members of the Canadian Cabinet received for their personal use some of the money disbursed by Sir HUGH; but as the officials implicated solemnly deny the accusation, which rests wholly on Mr. McMILLAN'S assertion that Sir HUGH ALLAN had overruled that part of the money expended took the shape of indefinite loans to members of the Ministry, the charge as yet cannot be deemed substantiated. But from these developments already made it is evident that Sir HUGH ALLAN had bargained with Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and other members of the Government to secure the covered railroad contract by expending large sums of money to entice the elections for the MACDONALD party. The Ministry deny the bargain, but they admit the expenditure, and it is a matter of notoriety that the contract was awarded to Sir HUGH, who is a man not in the habit of paying out money without satisfactory assurances of receiving its equivalent.

From the time that the charges of corruption were first broached the party in power have apparently sought to delay investigation by every means possible, their last effort in this direction being a plan to take the inquiry out of the hands of Parliament and confide it to a royal commission. This proposal is exceedingly distasteful to the public, as the parties implicated would not only be permitted to name the members of the commission, but the people would be allowed to see the proceedings and the parties implicated are all in a hurry to get the matter over as speedily as possible.

On Wednesday last Parliament came together, its meeting having been anticipated with intense interest throughout Canada, for the reason that then would be determined the course which the investigation would take. From a remark recently made by Lord DUFFERIN, the Governor-General, to the effect that he recognized the authority of the Dominion Parliament as paramount, it was supposed by many that the inquiry would be intrusted to the parliamentary committee of investigation, long since appointed for the purpose, and on the other hand, were confident that the latter would be prorogued as soon as it assembled, and the investigation put in the hands of a royal commission. The event proved that the Ministerialists were well informed, for no sooner had Parliament come together than Lord DUFFERIN told that body that he had taken the investigation of the railroad scandal out of their hands; and then he sent them about their business, promising to call them together again when the royal commission shall have completed their work.

The course of the Governor-General, whatever may have been the motives of his policy, will result in intensifying popular opinion against Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and his supporters, as it is regarded not only as an attempt to stifle free investigation but also as an invasion of the privileges of Parliament. The report of a commission appointed under such circumstances will have little influence upon public opinion, which in all probability will compel the interference of the British Colonial Office before the matter is settled. It will not be strange if Lord DUFFERIN'S action in this instance, instead of helping the Canadian Ministry, should only hasten its complete downfall, and at the same time lead to his own recall from the post which he no longer ago assumed with the most gushing professions on record.

A correspondent of the Territorial Enterprise of Virginia, Nevada, expresses an aggravated instance of a form of blackmailing which is common in the East as well as the West. Mr. A. M. RICHMOND, late superintendent of the Nevada Mining Company, was last week ostentatiously treated to a magnificent gold watch, the money to buy the watch having been wrung from him by threats of dismissal. Five miners who positively refused to contribute were discharged. It is high time that this sort of extortion should be stopped. It is a disgraceful thing to see a land fastidious than anywhere else, and every superintendent and overseer has a watch or ten services, paid for with the reluctant contributions of subordinates. It is nonsense to suppose that working people, receiving slender wages and supporting families, will willingly to ornament themselves with diamonds or furnish his wasteful pocket. The owners of mills should set their faces sternly against this species of blackmail.

The development of oil territory in Butler county, Pa., and the consequent increase in the production of petroleum, is exciting great anxiety among the producers of oil, who are looking for a ruinous falling off in prices. Nevertheless operators are still boring away with as much perseverance as they exhibited when the petroleum fever was at its height. In the lower oil regions the cost of the property, the cost of boring wells is excessive, averaging \$8,000 or \$9,000, as they require to be sunk from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. Most of these wells are very shallow, and rapidly fall off in their production from the first. A well starting at one hundred feet will only pay its expenses in a few days, and in a few weeks it will be yielding four or five hundred barrels a day, which at ordinary prices would afford a large income. But if the stories of the extraordinary productiveness of the Butler wells are true, there must soon be a glut in the market greater than any that has yet occurred. For this state of things the oil producers have only themselves to thank. There is no use to which petroleum could be profitably adapted sufficient to cause a constant demand for a much greater production than has ever yet been reached, and here have we the result of artificially manipulating the price of petroleum and its products that many have no confidence in being able to secure a steady supply at a fair cost, and so have sought substitutes which would not be subject to unreasonable fluctuations in price. There would

be a steady demand for all the petroleum which the wells of Pennsylvania can ever produce if the trade had been managed in a way to secure public confidence.

Our contemporary the World complains warmly of a glaring injustice which it has suffered from the Cincinnati Gazette in having laid to its charge some passages from a political article in the Herald expressing opinions exactly opposite to those which the World habitually advocates. The editor of the Herald does not seem to be aware of the singular peculiarity in the Gazette's establishment which constantly leads it into false statements and assertions founded neither in fact nor in common sense. The principal editor of the Cincinnati Herald, HENRY SMITH, is not only a man of remarkable abilities, but so free from all disposition to do wrong in any manner, and with his heart so set upon telling nothing but the truth and rendering nothing but justice to all his fellow beings, that he has become known in Cincinnati and throughout the West as the truly good man. It would be unjust and unpardonable to attribute anything like misrepresentation or evasion to him, and it is unfortunate to be surrounded by a group of wicked persons who have fastened themselves upon him as his partners in business, and who constantly take advantage of the facility to gratify their wickedness under cover of his responsibility. No doubt this is the way in which the Gazette has been made to tell such an extraordinary falsehood about the World; and we call the attention of the latter journal to the circumstance in order that it will endeavor to guard against a similar repetition and apology. It may not even for a moment cease to appreciate and to exalt the goodness of Deacon KIRK-AND SMITH.

Back-pay grabbers returning from Europe are astonished that the noise hasn't blown over. The Commissioners have selected a salubrious site for the new City Prison. Probably no spot could have been found nearer the centre of the kind of business which creates the necessity for such a place as the Tomb; for the block on which the new City Prison is to be erected is about midway between the midwinter square of the President and the defunct crime of the Fourteenth Ward, and not far from the Tenth, a ward which contributes more than its fair quota toward the enormous aggregate of the city's criminals. On the whole, the site selected is a fair one for a city where real estate is so scarce, and generally the Commissioners are to be congratulated for their sagacity in selecting the site of the Prison which had the sagacity to follow Sir HUGH'S lead in ordering the demolition of the unwholesome Tomb. But there is one drawback. Many will remember that the same Legislature forbade the changing of street names without the consent of the property holders, thus preventing the raising of the Five Points region. So the new City Prison must be impeded by some of the pestilential atmosphere of the Five Points until a new Legislature orders the permanent closing of the streets around the corner of Broadway and Chatham square.

Carabinieri was a considerable bubble until Judge BRADY picked it.

ADDITION, DIVISION, SILENCE.

The latest Philadelphia Fraud-Bugus Certificates issued from the Office of the Recorder of Deeds—New Form of Villainy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—YOUR readers have been partially informed concerning the recently exposed public fraud perpetrated in this city. We have here what is known as the Recorder of Deeds office, where are recorded all the titles and incumbrances thereon of the many millions of property of which the city is composed. If a property is sold or mortgaged, the title must appear in the records, and the record here kept is the only possible safeguard of a purchaser. Every buyer always requires a clean certificate therefrom before paying their money for either property or a mortgage.

Under Mr. John A. Housman, who recently retired from this office to give place to the gay and witty Mr. Watson, a gray-headed politician, familiarly known as Mat Myers, who first made his appearance in the old Northern Liberties district, was chief clerk, and during the incumbency of Housman a certain real estate speculator and builder named Leslie was in full possession of the office. He had a large number of the buildings which he managed to sell as a second-hand article, and he had a large amount of money on mortgages, which were not in the records. He had a large amount of money on mortgages, which were not in the records. He had a large amount of money on mortgages, which were not in the records.

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THE LATEST FROM CUBA.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE CARLISTS.

The Spanish Civil War as Seen in the Island of Havana. For the first time since the Restoration Embargoes Annulled—New Successes of the Patriots.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The breach between Republicans and Carlists here is widening more and more every day. But nobody is likely to be hurt on either side, as all of them are Spaniards, whose quarrel merely arises from a difference of opinion as to the best way of holding Cuba subject to Spanish rule. The former, comparatively poor and extremely anxious to make hay while the sun shines, contend that only a political Spanish war will do, whereas the latter, who are very wealthy and rather fearful of losing their wealth under the present régime, wish for a strong monarchical government to control Cuba and enable them to keep their property unimpaired. Hence the array of both parties against each other, the Carlists keeping up a hot fire through the press, and the Republicans feeling, but endeavoring to flank the enemy by remittances of money to their confederates in Spain.

CONSTITUTIONAL PLOTTERS.

The Carlists of to-day are the Alfonsists of yesterday in this ever-struggling Island. Yesterday the Republicans, looking up a likely King Amadeus, let his liberal views should do them harm in Spain, with plenty of money at their command to overthrow him and proclaim a republic. But the Carlists, who regard the deposed Queen Isabella, might prove for them as good a ruler as the mother. But, to their surprise, the Carlists, who regard the deposed Queen Isabella, might prove for them as good a ruler as the mother. But, to their surprise, the Carlists, who regard the deposed Queen Isabella, might prove for them as good a ruler as the mother.

The Carlists under notice have amassed large fortunes by the slave trade and other business. Their wealth has enabled them to control the Spanish Republic, while referring to them in the newspapers as the "Carlist" party. They are a fair one for a city where real estate is so scarce, and generally the Commissioners are to be congratulated for their sagacity in selecting the site of the Prison which had the sagacity to follow Sir HUGH'S lead in ordering the demolition of the unwholesome Tomb.

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A subscription in England for the benefit of Maria has produced \$100. The Folkstone carrier pigeons in a late pigeon fly of the Folkstone club averaged forty miles an hour. Mr. Gormon has finished a new opera house for the town of Arc. It will be performed in Paris this fall. Mrs. Josephine Mansfield is living in Paris and appears in great splendor at the Bois de Boulogne. A Boston man has discovered that story has been a very good one of making himself very rich in the early morning. Mr. Arthur Sullivan has written an oratorio called "The Light of the World" and it is soon to be performed in England. The trotting mare Goldsmith Maid has been sold for \$100,000. The trotting mare Goldsmith Maid has been sold for \$100,000. The trotting mare Goldsmith Maid has been sold for \$100,000.