Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
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AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS,
GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf5

MARRIED.

MATLACK—REED.—April 11th, 1868, by Mayor McMichael, Joseph K. Matlack, of Philadelphia, to Louisa W. Reed, of Atlantic City, N. J. No Cards.

DIED.

CRESWELL.—On Sunday morning, the 12th instant, George W., eldest son of Samuel J. and Catharine A. Creswell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 825 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FLOMERFELT.—On the 11th inst., Mr. A. I. Flomerfelt, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge 187 A. Y. M., Weccacoe and Franklin Fire Companies, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 212 Catharine street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

McKENNA.—On the 14th inst., Mr. Patrick McKenna, in the 55th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

STEWART.—On Monday morning, April 13th, in Pittsburgh, David Stewart, aged 48 years.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY THE LIGHT shades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking Dresses.
Steel Colored Poplins,
Mode Colored Poplins,
Bismarck Exact Shade.

BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALPACAS.
A new make, and in all qualities.
Black Alpacas, all qualities.
Black Bombazine-finish Alpacas.
Black Glossy Alpacas, or Mohair Lustres.
Black 4-4 and 6-4 wide Alpaca Poplins.
Black English Grenadines, 31 cents.
HESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods,
april 8tf No. 918 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
THE DISTINGUISHED COLORED ORATOR,
Will deliver his Great Oration on
SELF-MADE MEN,
On Tuesday Evening, April 14.
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The sale of tickets will be commenced at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, 923 Chestnut street, on Saturday, 11th instant, at 9 A. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. april

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware county.
EASTER VACATION ENDS APRIL 16th.
Application for admission for the remainder of the Session should be made early.
For circulars apply to
JAMES H. CRANE, Esq., T. B. PETERSON, Esq., Philadelphia.
Or to COL. THEO. HYATT, Chester, Pa.
apl4-12t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce will be held at the hall of the Commercial Exchange, Second and Gold streets, on SATURDAY, 25th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the election of President, Treasurer and eight Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.
apl4,tu,th,s6t SAMUEL L. WARD, Secretary.

OFFICE ELMIRA AND WILLIAMSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY, 226 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1868.
The annual election for President and Managers of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the Fourth day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.
LEWIS P. GEIGER, Secretary.
apl4tu,th,s,to m4t

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 434 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the fourth day of May, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
EDWARD JOHNSON, Secretary.
apl4,tu,fr to my4

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S Freedmen's Relief Association will be held at their rooms, 711 Sansom street, on TUESDAY, April 14th, at 12 o'clock, M. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend. MRS. AUBREY H. SMITH, President.
16 MRS. RICHARD P. WHITE, Sec'y.

HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, No. 1210 Chestnut street—Public Temperance Meeting to be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Address by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D. Reading by Prof. J. W. Shoemaker. Singing by the "Little Wanderers." 14

CONFIRMATION.—THE RITE OF CONFIRMATION will be administered at St. Peter's Church, tonight, by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey. Services to begin at 8 o'clock P. M. 14*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, mh31-1mrp No. 613 Jayne street.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—APRIL 14.

See Marine Bulletin on Inside Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse to D S Stetson & Co.
Steamer H L Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to A Groves, Jr.
Schr E R Murney, Murney, Newark.
Schr Addie, Drown, New York.
Schr E S Gilderleve, Carroll, New York.
Schr H Blackman, Jones, Providence.
Schr A M Aldridge, Robinson, Boston.
Schr L & A Babcock, Smith, Boston.
Schr D Brittain, Springer, Boston.
Schr B S Merahon, Ayres, Marblehead.

CLEARED THIS DAY.

Bark Ocean, Jones, Havre, E A Souder & Co.
Bark Mary E Libby, Libby, Matanzas, J Hough & Morris.
Bark Europa, Tucker, Matanzas, Workman & Co.
Bark Pinefield, Taylor, Calais via N York, do
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg
Schr Admiral Steelman, Salem, Hammett & Noll.
Schr Addie, Drown, Kennebunk, do
Schr E R Murney, Murney, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr H Blackman, Jones, Providence, J Rommel, Jr.
Schr E S Gilderleeve, Carroll, Middletown, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr A M Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, Berda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr J C Brooks, Burgess, Boston, do
Schr T T Tasker, Allen, Boston, do
Schr L & A Babcock, Smith, Dhelsea, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Dani Brittain, Springer, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Trace, Ireland, Millville, captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Puritan, Knowles, cleared at Boston 11th inst. for San Francisco.
Ship Martha Rideout, Reed, from Padang 17th Dec. at New York yesterday.
Steamer Kennington, Hedge, cleared at New Orleans 9th inst. for Boston.
Steamer Rapidan, Cheesman, cleared at New Orleans 9th inst. for New York via Havana.
Steamer Saxonia (NG), Kier, cleared at New York yesterday for Hamburg.
Bark Wayfarer (Br), Blackford, cleared at New York yesterday for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Helena (Br), Barkley, from Rio Janeiro 1st Feb. at New Orleans 8th inst. with 3300 bags coffee.
Brig Fred Clark (Br), Tooker, cleared at New York yesterday for Pernambuco.
Schr Rough Diamond, Whelpley, hence at St John, NB, yesterday.
Schrs Jos Porter, Burrough; American Eagle, Shaw; Geo Eales, Nickerson; Gen Banks, Fitzgerald; H May, Rackett, and J J Worthington, Jones, sailed from Providence 11th inst. for this port.
Schr Copia, West, from New Bedford for this port, at Newport 11th inst.
Schr Jas A Parsons, Young, cleared at Charleston 10th inst. for this port.
Schrs S L Simmons, Gandy; J M Vance, Burdge; Sallie S Godfrey, Godfrey; Pointer, Clark; Sarah Cullen, Davis, and A H Leaming, Brower, hence at Boston 13th inst.
Schr C L Herrick, Baldwin, sailed from Pawtucket 11th inst. for this port.
Schr North Pacific, Ericsson, sailed from East Greenwich 11th inst. for this port.
Schr S W Ponder, Lincoln, from New Castle, Del. for Taunton, at New York yesterday.
Schrs C L Vandervoort, Crowell, hence for Boston; Clarabel, Sturges, do for do; Trade Wind, Carson, do for Salem; M Reinhart, Hand, do do; Nightingale, Saumis, and M P Smith, Grover, from Salem for this port, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Wm Carroll, Sawyer; C Newkirk, Handell; C O Colgate, Van Brunt; Silver Magnet, Hall; A E Willard Lansing, and Martha Nichols, Robb, all from Boston for this port, at N York yesterday.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, March 31st, 1868.—There is almost a truce to politics and serious State business at this moment. The Deputies are, for the most part, gone off into the Departments to look after their constituencies during the Easter holidays; and here in Paris people are getting through the remnant of the winter season and the last days of Lent as well as they can by the aid of music, the drama, the race-course and a few lingering *soirées dansantes*. The two first-mentioned sources of amusement have been wonderfully prolific of late. The *Grand Duchesse*, of Offenbach, which, I see, has been transferred to the American stage with the same distinguished success which attended it here, has been followed by the *Hamlet* of M. Ambroise Thomas, in which Mlle. Nilsson *a fait fureur*, and set the whole town mad with enthusiasm and admiration at her charming portraiture of the fair and hapless Ophelia. Shakespeare, indeed, is the rage just now in Paris, though exhibited generally in a French dress, and "set to music." Why don't they make operas out of Corneille and Racine, some one asked the other day, and leave Shakspeare alone! An amateur, however, has tried his hand at Dante, and has afforded to the *élite* of Parisian society quite a new style of entertainment and a novel sensation by inviting them to spend an evening with himself and his musical ideas at the Conservatoire. Your readers are no doubt aware that this is the little day theatre belonging to the French Academy of Music, where its pupils are trained, and where the Academy itself gives, once a fortnight, those select repetitions of choice *morceaux* of harmony which are supposed to be the *ne plus ultra* of the most refined and perfect instrumentation. These performances always take place by lamp-light, in the day-time, and on a Sunday, at 2 o'clock; and the effect is often curious to pass out of the broad sunshine, into the brilliant little theatre, or rather *Salle de Musique*, artificially illuminated and filled with its extremely select and exclusive audience. For you cannot purchase tickets for the Conservatoire, but must be either indebted to a friend who has a stall and does not intend to be present, or must be the fortunate possessor of one yourself, made over to you as a great favor by some retiring subscriber, who has the privilege of transferring his ticket.

A fashionable nobleman and amateur musician, the Duc de Masse, having composed an opera on the subject of Dante, determined to "air" some portions of his work on the classic stage of the Conservatoire, which the Academy graciously placed at his disposal for that purpose. So the Duke gave a private evening concert of his own music at this theatre, the invitations to which have been madly sought after for the last month. It was thought that the Emperor and Empress would have been of the party; but the Imperial family was only represented by the Princess Mathilde and the Princess Julia Bonaparte. But the *beau monde* was there *au grand complet*, and seldom has such a gathering of titled personages of every country in Europe been witnessed. The toilettes were all full dress evening costume, and those of the performers being the same, the elegant and refined aspect of the entire assembly could scarcely be exceeded. Only select portions of the Opera were given, both choral and solo parts, Mlle. Nilsson, in charming evening dress, taking upon herself the latter. Between the pieces, the Duke's private servants, in full livery, who had also received and ushered in the guests as they arrived, handed around refreshments to all parts of the house, and as visits were exchanged from box to box, and from stall to stall and groups formed, even on the stage itself, during the interludes, the whole scene was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed. Severity of criticism would be out of place on such an occasion. All I would therefore permit myself to say on that head is that *la* Nilsson sang exquisitely, as she always does; that the *bon ton* of the assembly was unexceptionable, being indeed the *crème de la crème* of Parisian society; that the wines and liquors were worthy of the Duke's cellars, and the music equally worthy of a distinguished amateur and a Duke!

These are the sort of elegant trifles amidst which we are just now passing our time in Paris. After Easter we shall have a few pic-nics and *fêtes-champêtres*; and then I predict a speedy breaking up for the summer, most people having had enough and too much of town life last year. I hear of a mighty influx of European visitors to the United States, and a decided inclination to find a new Germany, a new Rhine in Saratoga and the Hudson.

There is no portion of the immense public works of Paris, which have now been going on for so many years, so admirable and so useful as that which is least seen. I mean the system of subterranean sewerage, now fast approaching completion. From being perhaps one of the worst, Paris is now by far the best drained of any European capital. An excursion through the sewers was, as you are no doubt aware, one of the favorite amusements of visitors to the Exhibition last year; and the pleasantness of this underground trip, and the total absence of all that was offensive, was a subject of admiration and wonder to all who had courage to undertake it. The finishing stroke to the system is now about to be put by the sinking of two enormous metallic tubes, of more than a yard each in diameter, across the Seine, just above the Pont de l'Alma. These will connect the drainage of the Left Bank of the river with that of the Right, and the whole will then be carried by the immense main sewer of seven miles in length, running between Paris and Asnières, down to the point where the Seine leaves the latter place, without anywhere flowing into the stream within the precincts of the city. As to what takes place below Asnières, and how the country and inhabitants beyond will be affected by the polluted stream—deponent saith not. I have heard, indeed, that the fishes beyond that point die, and that the villagers are poisoned. But Baron Haussmann, our magnificent Ædile, is far too great a man to concern himself about a few *paysans*, while embellishing this great Babylon which he and the Emperor have built up. The work of destruction is at this moment proceeding more fast and furious than ever was the case before. Whole streets and districts are disappearing beneath the pick-axes of the Préfét's pioneers. The island on which Notre Dame stands is literally one mass of ruins. Many of your readers will remember the point when the Rue de la Paix debouches on the Boulevards, and where stand the well known stores of Tahan, Boissier, Lucy Hoguet, and other fashionable rendezvous. It is the most costly building site in all Paris, just opposite the New Grand Opera, and where rents are highest. Well, the whole of these premises are coming down at one fell swoop. There they all stand, marked for destruction, with the ominous words "*expropriés*" printed in large, black letters on broad, white bands of calico, stretched across their ports. The object is to make "ample verge and room enough" round about the New Opera House, and also open the way to the new line of street thence to the Palais Royal. Higher up the Boulevards again, in the place of the old Chateau d'Eau, the Prefect is erecting a fountain composed of "four water falls, eight lions spouting water, and an immense candelabras to light up the whole at night," which promises to surpass everything of the kind ever before seen even in Paris.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE

MEXICO.

Modification in the Law Against Traitors—Commercial Enterprises—The Massacre at Tacubaya in 1859—Elections—Affairs in Yucatan.

VERA CRUZ, April 5 (by way of Havana, April 13), 1868.—The Collector of the Customs here contradicts the published declaration made by the officers of the British steamer Danube denying their complicity in the late smuggling. Congress is taking into serious consideration the colossal project of a railway to the Pacific and a Mexican steamship line between the ports on that ocean. The result of the conference between Ministers Lerdo and Vallarte and the committee of Congress on the subject of the law against traitors, known as the act of January 25, 1862, is that the severe penalties thereof are to be modified. Freedom of the press is to remain unchanged, and the high State functionaries are to remain within the bound of their constitutional right. General Alexander Garcia is to replace General Berriozabal, who has been excused from service. Several lawyers have been promoted to high positions, especially in the Supreme Court. This leaves about four hundred cases pending that bear on the status of ex-imperialists, and creates some embarrassment as to the disposal of many recently arrested parties. The Prefect of Tolcma has been arrested by order of the federal government without any intervention of the State authorities. He threatens to resign. The affair has created quite a sensation in State circles. The election in Tamaulipas will have to be renewed, as neither Gazza nor Garcia had a majority. The Legislature of the State of Queretaro have been installed. They propose investigating all cases of arrest made by the Prefect Olina. Preparations were being made at the capital to have a solemn funeral service in memory of the victims who fell at Tacubaya in 1859 under the orders of General Marquez. The committee in charge are Senores Altamirano, Alcalde, Jardon, Santacilla and Electra. The canal at Pachuca has been begun. The battalion known as the "Free Corps" had arrived at Iguala on the 23d of March. They are now on their way to join General Corona. General Quiroga, the rebel, has got possession of some arms in Texas, and threatens, to revolutionize the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. General Trevino is in pursuit of him. In Yucatan the courts have ordered General Alatorre to release all the citizens whom he forcibly enlisted into the national guard. They are mostly ex-rebels. Among the captures are forty Catalonia cannons. From Campeachy we learn that ex-Governor Cepeda is dangerously sick. In the coming election he may manage to again secure a majority. The Fifth Chasseurs will probably remain on the peninsula. Colonels Ortoli and Canton have escaped to Honduras. The Yeashee Indians are not inimical to the white Yucatecos.

ST. THOMAS.

The Hannah Grant Affair Settled—Disappointment Owing to the Delay in Ratifying the Treaty of Sale—Santa Anna's Furniture at Auction—An American Brig Fired On—Markets.

HAVANA, April 13.—Our advices from St. Thomas are to the 2d inst.

The United States steamer Saco returned on Thursday, March 26, in company with the Spanish man-of-war Africa. The account of the outrage on the American whaling schooner Hannah Grant was exaggerated. The captain, Robbins, and the commander of the Saco fully justified the Venezuelan government. Marshal Falcon showed a disposition to make full and ample explanations. The people of St. Thomas are disappointed at the indifference shown by the American Senate in the affair of the St. Thomas treaty. They assert that the Senate and the Executive are malignantly careless, and that the cholera reports were gotten up to discourage the United States Government and its ruling advisers. They had resolved on a meeting under the auspices of the Vice-Governor. The British mail-steamer Plata on her last trip to Europe stranded on Gregory reefs. The query was put, was champagne or volcanic changes in the channel to blame? Efforts are being made to float the steamer Moir, formerly the Trent. Placards had been posted announcing the sale at auction of Santa Anna's French furniture. The fort recently fired on the American brig Billow Crest under orders from the Police Superintendent. The pretence was some informality in the brig's papers. The captain is not blamed. The American Consul reported the affair to his government.

The steamer of the Brazil line sailed on the 30th ult. The port is deserted. Prices are high and baking is interrupted. Ohio flour is quoted at $13 per barrel.

The Teaser, from Boston, relieved the scarcity of ice. Murphy's Diving Company have contracted to raise the British steamer Colombia. The weather was showery, but the climate healthy. Cholera has vanished, and clean health bills are now issued. Six per cent. of the negro population died of the cholera in seventy days. Medicines are in the hands of a monopoly on the island.

SANTA CRUZ.

Political Trouble Ahead—Two Ineffectual Attempts to Float the Monongahela.

HAVANA, April 13, 1868.—Our advices from Santa Cruz are to March 30th. The political horizon is pregnant with a storm. The wishes of the people clash with those of the authorities. The editor who was recently imprisoned for his outspoken manner has retracted and the prosecution been withdrawn. The floating of the United States war steamer Monongahela has been twice attempted, but ineffectually. The difficulties have been evidently underrated.

CURACOA.

A Passage on the Saco Refused to Gen. Baez.

HAVANA, April 13, 1868.—At Curacoa General Buenaventura Baez made application to the commander of the United States gunboat Saco for a passage abroad his vessel as far as Kingston, Ja. This was refused on the plea of neutrality. Curacoa is healthy.

The Delaware Peach Crop.

The demand for peach trees, for setting, in Sussex county, is unprecedented. The supply in the nursery of Lukins Pierce, at Lincoln—one of the finest in the State, if not in the country—is exhausted, and the orders continually coming in cannot be all filled, even by sending to Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the purpose.

The prospect is considered good for a fair crop of peaches in Sussex, this season.—*Wilmington Commercial, 13th.*

The Kuk-Klux-Klan—Their Organization, Oaths and Objects.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—The rebel press here have made every effort to ignore and hush up the infamous attempt upon the life of Judge Hunter, showing as it did the extent to which their proscriptive teachings had inflamed the minds of the restless spirits in our midst. That the tendency of such bitterness of proscription could but be to scenes of violence and bloodshed, for which such press were almost wholly responsible; and that the first victim to the fell spirit they had aroused came very near indeed being the Judge of the criminal bench, who, as the bold, determined advocate of law and political freedom of opinion, was selected as a fitting subject for assassination, is now proved beyond a doubt. Last night an Order of the so-called Ku-Klux Klan was broken up in this city, and some twenty or more members captured by the police, the names of whom, for the present, are withheld, though enough is known as to who they were to say that the Grand Cyclops of the order was no more or less than the very identical personage who called at the house of Judge Hunter at 10 o'clock at night in a hack for the evident purpose of effecting his assassination, and who, as the local editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, was employed to act as moral guardian of the people, and write up in true Billingsgate style the private character of every Radical whose prominence in his party made him a fitting point of attack. No wonder the rebel organs wished to suppress the facts. Upon the person of one of the officers of the den broken up were found the records which reveal the secrets of the association to the people of the land, in all their fiendish enormity. The name of the den in our midst was the "Supreme Cyclopean Council." Its officers a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand Cyclops, and Secretary, who, with two Directors, were to control the funds of the order, and whose vote upon all matters was to be final, the meetings to be called by the Grand Cyclops through the cypher of the organization. On the table in the centre of the hall was found a human skull, which was required in the administering of the oath given below. The following Constitution betrays clearly the hellish purposes of the order:

ORGANIZATION.

The name of this den shall be the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and its officers shall consist of a Grand Cyclops, a Vice Grand Cyclops, and a Secretary. All funds coming into the association shall be under the control of the three officers above-named, and two directors to be elected, who shall act as supervising council, and their decision upon all questions shall be final. The meetings shall be called by the Grand Cyclops when he deems it necessary, and shall be done through the papers in the cipher of the organization.

OBJECT.

The object of this organization is for the purpose of protecting the people of the South from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination—and we pledge ourselves one to the other that nothing shall be allowed to deviate us from this noble object.

ENTRANCE.

Entrance to the lodge-room will be obtained through the medium of two raps in quick succession, to be followed by two slow ones. The Inside Sentinel will say, "Our trust;" the outside applicant will answer, "Is in God." He will then be admitted, and upon giving the grip, as detailed in another place, he can take his seat.

THE OATH OF THE KEKLUX ORDER.

Superintendent Beaumont, of the Memphis police, in a communication to the Memphis *Bulletin*, writes:

An organization known as the Kuklux Klan has for some time caused much excitement in the State. By some it has been treated seriously, but a large majority of the people have supposed it a myth. In order to satisfy myself of the objects of the organization I have for several weeks tracked its members to their place of meeting, and becoming convinced that it was my duty to break it up in this city, I to-night captured about twenty young men as they came from their den on Beal street. Upon one of them I found papers which may be of interest to the public, and which I hand you for publication.

The names of the members of the "Grand Cyclopean Council" found among the records are, for the present, withheld.

We extract the following oath of initiation from the Constitution of the Order, taken by those who join the "dens," as the lodges are styled:

"Here, in the presence of this skull and the members here assembled, I solemnly swear to be true to the order, to its members individually and collectively, and should I ever by sign, word or deed, betray a secret or a member of the Brotherhood, that the skull, upon which I now look, may be a counterpart of mine, and I hope that all the social relations which I now enjoy may be sundered, that honesty in men or virtue in females may not be known in my family and generation, and that all who own my name shall be branded as dogs and harlots. I further swear to obey implicitly the orders of the Grand Cyclops, regularly issued through his council, and as soon as I receive an order to fulfil it. I again swear that, should a member of this order be in danger, that, even at the risk of my life, I will defend and endeavor to save him; that I will give no outward sign or hint that a person may know of the existence of the K. K. K., unless authorized by the Grand Cyclops, and that each member of this order, as soon as the sign is given, I will recognize, defend and protect as a brother. I further swear that I will, under and in all circumstances, bear true allegiance to the South and her interests, as interpreted by the Supreme Cyclopean Council, and when I receive its orders, should I even be in the embraces of my wife, I will leave her to obey them. I further swear that all Radicals and negroes who have placed themselves opposite to the interests of the owners of the soil of Tennessee shall forever be my enemies, and that under no circumstances will I have other connection with them, if I can help it, than to welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves. That my family and the family of a Radical shall never interchange visits, and I further pray that the God of the Southland, whom I now invoke, shall strike me dead should I ever, either in letter or in spirit, infringe upon the things set forth in this oath. To all of which I swear in honesty of heart and sincerity of purpose. So help me God."

DISASTERS.

Sad Accident in Allegheny, Pa.—A Boy Killed and Another Wounded.

[From the Pittsburgh Despatch, April 13th.]

Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, a sad accident occurred in Allegheny. John Kramer and William Silbereisen, two lads, each aged about eighteen years, were playing in the Red Bank Hotel, situated near the river, in Duquesne borough. Kramer pulled a pistol from his pocket for the purpose of showing it to a young girl who was present, when it went off suddenly, the ball passing through the heart of young Silbereisen. The lad ran into the bar room and in about ten minutes expired. Kramer gave himself up to the authorities, but the affair being purely accidental, no charge was preferred against him, and he was allowed to go free. The father of the deceased owned the hotel, and Kramer boarded with him. He and the deceased were comrades for some years.

Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury, before which the following testimony was elicited: Mary Silbereisen, sister of deceased, sworn. I was sitting beside my brother; Kramer showed me the pistol, and told me he had it down the river with him; just as he was about to put it away it went off, and my brother went into the bar room; he said to papa that Julius had shot him.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Julius Kramer, and the jury further found that no blame ought to be attached to Julius Kramer. Kramer was also wounded in the finger by the discharge of the pistol. The affair gave him much trouble. He had just returned from a visit to the country, and with the deceased and some other boys was making merry on the occasion when the accident occurred.

CRIME.

Whisky War in Brooklyn—Fight With a Mob—Marines Called Out.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.]

A raid upon the illicit distilleries which abound in portions of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, was made yesterday by direction of Collector Wood of the Third Revenue District. The requisite orders having been received from Washington, United States Marshal Dallon issued an order to the commandant of the Navy Yard, directing that a force of fifty marines be placed at the disposal of the Collector. About noon Deputy Collector Egan delivered the order to Rear Admiral Bell, who promptly gave the necessary instructions to Brevet Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome, in command at the Marine Barracks, and within ten minutes the men turned out and were ready for service. The marines were divided into two squads, one under command of Capt. Wallace, and the other of Lieut. James B. Breese. They marched into Little street, through a gate of the Navy-Yard wall, which is seldom used. As soon as the military made their appearance the news spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood, and groups of excited persons gathered in Little and adjoining streets, until a rough crowd of over 1,000 men and boys had assembled. The windows of the houses were alive with women and children, all anxious to see what was going on. The marines were placed along Little street, so as to enable revenue officers to enter the buildings and to protect them while in the discharge of their duties. The crowd increased to such an extent, however, that a force of 50 more marines was found necessary, and they were promptly sent for. After their arrival the revenue officers commenced at the foot of Little street, and entered in succession Nos. 12, 20, 22, 24, 27, 41 and 45. In a shed in the rear of No. 12 was found a large copper still of 150 gallons capacity and three mash tubs containing 2,000 gallons of mash, all of which were seized. In the sheds at the rear of the other buildings mentioned the brick works of the stills were all found warm, the stills having been removed as soon as it was ascertained that the marines were coming. Part of the time the street was only partially cleared of the mob, a fact which some desperate fellow took advantage of by striking Deputy Collector Egan on the head with a brick and knocking him down. Near the corner of Little and Water sts., Capt. Squires, of the Marines, was struck on the head with a stone by G. Golding, who was immediately arrested and locked up in the 42d police station. The marines were assaulted from the windows and house-tops by the women and children, who pelted them with stones, and it was found necessary to send for the police in order to protect them, the latter being confined to standing guard without the privilege of using their muskets. The police under Sergeant Drake soon restored order and the marines were withdrawn about 6½ o'clock. The crowd then dispersed, and peace and order prevailed.

FUNERAL OF D'AROY M'GEE.

Burial of Mr. M'Gee—Immense Funeral Procession—Over Twenty Thousand in the Line—Sixty Thousand Spectators—Ceremonials at the Church and Cemetery.

[The following is additional to the account upon our inside pages to-day.]

MONTREAL, April 13, 1868.—To-day the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee took place.

The day was cold, but sunny. Long before daybreak the crowd commenced to assemble in the streets along which the procession was to pass, and by nine o'clock fully sixty thousand spectators had assembled. The sidewalks and streets were crowded to suffocation, and the housetops, windows and balconies were black with gazers. In the streets through which the procession marched the houses were decorated with festoons of crape, and funeral arches were erected, on which mottoes and inscriptions were displayed. The day had been proclaimed a public holiday, and all places of business and public offices were closed. Flags everywhere were half-masted.

Among the distinguished strangers present were General Averill, the American Consul, all the Cabinet Ministers except Sir John A. McDonald and Rose, the Mayors of Ottawa and Quebec, and a large number of military officers.

A telegram from Secretary Seward was read by General Averill, assuring him that the American Government joined in the regret inspired by the death of Mr. McGee, and earnestly hoping that the perpetrator of the shocking and heinous crime might be brought to justice.

The chief mourners were Colonel McGee, of the Irish Brigade, Mrs. McGee and her two little girls, and James Sadlier, of New York. A vast crowd of citizens followed in the rear as far as the eye could reach. The procession, marching six deep, occupied two hours and fifty minutes in passing. At the lowest estimate 20,000 people marched in its ranks.

The body was placed in a metallic coffin, the outer case of which was of rosewood, studded with silver nails and surrounded by wreathes of laurel. The funeral car was twelve feet long and sixteen feet high, surmounted by a gold crucifix. It was covered with black velvet bearing in silver the mottoes "Miserc Domine" and "Consummatus in Brevi Explesit temapra Multa." The deceased's coat of arms and family motto were also on it—"Fac et Opera." The car was drawn by six gray horses draped with black velvet, led by men with silver wands. The streets were lined by soldiers, who afterwards marched in the procession. The regiments out were the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, the Sixteenth and One Hundred and Sixtieth regiments of the line, the Royal Artillery, the Victoria, Hochelaga, Prince of Wales and Royal regiments, the Garrison artillery, a field battery, Chasseurs, cavalry, Royal Guides and Thirteenth Hussars. These presented arms as the body passed, the bands playing funeral airs.

The procession marched to St. Patrick's church, where a solemn mass was celebrated by Father Dowd. The church was hung with black and richly decorated. A sermon was preached by Vicar General O'Farrall, of Ottawa. He warmly eulogized McGee, and defended him from the charge of political recreancy. At the conclusion of a period where he eloquently denounced the Fenians he was greeted by loud cheers, which the reverend gentleman repressed, saying, "This is the house of God."

From thence the body proceeded to the parish church, where a *Libra* was chanted, the Archbishop of Montreal officiating. The church was hung in black and crowded to its utmost capacity. Thence the body was borne through the city to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where it was deposited in the vault. Crowds had assembled at every point and in the cemetery. Altogether over a hundred thousand persons witnessed the spectacle, which was the grandest ever seen in Montreal.

No accidents occurred on the occasion, although an uneasy rumor prevailed that some malcontents would raise an alarm of fire in the church to get up a tumult.

Some few people were badly crushed, and a few were run over. No other accidents or incidents occurred.

There is a perfect wilderness of correspondents here.

—The novelty of Ristori's farewell season will be "Sor Teresa," the play which evoked so much righteous indignation from the Bishop of Havana. The morality of the play is Sor-ter-easy, if such a dreadful jest may be allowed.

—A party of Spanish brigands carried off an old man in January, setting his ransom at $50,000. He has just been found in the depths of a huge cavern, where he has been lodged and fed for more than two months.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF SERGEANT BATES FROM CANADA.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT THE McGEE MURDER.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, April 14, Evening.—The political news is meagre and unimportant.

Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾. 5-20s, 72½@72⅝. Illinois Central, 93¼. Erie, 46. Atlantic and Great Western, 33⅛.

FRANKFORT, April 14th, Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 75.

LIVERPOOL, April 14, Evening.—Cotton firm and quite active under a favorable trade report; sales to-day 12,000 bales. Uplands, 12¼@12⅜d. Orleans, 12½@12⅝d. Corn, 40s. 3d.

ANTWERP, April 14, Evening.—Petroleum flat and nominal at 42⅝ francs.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—Arrived—Steamship City of Boston, from New York April 4th.

Sergeant Bates.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, April 14th.—The arrival of Sergeant Bates from Vicksburg did not create the excitement expected here. He made his appearance at the Long Bridge this morning at eleven o'clock, but was kept waiting about two hours for the arrival of the band of music and the delegation who were to escort him through the city.

About two o'clock the delegation appeared on Pennsylvania avenue, consisting of the band of music, Sergeant Bates, clad in a velvet suit, carrying a silk flag; carriages containing the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, *Constitutional Union*, and President Johnson; the Departmental Club, followed on foot by about 100 boot-blacks and about 200 citizens. The procession went immediately to the White House, where as many more people had congregated. A heavy rain storm prevailed at the time.

Arriving at the White House, the President appeared, and after being lustily cheered by the boot-blacks, invited the Sergeant inside the White House, accompanied by the band of music, a few citizens and a dozen reporters.

The President led the way to the East Room, where, taking Sergeant Bates by the hand, he said: "Sergeant, I am glad to welcome you to this city, carrying, as you do, the flag of your country, and I trust it may always be carried with equal success over the land. I have no other speech to make on this occasion but to extend to you my hearty thanks. If the band will play us a tune, I shall be much obliged."

The request of the President was complied with, and the band played a National air. On its conclusion the President conversed a few minutes with those about him, and the Sergeant was about leaving, when it was discovered that some person had purloined his hat during his brief stay in the White House with the President. He was loaned one, however, and then proceeded on his way with the procession to the Capitol, to wave his flag from the dome.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The Hon. B. Weir, Senator from Nova Scotia, died suddenly in his room at the Russell House, this morning.

No further developments have transpired in the McGee assassination case.

From New Jersey.

NEWARK, April 14.—The town elections in eastern New Jersey and Essex county show that the Republicans have elected twenty Chosen Freeholders and the Democrats fourteen.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The French troops in Italy now number 4,500

—There are 11,000 boot-blacks in New York.

—Forrest pays his leading supporters forty dollars per day.

—It is proposed to establish a Welsh newspaper in Scranton, Pa.

—Austria paid $140,000 to get Maximilian's body back.

—Maxim for barbers—a penny shave is a penny gained.—*Judy.*

—Madame Musard, wife of the celebrated bandmaster, has paid $125,000 for a set of diamonds.

—The Prince of Wales is going to Baden-Baden, but if English newspaper stories are true, he is *bad-en-ough* now without leaving Britain.—*Ex.*

—The Minnesota Historical Society has the scalp of Little Crow, who led the massacre of 1862, nicely tanned.

—They ax a man's status now along the south shore of Lake Erie by inquiring if he is "loyal to the broad gauge."

—An indisposed young gentleman attended a party in Albany, Maine, and forty splendid cases of measles among the guests are the result.

—A man in Vermont, ninety-seven years old, wears a coat, the cloth of which was woven one hundred and thirty years ago.

—One of the Abyssinian captives, a lady, has written for a side-saddle. Probably to stirr-up discontent among Theodore's subjects.

—Severe but just—the cockney's advice to his landlady on a slippery morning to throw her "hashes" on the sidewalk.

—An English clergyman advertises his living for exchange, adding that it is "a most desirable position for a delicate man; no Dissenters in the parish."

—French telegraphic operators are to wear uniforms and carry swords, the latter probably for the purpose of cutting up despatches; or may be, to despatch messages with.

—A captain of the 29th French Chasseurs shot himself recently in Paris because a fussy and conceited superior officer reprimanded him about a trifling matter.

—The champion bootblack of Long Island won the distinction by producing a "shine"