Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN.
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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carrier, or $8 per annum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO.'s au25tf§ 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. fe20 tf

MARRIED.

CONOVER—GILLESPIE.—On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Suddards, Joseph B. Conover, Jr., to Maria L., daughter of William Gillespie, Esq.

HULSE—COLLINS.—On the 3d inst., by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of the Mayor, Charles F. Hulse to Elizabeth D., daughter of Frederic Collins.

LINTON—MILLER.—On Thursday, June 3d, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas X. Orr, Mr. James Linton and Miss Mary R., daughter of the late Augustus J. Miller, of this city.

RODNEY—REEVES.—June 3d, 1869, at Immanuel Church, New Castle, Del., by the Rev. John Rodney John Henry Rodney to Annie Dorsey, daughter of the late Captain J. S. K. Reeves, U. S. A., both of New Castle, Del.

DIED.

HOECKLEY.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst., Henry Louis Hoeckley, aged 26 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1833 North Eleventh street, on Saturday next, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DARK LAWNS AND LIGHT ORGANDIES.
DARK FRENCH LAWNS.
FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES.
MAGNIFICENT GRENADINES.
IRON BAREGES, FIRST QUALITY.
EYRE & LANDELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞

JNO. WANAMAKER
HAS IN STORE
NEW THINGS
IN
TAILORING GOODS,
AND A
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
Gents, Youth and Children.
818 and 820 Chestnut St.

my6 rp

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 1105 CHESTNUT STREET.

Under the provisions of Rule 7 of the Rules for the government of the Union Republican Party, the annual primary elections will be held in each election division on TUESDAY, June 8th, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

There shall be elected from each Division one Delegate to each of the following Conventions, viz.:

Coroner, City Treasurer, Recorder of Deeds, City Commissioner, | Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary of the District Court;

and in the First Senatorial District, one Delegate each to a Senatorial Convention.

There shall also be elected one Delegate from each Election Division to a Representative Convention, and two Delegates from each Division to a Ward Convention.

And from each Election Division three members of a Ward Executive Committee, as provided for in Rule 3d.

The above conventions shall meet WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.; except the Ward Conventions, which shall meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

Due notice will be given of the places of meeting of the City Conventions.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee,
W. R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, Secretary. jel tjn§

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes, at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays), from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., from June 4th to June 23d.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23d, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 28th.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.
je4.17t§

☞ TURKISH BATHS.
1109 GIRARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CONTINENTAL.
Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and evening. apl-tfrp§

☞ STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—State rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of dried beef, cabbage, &c., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the telegraph office, Cooper's Point, N. J.
my29-tf§ MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

☞ B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D., SURgeon Artist, has just been commissioned by the Surgeon-General to supply the Palmer Arm and Leg for mutilated Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy. The Governmental offices are to be located in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are all conducted by Dr. PALMER. my27 8trp§

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
my18-30trp§

☞ COME TO THE TEMPERANCE Meeting This (Friday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, and hear Dr. Shepherd on the Drinking Customs in New York, in Buttonwood street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. All are invited. 1t*

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from May 30th to June 5th, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
NOTE.—The third instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15. my4-2mrp§

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, June 3.—The house occupied by Mayor Smith was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $6,000, which was covered by insurance.

—A Paris journal says: The ex-Queen Isabella II. of Spain will leave Paris at the beginning of June for Marienbad, in Bohemia, for the purpose of taking the waters.

WEST POINT.

Synopsis of Examinations—Visits of President Grant and General Sherman—Henry Ward Beecher to Preach the Graduating Sermon—The Coming Hop and Boat Race.

WEST POINT, Thursday, June 3, 1869.—The examination of the first class in civil and military engineering was resumed by Professor Mahan this morning. It was very severe and exhaustive, eliciting a large amount of general and technical information on the science of war.

The examination in international law, military law and the laws of war, was conducted by Colonel Parsons, but it was only partially completed up to the time of adjournment and will be continued to-morrow.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND SUITE.

The arrival of President Grant is expected on the 10th inst., as he has engaged rooms at the West Point Hotel, formerly Roe's, for that day. General Sherman will be here about the same time. It was recently announced that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would deliver the farewell address to the graduates, which is a mistake. He will preach the graduating sermon in the Chapel on the 13th inst., however, having been invited to do so by the members of the class.

THE HOP.

The first class will get out of the monotony of examination about the middle of next week, and will then devote their leisure to making arrangements for the farewell hop. The day for it has not yet been definitely determined. On the 14th inst. the graduates will say good-bye to their military *Alma Mater*, and will proceed to their homes for a brief vacation, previous to their undertaking the duties of officers.

THE COMING BOAT RACE.

The cadets of the first, second and third classes are now busily practicing for the aquatic contest which is to come off on the river on next Saturday afternoon. It is absorbing all the spare time of the competitors, who believe that it will be a short and exciting struggle. The course is from the old South dock to Cozzens's dock and return, making a distance of three miles. Six-oared shell-boats will be used in the race.

BATTALION DRILL—THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

After the termination of the class-room exercises to-day the cadets were exercised in battalion movements, for the edification of the Board of Visitors. The latter have the pleasure of enjoying a serenade every evening from the Post band, who assemble on the piazza in front of the hotel, and perform a variety of beautiful airs.

The preparations for the Summer encampment will not commence until about the 20th instant, but will be similar to those of former seasons.

A large number of army men are making their appearance here, among them being General Silas Casey and General W. B. Franklin. The latter will witness the artillery drill, which will be exhibited by the graduating class to-morrow afternoon.—*New York Times.*

THE INDIANS.

Western Opinion of the War.

The Denver (Colorado) *Tribune* says:

The savans of the East are beginning to fear that there will be another Indian war this summer, for the savages are becoming very uneasy. Bless their honest hearts, these wise men of the East don't know that the Indian war has never yet ceased, but that it is the "same old drunk" as before. Those who have been whipped have been quiet for some time, while those whose hides received no part of the tanning have, per consequence, no part in the conversion. Last winter, even while General Sheridan was reporting that the "end of the Indian war had arrived," new depredations were being committed far away from the General's operations. There was no general uprising, but whenever a party of savages came upon a smaller party of whites the temptation would be too great for the red men, and they would carry out their nature. Gen. Sheridan's command did good work where they were, but they could not be everywhere. The Indians whom they whipped into the traces of humanity are now moderately quiet, but those who escaped the bullets of the blue-coats have nothing to remember with dread, and will consequently soon carry out their Indian natures and bid heavily for military attention. By the time they are whipped we may reasonably expect those who are now quiet will be desirous of a little active duty again, and will once more require attention.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN THE WEST.

Great Loss of Property—Estimated at $500,000.

[From the Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.]

Friday evening last, a few minutes after five o'clock, a dark and ominous cloud was noticed approaching Shipman, fifteen miles south of Carlinville, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, from a direction a little north of west, and in a moment almost, the most terrific storm of wind, hail and rain that has visited this section of country for a number of years burst upon the town. No preparation having been made, the elements had it all their own way for a period of perhaps twenty minutes. But during that short space of time almost incalculable injury was sustained by the town. Scarcely a building in the place escaped injury. Orchards were prostrated as though a scythe had swept through their midst. Fences were blown entirely away—the rails and planks scattered here and there in every direction. Wheat fields, in the vicinity, were laid as low as though the harvester had been at work. Shade trees and shrubbery of every description were torn out by the roots. As far as the eye can reach, east or west, a scene of desolation and destruction is presented to the view.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Annual Convention of the Diocese of Delaware.

[From the Wilmington Commercial.]

DELAWARE CITY, June 2.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Delaware, assembled in Christ Church, this morning. Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., of the Diocese, called the Convention to order at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Secretary, S. M. Curtis, Esq., called the names of the clergy entitled to seats, when the following answered to their names:

Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D.; Drs. McCabe, Clemson and Morselle; Rev. Messrs. Breck, Du Hamel, Ellis, Hall, Littell, Latimer, Newbold, McKim, Spencer, Marshall, Harrison, Redles, Murphy and True.

The usual number of lay delegates were present from the different churches. The Convention took a recess at a quarter before ten o'clock, to attend divine service.

The services were conducted by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rev. Messrs. Marshall, McKim, Breck and Latimer.

Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Middletown, preached the Convention sermon, which was a truly scriptural and practical discourse on justification by faith as the only way of salvation for lost and perishing sinners. After the sermon, Rev. G. A. Redles (Bishop Lee's assistant) was ordained Presbyter.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, to transact the usual business.

In the evening a missionary meeting was held, Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Newark, delivered an excellent address on the subject of Missions. Other addresses were also made. The Bishop then called the Convention to order, and after transacting some further business the Convention adjourned by singing the Gloria in Excelsis and, benediction by the Bishop.

The churches in the Diocese are in a prospering condition, as the numbers confirmed are larger than usual.

CUBA.

The New Rebellion.

According to new Cuban advices from Havana, the dissatisfaction of the Spanish volunteers, which has just resulted in outbreak, arose from a belief that General Pelaez and other chiefs were making money out of the war, instead of fighting the Rebels. Pelaez was accused more than a month ago of assisting Cubans to escape, for a bribe, and in a more recent case of escape or reprieve the charge has been revived. The charge against Pelaez in its more recent shape is that he and his colleagues have been trying to enlarge and protract the war in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos and Trinidad in order to fill their pockets and obtain promotion. This plan they pursued in Santo Domingo. It was for the purpose of investigating the charge that for large sums Pelaez and his friends had been selling *salvo-conductos*, or safe conducts, that General Dulce determined to visit Cienfuegos. He abandoned his purpose on account of failing health and new dangers in Havana. Another circumstance goes to explain the new outbreak. The Captain-General having saved from death Isidro Hernandez, of Santa Clara, the volunteers of the place mutinied, demanded the life of the prisoner and insulted the Governor. It was feared that, though some of them had been put in prison, others would be able to subject the prisoner to barbarities. The same doings have happened in various parts of the island which is now, no doubt, completely under control of the Spanish rank and file.

The Captain-Generalship—Its Late and New Incumbent.

Major-General or *Mariscal de Campo*, Don Felipe Ginovez de Espinar, formerly second in command to General Dulce, will act as Captain-General in his place till Gen. De Rodas arrives. His appointment to command is no good augury for the Spanish cause. He was one of the Spanish leaders in the disastrous St. Domingo war, and conducted the retreat therefrom of the hungry and ragged Spaniards who were trapped into a vain struggle by the avarice of Santa Anna and the ambition of Marshal Serrano and Marshal O'Donnell. The St. Domingo war resembled in many respects the present campaign in Cuba, and the Spaniards left the island after an immense number of victories. With the retiring Captain-General, who is almost in a dying condition, and anxious to set foot once more in Spain, the Cubans manifest no sympathy. They say that as the fraudulent Jecker claims brought about the French intervention in Mexico, so the negroes of the widow of the Marquis of Santovenia—that lady being the wife of the late Captain-General—have made Dulce a traitor for the hundreth time to his professions. It is not true that he has ever offered to the Cubans the terms of autonomy and liberty which Serrano lately declared he did; on the contrary, he is believed to have made terms less liberal than these a cover for temporizing. For his conduct in general, however, his friends maintain that the Spanish Government is more responsible than he. The Captain-General elect, Caballero de Rodas, has a reputation for organizing terror, and it is believed by those who best know the situation in Cuba, that he [illegible] the conclusion of the war.

Political Aspect of the Cuban Question—Anxiety for Recognition by the United States—The Peruvian Monitors Not to be Used in the Cuban Interest.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

The State Department has no official information concerning the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the Peruvian government. Conceding that it is so, however, the authorities here do not attach much importance to it beyond the mere fact that it will serve, to a certain extent, to encourage the Cubans in their resistance to Spain. It is not thought Peru is in a condition to render the Cubans any material assistance, even if she was disposed to do so. It is probable that some of the other South American States may follow the example of Peru. What the Cubans are especially anxious for is the recognition of their rights as belligerents by the South American States bordering on the Caribbean Sea. This would give them naval rendezvous adjacent to their own island, and enable them to issue letters of marque and fit out naval expeditions. The best informed parties in official circles do not believe that the Cubans seek annexation with any of the South American republics. If the latter give them material aid, and the Cubans should be successful, they will probably establish an independent government. The Cuban leaders want the protection of a strong government, and are not anxious for annexation, except to the United States. With regard to the monitors purchased from us by the Peruvian government, it is not thought they can be made available by Peru to aid the Cubans. When they were purchased from our government the Peruvian Minister here was required to give bonds that they should not be used against any Power with which we were at peace, prior to their arrival at Peru. The Spanish Minister was suspicious, owing to the unfriendly relations between Peru and Spain, that they were intended to aid the Cubans. He called the attention of Secretary Fish to the fact that they were slow in reaching Peru, and, at the same time, expressed his fears that they were to be used against Spain and in the interest of the Cubans. The Secretary of State pointed to the fact that Peru had given bonds that they would not be so used, and expressed the opinion that the fears of the Spanish Minister were unfounded. Subsequently Mr. Fish called the attention of the Peruvian Minister, Mr. Garcia, to the slow progress made by the monitors in reaching Peru. Mr. Garcia explained that it would be necessary for the monitors to pass through the Straits of Magellan in winter, because at other seasons of the year the weather is extremely unfavorable, and there would be danger of the monitors being lost. On this account they would remain during the summer in the vicinity of the West Indies. At last accounts they were at St. Thomas, but intended proceeding to Barbadoes. This was communicated to the Spanish Minister, and to a certain extent seemed to quiet his suspicions. He is still suspicious, however, that they will turn up, well armed and equipped, in Cuban waters, and the late action of the Peruvian government has rather confirmed him in his views.

Longfellow in Italy.

The Florence correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writes:

Mr. Longfellow has been passing a short time here after his long visit to Rome. With his party, he will in a few days leave for the North. The present visit to Italy has been made after an interval of forty years, and not thirty, as I believe was stated before; a stronger proof that our poet is growing old. Mr. Longfellow came to Italy first at that period of life when European study was laying the foundation of that culture which has raised him to such a shining place among accomplished men. Then "Hyperion" had not been written, and only the first poetic germs had been nourished, which since have flowered and fruited so richly.

—A school committee-man down East writes: "We have a school-house large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils four stories high."

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

The Alabama Question—Mr. Motley's Instructions.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Mr. Motley had full and complete instructions when he sailed from New York on the 19th instant. These instructions were not of a general character, but were minute and unabridged. They referred not only to naturalization and emigration, and all the matters in interest at present between the two countries, but they were particular and specific on the subject of the Alabama depredations. Instead of these instructions being prepared under the direction of the President, the very reverse is true. Secretary Fish was asked by the President to prepare memoranda of his (Fish's) ideas respecting the Alabama subject, or to submit a rough draft of instructions to him, which he would lay before the Cabinet. This Mr. Fish did. He prepared at great length, in his own hand, the instructions to Mr. Motley, which occupied his time more than a fortnight.

When he had finished his work, he notified Gen. Grant, who at once drove to the State Department in company with his Attorney-General, and Mr. Fish read the instructions aloud to the two gentlemen. They not only approved of all the positions assumed, heartily and emphatically, but they concurred entirely in every expression and the language employed. Not a line nor a word was changed. In that form the instructions, on the following Friday, were submitted to the entire Cabinet at its regular session, and were subjected to the most careful scrutiny. Mr. Fish was called upon to explain certain matters, but so ably did he defend his course, and so unobjectionable were the instructions, that not a principle nor a word was amended, and before Mr. Motley sailed these instructions were placed in his hands just as Mr. Fish prepared them.

As to their contents, I can only say that they are not based upon the speech or the opinions of Senator Sumner. The English Government will be made to understand that this Government is not responsible for the speeches of Senator Sumner, or anybody else; but this is not saying that the Administration would disregard the voice of the people as made known by a number of their direct Representatives; but the State Department is well informed of all the phases of the Alabama matter from the beginning, just what points to press and what to avoid, what ground has already been developed and what untouched, and all the intricacies of this most intricate subject, while Congress and the people are ignorant of it all. The negotiations to be effective must be secret, and time has developed that nothing is secret in Congress. So the administration is better prepared to judge of the matter than the public at large. The instructions to Mr. Motley are not at all of a belligerent character. Our new Minister will explain to the English Government the relations of the Senate and Executive in the matter of making and ratifying treaties, and will endeavor to show that the Senate and Executive are in full accord, and he himself is given to understand that no such treaty as that negotiated by Reverdy Johnson and Earl Clarendon will be acceptable to either branch of the treaty-making power. The instructions will do much toward allaying the excitement and passion in both countries—engendered, on the one hand, by the speech of Mr. Sumner, and, on the other, by the violent and unfair tone of the English press.

While Mr. Motley's course will have a soothing in the American mind, there will be less the self-respect of even such partisans as Senator Chandler or Mr. Sumner. The Government will maintain its own dignity and enforce respect from others. A firm, respectful, dignified attitude will be taken and adhered to, but no effort will be made to bully or intimidate the English Government into terms. If any result is reached it will be favorable to the United States. Of that the public may rest assured. When the subject will be brought to the attention of the English Government is uncertain. It will not be precipitated, but if a favorable opportunity presents itself, it will be taken advantage of, and negotiations will at no time be resisted by him. Of course, the time necessary for such a work is considerable. We receive our news by Cable, but the Government cannot accept information which reaches here in an unofficial form. It must wait for mails, sometimes long delayed, and frequently so incomplete is the information which is received officially that inquiries are necessary to be returned time after time. The Government thus gets the name of procrastinating the public business, when, in truth, it is being expedited as rapidly as the mails and the dignity of English diplomacy render possible. H. J. R.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Question of the Regency—Its Approaching Solution.

MADRID, Monday, May 17, 1869.—The question of the Regency may be regarded as very nearly settled. Serrano's scruples have been overcome, and he consents to accept the position provisionally—that is to say, until after the Constitution is voted. There are some curious rumors afloat regarding the terms on which this compromise has been effected between the Ministers and Progressists. It is said that the former have only assented to it on the express stipulation that, if the Progressists do not succeed in finding a king who will be acceptable to the different parties, they are to vote in favor of the Duc de Montpensier. I am inclined to doubt the correctness of this latter statement; but, if true, the pledge is of little value in presence of the notorious bad faith of Prim. Once he is made President of the Council of Ministers, and is unopposed directly by Serrano, his personal aims will begin to develop themselves. The effect of the Regency will be simply to give him greater freedom of action, for the Duc de la Torre will then be merely a puppet in his hands. Of course the Republicans are secretly pleased at this arrangement. Now that they are beaten on the monarchy clause by the votes taken in anticipation on their amendments, the only chance left them is their understanding with Prim, for that such a compact exists there can be no reasonable doubt. The Regency will bridge over the interval which must elapse before Prim can complete his arrangements, and by the time the constitution is voted the impossibility of uniting the various parties on the choice of a monarch will be so plainly demonstrated, that a *coup d'etat* in favor of the Republic will become a matter of easy accomplishment. It is wonderful with what facility this ambitious but enigmatical soldier gets the leaders of the different parties to fall into his plans. Both Unionists and Republicans think they are making use of him, while in reality it is he who is pulling the wires of the various political combinations. Centering, as he will shortly do under this Regency arrangement, the principal civil and military powers of the Government in his hands, there is nothing at which he may not hope to arrive. The Republic will be with him only a means to an end. He does not believe in it any more now than he did several months ago, when he addressed his famous letter to the *Gaulois*, but he sees that it can be made a safe stepping-stone to the great object of his ambition. With the example of Louis Napoleon before him, and a conjunction of circumstances infinitely more favorable, there is no reason for saying that this object is beyond his reach, or that his projects are wild.—*Times.*

—England's sailor Prince has composed a waltz and has the ambition to lead an orchestra.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—It was reported, yesterday, on 'Change (some operators said that they were favored with an inspection of the document), that Messrs. J. Gould and Mr. F. A. Lane had obtained an injunction restraining the holders of preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company from initiating or continuing any suit against the Company or its Directors. The injunction, it was also said, restrains the Erie Company from paying any dividends to the holders of Preferred stock. Some owners of this Preferred stock expressed themselves that they were not aware before the granting of this latest injunction, that the Erie Company contemplated the payment of dividends to them; but of course the "outs" cannot know what the "ins" may contemplate.

The steamship El Heroe left this city yesterday for Venezuela, being intended for business on the Orinoco river. She will be the first steamer that ever navigated that river, and numerous others are being built here to follow her. Commodore Hancox, of this city, deserves the larger share of the honor of having opened one of the richest valleys in the world to American and foreign commerce.

Rumors have been afloat for several days past to the effect that Mr. Samuel N. Pike, the builder of the Opera House, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, had foreclosed his mortgage retained in the sale to James Fisk, Jr. It was stated that Mr. Pike had received thus far only the first payment of $150,000 cash, and that frequent failures on the part of Mr. Fisk to make further payments had compelled him, most reluctantly, to demand the return of his property. We are glad to say that the reports are unfounded. Mr. Pike states that he has received $350,000 on the first payment, and is not anxious to get the house in his hands again; his great mistake was in ever building it.

The facts in the case of the sudden closing of the Opera House, doubtless much to the disgust of the author and translator of "Patrie," and the star of the future, Mr. Fechter, are as follows: Mr. Fisk's theatrical ventures have not been successful; on the contrary, to use his own language, his losses have been so heavy in his theatrical adventures elsewhere that, in spite of the fact that the Opera House is filled every night, he is compelled to close it; and Saturday night will witness the last performance herein.

About thirty members of the Citizens' Association went, by invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, yesterday, to Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's and Hart's Islands, on a visit to the various city establishments there. Among the guests was Sir John Barrington, lately Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is on a visit to this country to inspect its benevolent and penal institutions.

A dense fog prevailed at all points on the Hudson Wednesday and yesterday morning. The steamers Drew, St. John, Nupha, Connecticut and Vanderbilt lay at anchor between Poughkeepsie and Rondout all night, starting off from six to eight hours behind time. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the fog lifted.

The first pardon issued by President Grant, in the New York Judicial District, was accorded in the case of George Mayer, confined in the Ludlow Street Jail for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill.

Good Manners in New York.

The New York *Sun* of this morning contains an account of a fashionable wedding, from which we select the following:

The more amusing scenes, and those that managers saw—the utter want of system and ushers followed the bridal party from the church, leaving the guests to get out and find their carriages as best they could. A grand rush was made for the doors. Rich trains were trampled on and torn, elegant toilettes were sadly mussed up in the *melée*, jewelry was torn off and lost in the jam, ladies were separated from their escorts, and gay cavaliers sought vainly for their fair charges. At the door everybody shouted for his coachman at once, and all the Jehus made a simultaneous push for the entrance, mixing the carriages up in the most inextricable confusion. Some headed down street and others up. Some got loads, but were no better off than those who got none, as neither could get out of the crowd. Finally, a detachment of police came to the rescue, and lent their aid to bring order out of the confusion that prevailed. Then it turned out that the Smith family had gone off in Brown's coach, and Smith's driver, still waiting for his proper load, refused to take any other. Several parties, despairing of finding their carriages, proceeded to the reception on foot, muttering anything but praises of the arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS.

—Miss Susan Galton and her clever company will appear at the Theatre Comique this evening, in *Florette the Cricket*. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

—At the American Theatre to-night a good miscellaneous bill will be presented. To-morrow a matinee will be given.

—Miss Elise Holt will have a benefit at the Chestnut this evening, in the burlesque *Lucretia Borzia*. Mr. Craig will appear in his little farce *Love Made by Mimicry*, and give his imitations. Thus the entertainment will gain respectability. We are happy to say that the Holt Company will conclude their engagement to-morrow night, and remove with their nude blondes to some more genial clime.

—At the Arch this evening Mr. John Collins, the Irish comedian, will have a farewell benefit in *The Irish Ambassador; The Nervous Man*, and in Craig's funny burlesque *Le Gladiateur*.

—A large and good-natured audience assembled last night at the Academy to hear Rossini's sparkling opera of *Il Barbiere*, and to see the last of Kellogg. The beautiful *prima* was in her best voice and spirits, and sang the part of "Rosina" with admirable grace. In her music lesson scene she gave the "Kellogg Waltz," composed for her by Signor Arditi, with all the delicacy of which it is capable, and received a hearty *encore* and a whole garden of flowers. Beside the cool freshness of her voice, which was in its very best condition, Miss Kellogg was, in dress and action, a rare picture of Spanish fascination. The troupe supported her with evident pains, and rendered the rollicking music of Rossini with agreeable spirit. Boetti's refined voice and careful manner went far to redeem his almost entire lack of comic expression. Rebla, whom we could not praise in solemn music the night before, played the barber with more wit and devilry than we have lately seen on the stage; his strange freaks of voice, his mirthfully falsetto, and restless activity, out of all rule as they were if we insist on the severities of art, came in very well for a summer performance and before an audience bent on amusement. Susini's acting was unctuous and racy; we emphasize it without saying much about his singing, for the part of "Dr. Bartolo" has comparatively little music, and therefore gives excellent scope for an artist of decayed voice but finished manner. Barili won honors for his amusing "Don Basilio," especially in the absurd "buona notte" scene. The whole performance passed off with grace and spirit; and the audience, though unwilling to tempt the weather by working themselves into any great warmth of enthusiasm, were kept in thorough good humor by the efforts of the company.

—At the Walnut, to-night, Mr. Jos. Jefferson will repeat his superb personation of *Rip Van Winkle*.

The annual exhibition of paintings is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

—The Chestnut Street Rink, at Chestnut and Twenty-third streets, is open day and evening for those who wish to practice velocipede riding or learn the art.

—An interesting soiree will be given at the Drawing Room, Seventeenth street, above Chestnut, on Saturday next, June 5th, at 8 o'clock, by Carl Gaertner's Vocal and Instrumental Society.

—A floral festival and promenade concert will be given by the Germania Orchestra, at Horticultural Hall, on June 8 and 9.

—A native of Delhi, in whose caste it was forbidden to have two wives, went over to Christianity in order, as he fancied, to be able to contract a second marriage. He did so; but his first wife, to his consternation, followed him, and he also discovered that bigamy was neither a Christian virtue nor a favorable recommendation to the law of the country. So, to cure the difficulty, he murdered both his wives, and now finds himself brought up by an inhuman code for having endeavored to rectify a mistake.—*Indian Paper.*

—An English clergyman, who is obliged also to officiate as organist, is using the new electrical action, having the keyboard fitted up in the reading desk.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Hotels on the American plan in London do not pay.

—Sweden has started a female medical college.

—The commercial travelers of Chicago have organized for mutual protection.

—John Brougham goes to California next week.

—Utah exhibits specimens of raisins. Of all raisins, raisin' children is their best hold.

—A man in St. Louis wants a divorce because he can't live with his mother-in-law.

—One divorce to ten marriages was the rate in Connecticut last year.

—The metal for the new statue of Lord Palmerston was obtained by melting down that of Robert Peel.

—Since October, fourteen vessels have set out to cross the Atlantic and never been heard from since.

—Work has been resumed in the Gold Hill mines, where the late disastrous fire occurred.

—Train has confided to a San Francisco newspaper that he intends to head a Fenian invasion of British Columbia.

—Prentice calls on Secretary Fish to weigh the chances of a foreign war with all his scales.

—The expenses of the police in Russia are higher than those of any other country in Europe.

—Texas complains that the military interferes to prevent whippings there, while in Delaware white as well as black men are lashed.

—The gas which leaks from London mains is estimated to be worth three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

—A critic says of a certain singer "that she sings a few airs and puts on a great many more."

—At the Conservatory of Music in Leipsic two young colored men from the Island of Cuba are studying music.

—A writer in the *Revolution* says: "Whenever a woman feels like going to a theatre, and no one offers to go with her, let her don her 'hat' and go on her own hook."

—John S. Clarke has performed Major De Boots for one hundred and fifty nights at the Royal Strand Theatre, and for the two hundredth and twenty-third time in London.

—A St. Louis court has fined a man $100 for shooting dead a boy who was picking a peach from his orchard. Boys are very plenty and peaches very scarce about St. Louis.

—An opera company that has been travelling in the South broke down so dreadfully in Augusta, Georgia, that a local quartette club had to give a concert to raise funds to enable the company to leave the city.

—The boy who, when asked to what trade he would wish to be brought up, replied: "I will be a Trustee, because ever since papa has been a Trustee we have had pudding for dinner," was a wise child in his generation.

—One of the telegraphic despatches sent to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee came from the farthest region of Lapland. The bearer of it had to travel six hundred miles before he reached the nearest telegraph office.

—Heller, the musician, had been kappelmeister at Cologne for twenty years and resigned because he could neither get a good salary nor the promise of a pension to his family after his death.

—Mr. Howard Paul, the well-known entertainment-giver, has arrived in Paris for the [illegible] of his [illegible] tres.

—A Berlin burglar has invented a machine which appears to open safes as easily as a knife an oyster. Both the inventor and the invention are in the hands of the police. The invention, it seems, shuts up the burglar.

—Mauna Loa, the dome-shaped volcanic mountain on the island of Hawaii, contains two lakes, side by side, one of fresh water and the other of salt. Both are far above the level of the sea.

—Chicago has a divorce suit in which the parties testified that their child was named "Kitty Mercy Jane Laura Delore Ellen De Lo Brown." This is enough to prove that they ought not to be permitted the opportunity to thus afflict a human being again.

—A jailor in St. Louis had received strict orders not to keep any prisoners in solitary confinement. Once, when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he was obliged, in consequence, to *kick the other out of doors*, to comply with the regulations.

—Felicien David is likely to be the successor of Berlioz in the French Institute. Speaking of this candidature, a French journal mentions the curious fact that when Felicien David left France for Egypt with the Saint Simonians, in 1832, the captain of the ship in which they made the voyage was—Garibaldi.

—On the 17th of May a fete was given at Argenteuil, France, to celebrate the inauguration of the new church, which was erected upon the spot where the convent stood, of which the illustrious Heloise was abbess, and being the anniversary of her death, which occurred 702 years ago.

—One of Bishop Bloomfield's latest *bon mots* was uttered during his last illness. He inquired what had been the subject of his two archdeacons' charges, and was told that one was on the art of making sermons and, the other on churchyards. "O, I see," said the Bishop, "composition and decomposition."

—It is announced that in five years the communication by rail between Paris and Constantinople will be completed. The time occupied between the two cities will be sixty-nine hours. It is estimated that the force employed upon the road will amount to more than 100,000 men.

—Mazzini is still at Lugano, a sufferer. Vomiting and sleeplessness put his life in peril. His disease is thought to be a cancer in the stomach. For some time he has eaten only food easy of digestion—soup, raw meat hashed—but the good effects of this *regime* have been neutralized by his excessive abuse of tobacco—excessive, for he smokes not ten but thirty or forty cigars daily. Will the anti-smoking league tell us now that because of tobacco the Pope rules and Italy is not free?

—Dr. Organ says "hell is full of dyspeptics, and dyspeptics are full of hell. When good Christians learn that there is an intimate relation and sympathy existing between the mucous surface of a man's stomach and his soul, they will take more care of their stomachs, and by so doing they may improve men rapidly in many of the Christian graces—virtue and patience for instance."

—A French journal is responsible for the following: In a certain small provincial town one of the residents, M. A. B., found that his house was rendered both damp and dark by the contiguity of a large tree wich was inconveniently near to his windows. He would gladly have had it cut down, but the tree belonged to the commune, and was not to be meddled with. Being a man of resources, he sent, for insertion, to one of the Paris papers the following paragraph: "There is still in existence one of the trees of liberty of the date of 1793. It may be seen at X., close to the house of M. A. B., and the passers-by reverently uncover their heads to this venerable witness of our grandest struggles and our most illustrious victory." Three days afterwards an order came from the Préfecture in Paris for the Mayor of X. to cause the said tree to be cut down—which was accordingly done, forthwith.