

07 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

BY THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. PROPRIETORS, GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR.; F.L. FLHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN IS served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carrier, or 58 perangum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS august 907 Chestnut street. WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut street. fo20 tf

DIED.

DOUGHERTY .- On the 5th instant, William P.

usterity, aged 35 years. hg relatives and friends of the family, also, the mem-so of the Moyanenshing Hose Company, the Demo-tic Ward Association, and the School Directors of Fourth Ward, are respectfully invited to stiend the crai, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Sixth Shippen strets, on Tnesday morsing, at 8% o'Clock. hg High Mass at St. Paul's Church. Interment at hedral Centerry.

The relatives and friends of the factor of the factor of the fact John M. Fisher. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully vited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 28 Girard avenue, on Tuesday next, oth inst., at 2 are the factor of the fameral for the factor of the factor of the factor of the fameral for the factor of the factor of the factor of the fameral for the factor of the factor of the factor of the fameral for the factor of the factor of the factor of the fameral for the factor of the factor of the factor of the fameral for the factor of the fact

-On the 6th instant, Richard T. Jones, aged

ears, is relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-the funeral, from the residence of his father; No. Filter street; on Fourth day morning, the 9th inst.,

t II o'clock KIRKI'ATRICK .- This morning, in New York, Mrs. Seephine Kirkpatrick, wife of Wm. Kirkpatrick. Due notice of the funeral will be given. WHILLDIN -- On the 5th inst, after a short but se-ere illness, Mr. Washington Whildin, Sr., in the 69th set of blasse. illness, hir. washington a straight of the family are respectfully of relatives and friends of the family are respectfully from the residence of his

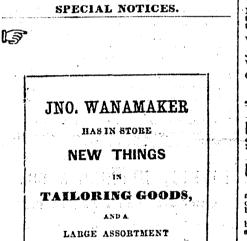
tiend the funeral, from the residence of his Charles H. Savournin, No. 721 Evangelist Tucsday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed

nion Cemetery. ILTBERGER.-On the 5th inst., Theodore Con-t. youngest son of Theodore P. and Constance D.

LTBERGER. —On the sth inst., Theodore Con-roungest son of Theodore P. and Constance D. erger, in the 3d year of his age. relatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully ed to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 3398 Chestnut street. this (Monday) after-at 4 o clock. Interment at Woolhands Cemetery. LSON, —On the 5th inst., in the 50th year of her age, Mary Wilson, wife of the late Moderwell Wilson. relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, as Kirkpatrick, No. 567 York avenue, on Tuesday ing, the 5th inst., at 10 o clock: To proceed to 11 Hill.

DARK LAWNS AND LIGHT ORGAN-

DARK FRENCH LAWNS. FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES. MAGNIFICENT GRENADINES. IKON BAREGES, FIRST QUALITY. EYRE & LANDELL.



STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTRINOON and EVEN-ING, June 10 and 11. It is determined to make this Festival a great success, and will be well worth a visit. A fine band of music will be in attendance. Tickets for sale at the following places: J. H. COYLE & dio. No. 30 MARKET Straet

COVIDE A CO., No. 310 MARKET Street. COVID: & CO., No. 310 MARKET Street. RGE H. BROWN. No. 40 S. FUURTH Street. RLES E. MORHIS, No. 716 WALNUT Street. N WANAMAKER, 818 and 820 CHESTNUT St. GOULD, CHESTNUT Street, below TENTH. IN'S Drug Store, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets rs

je7 strps A MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S Branch Freedmen's Bellef Association' will be held TO-M(BROW (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, 711 Sansom street. Several teachers just from the South will be present. 16 NOTICE-APPLICATION WILL NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL be made to the Governor for the pardon of IG-NATZ WISSLER, convicted of Bigamy. jo7 m2t\* THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 13. Scheckholders of the "Dilladolpha Steamship Dock Company" will be held at No. 53 North Seventh Street (2d floor), on TUESDAY, June. 15th, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. je7 6ts WM. DENNIS, Sec. and Treas.

### POLITICAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN S CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BOOMS OF NATIONAL UNION OLUB, 1105 CHESTNUT Street. Jican Conventions will meet on WEDNES-9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the following places, viz.://// Coroner's Convention at Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut streets. City Commissioner's Convention at Broadway Hall, southeast corner Broad and Spring Garlen streets. City Treasurer's Convention at Washington Hall, southwest corner Eighth and Spring Garlen streets. City Treasurer's Convention at American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. Prothonotary of District Court Convention at Concert Hall, Clevenut street, above Twelfth. Heccorder of Deeds Convention at Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. The First Sensional District Convention at Odd Fel-lows' Hall. Tenth and George streets. The Eleventh Representative District Convention at S. W. corner Fourth and George streets. The Sitzeenth Ward Convention, at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. S. Bronter Kall Ward Convention, at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. S. Bronter Kall Ward Convention, at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. S. Bronter Kall Ward Convention, at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. B. Bronter Kall Can Convention, at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. B. Bronter Kall Convention at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. B. Bronter Kall Convention at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. B. Bronter Kall Can Charles Conventions at 8 o'clock P. M., at D. B. Bronter Kall Can Charles Convention Sing avenue and Washington avenue. "Convention at Assembly Buildings, Tenth

() Bennert 2, 17, 77, 78 Washington avenue. By order Republican City Executive Committee. W. B. LEEDS, President. It

W. B. LEEDS, President. JOHN L. HILL, Secretary. HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BOOMS, NA.-TIONAL UNION CUB, HOS CHESTNUT STREET. Under the provisions of Rule 7 of the Buics for the go-vernment of the Union Republican Party, the annual primary elections will be held in each election division on TLESDAY, June 8th, between the Bours of 4 and Sociock P. M.

6 Clock P. M. There shall be elected from each Division one Delegato each of the following Conventions, viz.: oroner, ity Treasurer, Prothonotary of the District converter of Deede Coroner, City Treasurer, Recorder of Deeds. Court:

Recorder of Derges. City Commissioner, and in the First Senatorial District, one Delegate each to a Senatorial Convention. There shall also be elected one Delegato from each Election Division to a RepresentativeConvention, and two Delegates from each Division to a Ward Conven-

tion. And from each Election Division three members of a Ward Executive Committee, as provided for in Rulo 3d. The above conventions, shall meet WEDNESDAY, June 9i at 10 'o'clock A. M.: except the Ward Con-ventions, which shall meet at 5 o'clock P. M. Due notice will be given of the places of meeting of the Circ Conventions. order of the Republican City Executive Committee. W. B. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary. jeltjes§ DIVIDEND NOTICES.

NOTICE.-THE DIRECTORS OF the Camden and Atlantic Land Company have de-a Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable to the olders on demand. rp\*

Jord armente of definition Jord Trp\* PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADREPHIA, P.a., May 34, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-arnual Dividend of Fire Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, paya-ble in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

adherence to the spirit of the design, it seems as if we might have, at the above named coruer, a monument that shall really be a milestone in our progress in the most enduring of the fine arts. The plan reveals freshness and invention. The designer has not squeezed his building into any of the common Gothic or classical moulds so often adopted to save the trouble of thinking, but has considered well his locality, his proportions, his points of view, and the special mode of worship to be sheltered by the edifice. This architect, who by the by appeals to our respect as the son of the late lamented Bishop Potter, is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, who ap to have studied the history of pears church architecture, and to have reduced the images in his mind to a series of features approvable for their simplicity, direct use, and elegance." If the construction can only be allowed to go forward in the pure taste, the seemly gravity, the chastened system of ornament contemplated by the deigner, it seems to us that without much correction we may adopt the pattern as a lesson in beauty and harmony. The danger is lest Mr. Wheaton Smith's congregation, affected at the wrong moment with that spasmodic economy which often in this country restricts the expression of taste, will allow some of the beautiful intended details to be omitted, or replaced by cheap work. This would be a great

in the largest light a concentrated richness of

mistake; for the plot is not large, being an ob-

long of 70 by 120 feet, and affords from its di-

mensions and location opportunities to display

finish.

THE EXTERNAL DETAIL. The structure at first sight will recall the churches of Southern Gothic which are characteristic of the plain-cities of Lombardy, and attain their highest finish at Venice. The exuberant sculpture of the surface which exists further North is not copied, but a partial substitute is provided in the agreeable relief of colored stones. These contrasted stones are built in, as at Venice, so as to form part of the construction; they are not incrusted or veneered upon the surface like the parti-colored marbles of Florence. The architect, therefore, is justified in calling his style, so far as it goes,

reminiscence of Venetian Gothic. The contrast of color is obtained by facings of the beautiful green serpentine from Chadd's Ford, relieved with dressing of Ohio "Clough" stone. The two doorways will be adorned. quite in the Venetian spirit, with columns of various precious granites, outside, and marbles inside, polished to the highest degree, and so tastefully adjusted that the small dimensions' proper to costly stones will be concealed, as at Venice, by the circumstances of their continuation and setting. The capitals designed for the pillars of the principal doorway are already placed, and are works of art; they consist of crossed branches of nalm, boldly undercut, and spreading with

all of his profession in this country, can receive no commission that will be so valuable as a good example would be. Some of the Munich glass we have seen includes designs suggestive of the classic purity of Raphael, translated into a color which Rubens himself, from the circumstance of transmitted\_light, could not possibly equal, We sincerely hope that the church will have this boon conferred upon it; now is the time to decide; and the opportunity is hanging over the contributors to the enterprise, to obtain a sublime and gem-like specimen of sacred finearts, to which the whole architecture of the church would form but a setting.

EXTERIOR DETAIL. The exterior of the great easterly rose-window will have its own wealth of ornament. The transept gable which it nearly fills will be one frame of carvings and symbols. The ornaments, in themselves different, are a mass of devout suggestions, Beneath a cross which finishes the apex of this gable, are carved, enriched with foliage, the words, "Agnus Dei;" and following them, at intervals, similarly carved, the monkish selection of titles each ending in the cross,-"Lux," "Dux," "Lex," and "Rex;" and, below, the text, "Blessed are all they that trust in Him;" while around the great ach, spanning the porch and rose window above it, are seen carved the rose, the lily, the wheat, the vine, the lion, the crown, and the star, symbols which need no translation to those who know the blessings of a trust in Him, who is "The Lamb of God, the Light of the World," "Our Leader," "Our King," "The Alpha and the Omega," "The Rose of Sharon,"

and "The Lily of the Valley," "The Bread of Life," "The True Vine," "The Lion of the tribe of Judah," "The Crown of Glory," and "The bright and Morning Star."

The capitals of the four splendid columns that are to frame the belfry entrance, will be equally rich with the elegant palm caps of the other doorway. They are to suggest the seasons,-the daffodils of spring, the bending grain of summer, the fruits of autumn, and the ice-laden branches of winter. Above their foliage, this text: "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease."

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILD-ING.

Our Baptist citizens have here the opportunity to give reins to their liberality in improving the finish of this well-begun construction. Two arguments especially appeal to them, in this regard. The building is of so convenient a size that any detail will have value upon it, like the elaboration of a jewel, and it is in so central and conspicuous a situation that its completion in a worthy manner will be appreciated by every Philadelphian. and by every stranger passing through the city. We earnestly hope that sufficient spirit can be found among Mr. Wheaton Smith's florid Gothic gracefulness. The variegation parishioners to develop a fine architectural plan in a spirit worthy of it. The architect is Mr. Edward Tuckerman Potter, 56 Wall street, New York. The stone work is under the charge of Messrs. Struthers & Son, and the carpenter work in the hands of Mr. Catanach. We are indebted for some of our information to an article in Sloan's Architectural Review.

the English people at first thought that it was a declaration of war, and were prepared to accept it in that spirit; but they have since changed their minds; but they have since changed their minds, and now they have justly arrived at the con-clusion that Sumner is, after all, but one Ame-rican citizen, and does not represent the views of the Administration. Motiey has gove over there. I left before he arrived. I do not be-lieve that he has got any instructions what, ever. They objected to my making speeches that the United States desired to be on friendly terms with. England. What has he done? The very first thing he does, on landing is to The very first thing he does on landing is to say that his mission is pacific. I said that my mission was pacific. Summer says that his speech was made in the interest of peace. Why, we are all for pence. For a few minutes Mr. Johnson here relaysed

into silence, and then broke out again: "Sum-ner's speech is absurd! Do you know what they say of it in England? Clarendon says that it is absurd and preposterous; that it is not the speech of either a lawyer or a statesman, that its propositions are wholly inadmissible."

ENGLISH PAPERS AND THE SPEECH. "Why don't the English papers publish Mr.

Summer's speech?". "Why, because it is too nonsensical. Claren-don says that the United States as a Governdon says that the United States as a Govern-ment have no claims against England as a Government. The United States have private individual claims against England, and Eng-land has private individual claims against the United States. These the English peo-ple and Government are willing to submit to an arbitration. Clarendon says that England might as well say that she would reject the treaty because the holders of Irish Republican bonds might come in under its terms. The Americans whom I have met abroad denounce Mr. Sumner as much as the English people do. It is a foolish speech. Take that point which he makes about a block-ade. That decision in the prize cases in II. ade. That decision in the prize cases in II. Black is totally against him. The English pa-pers have not published and will not publish big tmeach?

his speech." Mr. Johnson was very indignant on this subject. He could not tolerate the idea of attach-ing any importance or significance whatever to the ideas of the Massachusetts Senator. He started up from his seat, and walking up and down the room, nervously and rapidly, said: "The English Government will never accede

to the Sumner demands. Clarendon won't yield one inch from his position. They have taken it and cannot be shaken in their resolve. They are a very proud people, a powerful peo-ple, and cannot be frightened."

REVERDY ON WAR "What do you think of a war between Eng-land and the United States, Mr. Johnson? What would be the result of it?" "The result would be unfavorable to us. In the first place our debts are equal. But there will not be a war so long as there is any com-mon sense left to the two peoples. But, to talk about it for argument's sake: Ingland-was never better prepared for a war than she is now, and the United States is less able to enternow, and the United States is less able to enter-on a contest of the kind than she was 'during the rebellion. Do you remember Admiral Porter's letter on the subject? He is of my opinion; or, rather, I am of his, that we can-not fight England. Yes, they would give us Canada, provided the Canadian people were, willing to be exchanged; but I do not think they are, and sooner than part with that Province on forcible terms, England would lose her last man and her last shilling."

WHAT HE THINKS OF MOTLEY. "What do you think Mr. Motley will do? How will he go to work?" "Mother will have to paddle his own cance. He is a fine fellow, but as between Summer's speech and my protocol, I do not see any mid-dle course for him to pursue. The English government will not be in a hurry to sign a treaty with him. They feel very sore about the rejection of the protocol. They cannot understand the Senate. They will not lay themselves open to a second insult by the re-jection of what they would be willing to abide by, in a very great hurry. You see the diffi-culty of getting a treaty ratified becomes greater and greater. The Senate is now a nu-merous body, and by and by it will be more numerous. The power of the Senate is scarcely understood abroad. At any rate, due impor-tance is not attached to it.". Motley will have to paddle his own cance.

dent Grant will not insist upon it, T am corr fident. If he should do it, war will be the result. I do not know anything of Mr. Mot-ley's instructions. Clarendon says he does not know what they are, and we have only to wait the course of events."

"How about the Consular, and Naturaliza-tion Treaties?" "I had no instructions about the Consular Convention, although we what

one sadly?" "What did they say about Mr. Grimés's letter" in England?" "Well, it had a good effect. I know that Grimes was not there at the time. It was a little thing, which had a good effect ines official circles. The author of it was, well known; and of course the editor of the London ? Times knew who wrote it. There was a little breeze at the Foreign Office about it; but IT is knew all the facts contained in it; although I never mentioned them to: Clarendon. It knew all the facts contained in it, although I never mentioned them to: Clarendon. It was young Howard who made the reward marks to which Grimes objected; stills it was very foolish. Howard was a mere subordinate—an attaché of the Legation, and was wrong to mention it. Clarendon has, I understand, written to Thornton on the sub-ject. Young Howard is a very nice fellow, and married to a daughter of Riggs; the banker." Mr. Johnson talked much more and quite freely on English affairs, and on the English people, their press, their industries, &c. He gave interesting descriptions of indi-viduals; and of his reception by members of the nobility and others; but these things border too closely on the sacredness of private his; and are too personal for publication in news. paper columns.

## THE SPANISH POWER BROKEN.

en. Jordan's Landing and Junction with Quesada's Forces-Absurdities of a Spanish Battle Report-The Execution of Quesada's Uncle-Demoralization of the Volunteers-Rats Deserting the Sinking Shin.

the Volunteers-Rais Deserting the Sinking Ship. HAVANA, May 29.—Well, the expedition under Gen. Jordan has landed. The number of men is not known; the Spaniards say there were in all 700. The latter claim to have badly whipped the former in the first engagement had, which was at a little place, or rather point, called Banes. The accounts given in the journals, especially that in the florid are had, which was at a little place, or rather point, called Banes. The accounts given in the journals, especially that in the *Diario*, are singularly ridiculous. Mozo y Viejo, a captain of infantry, with only 120 men, claims to have done the work for these "adven-turers," killing sixty! capturing seven can-non, 3 flags, and wounding 160. The account in one breath speaks of the enemy as "cow-ardly," and in the next moment says they foughthard for four mortal hours! And at the-end of such a long fight the Spaniards lost only 4 killed and 16 wounded. After such a 'bril-Joughthard for four mortal hours! And at the end of such a long fight the Spaniards lost only 4 killed and 16 wounded. After such a 'bril-liant battle one would illy be prepared to learn that the Government troops found it con-venient and best to refire. If so, what became of the cannon taken? Nor have we heard any-thing further as to the dispesition made by the Spaniards of the 160 wounded men. The whole story is official; but is a sheer fabrica-tion from beginning to end. The truth is this: The Spaniards were thrashed, and the evidence is given by themselves. The official account is that many vessels were charged with carrying other troops to their aid—and why? It may be said here that Quesada and Jordan have got their forces ide by side long ere this; and one of the former's lieutenants was not far off at the moment of the battle. The latter captured a good supply of catables, for the troops, and had several hundred men of the enemy, in a fair way, of being bagged. The expedition landed on the morning of the 14th, and was on the ground thirty-six hours before their presence was known to the Government troops. They had no guides, and the commanding officer caused

des, and the commanding officer cause

07 FINE **READY-MADE CLOTHING** FOR Gents, Youth and Children.

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

my6 rp PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEET-

6.57 ING. HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 100 CHESTNUT STREET. The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the Association will be held TO-MORKOW (Tuesday) EVENING, at

ill be held TO-MORROW (Aussus), Artanan ight o'clock, MOS BRIGGS, Esq. Question for Discussion-"Should Total Abstinence be an indisputable requisite to Church membership?" Vocal and instrumental music. The public are invited.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL / IN

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL / IN aid of the Sunday Schools of Zion P. E. Church, at Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8th. Tickets, including refreshments, 60 cents each. The National Brass Band, consisting of twenty-five pieces, and Naoni Glee Chub both will be in attend-ance, and entertain the audience during the evening. IAY DELEGATION WILL BE discussed by the Y. M. C. A. of Fitth Street M. F. Church, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Methodists invited. 14\*

THE BENEFICIAL SAVING FUND THE BENEFICIAL SAVING FUND Society will resume its usual business THIS (Monday) MORNING. In reopening the Institution the Dourd of Managers return their heartfelt thanks to their. Three. Thousand Depositors, for their unnurnuring patience and for the unfaltering confidence they have reposed in them. Such a testimony of their fidelity to their sacred trust, in the midst of great trials, will be ever remembered by every one of them. CHARLES A. REPHLIER, President. PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1869.

A BASS SINGER WISHES AN EN-Bagement in an Episcopal Church. Is competent to leas a choir. Address D. T. R., No. 37 North Water street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA-

US NIA. (FACULITY 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

Hom 10 Concer. A. M. 10 Pougla i and the Collogo FXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the Collogo will be neld on June 22d, beginning at 10% o'clock. THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24th. FRANOIS A. JACKSON, ie4.17t§ Secretary. je4.17t§

je4.17t§ Secretary. B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D., SUR-geon Artist, has just been commissioned by the Surgeon-General to supply the Palmer Arm and Log 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. my2778trps

PALMER. my2776trp§ PENNSYLVANIA RALLROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH, my18-30trp§

myl8-30rp3 STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. State rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of dried beef, cubbage, &c., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotole and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every fam-ily. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the relegraph office, Goper's Point, N. J. my29-tt? MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

TURKISH BATHS.

Logical STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CONTINENTAL Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and evening. apl-ffrps

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 Main 1520 Lombard street, Disponsary Department. -Medical freetment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

be had at the omes of the company, and descent 4 P. 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 divi-dends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

Treasurer. Note.—The third instalment on New Stock of 1858 is due and payable on or before June 15. mv4-2mrp5

Another Novelty on Broadway. That New York is the metropolis of the country, and Dr. H. T. Helmbold one of its most enterprising citizens, there is not a shadow of doubt. In what other part of the country is there such a liberal advertiser as this gentleman, and where is there another business place of the kind, on the continent, that will compare with the mirrored walls, the that will compare with the mirrored walls, the marble floors and decorated ceilings of 594 Broadway? But Mr. Helmbold is not satisfied with the glory thus far attained: he is con-stantly, seeking new worlds to conquer, and finding that New York in all its vastness is minus a place especially ar-ranged for the use and patronage of ladies during the summer—a place where a lady without escort may take a refreshing draught of soda water or Vichy, surrounded by all the refinement and elegance of a palace, we might and a half feet square from point to point. In its construction, selected specimens of the fol-lowing marbles have been brought into use: Pyrences, Greyot, Vermont, Victoria Red, Lisbon, Simoncola and Tennessee. The fountain, again, is surrounded by a magnificent Chinese pagoda, frescoed in the highest style by one of the most eminent artists in that

branch. Adjoining this is a 'Ladies' Toilet Room,' furnished with an eye to elegance and convenience. The whole shows a liberal and profuse expenditure of money, and the ladies of New York will now, most assuredly, avail themselves of this delightful resting-placewhich is fully equal to their own homes, in points of comfort and beauty."

### A CHURCH ROW.

### Coming Trial in Chicago.

**Coming Trial in Chicago.** The Chicago. *Republican* of Saturday says: A case of discipline is likely ere long to shake to its centre the entire Episcopal com-munity of this city. The Bishop of this dio-cese, Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, has resolved on prosecuting the ltev. Charles E. Cheney, rector of Christ Church, on a charge of "mu-tilating the Common Prayer Book,"—the of-fence of the reverend gentleman consisting in his having purposely omitted several words from the baptismal service when perform-ing that rite. There will be, of course, considerable division both of feeling and opinion in regard to the case. Mr. Cheney's own congregation, it is said, are feeling and opinion in regard to the case. Mr. Cheney's own congregation, it is said, are almost unanimously in his support, and so are the mass of the "evangelicals" in the Episco-pal denomination. On the other hand, there are many with whom a regard for rubrics, a standing up for prescribed order, and a vene-ration for established authority, amount almost to a religion; and among this class the action of the Bishop will find its chief defenders. Mr. Cheney is well-known to be an extreme low church man and anti-ritualist, and many outside of his own congregation sympathise outside of his own congregation sympathise with his views,

-A marriage is proposed between Prince Ernest of Hanover and Princess Thyra, sister of the Princess of Wales.

lieves in the woman's movement-on washing. day. 4 —The horse that bore Phil. Sheridan into 4 —The horse that bore Will Witchester,

the Shenandoali fight, "from Winchester," twenty miles away," cats corn and hay in the stable of C. H. Merry, Dubuque, Iowa.

is continued in the high-peaked roofs, which rise in various gables around the building, relieved with dormer windows of Cleveland stone, frilled at the top with filigree metalwork, and spotted down their sides with figures of gray and red slate from Vermont. A rather unfortunate detail is that of the tympan over the tower-doorway; this is formed of an expensive sheet of Scotch granite; but as it is plain and magnificently polished it has no more architectural significance than a pane of glass. The situation is one which by all tradition and habit demands sculpture imperatively. For the corresponding space over the main doorway, Mr. Struthers, who has charge of the stonework, is causing to be prepared a beautiful bas-relief from Ary Scheffer's world-renowned group of Christus Consolator. THE PLAN.

This comprises several features of novelty. The first anomaly to strike the eye is the location of the tower, which instead of making an effect at the corner of the building is planted, after turning a low and plain corner, one-third of the way up the eastern side. We suppose the liberty of placing a tower on the south face of a church was too incongruous a thing for the cultivated architect; in its present location it occupies a footing on the east face, which is not much better, but the whole design is a medley of courageous liberties taken with ecclesiastical tradition. The Baptistry is an ample feature at the north end of the building, The organ is placed against the western wall, and closes what by courtesy may be termed a transept. In the position of the Lecture and School-Rooms convenience equally takes the precedence of custom : this position is taken up in front of the Audience-Room, instead of behind it; and a rich screen of plate-glass framed in carved walnut may be opened so as to turn the whole interior into one large auditorium. Parallel with this screen, at the other or northern extremity, will stretch the face of the tabernacle enclosing the Baptistry; this will be a superb carving of walnut, lofty in proportion, and including gates of wrought metal-work, richly illuminated. A short gallery on the west side will extend from the organ to the Lecture-room, supported on light iron columns, illuminated; that on the eastern side, running from the Tower to the Pastor's Study, springs from a pair of beautiful pillars of dark marble, respectively quarried in New York State and in Tennessee. The interior of the roof will be ceiled with plaster, relieved with massive wooden traceries of decorative

THE WINDOWS.

forms.

There are three fine large ones; a rose over the principal eastern door, a magnificent chancel window over the Baptistry, and a corresponding one in the south end, giving light to the Sunday-school. These are all to be filled with stained glass. It is intended to make the principal window, that in the chancel over the Baptistry, a work of high religious art. The pious communicant, undergoing the rite of bantism in the ample and elaborate font, will be reminded by the painted panes of his Lord's condescending submission to the -A disagreeable man down East says he be same ceremony, at the hands of John. The painting of the Baptism of the Saviour, for this window, the gift of a member of the church, was originally intended to be imported from Munich; and, we hope it is not too late to return to the first plan. Mr. Gibson wil REVERDY JOHNSON AT HOME.

A Conversation with the Ex-Minister to England.—His Views on the Rejection of the Alabama-Claims Treaty.—Effects of Mr. Sumner's Speech on the English Ministry and People. A correspondent of the New York Times has the following: WASNINGTON, Sunday, June 6.—Finding myself in Baltimore yesterday, and learning from a celebrated local paper of that city that the Honorable Reverdy Johnson, late Minis-ter to England, had arrived there on Friday morning in the North German steamship Ohio, I determined, as a representative of the Times, to make him a visit and present him my con-gratulations on his return to his home. The gratulations on his return to his home. The paper in question said that "the veteran jurist paper in question sind that "the veteran jurist and statesman looked hale and vigorous after the ordeal of a sea voyage and the more try-ing political buffetings of pending difficulties between the United States and England." \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

## ENTER JOHNSON.

ENTER JOHNSON. Mr. Johnson threw himself on a lounge in the cool, Indian-matted parlor, where he re-ceived me. "Yes," said he, "the English are a great people. They are very rich, very warm-hearted. My career there was a regular ovation from first to last. They dine there about 8 o'clock in the evening, and those pub-lic entertainments are splendid affairs." And here the old gentleman's eye twinkled and his face was wreathed in smiles at the pleasurable resollections of his innumerable banquets. recollections of his innumerable banquets. He continued: "I found nothing but good-will there for the United States. They received

ine with open arms. I was tendered more in-vitations to dinners, public and private, than I could eat. I addressed multitudes of people. I had to decline that Southampton banquet as I was leaving, because I was too unwell. I had an attack of indigestion, and I could

had an attack of indigestion, and 1 could not go." I expressed the hope that he was better then, and said that I saw his home friends purposed to give him a dinner. To this he made no reply. A shade passed over his face, and I imagined that he was then revolving in his mind the respective merits of American and English banquets, drawing conclusions and English banquets, drawing conclusions by no means friendly to the culinary achievements of his countrymen.

I attempted to get him again on the subject of England, but he was obstinate, and persisted in questioning me on domestic affairs. THE NEWSPAPERS. "White do they say heave?" suid ho

"What do they say here ?" said he.

"The newspapers ?" "Yes, the newspapers." "Well, some of them abuse you very freely, and think you made yourself, too public; that you accepted too many invitations to public hospitalities; and that you should have lived

you accepted too many invitations to public hospitalities; and that you should have lived more privately." "They know nothing whatever about it. That man Smalley and one or two others abused me all the time. By the way what kind of person is Smalley? I never met him." I told him something about Smalley. "He is Down ON SUMMER." "How is Sumner?" then said Mr. Johnson. Here was Mr. Johnson's sore point. He had not a friendly word for Sumner, and re-garded his speech on the Alabama question as the source of all his tribulation. "Mr. Sum-ner is in Washington," I replied, "and feels extremely well satisfied with his speech?." "Well," replied Mr. Johnson, 'I do not know that any one else is satisfied with it. I tell you that that speech of Sumner has made England a unit against the United States. Our friends there have fallen off by troops. At first the people declared for war, but now I think they have got over that idea and are satisfied that our intentions are pacific. The

tance is not attached to it." WHAT SEWARD DID. "You acted under the instructions of Mr. Seward, Mr. Johnson ?" "Precisely. Every step I took in the matter was by direction of Mr. Seward. I managed the entire business in personal interviews with Earl Clarendon. There was not much writing about it. I called on him every day and told him what I thought our people would deem him what I thought our people would deem satisfactory, and what I would agree to, but now they will be unwilling to sign any con-vention with anybody from the United States until they shall have obtained reasonble assurance that the Senate will approve

"But they know what the United States will consent to from Mr. Sumner's speech." "Yes; but it is utterly ridiculous to suppose that they will yield to his demands."

that they will yield to his demands." BELLIGENENCY. "How about this question of belligerency?" "That was covered in my protocol, and as much reparation was there inade for it as ever the English Government will consent to make. Why, France recognized the South; Spain did it; Russia did it. Why is England afone to be held accountable for it? They will nover tolerate the idea. By the way, how about the diplomatic correspondence? Has it all been published—I mean that which covered my protocol? Imme-diately after the treaty was negotiated, on the 14th of January, I wrote a letter on the treaty analysis and the first was negotiated, on the J4th of January. I wrote a letter on the treaty generally, and on the 17th I sent a long des-patch vindicating and explaining it, which has not yet, so far as I have seen been pub-lished. Mr. Seward wrote me at the time that lished. Mr. Seward wrote me at the time that both he and Mr. Johnson were satisfied with all that I had done, and that the protocol was satisfactory. After the treaty was sent here, I, for the first time, saw that the United States Government was disposed to think that it had claims of its own, distinct from the in-dividual claims of its citizens. This made a new complication which I had not dreamed of"

But Mr. Seward, in 1866, insisted very strongly that the recognition of the South as belligerents by the English Government was a grievous national wrong towards the United States.'

HOW HE CALLED ON CLARENDON.

HOW HE CALLED ON CLARENDON. "I know he did, but no claim for damages arising under it was made, at least I was not instructed to present a bill for that alleged of-fence. When I learned the fresh demand of the United States, I went to see Lord Clarendon. I had a conversation with him and expressed my willingness to sign a Supplemental Con-vention, if the claims were pressed by the United States, in which it was agreed to sub-mit the claims that either Government might have against the other to arbitration." Claionmit the claims that either Government might have against the other to arbitration. Claren-don did not exactly reject my offer, but asked me if I did it under special instructions. I said, not under "special" instructions, but I thought my general instructions covered it. Clarendon and I parted without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion so far as the point was concorned. I then telegraphed to Secretary Fish that "I could get claims that either government may fave upon-the other submitted in the same way as the private individual Alabarm claims, if instructed. Will you instruct?" Mr.-Fish answered me that Convention was in the Sen-ate, and he did not know. That would have let Mr. Summer's claim in, but now it will not be considered in the shape presented, "because be considered in the shape presented, because it is extravagant. "But suppose it is insisted upon." "Presi

three houses or huts to be occupied and arranged as forts or parapets. In these, trenches were cut, and the seven cannon, three of brass and four of iron, were therein placed. This was all done previous to the

placed. This was all done previous to the engagement. Bloodshed and murder are openly and noto-riously practised in all directions by the Span-ish officers. There is a military tribunal at Puerto Principe, presided over by one Stefani, and almost daily the patriots are laying down. their lives as martyrs to the cause. And as it has always happened in all just wars since the world began, occasionally some grand example of nobleness of soul is exhibited to the gaze of mankind. Gen. Quesada henceforth bears an immortal name. His uncle, José Manuel Que-sada, an old man of 65, has just died a noble-death. His offence was sympathy with the in surgents. He was tried by the court martial, and being brought forward to be shot, prom-ises yere made to him if he would but reveal the names of certain parties concerned in rev-olutionary movements. He would not divulge; but gave encouragement to his fellow coun-

the hames of certain parties concerned in rev-olutionary movements. He would not divalge, but gave encouragement to his fellow coun-trymen when placed in similar circumstances by saying, "I desire nothing else than, that-others may (under such circumstances) have the same heart that I now have," 'The whole island is entirely and wholly in, the hands of the volunteers; and when I say volunteers, I exclude their officers. These cannot control their men at all, as has been lately verified. They treated the Colonel of the Fifth, Herrera, with contempt, and the Colonel of the Sixth has received worse treat-ment still. The predecessor of Ibanez, Col. Calderon y Kessel, was forced to resign. Zu-liqetta, another Colonel, has been likewise subbed by his own men. The true statement of the case is simply this: The government of the island of Cuba is now wholly in the hands of the mob. There is no government here. The Spanish authority no longer exists as such. And this spirit of mobocraey. will go on from worse to worse until the Spanish (the decent ones) them-selves will unite their fortunes (if such an ar-rangement can be made at all) with their pre-sent our on the states. rangement can be made at all) with their pre-sent opponents—the Cubans. As to the power of Spain, that is already at an end, and the question now is, what must the wealthler Spaniards do? All who can are leaving the island, but there is a vast number who cannot Island, but there is a vast number who cannot get away. They must make the best they can of the situation. The shrewdest ones are go-ing, however, because they see nothing but disaster ahead. Rafecas, one of the oldest merchants among us, very rich, and lately a Captain in one of the battallons, sails on the Morro Castle today for Snain. Many others. Captain in one of the battanons, sails on the Morro Castle to-day for Spain. Many others are preparing to follow suit. You know, the old proverb—"Rats always desert a sinking ship."— N. Y. Sun.

# AMUSEMENTS.

-At the Arch Street Theatre this evening, Mrs. Draw-will produce Wilkle Collins' and Fechters' play Black and White. The drama will be presented. In spinning style with new and original scenic effects, new coatumes, and a first-rate caste including Mrs. Drew, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Mary Logan, Messrs, Barton Hill, Mackey,

Junes, Hemple, Meazher and Snyder -Mr. Joseph Jefferson continues to play Rip Kan. Winkle at the Walnut. He is drawing full houses, a. fact which assures us that legitimate drama of the best kind still has many warm admirers in this city. Those who have not seen Mr. Jefferson during the present onagement should not fail to do so. His personation is

riper and better than it over was. —At the Theatre Comique this evening Mrs. Pyns. Galton, a laily of high musical culture, will have a Gation, a lady of high musical entire, with neve a benefit in A Marrisse by Landerns and Jeannett's Wed-ding. We hope there will be a full house. —The American Theatre announces a first rate mis-cellaneous entertainment including the performances of the De Lave family, of Enumett the Dutch comedian and other good artists.

-A correspondent/ says Charles Soribner waded through Holland's "Kathring"\_critically before he gave it to the world. He do-A grandson of Vanderbilt is a conductor on a Troy train.