VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 51.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. (Sundays executed) AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK CASPER SOUDER, JR., F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

The Belletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carrier, or \$8 perannum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO au25ti§ WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner; LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut

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

at II o'clock.

KIRLY ATRICK.—On Monday, 7th inst., at Brooklyn, L. I. Josephine Spooner, wife of Wm. Kirkpatrick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, Third, below Walnut street, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 5 o clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, June 7th, in the 234 year of her nge, Sellie, wife of George B. Roberts, and daughter of Richard B. Brinton.

DARK LAWNS AND LIGHT ORGAN-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JNO. WANAMAKER

HAS IN STORE NEW THINGS

TAILORING GOODS,

LARGE ASSORTMENT

FINE

READY - MADE CLOTHING

Gents, Youth and Children.

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

BETHANY MISSION SABBATH
School, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Sts.
STRANBERRY FESTIVAL
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 10 and 11.
It is determined to make this Festival a great fuccess, 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 & CO., No. 310 MARKET Street.
GEORGE H. BROWN, No. 40 S. FOURTH Street.
CHARLES E. MORRIS, No. 715 WALNUT Sirvet.
JOHN WANAMAKER, SIR and \$20 CHESTNUT St.
J. E. GOULD, CHESTNUT Street, below TENTH.
SHINN'S Drug Store, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets,
jet 3(1):

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, TREAMENT PHEADELPHIA, June Sth. 1870.
Compans due on the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid in coin at their office on and after that due.

Holders of ten or more componeare requested to present them before the 15th, and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD.

A GIENERAL MERCHING OF THE

JESS-613

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE
JIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be held at the
GREEN STREET CHURCH (above Tenth), on TUES
DAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, to confer on the
important question of Lay Representation. Addresses
will be delivered by Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Altred
Cookman, Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., and others. COOKMAIN. Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., and others.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the CHILDREN'S HOME, of Wost
Philadelphas, will be held at the Charach of the Saviour,
Thirty of shib street, above Chestnut, on TUESDAY
EVENING, June 8th, at 7% of clock.
Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. PHILLIPS
BROOKS and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, and a collection taken up in aid of the Institution.

Level AMPLEMENT AND EXPLORED. STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN

at a thirtee Hall. Thirteenth street, above Jefferson; on at Athletic Hall. Thirteenth street, above Jefferson; on TEESDAY EVENING, June 8th.

Tickets, including refershments, 40 cents each.

The National Brass Band, consisting of twenty-five pieces, and Raomi Glee Club both well be in attendance, and entertain the audience during the evening. evening.

A BASS SINGER WISHES AN ENgrement in an Episcopal Church. It competent to Jean a choir. Address B. T. R., No 37 North Water street. Phikadelphia. Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA-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 40 to June 224. from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 20 George,
4th to June 22d.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College
will be held on June 22d, beginning at 10½ o'clock,
will be held on June 22th, teginning at 10½ o'clock,
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 2tth,
FRANCIS A. JACK SON,
Secretary.

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.

PALMER.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADRIPHIA, 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, my18-30trps.

Treasurer.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.

State rights of a valuable invention just patented and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of driedbeef, cabbage, &c. are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restauranta, and it should be introduced into every family. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the relegraph office, Cooper's Point, N. J.

my20-f18

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

TWENTY-FOURTH FUORAE

Anniversary and Concert of the Broad Street Baptist Church Javenile Missionary Society, corner Broad and Brown streets, TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1869.
The exercises willconsist of the "May Queen," a beautiful cantain, by a chorus of 300 children; also, singing, recitations and other interesting exercises. Music arranged for the occasion by Prof. Blander.

TURKISH BATHS.

1109 GIRARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CONTINENTAL.

Ladies department strictly private. Open day and evening.

ApI-firps

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Iedical treatment and medicino furnished gratuitously

SPECIAL NOTICES. STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL-AT the "Church of the Messiah." Locust and Juniper streets, WEDNESDAY EVENING and THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING of this week.

The School admitted free.

11"

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE INSERANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 308 WALNUT STREET.
The Board of Directors of the Reliance Insurance
Company of Philadelphia have this day declared a SemiAnnual Bividend of Four Per Cent, on their capital
stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand, clear of taxes,
jest-lots of FICE OF THE OIL BASIN PE-TROLEUM COMPANY, No. 1432 South Fourth street-PHILADELPHIA. June 7, 1899.—The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent., upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY next, the Join instant. [168 31*] D. VANDERVEER, Treas'r.

Joth instant. [16831*] D. VANDERVEER, Treas'r.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Camden and Atlantic Land Company have declared a Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.

J. LLOYD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAHIROAD

OMPANY, TREASUREUS DEPARTMENT.

PHILABLEPHIA, Pa., May 34, 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 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street. 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,

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

Treasurer,

Note.—The third instalment on New Stock of 1893 [8 due and payable on or before June 15. my4-2mrp5]

LETTER FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

[Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] ATLANTIC CITY, June 6, 1869.—Mosses. Edi-tors: The improvements that have been made, and others that are now going on, in this "City by the Sea," are many, and greatly tend to beautify the place. The Sea View Hosel, creeted last winter by the railroad company, is situated on the beach, about two squares below the Surf House, and is an immense structure. the Surf House, and is an inmense structure. It is nearly-completed, and when finished will compare layorably with any others of its kind in this country. There is a large and spacious dancing-room connected with it, to be used exclusively by excursionists, as well as wash-rooms, dining-hall, and all other necessary rooms and facilities for the accommodation of a large number of nearly.

rooms and facilities for the accommodation of a large number of people.

There have also been numerous cottages erected by enterprising gentlemen, both from your city and New York. The Exchange Hote has been beautified by raising it another story and surmounting it with a Mansard roof. The Sarf House and United States Hotel have also undergone considerable improvements, and the proprietors of each have a large force of worknen engaged in getting ready. and the proprietors of each have a largeforce of workmen engaged in getting ready
for the opening, which will take place on or
about the 20th of this month. The Mount
Vernon Cottage has been repainted, remodeled and refurnished. Schauffler's Hotel
has not been behindhand; that has also been
considerably improved and renovated. Mr.
Schauffler has a splendid garden attached to
his hotel, in which are raised all the vegetables that are consumed by his
boanders. He has strawberries in
abundance, as well as onions, turnips,
beans, pens, etc., of the finest quality/such as
are seldom seen, even in your well stocked
markets; in fact, he has made it a study to
have a well stocked garden; and devotes a
great deal of his time to it. In the rear of the

great deal of his time to it. In the rear of the garden he has a large wine vault; a hill of sand has been excavated, and lined with solid mason work, so as to keep it cold. In this yault is stored some of the finest German wines, of his own importation. Last winter he was in Europe, and bought these wines direct from the vineyards.

On to-day (Sunday) the first Sunday train was run to this place, consisting of six cars pretty well filled. Colonel Munday, the efficient agent of the Company, was on board, and by his direction the train was run down to the New Excursion House, and the passengers given a fine view of the building A deputation of gentlemen alighted from the rain and proceeded to the roof of the new house, when a handsome American flag was swung to the breeze. Among those present were General Baxter, Captain John W. Ryan, Major Carstairs, Lieutenant Kochersperger, Major Bell, Major Serrins, Mr. Konigmacher (the gentleman who will have the management of the house). Mr. Whiteman, Mr. Cantlin, attackies of the road and others. Speeches taches of the road, and others. Speeches were made by General Baxter, Captain Ryan and others. Afterwards the party adjourned to Congress Hall, where they partook of a nice

collation. The train left Atlantic in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrived in Camden at 6.45. Everybody was delighted with the trip. loward the close of the month the company Toward the close of the month the company will commence the running of two express trains daily (through in two hours), leaving Philadelphia at 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. These, together with their mail and passenger trains, the state of the s will make six daily trains to and from this place. The residents along the line of the read will be greatly benefited by these numerous trains, and to David H. Munday, the indefatigable agent, are they indebted, more than to any other man, for these superior accommodations.

Respectfully, McC.

TRAGEDY IN HARRISBURG. Suicide of a Woman. The Harrisburg Patriot of yesterday contains the following:
The community was startled on Saturday by the report that a woman had committed suicide while laboring under mental derange ment. From the facts as related to us we are enabled to glean the following particulars of the horrible tragedy: Mary A. Sexton, the suicide, was the wife of Andrew Sexton, a steady and industrious employe at the Pennsylvania coal wharf. His business obliged him vania coal wharf./ His business obliged him to work at night. On Saturday morning he fore retiving he procured his razor and shaved himself, and afterward restored it to its accustomed place, not forgetting to lock it up. About half-past twelve o'clock he was aroused by the cry of one of his sons—"Mother has cut her throat." He arose to find his wife in the agonies of a horrible death.—There was an incision in her throat four inches in length, while the blood was coursing over the floor. A boy about twelve years of age was the first to discover the sad fate of his mother. She had gone up stairs for his cap, and was absent but a short time when he heard a gurgling noise. He immediately started to ascertain the noise. He immediately started to ascertain the cause and found his mother on her knees in the act of cutting her throat with a razor. With the assistance of a brother he wrested the instrument of death from her, but not until all hope of her recovery had fled. Medical aid was called into requisition, but before it arrived she was a corpse. The razor with which she ended her existence was the same one her busherd used in the morning. She managed husband used in the morning. She managed in some way to open the drawer in which it had been placed.

Mrs. Sexton was the mother of nine children, and came to this city with her husband in January last. She had twice before been

once at Wilmington, Del., about derangedtwo years since.

Marriage of Edwin Booth-Ceremony Performed Yesterday. Mr. Edwin Booth, the well-known tragedian, was married yesterday, at Long Branch, to Miss Mary McVicker, formerly of Chicago The ceremony was performed by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. S. F. Myers, of CaliforEUROPEAN AFFAIRS. " LETTER FROM PARIS.

End of the Elections--The Victorious and the Vanquished Candidates...How the Government meant to defeat M. Thiers

---Failure of the Attempt---The Liberals Sween Paris ... Proof of the Invincible Hostility to the Government --- A Great Step in favor of Advanced Liberalism. Correspondence of the Philanelphia Evening Bulletin.J Panis, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.—The great event is over, and we know, approximatively

at least, what has been the result of the Paris elections. I said from the beginning that what was about to be decided by these elections was, not whether the Government or the Opposition should prevail, but whether the capital was about to make a forward movement in the sense of a more advanced democracy. It was plain from the first that the Government had not a chance—a fact, indeed, which was confessed by its refraining from the attempt to put forward any avowed official candidates. It was obliged to content itself with accepting and supporting the candidates who were least objectionable to it. Thus it supported M. Devinek, although that individual was compelled, in order to give himself chance of success, to declare himself in favor of a Municipal Council for Paris, elected by universal suffrage, in place of the Imperial Commission nominated by the Emperor, which at present governs the city, along with the Prefect. The Government has always shown itself most hostile to such a change, and afraid of the onsequences of it. Nevertheless, it accepted M. Devinck, because he afforded the only hope of defeating M. Thiers, whom it would have been glad to get rid of at any price. This election of the Second Division was the champs de bataille on which the Government has appeared most openly in the capital. And what has been the result, so far as yet known? M. Thiers has polled 13,000 and M. Devinck 10,000. So far the difference is not enormous. But then comes

the fact which proves how impossible it is for the Government to succeed in the capital, unless the Liberals persevere in opposing leach other. The third candidate, M. d'Alton-Shee, an ultra-Democrat, polled 8,000 votes. Under these circumstances, by the French electoral law, a second poll, called a ballotage, is required. because none of the three candidates has secured an absolute majority of the votes given-At the second poll, a relative majority suffices, and if M. d'Alton-Shee gives way, as he ought to do, and probably will, it is evident that the liberals of all shades, united, can walk over the ground with a majority of 21,000 to 10,000. The above election shows the strength of the ultras, when a man like d'Alton-Shee, who enjoys a very indifferent reputation. can detach 8,000 liberals from M. Thiers. But there are more striking examples to follow. In the First Electoral Division Carnot has been defeated by Gambetta by a majority of 18,000 to 9,000. This is a distinct vote in favor of more advanced democracy; for Carnot is par excellence a man of the Republic of 1848, and by going further ahead and

being more "thorough" in his declarations.

The crushing defeat of Emile Ollivier in the

Third Division, where his opponent, Bancel,

has been elected by nearly double the number

of votes, is a proof, again, of the invincible

hostility to the Government which exists in Paris. M. Ollivier's sole offence is being suspected to lean too much towards Imperialism and to be willing, as I lately said, to accept it on his own terms. The Parisian electors will have none of it on any terms, and therefore throw out y compromising Ollivier, and choose instead uncompromising Bancel. Again, in the Fourth Division of Paris, the same inveterate hostilility is shown; and M. Deniere, the fashionable bronze merchant, whom I mentioned as being run by the govcrument at the last moment, has been ignominiously defeated by Ernest Picard by 27,000 votes to 6,000. So again, in the Eighth Division, Jules Simon has an immense majority over M. Lachand, whom the government favored; and in the Ninth Division Eugene Pelletan polls 24,000 against 10,000 given to Bouley, an official veterinary surgeon. To crown all, perhaps, I must mention that Rochefort, the editor of the Lanterne, has polled 9,000 votes even in the Seventh Division, where Jules Favre himself has only polled 12,000. So large a degree of success, achieved in presence of one who may be called the "man of the people" par excellence, shows how well the Parisian public has appreciated the insults and sarcasms heaped v M. Rochefort upon the Emperor, Empress. their dynasty, and all that belonged to them. In the Sixth Division, M. Cochin, a professed liberal, but supported by the clergy on account of his religious opinions, and therefore also "preferred" by the government, has managed by his liberalism and his clerical and official patronage combined, to make a "tie" with M. Ferry, a more advanced liberal; and the two together throw out M. Guéroult, of the Opinion Nationale, whose offence again has been too much indulgence towards the administration. When I have mentioned that in the Fifth Division, Raspail, an advanced democrat, has polled as many votes as Garnier-Pages, another man of 1848, T have noticed, I think, the chief incidents of the Paris elections and the conclusions to which they lead. The result for the moment s that M. Gambetta, M. Bancel, M. Picard, M. Jules Simon and M. Pelletan are elected and that M. Carnot and M. Ollivier, of the old deputies, are finally rejected. Of the remaining five, whose elections take place again in a fortnight, M. Thiers is probably safe; so is either Garnier-Pages or Raspail, their opponent being no where; so is also M. Ferry against M. Cochin, if M. Guéroult, the late

member, throws his 4,000 votes over to the

where, will yield his place in Paris to Roche-

fort, of the Lanterne, because the choice of the

latter by the capital would be nearly the great-

est insult it could bestow upon the Emperor!

very great, nor so great as was expected, con-

sidering the character of many of the electoral

addresses. The socialist and communist candi-

dates, however, have scarcely anywhere

showed in front. The triumph of the Liberal party in Paris is, of couse, complete. The poll will not be finally declared fill Thursday. The news from the provinces reaches us very slowly, and we know little as yet of the real result of the election in the country. There can be little doubt, however, that, with exceptions here and there, the vast majority of the rural districts will have gone for the government. The pressure, latterly, has been put on very strong, and the liberal papers are filled, but in vain, with exposures of corrupt influence.

> [By the Atlantic Cable.] ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Question-Conflict Between the Lords and the Com-mons-Comments of the Press and Public Feeling.

LONDON, June 7, 1869.—The announced pre-determination of the majority of the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill has caused intense excitement and threatens to precipi-tate an eventually inevitable conflict between the Lords and the Commons. It is rumared in some quarters that the announcement was only made to feel the public pulse afid to ascertain how far the House of Lords dare go. It is the general impression that the bill will be

thrown out on the second reading.

THE STANDARD.

THE STANDARD.

The Standard (tory) admits that the peril of the proposed action is too obvious to be ignored even by the least thoughtful or conscientious of the hereditary legislators, but says that the Lords have resolved, in compliance with the urgent demands from tens and hundreds of thousands in every part of the country, to risk all in a contest with the imperious Minister and an overbearing majority in the Commons. Should they be crushed in the struggle, not only will the Church and the constitution fall with them, but the liberties of England will be sacrificed to the thrown out on the second reading... Church and the constitution fail with them, but the liberties of England will be sacrificed to the ascendancy of that democratic principle which is the most dangerous foe to personal political freedom. It matters not whether those who approved regret the decision to give battle. There is nothing left for them to do but take their places in the ranks and fight for all they hold dearest, with the full certainty that every-thing is at stake. Let the whole Protestant thing is at stake. Let the whole Protestant conservative power of the realm be exerted to give the House of Lords such support by public opinion as to restrain the struggle within the limits of the constitution and make the self-willed, overbearing Minister, who at heart has always been an enemy of the Lords, and likely is exasperated at his unexpected defeat, feel that there are limits which he dare not transfers. that there are limits which he dare not transgress. Already his organs have: threatened that what has transpired deserves impeachment, and it is necessary that he be made to feel that he dare not execute a threat which would not only be dealt at the Lords but at the wealthy and resolute influential classes of England and Ireland, which form an actual majority in the English nation.

THE MORNING POST.

THE MORNING POST.

The Morning Post shows that the rejection of the hill will not prevent its ultimate, passage, and discredits the idea that the Lords will refuse a second reading.

THE STAR.

The Star, in threatening language, says that the Irish Church must not cumber the ground after December, and that the least said on that subject will be proclaimed from the house tops. The House of Lords is not a more logical, desirable or excusable institution than the Irish Church, and in the fever heat that will follow the rejection of the bill a heat will be generated such as has not been seen since the people of Birmingham threatened to march on London in the name of reform, and cries will be heard call ing for the downfall of an obsolete Chamber, that no longer disguises its anachronism of exist-ence by hereditary descent. The deference to ence by hereditary descent. The deference to popular will, which the late Duke of Wellington once said ought never again to be withheld, with pure blindness, buzzards the misguided noblemen, who require to be further convinced of the opinion of the country at large. It is not worth while to attempt a demonstration of that opinion. When the issue comes their lordships will probably wish they had been wise in time.

they had been wise in time.

THE DAILY NEWS. The News states that the vote of the House of Lords can at the worst postpone for only a few months the fate of the Irish Church, and the indirect effect will render it graver to raise the question. The position that the House of Lords holds in the constitution and its rela-Lords holds in the constitution and its rela-tions with the constituencies of the House of Commons and the executive powers of the Crown are self-adjusting, and if a hitch occurs in the machinery it sets itself in order by its own action. The House of Lords stands own action. The House of Lords stands outside of the system, guided by good sense, and fails only to be brought into harmony with the rest of the constitution when the forcible obtrusion put upon it by a number of its members is sufficient to everywhere the onition of the original cient to overbear the opinion of the original body. A biassed jury has to be packed to judge whether the second Chamber in doing judge whether the second Chamber in doing its work on these conditions can be permanent on the part of the government. The Lords seem bent upon forcing public notice on the position of the Peers and threaten a revival of the pretensions, long since abandoned by it, of the old baronial attitude of its natural days, when the Commons were only allowed the humble supplications of petitions and did not in reality govern the country.

humble supplications of petitions and did not in reality govern the country.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph in a moderate, timid article concludes that the voice of the country has spoken unmistakably and finally, and if forced to speak again its accents would be a resolve no longer to utter a free indignation or to preserve moderation, a mood which to the last it would expressly maintain. would earnestly maintain.

THE TIMES.
The Times says that on the eve of the coming The Times says that on the eve of the coming crisis nothing since the throes which preceded the passage of the Reform bill can be compared to the consequences which will attend the threatened conduct of the Peers, and the result of the s ruggle is not at all doubtful. If the Lords succeeded at first they would be compelled to undergo a second tender of the measure already rejected. The first results of this action will touch all interests, and theorem. suits of this action will touch an interests, and jeopard not only themselves and their privileges, but also the peace of the great towns and the maintenance of law and order throughout the country. Above all, they will do their best to provoke an outburst of passionate violence in an unhappy country, the vast majority of whose inhabitants they propose to outrage by a contemptuous disregard of their wishes. As to the majority of the op-position, the Times draws the conclusion that the members have resolved to intrench themselves in their own opinions and rely on their fancied power, in disdain of the consequences to themselves. The nation would be rudely awakened from the delusion, and it cannot be doubtful which party will succeed in the con-test, the Peers themselves or the nation. The only question will not be whether the power which the Lords think they possess shall not be proved to be non-existent, but whether the power they can exercise will not be so irreparably broken as to vanish out of existence.

Outside of the comments of the public press

former; and lastly, it is more than probable that Jules Favre, if elected else-Outside of the comments of the public press the people generally talk in a very revolution-ary strain. The probability is that the Lords will be alarmed into the passage of the bill; but the mere fact of the amouncement of their in-clination to use their power to defeat; it eyl-dently excites general discussion adverse to the continuation of hereditary legislation. On the whole, the political color of the Paris elections is of a more advanced liberalism in 1869 than it was in 1863. But the change is not

MR. GEORGE PEARODY.

Compliments from Loudon Papers.

The Pall Mall Gazette says; "There are vory

many, who will regret to hear that Mr. Peabody will leave England, probably for the last time, on Saturday next. He has been for some little time past in declining health, and, in yielding to a natural desire to return to his yielding to a natural desire to return to his native place, every one will hope that he will regain his strength, and that the symptoms which have occasioned uneasiness will pass away. Mr. Peabody has recently given away additional sums of money for the benefit of various charitable institutions in America, and has declared his intention of maintaining a free library for Georgetown adjusting Wosh. has decared his intention of maintaining washing free library for Georgetown, adjoining Washington. The statue which the merchants of London resolved to erect to his memory is, we believe, nearly finished?"

ST. DOMINGO.

The Reported Burning of the Custom-House at Puerto Plata—Departure of Dominicans for the Cuban Army—The Annexation Movements—Return of Professor Gabb.

By the arrival at New York, yesterday, of the schooner Charles Albert, in ten days, direct from Puerto Plata, we have St. Domingo advices to the 27th ult

advices to the 27th ult. The report received from Hayana by cable that a great fire had occurred at Puerto Plata, that a great fire had occurred at Puerto Plata, destroying the Custom-House and several other buildings, whereby many merchants were ruined, is incorrect: A fire did occur at Puerto Plata on the 26th of May, but it was confined to only one building, situated near the Custom-House. The building—a large store—was destroyed, but beyond the seorching of its walls, the Custom-House sustained no damage. The sufferers by the fire are two foreign merchants—Messrs. Hamburger and Meyer—their losses amounting to \$10,000, no portion of which was covered by insurance. Many Dominicans had left for Cuba to join the insurgents in that island, and many more

the insurgents in that island, and many more were preparing to leave. The most intense interest was felt in Santo Domingo in the revolutionary movement in Cuba, and the hope was freely expressed on all sides that the Cubans might meet with success. The desire for annexation with the United

States was growing stronger every day, and there was a general feeling of disappointment among the people when they learned that Congress had adjourned without having taken decisive action on the question.

Professor Gabb, State Geologist, had left for New York, by way of Havana, after having

made very extensive explorations in the copper regions of the south of the islamb and in the gold-yielding districts to the west of Santo Domingo City. His conclusions as to the auriferous resources of Santo Domingo liad not been made known, but it was believed they would be of a very favorable character.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—In the matter of bonding the steamship Quaker City, District Attorney Pierrepont yesterday stated that he would not resist the motion, but would leave the matter to the discretion of the court, only requiring that it be a good bond and the papers be filed. He had received no directions from the government or the Spanish officials relative to the matter but he had no doubt personally that the matter but he had no doubt personally that the vessel was intended for some warlike pur-pose. The court took the papers and reserved

The funeral of Mrs. Vernon, late of Walthe inneral of Mrs. verion, and one was lack's Theatre, and long known to pley-goers of this city, took place yesterday morning from her residence, No. 22 University place. The affair was extremely private. No notice regarding it had been given at the theatre, and the attendance was confined almost entirely to her topicaliste family commission, her sister. her immediate family, comprising her sister, Mrs. Maeder, with her son and daughter, her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fisher, with her daughter Clara and a few others. She was interred in

Greenwood Cemetery.

The steamer Typee was detained by Collector Grinnell yesterday on the complaint of the Spanish Consul that she was intended to carry men and arms to the Cubans. An investigation, however, proved the contrary, and she was allowed to clear.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, editor of the London Morning Star, lectured at Cooper Institute last evening on "England and the Alabama."

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

How United States Officers, Behave in Alaska. The Washington correspondent of the Bos-

ton Advertisersays: General Jefferson C. Davis is soon to be re lieved from the command of the troops in lieved from the command of the troops in Alaska. One of the California newspapers some weeks ago copied two or three articles that were widely printed in the East, in which it was charged and shown by specifications that a good deal of lawlessness exists among the soldiers up there; that outrages have been perpetrated by them upon a number of women; that some of the officers are greatly addicted drawleaness and that others are overly to drinkenness and that others are openly living with abandoned women. Official reports show also that the Indians and natives have been abused and maltreated in many ways, and in a word that there is a deplorable lack of discipline among a portion of the troops. The President has made inquiry into the matter and finds that the newspapers have by no means told the worst of the truth. An officer more efficient than General Davis has proved in this field, will be sent to take his place.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Stamping Cigars Manufactured in a State Penitentiary. Commissioner Delano has written the fol-

Commissioner Delano has written the following letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa.:

Office Internal Revenue, Washington, June 5, 1801—Sir: I have received your letter of the 25th ult., enclosing a sample of the stamps issued by the warden of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, to be affixed to boxes of cigars made in said Penitentiary, instead of United States internal revenue stamps, and asking to be informed under what authority the stamps are issued, and what course you are to pursue should cigars thus stamped be found in your district. In reply, I have no say that this stamp or semblance of an internal revenue cigar stamp is issued without the slightestauthority or warrant of law, if not in direct violation of law. Section slixy-line of the art of July 20, 1868, declares that Commissioners of Internal Revenue stamps for the payment of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and section eighty-seon requires him to cause like stamps to be prepared surfacile shim to cause like stamps to be prepared for the payment of the tax on cigars. These stamps are to be affixed and cancelled before any tobacco, snuff or cigars can legally be removed from the manufactory or pigus where they are made. The absence of proper revenue stamps on any box of cigars sold or offered for sale is made notice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and such cigars are declared to be forfeited. The proper revenue stamps and motice to all persons that the tax has not been paid thereon, and such cigars are declared to be forfeited. The proper revenue stamps are those and only those authorized by the sections of law I have onted, and prepared and issued under the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. All others are either false, fraudulent and counterfeit, or mero semblances of stamps-issued-without authority of-law, and not to be recognized by any internal revenue officer as a false stamp, or the semblance of a Government revenue stamp, and authorize the removals and sales of goods manufact

Has a Foreign Telegraph Company the Right to Land Cables in the United States?

Attorney-tieneral Hour has decided that no telegraphic table cin be landed on the shore of the United States. connecting with a foreign country, without express an-

thority from Congress. The power to grant such reality he argues, is derived from the constitutional provisions that the judicial power of the United States swell extend to "all cases of calmiralty and marine purisdiction;" from the provision that "Congress shall have power for regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." The right, therefore, would arise by a single State. The opinion was a fled forth by a question from the "New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," what her, saids company would have a right to connect the stem calco with the shore of Maine, or with the line of a one other company we hartered by one of the States. FACTS AND FANCEES.

What the Engines Said. [From the Overland Monthly.] Some who remember to have read that "the two locomotives moved up until their published together, symbolic of the friendly salute of their respective owners," did not perhaps

WHAT THE ENGINES SAIDS What was it the Engines said. Pilots touching—head to head Facing on the single track, Halfa world behind each back! This is what the Engines said, Unreported and unread!

With a prefatory screech, In a florid Western speech, Said the Engine from the West: "I am from Sierra's creat;" And, if altitude's a test, Why, I reckon, it's confessed, That I've done my level best."

Said the Engine from the East Said the Engine from the East.

They who work best talk the least.

Spose you whistle down your brakes:
What you've done is no great shakes in Pretty fair—but let our meeting.
Be a different kind of greeting.
Let these folks, with champagne stuffing.

Not their Engines, do the puffing.

Listen! Where Atlantic beats Shores of snow and summer heats; Where the Indian autumn skies Paint the woods with wampum dyes: I have chased the flying sin, Seeing all he looked upon— Blessing all that he has blest— Nursing in my iron breast All his vivifying heat, All his clouds about my crest; And before my flying feet, Every shadow must retreat?"

Said the Western Engine, "Phew?". And a long, low whistle blew. "Come now, really that's the oddest Talk for one so very modest—
You brag of your East! You do?
Why, I bring the East to you!
All the Orient—all Cathay— Find through me the shortest way. And the sun you follow here, Rises in my hemisphere. Really—if one must be rude— Length, my friend, ain't longitude:"

Said the Union: "Don't reflect, or " I'll run over some Director. Said the Central: "I'm Pacific.
But when riled, I'm quite terrific. Yet to-day, we shall not control.
Just to show these folks this moral.
How two Engines—in their vision— Once have met without collision?

That is what the Engines said a Unreported and unread.
Spoken slightly through the nese,
With a whistle at the close.

-Spurgeon's nose is become a matter of London newspaper comment.

-The famous Bodielan library at Oxford i eramped for room and is to be enlarged. -Two hundred girls answered an advertisement in the Chicago papers by the manager who is to exhibit Forty Thieves. -The present Rhode Island senute contains but one lawyer-General Van Zandt, of New-

—Mark Lemon is again impersonating Fal-staff in London, having made the round of the provinces.

-George Francis Train, who is at San Francis cisco, says that before he leaves the Pacific; Coast he will capture Vancouver's Island. —Verdi's Don Carlos has succeeded at Flor-ence, with Destin as the prima donna and Ti-

berini to take the tenor part. A fire recently broke out in the village of Vaux, France, destroying all the houses capting those of the Mayor and the priest. -Archdeacon Cox, who recently died in England, had received from revenues of the Established Church during the sixty years he had been in orders not less than £160,000 (\$800,000), besides occasional windtalls. -Annexation to Prussia has caused the tax-

ation to be increased by one-third in the Grant. Duchy of Hesse since 1866. فيأسينين

AMUSEMENTS... -At the Arch, last night, a nevenlay entitled Black

and White, was produced for the first time. The drimm. is the joint work of Wilkie Collins and Fechter, the tragedian. We judge that the novelist bore the burden of the composition. It has his broad arrow-mark upon incident and dialogue. Some of the duest dramatic situations may have been arranged by the actor, whose prac-tical experience in this direction gives him a therough knowledge of the essentials of powerful stage effect. But we imagine that he contributed suggestions rather than aduat handiwork. The play is just about one of the best of its kind, that we have seen for a long while. Resembling Bouckault's Octoroos so closely in some respects that plagiarism may be suspected, it still has the merit of originality in many of its situations and characters. In portions of the plotespecially, the remarkable ingenuity of Mr. Collins is vary munifest. There are 2. multitude of singularly tangled threads which are unraveled by the most natural, and yet the most felicitous, means. The events are so improbable as to be nearly, impossible; and yet so thrilling are the incidents, so rapid, and exciting their progress, that the speciator is not conscious of the violence done to possible acts, but feels a deep and intense interest in the solution of the various mysteries. Many of the situations are tremendous in their strength. Among the best are the sale mild episods. in the negro but; the besone in the rulped rapission; the reo passages in the slave nurket. But all of them are good, and their excellence was heightened by the really superb manner in which Mrs. Drew, with the assistance. supern manner in solve placed the drama upon the offer seemic artists, has placed the drama upon the stinge. The piece was admirably perfeased, also. Mrs. Drew played the heroine with her customary gawers. Miss Mary Wells, although helined sometimes to hurt her tragic personation with rant; acred with pathos and, genuine feeling, in the closing portica of thus cong in the negro hut. Mr. Barton Hill appear dos the hero, and gave a completely satisfactory personalism. One of the bost bits of art was Mr. of the bost bits of art was Mr. Mackay's capital performance of "Michaelmas In dress, manner and attentice, to the nice details of stage lineiness, this personation was absolutely perfect.
Mr. Mackay is "completely an artist—more so," perhops," than any other member of a stock company in this city." Mr. James played the villain lest night with energy and; power. Mr. Hemple appeared as a colored person of lofty perensions, and succeeded in extracting agreets, deal of fun from an exaggerated and rather luggificate. The play will be repeated this greeting, and will probably draw very well considering the lateness of the

At the Thantre Compane to night & Marriage by Lane-The Chestnut Street Rink, at Twenty-third and Cost-nut streets, will be open this creating for those who wish to practice or learn velociped riding. During the even-ing there will be a dozen or so ruces of champlon riders, who will strive for various prizes, and there will be wonderful ascensions upon the tight type by two agile centlemen.

—Mr. Joseph Jesterson continues to play Rip Van.
Winkle at the Walnut.
—The American Theatre announces a first-rate miscellaneous entertainment including the performances of
the he Lave family, of Emmett the Dutch confedian and
other good artists.