

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 53.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869.

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WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO an25119 WEDDING INVITATIONS WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-pREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Obestnut street. f220 tf

MARRIED.

MARRIED. DOUGLAS-ROBINS.-On Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Col. Henry Trovert Douglas, of Virginia, to Anna Matilda, daughter of Ed-ward Robins, of this city. HASELTINE-IDLER.-At Clinton Street Presbyte-rian Church, on Wednesday, June 9th, 1869, by the Rev. David March, John W. Haseltine to H. se A., daughter of Williem Idler, Esq., both of this city.

the Cathedral on Friday morning, at 9,30 o'clock pre-circly.
Fi liFY --On the morning of the 10th inst., at Lower Merion, Alfred E., son of Maria and the late Enos Furcy, Sr., in the 28th year of his ago.
Funcral to take place on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock from the Union M. E. (hurch, where services uil be held and carriages in walting, to proceed to 0dd Fellows' Cemetery. The relatives and friends are tro-spectrally invited to stend.
KIRK PATHICK. -On Monday, 7th inst., at Brook-yn, L. I., Josephine Spooner, wife of Win. Kirkpatrick. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funcral services, at Sf. Paul's Church, Third, below Walnut street, this (Thursday) af-iernoon. at 5 o'clock.
McDUWELL.-On Tuesday, June 8th, Mr. John Mo-

Murch, initial perior, initial states and the states of the states of the states of the states and the states of the states and the states an

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-tend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Abel Reed, No. 880 North Sixth street, on Friday, the lith

MBULIL, RESOCIOCIE.	
DARK LAWNS AND LIGHT ORGAN-	,
DARK FRENCH LAWNS. FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES. MAGNIFICENT GREMADINES. IRON BABEGES, FIRST QUALITY. EYRE & LANDELL.	
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THE BOSTON NOISE.

The Hub-bub---Description of the Coli-seum--The Mammoth Orchestra---A Chorus as is a Chorus---Another Big Or-gan---The First Rehearsal, &c. [Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.]

Boston, June 9, 1869 .- The Hub-bub proper begins on the 15th, but I send you herewith, for the purpose of clearing the decks for action some particulars of the arrangements for the great jubilee, with an account of the prelimi-

nary murmurs of the mammoth noise: THE COLISEUM.

First of all, the Colliseum. This imposing title-the effect of which upon the imagination of the distant reader is gratifying to Boston pride-is bestowed upon a large wooden edifice erected on St. James Park, a few rods to the west of the Common. Perhaps I should say over the Park, for it really reaches beyond the limits of the enclosure. It is not extraor-dinary, excepting in size. The structure is 500 feet in length and '300 feet in width, and runs nearly north and south. The upright walls are 26 feet in height, and the apex of the roof is 100 feet from the ground, or 64 feet higher than the side walls. A lean-to roof extending in from the sides 75 feet, is joined to a truss roof, which spans the intermediate space of 150 feet. The lean-to roof course at the ends. The accommodations are divided into a par-quette and four galleries, or balconies—the balconies extending around all four sides of the building. The parquette occupies only the space between the galleries, and there are to be no seats under the balconies. The north or front balcony is 125 feet deep, and runs down to the floor of the parquette at an inclination of 5 inches in every 20 inches. The side balconies are 75 feet deep, and have the same inclina-tion, their fronts being ten feet from the par-quette floor. The south balcony is 200 feet deep. The space devoted to the orchestra is 100 feet deep, and 115 feet wide, and is raised at the front 2 feet and 9 inches above the par-quette floor. From three sides of the or-chestra the chorus seats rise at the same in-linch to the foot. From three sides of the or-chestra the chorus seats rise at the same in-sinches in every 20 inches. The grand chorus organ will be played at the rear of the chorus. Three stairways, 12 feet wide, lead up to the orchestra and the chorus balcony. Something over two-fifths of the whole building will be devoted to the chorus and the orchestra-the chorus seats extending in the side balconies beyond the front line of the orchestra. The amount of materials already consumed, or to be consumed, in the construction of the coliseum, is positively enormous. It was port time ago stated that 1,700,000 feet of lumsay over the Park, for it really reaches beyond the limits of the enclosure. It is not extraor-

Coliseum, is positively enormous. It Coliseum, is positively enormous. It was some time ago stated that 1,700,000 fect of lum-ber would be required. The actual amount is upward of 2,000,000 fect. This is all of the best material that could hurdhold details. material that could be selected for the purposes required.

required. It is intended to have this chilice adorned in such a manner that the nakedness of the boards will be hidden, and the eyes of the spectators gratified while their ears are pleased with the music. The committee in whose hands was placed the decoration of the Coliseum for the Peace Jubilee have adopted some very beauti-ful designs. The proposed plan includes a very general adornment of the interior of the vast structure in a manner which shall elaborately yet elegantly typify the celebration of Peace. structure in a manner which shall endorately yet elegantly typify the celebration of Peace.³ National emblems, and symbols of music and haunony in keeping with the character of the occusion, will be introduced and blended with

occasion, will be introduced and in the emblems of Peace. Upon the inside, above the balcony and in rear of the grand promenade, there will be a device extending across, three hundred feet, between two device extending across, three hundred feet, from side to side. In the centre, between two windows, will be a colossal figure of the Angel of Peace, thirteen feet in height, bearing an olive branch. In the background teeming barvest fields betoken the return of plenty and the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, while in the foreground, at the feet of the figure, the torch of war lies extinguished and the imple-ments of discord and warlike strife are broken and scattered. Unon either side, between inches of discord and waritke strife are broken and scattered. Upon either side, between other windows, is a panel, with arabesque or-naments, and rising above are three graceful arches surrounded by elaborate scrollwork, and surmounted by a larger arch, upon the face of which the following motto will be dis-played:

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA. The great orchestra will be composed of the following instruments: Piccolos and Flutes..... Eb Clarionettes. Bo Clarionettes.... Eb Cornets..... Bb Cornets.... Cornets..... Alto Horns..... Bo Tenor Horns. Tenor Trombones..... Bass Trombones.... Bo Baritones. Eb Basso Tubas. Small Drums.....

Bass Drums Cymbals Triangles... Chorus Orchestra..... Total.....

As far as I can learn, Philadelphia will be represented by about one hundred of her best musicians. Ole Bull will play first fiddle at each concert. STRAUSS.

An invitation has been sent to Vienna, to Strauss, who is requested to be present with his grand orchestra. It is very safe to take heavy bets that Strauss will remain in his dear uative land.

The chorus will consist of ten thousand voices. The singers were selected from various New England musical societies, and are all supposed to be completely familiar with the music upon the programme. Many persons have wondered that so much commonplace music was chosen. This is the reason of it. As it was quite impossible to have more than one full rehearsal, it was necessary to make' selections from well known compositions. REMEARSALS. But we have had plenty of smaller rehear-sals. It may truly and literally be said that "there is music in the air," for on every public thoroughfare, in every public hall, and in nu-merous private dwellings and general business headquarters there are primary rehearsals go-

headquarters there are primary rehearsals go-ing on day and night; artillery, wind and string instruments, anvils and vocal combina-tions are heard querrations. tions are heard everywhere, and there is a general noise all around

general noise all around. There was a sort of general vocal rehearsal of about 5,000 voices in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening, on which occasion Jubilee Gilmore wielded the batton himself. The re-Gimore wielded the baton himself. The re-hearsals were generally confined to the popu-lar national airs, and such strains as "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Harp that Once Through Tara's, Halls" were among those which were given more loudly and more effectively than they ever were before or ever will be airain except in were before or ever will be again, except in the Coliseum during the fire eventful days of the Jubiles. Other pieces were rehearsed with almost equal effect and with a success fully equal fully equal.

The singers in the surrounding cities and towns have had numerous association re-heareds during the past month or two, and on some evening during the present week they are going to assemble in Boston and harmonize their yould now are into the same tone of their into the same tone of their associates, and then on the morning pre-ceding the inauguration of the Jubilee there is to be a general rehearsal of the whole vast chorus. I must not forget to mention the organ, which I must not forget to mention the organ, which is now in process of construction by a well-known builder. Although this instrument will contain but one manuale (sixty-three notes) and pedde (twenty-seven notes,) and only eleven speaking stops, it is promised that it shall-make more noise than any other organ in the world. Whether it will make good music re-mains to be seen. I have private doubts about it myself. Y. Times. myself.

CUBA. Dulce's Abdication—the Apparent Vic-HAVANA, Saturday, June 5, 1869.—The ball has been set a rolling, and nobody can tell when or where it will stop. When I closed my letter on Wednesday noon, Dulce had just re-signed; that is to say, he had at that moment signed; that is to say, he had at that moment signed; that is to say he heels through the streets. Dulce was by no means willing to re-sign, or give in to the volunteers. His be-haviot amid the trying circumstances on Tues-day night was such as befitted a brave soldier, and he only gave in when he realized that further resistance could only result in blood-shed and the murder. of innocent persons Twice he gave the order to one of the staff of ficers to fire on the volunteers assembled be-fore the Police, but that officer knowing that the result of the first shot would be an indis criminate massacre of all persons within the palace, wisely refrained from doing so. Dulce remarked : "This cowardly rabble knows well that I am a very sick man, too sick to mount a horse. With one hundred trusty guards I could make all of them run." Dulce undoubtedly was right when he said this. The elation of the volunteers has abated considerably since. Wednesday, and to-day, they are as tame as kittens. To their praise however, it must be said that they accomplished the revolution and its object without com-mitting the slightest depredation or insulting and even the most notorious sympathizers with the revolution could pass where the ing even spoken to. Not a shot was fired, and after 11 o'clock on Thursday night the streets were as deserted as on any other night, excepting for the crowds of volunteers around the palace. They desired the removal of an obnoxious Governor whom they con-

night, excepting for the crowds of volunteers around the palace. They desired the removal of an obnoxious Governor whom they con-sidered the protector of such aman as General Modet, whom they accused as a traitor to the Spanish cause. Since Dulce's abdication he has not been molested by word or deed; it is possible, however, that he may receive some threwell shouts on his departure more forcible than elegant. than elegant.

Horrible Atrocities.

Horrible Atrocities. From time to time, we, who are not accus-tomed to hear of scenes of barbarism and Spauish inquisition, are startled by reading some account of an outrage more than in-human committed by the factions in the field. There must be some truth in these statements, although they do come from participan sources There must be some truth in these statements, although they do come from partisan sources. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. I can hardly believe that the fol-lowing account is true, and yet it is published by every journal, and under the authority of the National Committee of Matanzas, who vouch for its truth. The Cubans say it is a base lie, and I sincerely hope that it is. The following is a correct translation of the origi-nal as published: "Some soldiers of the Regiment of Tarra-

nal as-gublished: "Some soldiers of the Regiment of Tarra-gona, numbering twenty, were surprised by the revolutionists of the Pole, Villamit, Ma-shado and others, numbering 2,000, who sur-rounded the small detachment at the Coma de Cruz, five leagues from Villa Clara, and de-manded their surrender. Captain Mayano, their commander, made a speech to his sol-diers, and threw himself on the enemy, who rained a shower of balls upon them, killing the Captain and fifteen of his band immediately. Five men with a Lieutenant remained alive, who, seeing all resistance useless, hoisted a white flag; a party of insurgents then came toward them and immediately en came toward them and immediately then came toward them and immediately killed them with machetes, opening the bodies of some, placing a cracker inside, and then putting a spoon in their hands. The Lieu-tenant tried to excite their compassion by telling them that he was a Cuban. These par-ticulars are obtained from two soldiars who

definite, further demand?" "That was my impression" "How about Great Britain?" "The British government will make no pro-posal. The whole matter, so far as Great Britain is concerned, remains an open ques-tion. She abides in the principle of the Johnson-Stanley treaty, as before. Against any unreasonable exaction beyond that basis, I believe she would resolve to fight."

WEST POINT.

The Expected Arrival of the President---Commencement of the Examination of the Second Class--Drilling: the "Piebs."

Commencement of the Examination of the Second Class-Driling, the "Plebs," WEST POINT, Wednesday, June 9, 1869.— The proposed visit of the President is absorb-ing the attention of the officers here, who in-tend giving him a brilliant reception. It is conjectured that he will make his appearance to-night or to-morrow, but nothing definite about his movements is known. He will probably be accompanied by a nu-inerous party, including General Shg4-man and his daughters. They will' stay here. The officers are making prepara-tions to entertain them in a handsome manuer, and visitors are constantly arriving in antici-pation of an enjoyable time. Among the latest festivities is a brilliant hop, to be given on next Saturday evening at Cozzens's West Point Hotel. The cadets of the first class have been invited to attend, the Superintendent having signified his willingness to allow them-to be present. to be present.

having signified his willingness to allow them-to be present. EXAMINATION OF THE SECOND CLASS. The members of the second class appeared before the Academic Board to-day for exam-ination. They number sixty-one, and are a very fine looking body of young men. The studies which have been arranged forthem are philosophy, chemistry, artillery and infantry tactics. The Examining Board has been di-vided into two sections for the purpose of com-pleting the examination of the classes as soon as possible, and to enable them to commence with the third and fourth classes. DBILLING THE "PLEBS." A majority of the new appointees have already arrived, and have presented their cre-dentials at the Adjutant's office. They are quartered in the Cadet Barracks, and are be-ing taught the duties which are expected of them in case they pass the scrutiny of the academic instructors. They have been placed in charge of the cadets, who use them very forbearingly, compared with the rigorous "hazing" which "plebs" formerly re-ceived. Nearly every afternoon they can be observed drilling in the school of the soldier, and accustoming themselves to military form-alities, under the instruction of members of the Second Class. Most of them possess quite intelligent countenances, and look as if they were able to undergo the four years' severe course of studies and exercises at the Academy without much difficulty. MILITARY TELEGRAPHING. The perfection to which military signals

without much difficulty. MILITARY TELEGRAPHING. The perfection to which military signals have attained was illustrated this afternoon by an exhibition in flag and telegraphic sig-naling, which was directed by Colonel Michie and Lieutenant Hosmer. It consisted of con-structing a telegraphic communication be-tween two points a mile apart, for which purpose a portion of a telegraph, field train was employed, embracing three wagons filled with lances or poles, wires and electric bat-teries. Everything about the train was of the most simple and portable description; and suitable for establishing telegraphic. suitable for establishing telegraphic communication with the utmost case and ra-pidity. The batteries were filled with sulpidity. The batteries were filled with sul-phate of copper, zinc and moistened sponges, compactly packed in boxes, and capable of being readily transported without any injury to the contents. The insulations were made of rubber instead of glass. The drill was a very interesting feature, and afforded evidence that the Academy keeps up with military pro-gress. The telegraph was erected at a rate of over three miles an hour, and messages were forwarded and received with the utmost promptitude.—N.Y. Times.

F. L. EETHERSTON. Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-A child of light in Missouri has started & paper and baptised it the Scalia Bazoo.

-A pair of twins joined after the Siamese twin fashion were born in Londowias month. They did not live,

-The Detroit Free Press says that "domestic commerce in Chicago means the lawyers' fees for procuring divorces."

-Among recent announcements is a book on "Alfred the Great," by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown."

-Miss Bateman has been successful imsome of the English minor citles as Portia, in the trial scene.

-The St. Louis artesian-well has now gone down 3,791 feet and is still unproductive of the moist element.

-Miss Jennie Worrell had a present of a diamond set worth \$1,860 in Cleveland last week.

-A short man became attached to attill woman, and somebody said he had fallen in love with her. "Do you call it falling in love?" said the suitor; "it's more like climbing up to it."

-The betrothed of one of the Bonaparte princesses, a weakhy American, has "gone back" on the young lady: He has suddenly left Paris and gone to Germany with the in-tention of not returning to France any more. -A short time since a concert was given in: London, the music being almost wholly drawn from the compositions of the lady who wrote-under the pseudonym of Claribel, and who lately died.

-M. de Lesseps is said to have made pro-posals to the Greek Government for cutting a canal through the isthmus of Corinsh, the im-mediate effect of which would be to bring. Athens within three to four days' journey from Paris.

-Verdi, in his younger days, was a college organist in his native town of Busseto, and there taught choir boys to sing, at a salary of a thousand francs a year. His first opera; "Oberto di San Bonifacio," was produced at Milar in 1839.

Milar in 1837. —There is a Hollander, named Abram Van Dine, who has been living in Paterson, New Jersey, during seventeen years, and has not been able to learn English. Ho is seventy-four years old, fought against Napoleon in Prince William's army, and has a distinct recollection of the Emperor. of the Emperor.

-A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in. a very serious tone, remarking that he was one of the few—such a jewel of a Christian— you cannot find his equal, you well know. To which the sobbing one replied, with an almost broken heart: "I'll bet I will."

-A citizen of Brunswick, Me., who carns his living working by the day, has paid for morphine, for the use of his wife, nearly thir-teen hundred dollars during the past fourteen years. The woman declares that she cannot live without this stimulus, and her husband once walked twenty-four miles to gether usual once walked twenty-four miles to get ber usual supply.

supply. —Tennyson has a new volume almost ready 'n for his publishers. In fact, it merely wants its title to be complete. It is, perhaps, not gene-rally known that Mr. Tennyson 'always sends his work in print to his publishers; in his own house he has a printing-press and composing-room, and personally supervises the composi-tion of his copy. —Box and Cox, the well-known farce, has been slightly altered and converted into an operetta, the music composed by Mr. A. S. Sullivan, of London. In one of the scenes gridiron is used as a gultar. A Rataplan, a.

A Rataplan, a a duet and a Lullaby are highly spoken of -Punch publishes the following awful pum for the use of the Ladies' College:-

THE CHILDREN OF ST. JOSEPH'S Suday School will meet in the School-room of the Church, on FBIDAY MORNING, lith inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the finneral of their late Pastor, REV. FELIX JOSEPH BARBELIN. S. J. The girls will dress in white, and the boys will wear a badge of crape on the left arm. The Teachers will please be punctual. By order of the Rev. Director, JOSEPH P. GOUDY, President. R

NINETEENTH ST. M. E. CHURCH Corner Nincteenth and 'Poplar streets-Floral and Strawberry Festival TO-MOHROW (Friday)EVENING in aid of the fund for refurnishing the Parsonage. 1t* DENIN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA-

HANNUAL FACULTY OF ARTS.) THE ANNUAL PUBLIO EXAMINATIONS of the Junior. Sophomore and Freehman classes, at the close of the Collego year. will be held daily (except Sundays), from 10 o'clock. A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., from June ab to June 224. 4th to June 224. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be neid on June 23d, beginning at 10% o'clock. THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24th: FBANGIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

Secretary. Berretary. B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D., SUR-Suracou-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 73trp5

New York and Doston, and The Iny277strps PALMER. PALMER. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILDRLPHIA, May 15, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. myl6-30trps THOMAS T. FILTH.

myl8-30irp§ Treasurer. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. State rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of dried beef, exbhage, &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 fam-ity. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the telegraph offlee, Cooper's Point, N.J. my20-tis MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN. TO URISTS AND OTHERS IN Tobacco, will find my stock complete with all the leading brands. A few of those Cabargas loft at less than cost of importation. McCARAHER, Seventeenth and Locust streets. je8 strp*

TURKISH BATHS.

LOGIRARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CONTINENTAL. Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and evening. apl-tfrp§

evening. ap1-tirp3 HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. The Board of Directore have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. or 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. 228 Bouth Third treet. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from May 30th to June 6th, for the payment of divi-dends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Thomas The third leaded

Treasurer. Norg.—The third instalment on New Stock of 1858 is due and payable on or before June 15. my4-2mrp§

AMUSEMENTS.

-Mrs.John Drow will appear at the Archithis evening in Wilkie Collins and Fechters drama Black and White -At the Theatre Comfque, this ovening, Miss Susan Galton will uppear with her company in Fanchette and The Rainy Day. Miss Susan will have a farewoll benefit to-motrow night in a Ane bill.

to-moirow night in a fine bill. —The concert at St. Malach's Church, on the occasion of the opening of Messra. H. Knauff & Son's new organ, has been postponed until Thursday, the 24th inst., in con-sequence of the illness of the musical director. —The Chestaut Street Rink at Twenty-third and Chest-nut streets, will be open this evening for those who wish to practice or learn velocipede riding. —Mr. Joseph Jefferson continues to play. Big Van

-Mr. Joseph Jefferson continues to play Rip Van Winkle at the Walnut, and to crowd the house nightly. This is Mr. Jofferson's last week, and those who wish to see his great personation must make prompt application for seats.

The American Theatre announces a first-rate mis-cellaneous entertainment including the performances of 340 De Lave family, of Emmett, the Dutch comedian, and ether good artists.

played: PEACE ON EARTH; GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN. Upon the sides, on a line with the front of the east and west balcomes, the decorations are carried the whole length of the building. There are mineteen large trusses supporting the centre roof. Upon a line with the one furthest south are the arches already described as extending across the central part of the building, above the chorus seats. Upon this outer columns of the remaining sections of truss work are trophies, each bearing, in rich colors, upon a banneret, the coat of arms of one of the States, surmounted by a golden eagle, American flags depending on either side. Thirty-six of the States—eighteen on each side—are thus given a place, while Mas-sachusetts, the thirty-seventh, occupies a place upon the northern wall, as elsewhere de-scribed. Extending along, upon the same line, from column to column, are arches of twenty-five feet span, pearl gray in color, with a rich border fourteen inches broad, of gold, blue and white. Upon the balcony froms, each di-vision of twenty-five feet forms an arabesque design on a ground of pearl gray, with a bor-der top and bottom, and a valance of blue and gold. The top rail of the balcony front will be covered with crimson velvet. The ceiling of the balconies will be covered with red, white and blue drapery. Through the central section of the building played : PEACE ON EARTH; GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN

white and blue drapery. Through the central section of the building are three series of arches, formed of festoons of red, white and blue drapery, caught up in rosettes at their subdivisions. On each of the rosettes at their successions. On each of the two inner rows of columns there will be a trophy of flags and streamers. The trophies upon the columns rising from the orchestra and chorus seats (eight in number) will have in their centres medallions bearing the por-

The outside of the building will also be decorated. Upon staffs ten feet above the monitor ventilator, or one hundred and ten feet from the ground, there will be thirty-seven flags, six feet by fifteen—one for each of the States—of alternate red white and buy the States-of alternate red, white and blue, At the eight angles of the building will be as many large American flags.

The instrumental performers in the contem-plated Festival will be arranged in two orches-tras—one for accompanying the chorus, the other for playing instrumental musicalone. The other for pinying instrumental musicalone. The first is classified as a stringed orchestra, from the fact that stringed instruments predominate; the second has more brass instruments to give power and effect, where there are no voices. The chorus orchestra. The first, which may be styled the chorus orchestra, will be made up of the following in-

Stringed. Wind. First Violins115 Flutes	struments:	more made al	or the tonowing	ın-
Second Violins100 Clarionetts Violoneellos65 Oboes Violas	String	ed.	Wind.	
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These are selected from the best musicians in the country-Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cin-	in the country	Dislodela	the best musicial	n 8

cinnati, Chicago, New York and St. Louis sending their most celebrated performers to Boston on this occasion. 2018 08461

SOLO SINGERS.

SOLO SINGERS. Adelaide Phillips and Parepa-Rosa will, as you already know, sing several solos during the festival. The latter estimable lady wrote a most patriotic and affecting letter in reply to the invitation to sing. It would have moved the Committee to tears but for the postscriptal announcement that the fair warbler would re-quire \$500 a day in addition to her patriotic feelings, as an inducement to sing her lays. Miss Phillips displayed less emotion, and, at the same time, less eagerness for lucre. She will get but \$300 for the week's services. Parepa heartily endorses the sentiment "Let us have Peace," but she lays much stress upon the pre-liminary condition "Let me have Cash." GLOBIFICATION OF BOSTON.

GLORIFICATION OF BOSTON. But I don't blame her. The whole under-But I don't blame her. The whole under-taking is a big pecuniary speculation, and as everybody else is to make money by it, she is just as well entitled to be paid as the rest. In the first place, this jubilee advertises the city of Boston as it was never advertised before. Then it advertises all the individuals connected with the enterprise. The organ is built by a Boston man; so is the plano, so is the Colliseum. The latter is made of Boston lumber, fastened by Boston nails. trimméd with Boston dry The latter is made of Boston lumber, fastened by Boston nails, trimméd with Boston dry goods, painted by Boston painters; and the name of every person or firm furnishing ma-terial or supplies, or performing work, is bla-zoned forth in big letters all over the continent. The town will be crowded for two weeks with strangers, who will spend an enormous amount of money, and a rich, immediate harvest will be reaped by every Bostonian, from the hotel keepers to the apple women on the corners. Of course you and I know that the affair was called a "Peace" jublice, to give it a national character. It is simply a big job—a splendid one, doubtless—and splendidly executed, but nevertheless a downright calculation that the expenditure of so much money, and so much expenditure of so much money, and so much pains, will produce magnificent pequairy reults.

JOHN QUILL. THE MORMONS.

The Exodus from Utah—Saints Fleeing from the Wrath of Brigham.

We have Salt Lake papers to the 4th. The

Reporter says: A few mornings ago we mentioned that a party of about 40 dissenters and apostates from the Mormon Church in Utah had chartered a the Mormon Church in Utan had chartered a car on the Union Pacific road at this point to return to the States. Their departure was de-layed until yesterday, when two car loads of them bid farewell forever to Utah. During the them bid farewell forever to Utah. During the few days they were detained, their number was increased to fifty, and many more would have accompanied them 'if they would have delayed a few days longer. Some of the party were early pioneers to Utah, and 'endured all the hardships and privations' consequent upon such an early migration. They have seen and observed many thingsin Utah which are unpub-lished to the world,' and they can a tale un-fold to our eastern friends of suffering, perse-cution and oppression that will, make the hair stand straight on the heads of the philan-thropists of the East. Here, in Utah, the as-sassin and murderer hovered continually in their wake, watched overy movement and their wake, watched every movement and eagerly caught up every word, and if aught was said or done against the hierarchy, a method was found to stop it—by death or ex-treme persecution. But once again on free dom's soil, far beyond the reach of the assas sin's knife or the murderous shotgun, they

and the second states and the

ticulars are obtained from two soldiers who feigned death, and who reached Villa Clara, where one of them died." After all these particulars and all the ap-pearance of veracity this article contains, your correspondent still asserts that the whole is either greatly exaggerated or else untrue.-N.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The Great Philanthropist on American and British Helations. A reporter of the N. Y. World has had a talk with Mr. George Peabody. We give some ex-tracts from his account: To the inquiry, "What was and is the aver age opinion of English statesmen and the Eng glish people of the merits of the present ques-tion between the United States and Great Britain?" he responded:

tion between the United States and Great Britain?" he responded: "Well, at first, men in England accepted Sumner's speech as the utterance, as it were, of 'a man behind the throne.' They supposed that he spoke not only on behalf of the Senate and the Radical party here, but as a mouth-piece of the administration itself. This you know, because you have seen the evidence of it in the London newspapers, and because it has infected all the telegrams which have been sent from London across the Atlantic." "Mr. Sumner's speech was, then, a surprise

in England ?" "A surprise, certainly; though they were prepared for some such expression by the re-jection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty. Upon that treaty all England was willing enough to stand. It had been long considered—discussed in the most public way, so that everybody un-derstood what it was. It offended very few people, and there was a strong hope—largely due to Mr. Johnson's confidence in the matter —that the Senate would confirm it." in England ?" -that the Senate would confirm it." "Was all the loud talk by the English press

mere sham talk?"

""Oh, no; it wasn't altogether intended for that, be sure, It wasn't altogether intended for that, be sure, It was in good part and faith the interpretation of the real feeling of Eng-lishmen. When you touch an Englishman's sense of honor, personal or national, you touch him in the tenderest place. He resents it. Every man in England would have been will-ing to resent, to the extremity of war, the de-mand which Sumner sought to get the admin-istration to enforce. Mr. Bright, who was the last man I saw in London before I left (he hunched with me at two o'clock, and I left at effect at the sumer sought to get the admin-there is no one there who has a more earnest there is no one there who has a more earnest affection for this country than has Mr. Bright.

Neither he nor any Englisman could accept the preposterous theory of Summer." "So Mr. Summer, as I anticipate, has ceased

"So Mr. Summer, as I anticipate, has ceased to be the recognized expositor of American opinion, in England." "Decidedly. His speech, up to the time when I left had come to be regarded as a speech made more for "buncombe' than for anything else. It was pretty well accepted as a bid by Summer for popularity. The dischaim-ers of the American press have produced a re-action. Several of the most eminent repre-sentative men in England, associated with every phase of politics there, whom I met, and who addressed me in writing before my de-parture, assured me of their conviction that Summer's logic would not convince themajority on either side of the Atlantic."

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A painful rumor was circulated in this city yesterday that the steam-hip City of Paris (Inman line), which, sailed from this port on Saturday last, had gone down, with all on board. Inquiry at the office of the line revealed the fact that the agents of the vessel had heard nothing of the calamity, and they did not be-lieve that any accident had befallen the fine steamship. As a great many of the passengers lieve that any accident had befallen the fine steamship. As a great many of the passengers were residents of this city, their friends thronged the office of the Company yesterday, but generally with the conviction that some thoughtless person had started the cruel story: In the evening a number of despatches were re-ceived from relatives of passengers residing in distant parts of the country, but to all the an-swer was given that the latest definitely heard from the steamship was that she was having a prosperous voyage with all on board well. The annual regata of the New York Yacht Club takes place to-day. The course is from a flagboat abreast of the club house on Staten Island to the lightship and return. There are

a hagboat abreast of the club house on Staten Island to the lightship and return. There are fifteen vessels entered. Efforts are being made to effect the release of the surgeon of the ship James Foster, who is now confined in the Richmond jail, charged with having been an accomplice of the officers of the ship in their inhuman treatment of the crew. An application was made to Coroner Harcourt on Monday for his discharge, but the Coroner refused to grant it, without an order from the Government authorities.

from the Government authorities. A woman giving her name as Margaret Barry was yesterday committed by Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of kidnapping a child eleven months old, belong-ing to Mrs. Kelve, a German widow lady, living at No. 129 Washington street. Another child was found with the prisoner when ar-rested, which is believed to have been also kidnappid.

kidnapped. Bishop Odenheimer yesterday, at Grace Ohurch, ordained Rev. Robert-Bolton, Rev. Walter Delafield and Rev. James Franks.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Question of Lay Delegation.

The Question of Lay Delegation. The election returns, so far as reported, show a large majority of votes in favor of lay repre-sentation. In one list just printed in The Methodist, out of 45 churches, representing all sections of the country, only nine give a ma-jority against Lay Delegation; out of a total for the 45 of 2,059 votes, the number in favor is 1,461 to 598 against, the majority being 843. The venerable Bishop Morris, the senior mem-ber of the Methodist Episcopate, has expressed himself in favor of the scheme in the follow-ing true letter, addressed to a layman in this ing true letter, addressed to a layman in this

Every phase of politics there, whom I met, and who addressed me in writing before my departure, assured me of their conviction that summer's logic would not convince the majority on either side of the Atlantic."
"Wilh this conviction, what is the present attitude of the British government and the 'Inglish people?"
"Wilh this concidence that the Johnson' Stanley treaty conceded everything that Great Britain ought to concede ... They will go no further in the way of demands. They trust that the United States government will go no further in the way of demands. They have no sympathy with the Badical party in this country (I speak of the majority of English.

Why is that which is useful and pleasant as Well, Like you, as you Time's languid pulse eye While your lover is absent? What, cannot you tell? Because, dear, you, till he come, dull sigh (utile cum dulci)!

-A San Francisco paper says, with fine re-portorial sarcasm : "Claret punch and cake were the only refreshments served at a. wed-ding reception last week. The very osten-tatious display at the church led us to expect-more."

-The high price paid for California silk-worm eggs by the French and Italians is stated to be operating to entirely prevent the carrying on of the legitimate silk business. There is more money to be made in selling error than in raising the worms and reeling of eggs than in raising the worms and reeling of

-There is a deal more truth than poetry in the following diary of a White Pine million-

the following diary of a white fine minon-aire: Monday—I started my "feet" operations; Tuesday—owned millions by all calculations; Wednesday—my elegant mansion began; Thursday—I drove out a spanking bay span; Friday—I gave a magnificent ball, AndSaturday—smashed, with just nothing at all f.

-We will not youch for the truth of the statements made below by a contemporary : "Laura Keen is fifty-six, but looks and "acts." "Laura Keen is fifty-six, but looks and "acts like a girl of twenty. Mrs. Bowers is forty-five. Maggie Mitchell is forty-one, and a blushing bride. Charlotte Thompson is thirty-four. Effic Germon is forty. Kate Reignolds, is forty-three. Lotta is twenty-six. Olive Logan is thirty-seven. Mrs. Lander is fifty. Lydia Thompson will never see thirty again, and Miss Marriott has arrived at the "years of discretion."

-Among the attendants at the City Hotel, New Orleans, is a most urbane and accom-plished waiter, whose private history is unique. He is a royal prince, and until lately was the ruler of one of those principalities which, by the decree of Prussia, was abolished in Germany, and absorbed in the empire. No place of professorship or other intellectual employ-ment was opened to his talent. So he calmly accepted the fate that came to him, and thus it occurs that he is now a weiver in the Cite it occurs that he is now a waiter in the City Hotel.

-Rossini's unpublished music has been sold by Mme. Rossini to M. Mouchotte for \$30,000, which is at the rate of nearly \$200 per compo-sition. When asked for his autograph Rossini invariably wrote a stanza of four lines, express-ive of long-suffering love, which endures, but is silent. Ten copies of these four common-place lines were found among his papers. These autographs have been sold at the same price as his musical compositions—that is, at nearly \$200 apiece. early \$200 apiece.

-General Quincy A. Gillmore has been or--General Quincy A. Gillmore has been or-dered to Savannah to superintend repains upon Fort Pulaski, which seven vears ago he did his best to batter down. The Savannah Nets thinks it will be useless to repair the fort. "The missiles from the rifted cannon of Gill-more crashed through its walls, although seven and a halt feet thick, with almost as much case as a rifte bullet could be shot through butter, and the rifled gun of to day is a same much more powerful than those whose penger and trative power created so much astonishmeat. 1 1.12

-One of the staff of the Detroit Tribune was lately sent to investigate the monocycle, the sent new form of velocipede humbug. After de-scribing it somewhat at length, he adds a de-scription of his fall, and says:

- is maile the
- "And sudden luminosity Pervadeth all immensity And dazzling nebulosity In hundredth-fold intensity.
- - - "And then your curiosity To try this mode vehicular." Doth change into ferocity Against the moncycular." Si i Baada