Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 61. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO su2stf 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. fc20 tf

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—LEE.—At St. Paul's Church, Albany, June 16th, by Rev. John H. Hopkins, Jr., assisted by Rev. Theo. A. Hopkins, Jerome Hopkins, of New York, to Sarah L., only daughter of N. P. Lee, Esq., of Albany.

MAXWELL—EVANS.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, William M. Maxwell and Miss Emma Frances, daughter of the late Robert Evans, all of this city.

DIED.

CROW.—On the 19th inst., at the residence of Mrs. M. K. Wolfe, 3018 Hamilton street, West Philadelphia, Lizzie Crow, in the 19th year of her age, daughter of the late Andrew J. and Ella Crow, of Wilmington, Del.

Due notice of her funeral at Wilmington.

HOGG.—On the 18th inst., Hannah Mary, infant daughter of James and Louisa Hogg.

PIERCE.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., in Baltimore, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah B. Pierce, wife of John H. Pierce, in the 34th year of her age.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, 16th inst., in Baltimore, in the 67th year of herage, Jane S., relict of the late Rev. John M. Roberts, a native of Cheshire, England.

IRON BAREGES, HEAVIEST MESCH
IRON BAREGES, 8-4 WIDE.
IRON BAREGES, 4-4 WIDE.
IRON BAREGES, 3-4 WIDE.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach Sabbath in the Western Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Filbert streets. 1t*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. Humphries, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited. 1t*

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, Seventh, above Brown street. Dr. Jas. Clark at 10½ A. M. and Dr. T. M. Cunningham at 8 P. M. 1t*

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, Tenth street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. BEADLE will preach to-morrow, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. All persons cordially invited. 1t*

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, Tenth and Filbert streets, Rev. John De Witt, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. 1t*

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church, Washington Square, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the evening. 1t*

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST Church, Thirteenth street, above Wallace, Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. 1t*

FREE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner Eleventh and Wood streets.—The Rev John Snyder, from Meadville, will preach in the morning at ¼ before 11 o'clock. Seats free. Evening service will be omitted. 1t*

OPEN AIR SERVICES, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held SABBATH AFTERNOON (D.V.), at the following places:

Franklin Cemetery Lane, Kensington, at 4 o'clock.
Seventh and St. Mary streets, at 4 o'clock.
Gray's Ferry road and Shippen street, at 4½ o'clock.
Montgomery avenue and Wharton street, at 4½ o'clock.
Broad and Master streets, at 5 o'clock.
Ridge avenue and Coates street, at 5 o'clock.
Ridge and College avenues, at 5 o'clock.
Broad and South streets, at 5 o'clock.
Norris Square, Kensington, at 6 o'clock. 1t§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Sixth page for additional Special Notices.

TO TOURISTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Would announce that at the New Chestnut Street Clothing Establishment can be found all that goe make up

A Complete Outfit

For Gentlemen Traveling this Summer.

Traveling Suits,
Fine Linen Dusters,
Linen Overalls,
Toilet Articles,
Compact Dressing Cases,
Valises, Valises, Valises,
Fancy Colored Shirts,
Summer Gloves,
&c., &c., &c.

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

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CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 14, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the SIX PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., that the Coupons on said Bonds, coming due July 1st, 1869, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

D. MACFERRON,
je19 10t§ City Treasurer.

CONCERT HALL OFFERS A great attraction in the Fair and Festival which the ladies of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church are holding there. The floral display is very fine; the quality of the refreshments is superior, and the domestic articles, offered in large quantities at a very reasonable price, deserve the attention and examination of the public. As the Fair will close to-night we urge all to visit it. 1t*

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
JUNE 19, 1869.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of The Phœnix Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held at their office, No. 224 Walnut street, on MONDAY, June 28, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
je19 7t§ S. WILCOX, Secretary.

OPENING OF THE NEW EXCURSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., by the PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL CLUB.
GRAND EXCURSION AND BALL
On THURSDAY, June 24, 1869.

Master of Ceremonies,
C. J. LUZENBERG.

Committee of Arrangements,
A. BROTHERS, Chairman,

John Wellbank,	H. H. Mundy.
R. A. Field,	Fred. Wortz,
Wm. F. McCully,	B. K. McClurg,
John R. Downing,	Richard Water.

CHAS. HOTZ, Treasurer.

Tickets $1 00 for Ball and Excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. Children half price.

The Liberty Cornet Band, McClurg, leader, will attend the excursion. je15, tu th s & m tu w 6t rp§

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, JUNE 7, 1869.—In order to facilitate Removal to the New Building, no books will be given out or renewed after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open for the return of books until the 23d inst. Those having books out are requested to return them prior to that time. The Newspaper and Chess Room will remain open as usual.

By order of the Board.

JOHN LARDNER,
je9w 8strp§ Recording Secretary.

BAXTER'S ZOUAVES AT THE Fair, Twentieth and Jefferson streets, in uniform, Monday evening, June 21. A Flag to be voted for. 1t*

AMUSEMENTS.

—At the Theatre Comique, this evening, Miss Susan Galton will make her farewell appearance in the operas *A Marriage by Lantern* and *Lischen and Fritschen*. Between the pieces Miss Susan will warble the Star-Spangled Banner. There will be a matinee to-day, when the opera "66" will be performed.

—At the Walnut, this evening, Mr. Charles Walcot will have a benefit. Taylor's thrilling drama, *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* and the comic drama *Robert Macaire* will be performed with a great cast, including Mr. Barton Hill and Mr. A. Everly, who have kindly volunteered. Mr. Walcot is a capable and finished actor, well appreciated by the public, and his benefit will be a remunerative success.

—At the American there will be a first-class miscellaneous entertainment this evening. There will also be a matinee performance at 2 o'clock.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Bunker Hill Day---The Banquet---The Coliseum---The Crowd---Boston Beauty.

The Third Concert---Parepa-Rosa---A New York Failure---The Grand Ball---New York Jealousy.

[Special Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

BOSTON, June 17.—There was a sound of revelry by day—this day—and in Boston.

The Hub held high festival in honor of the Bunker Hill skirmish in which we were whipped—over there on the hill—ninety-three years ago. Most of the stores in the city were closed, and from early morning the streets were crowded so that the fastest footman could not make more than one mile an hour, let him try his best. There was not much of a military display. The only soldiers that turned out were those who boast of belonging to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery—called by facetious Bostonians the "Antique and Horribles." These venerable warriors manœuvred for a while, and then went home to don citizens' attire and trudge away to the Coliseum.

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.

Before detailing the events of the afternoon let me say only a word about the dinner given by the city to the President at the Revere House last night. But twelve of the three hundred journalists here were invited. I was one of the elect. The banquet was a magnificent success—chiefly because the new era of silence was inaugurated. There were toasts, and good material with which to wash them down, but speech-making was not in favor. I have no doubt that some of the City Councilmen, and not a few of the guests, came primed and loaded, ready and anxious to bang out a number of able remarks at the company. But Grant only bowed an acknowledgment to the compliment offered to him, and the good example was followed, by request of the committee, excepting in the case of two or three persons, of whom Minister Thornton was one. He made a very short and a very good speech. He was kind enough not to retaliate on us for Reverdy Johnson.

The President left the city before the dinner concluded. He will remain at the house of Secretary Boutwell, at Groton, for a few days. He appeared to be tired out.

THE PROGRAMME.

This afternoon's programme, already published in your columns, was arranged to suit the tastes of the masses, who came to the building overflowing with patriotic ardor. The concert was first-rate, when we consider the poverty of some of the selections; and the enthusiasm was positively immense. But, upon the whole, the programme and the performance of yesterday were much more satisfactory to the cultivated persons in the audience.

THE CROWD.

I think that the great building was even fuller to-day than yesterday. There was not enough spare room on the floor for a fly to wash his face with comfort. And besides these, there were, without exaggeration, full ten thousand persons upon the outside with tickets in their hands, unable to obtain admission. It was the most tremendous crush in which I ever participated. Why the fat men in the crowd did not come out thinner and longer I do not know. There was pressure enough to squeeze the sap from an oaken log.

The heat in the room was suffocating, and ladies fainted by the half-dozen, the room reserved for correspondents contained numbers of them in various conditions of syncope

$100,000 worth of tickets were sold for this concert.

I am happy to say that all of the unfortunate ladies revived speedily under the vigorous fanning and sprinkling of gallant scribblers. The police arrangements are so good that there was no actual disorder, and surprisingly little fuss.

A HOMELY TRUTH.

Standing between the chorus and the audience, and examining several thousand female faces critically, to-day, I was impressed more deeply than ever with a fact which becomes painfully obvious to every lingerer in the winding ways of Boston. It may be ungallant to tell this truth, but I risk the consequences, and say boldly that I never, in any one place, saw so many women who lacked the grace of personal beauty. I have not met a really pretty woman since I came here; and in all that great chorus and audience I could, with the aid of a powerful lorgnette, find but half-a-dozen or so ladies whose countenances were really attractive. Perhaps familiarity with the frequent loveliness of Philadelphia has made me more particular than I should be, but it is not possible to deny the fact that out of any hundred women whom you meet in the street here, hardly one would have a face the counterpart of which you would care to put in a photograph album. I believe the Boston ladies excel in all the other graces to a remarkable extent, and so the just balance is preserved.

It is surprising, too, how they run to eyeglasses. Even the school girls wear them before "they put their hair up;" and it is currently reported that when, to-day, General Grant reviewed the Cadet Corps—consisting of youths of ten or twelve—every small urchin in the line gazed at the President over a pair of eye-glasses squeezed on to the end of his nose. A boot-black, with the same optical instrument in prominent position, was seen hovering around the hotel this morning. I believe the notion here is that eye-glasses give the wearer a literary look, and for that appearance every true Bostonian yearns from infancy to four-score and ten, if he lives that long.

THE CONCERT.

The great Gilmore wielded his magic wand at 3 o'clock, and, after a few sonorous strains from the organ, and some preliminary fiddling from the orchestra, the overture to *Fra Diavolo* was given with great effect.

In this familiar overture, perhaps the most popular of all works of its kind, there was particularly noticeable, as indeed in all these orchestral performances, a want of proper proportion between the violins and the lower strings, especially the violoncellos. This I refer to as matter for criticism, though it is but fair to say that the general effects were not marred thereby. There is no end to perfection, and the two movements of the Schubert Symphony, grand as were their rendition yesterday, might have received fuller justice had it been possible to add to this department of the force: though this, I am confident, would have been next to impossible. The passages for the horns and cornets in the *Fra Diavolo* overture were reproduced with a thrilling effect by the fifty trumpeters, carefully selected from the very full representation of these instruments, so that the performance of this somewhat hackneyed affair occasioned that absolute pleasure to me which I did not believe it could ever again.

A LUTHERAN CHORALE.

Luther's famous "Judgment Hymn" came next. The management of the melody was good. First the female voices sang it through; then it was given by the entire chorus *piannissimo;* as a finale, the hymn was repeated *fortissimo* by the organ, chorus and instruments. The effect was tremendous, and in its entirety very sublime.

A FESTIVAL MARCH.

Next came the March "Peace Festival," composed for the occasion by Mr. Janotta, of this city, a pupil of Mercadante, and the arranger of the entire music for the Jubilee week. This gentleman has achieved something of a reputation as a composer of other works, and is quite in favor with the citizens of Boston. The March is a spirited, well-constructed affair, not particularly noteworthy for the novelty of its themes, frequently suggesting his master or Verdi, but at the same time quite up to the level of similar productions, and destined to the usual oblivion after a brief term of popularity.

PAREPA.

The fair Parepa-Rosa then tripped out in a graceful but ponderous manner, and the orchestra tuned up for *Robert toi que j'aime.* It was a somewhat singular selection for a concert of this kind, perhaps entirely an inappropriate one; but the glorious manner in which it was sung by the great artist, atoned for the error of taste and judgment. She sang wonderfully. Her clear, delicious, canary-like notes filled the whole building with the very glory of melody, so that every person in that vast audience caught the singer's enthusiasm, and held his breath while she poured forth the sweet and facile notes. It was a noble work of art,—and the people appreciated its greatness, for they cheered as loudly as they did yesterday when the President entered. I think Parepa sang very much better than she has at any time during the Jubilee. She sang as if she loved it.

MORE VERDI.

For the third time this week the Anvil Chorus was given by all hands, including the crimson-clad smiters of the anvils. The performance was better than ever. They had greater guns outside, and they roared louder than yesterday,—keeping exact time, while the subduers of flame cracked the anvils with a precision which could not have been excelled by Mozart himself, if he had ever had a chance to try it. All this cannon-firing and big drum beating and firemen striking the anvils seems like quackery to the absent reader; but the effect is absolutely magnificent.

A NEW YORK FAILURE.

The poorest, weakest, most deluded item upon the programme of this concert was, naturally enough, the work of a New York man, the so-called "Overture Triomphale," coming from the factory of a Mr. Converse, of Brooklyn, who, in the utter poverty of his own ideas, must fain have recourse to Carl Maria von Weber, and the immortal "Hail Columbia," a theme intrinsically unheroic and only inspiring from its associations. Mr. Converse's *attempt*, then, had no proper place upon the programme; and in view of the fact that there are quite a number of native composers who are at least competent to meet the requirements of this occasion, and among whom I might properly indicate our own Fairlamb, it is quite a pity that a judicious arrangement of the programme had not overlooked Converse in selecting one more worthy of the honor. Let me dismiss his piece with the remark that it was only rendered tolerable by its performance by this magnificent association of musicians, and the majestic accompaniment of the collossal chorus. It successfully appealed to the patriotic heart, and patriotism bids criticism be silent.

MARCH MILITAIRE.

I do not know that the full effect of this great orchestra, about which my enthusiasm is inexpressible, is more completely received in anything than in the performance of such productions as the "Prince Frederick" Military March of Bilse, one of the most successful and popular composers of music of this class in Germany. It was a very careful and effective performance.

AGAIN PAREPA.

This time Parepa-Rosa, clad in becoming yellow, trimmed prettily with black, essayed to warble the "Star Spangled Banner." The male voices led off with a few bars, and then, pure and clear, rose Parepa's voice, continuing the melody. Then came the full chorus, with organ and orchestra, and heavy artillery outside. The audience frenzied, as they have done every day, and after persistent cheering for five minutes, Parepa reascended the platform, and it was all done over again. The objection to the performance was that the power of the chorus and accompaniment was so tremendous that the solo voice seemed dwarfed almost to insignificance by quick comparison; but the general effect was very fine.

TOM MOORE.

"The harp that once thro' Tara's halls" was sung by the chorus, supported by full orchestra, organ and brass bands. It was much more satisfactory than I had expected. The heart of Thomas would have gladdened if he could have heard all that mighty congregation of men and women singing the pretty melody.

"WITH TRUMPETS ALSO."

Mr. Arbuckle advanced next, with silver trumpet in hand, and the orchestra thumming an accompaniment, flourished through the aria from Mercadante's *Il Bravo*. Arbuckle is the best trumpet soloist in this country now, if Levy has left it, and, inspired by the grandeur of the situation, and the immensity of his audience, he played grandly, as well as he ever did in his best moments, I am sure.

FLOTOW.

No. 12 on the programme was the familiar and somewhat hackneyed, but still beautiful overture to *Stradella*. It was played by the reed band of five hundred performers, and generally well. Some of the piccolos limped a little, and now and then the time went lamely, but it was very well done, judged even by the common orchestra standard—capitally, when we take into consideration the enormous number of musicians, and the fact that they had not rehearsed the overture together.

OLD HUNDRED.

The concert concluded with the Hundredth Psalm, sung by all hands, and played by all the instruments, with the cannon banging vigorously in chime with the cadences. The programme requested that the audience would join in the last verse. Nobody did so, but there was enough sublime harmony already, for the musicians sang the solemn old tune with fervor and unction. The audience cheered, rose, and dispersed—and the third day's concert was over. It was satisfactorily successful—so successful as to demand enthusiastic praise from a person who had not listened to yesterday's performance.

THE BALL.

As I write, the preparations are being completed on the most magnificent scale for the Grand Ball at the Coliseum, this evening. The seats have all been removed, and one of the grandest dancing-floors in the world will be presented for the beauty and fashion here assembled, to unite in their share of the celebration of this great Festival of Peace. From present appearances, it cannot prove aught but an inspiriting success.

UNJUST JUDGES.

I perceive that some of the New York papers ridicule the Jubilee concerts, and heartily abuse the managers. This is to be attributed entirely to the silly jealousy entertained by many New Yorkers, of neighboring cities. I came here, as multitudes of others did, expecting to have to record the failure of the great undertaking; but I intended, of course, to tell the truth about it, whether it failed or not. A newspaper is read, not to learn any man's prejudices, but to obtain the news. I say that no honest man who has intelligence enough to comprehend even ordinary excellence in a musical performance, can write an abusive line about the singing and playing at this jubilee. The city is filled with musicians of the highest standing from all parts of the country, and with gentlemen of culture from every section, and I have heard nothing but expressions of satisfaction and enthusiastic praise from any. The journalists of every city but New York have united in pronouncing the enterprise an honorable and magnificent success—a success which cannot be affected by the sneers of newspaper reporters who come from a city which pays for and applauds more miserable music than any other community on the globe. JOHN QUILL.

[Our special report of yesterday's Concert is unavoidably deferred until Monday's issue, in consequence of the failure of the Boston mail to make its connection in New York, this morning.—ED.]

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA

Important Rumor About Great Britain

THE ARRESTS IN NEW YORK

More Recruits Off for the Seat of War

[From the New York Sun.]

Advices were received by influential Cuban gentlemen in this city, yesterday, from Senor Valiente, the Cuban Republic's Minister in England. Senor Valiente says that Great Britain is about to recognize the belligerent rights of the patriots.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The indictment brought in by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court against certain members of the Cuban Junta in this city, of which an account was published by the *Tribune* yesterday, included the names of several gentlemen, viz.: Jose Morales Lemus, Jose M. Basora, William O. C. Ryan, Francisco Ferrer, Jose Mora, John H. Lamar and Mariano Alvarez. Of these Basora, Ryan, Mora and Ferrer were arrested on Wednesday night; Lemus surrendered himself to the Marshal on Thursday morning, and the whole five were released on bail the same day, Lamar and Alvarez remaining to be accounted for. During all day Thursday diligent search was made for the missing conspirators, and yesterday morning a Cuban gentleman, a member of the Junta, was arrested by one of the Marshal's deputies, as Alvarez; but upon being taken into custody he told the officer that there must be some mistake, as his name was not Mariano Alvarez, but Ignacio Alfarp. The Marshal was completely non-plussed at receiving this piece of intelligence, and at first seemed to be at a loss what to do; but leaving Alfaro at the headquarters of the Junta, where the arrest took place, he started off to lay the case before the proper authorities, and get instructions as to how he should act. After an absence of about two hours he returned to the rooms of the Junta, and rearrested Alfaro, who protested against the proceeding, and insisted upon seeing his lawyer to know whether the arrest was legal. So reasonable a demand in the circumstances could not be refused, and so the Marshal and his prisoner, accompanied by several of the friends of the latter, went in search of Judge Porter, Alfaro's legal adviser. That gentleman was soon found, and the whole party immediately proceeded to the office of Marshal Barlow, Judge Porter calling the attention of that functuary to the wrong which it was attempted to inflict upon his client. It was then proposed, in the way of compromise, that Alfaro should give a sort of provisional bail, but against this Judge Porter protested, insisting that as Alfaro was not the party named in the indictment, they had no right to arrest him. There was no getting over this, and so Señor Ignacio was unconditionally set at liberty, the Marshal being left to find Señor Mariano Alvarez, of whose whereabouts up to a late hour last night no clue had been found.

As to John H. Lamar, the other absentee, nobody knows anything whatever about him. There is but one Cuban in New York by the name of Lamar, but his patronymic consists of two words—La Mar—not of one word of two syllables, as with the name in the indictment. Besides, this gentleman cannot be the party charged in the indictment with an offence committed in this city on the 1st of May last, for he arrived here from Havana only last week. In the New York Directory for this year the name of Lamar occurs but once, but it is that of Lewis Lamar, a harmless whitewasher of the complexion known as "colored." There was a Lamar, a Southerner, who was concerned years ago in filibustering expeditions to Cuba, but whether he is the party named in the indictment remains to be seen. At any rate, it seems that the prosecution of the Cuban Junta already begins to develop the farcical element.

We learn that the trial of the indicted parties is fixed for the third Monday in October next.

[From the N. Y. World.]

Yesterday was the busiest day among those interested in the Cuban cause that has been known since they commenced their operations. The arrest of the Junta has had the effect of hurrying them to consummate certain arrangements which had been in progress up to that time. Yesterday, at about noon a number of men who had been enlisted in Philadelphia, arrived in this city, and were at once conveyed to different stations, some being brought over here, but the majority of them cared for in Jersey City.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

The men being cared for, the officers who came on with them were taken in a carriage to a certain house in Fifth avenue, where they were joined by other officers about to leave from this city, and where were assembled all the members of the Junta and many of the friends of the cause. A great many of the party were ladies, who have been from first to last most active in Cuban operations in this city. These had an especial interest in the present meeting, its object being nothing less than the presentation of six regimental flags to the officers about to embark, and which were most beautiful in texture, and my informant assured me had been made entirely by the hands of the ladies who were now assembled to make the presentations. The company being all assembled, one of the members of the Junta, on the part of the ladies, made the presentations. He said, in substance, that the cause which the flags symbolized was a cause which had been a holy one ever since man had lived upon the earth; it was the same cause and equally holy in all lands, it was the glorious cause of liberty. They were going forth upon a glorious mission to assist a people struggling to be free, aiming only at the possession of that boon which is every man's right, the privilege of making laws for his own government. He knew that these beautiful emblems would have a greater value to them than that of the cause which they symbolized, from the fact that they were the free-will offering of the noble and devoted ladies whom they saw before them. These ladies could not go to the battle-field in person, but they could go by proxy, and whenever you see those banners waving you will feel that they represent the prayers and the good wishes of these beautiful ladies, and he felt assured that if anything was needed to nerve them to deeds of bravery more than their own high courage, it would be that they were fighting the cause of these ladies, as well as that of the oppressed Cubans.

Captain Brady, on the part of his brother officers, received the flags, and thanked the donors in a neat speech. Of course, I cannot give his exact words, as I get it second-hand, but my informant says that he assured the ladies that he much regretted that he was unable to thank them for their beautiful gift as it deserved; but that he and his companions were men of action and not words, and he could only half thank them now; but that when they heard of those flags borne by them in victory over their Spanish oppressors, then they should accept that as the other moiety of what he and his companions felt now, but could not express in words. He promised that they would stand by these colors so presented, to the death, and Cuba once free, they would return them to the hands that gave them, blood-stained and ragged it might be, but all the more beautiful for their disfigurement.

THE BANQUET.

The presentation over, the party proceeded to the dining-room, where a substantial repast was provided, and where, after the eatables had been demolished a few bumpers were drank to the success of the cause. There was not much time to spare, however, for much remained to be done, and each proceeded to his task, which was the shipping of the men.

This required the nicest management, as the concentrating at any one point of a hundred, or even fifty men, might bring upon them the eyes of a Spanish spy, or that no less dreaded individual—a *World* reporter. My informant little knew he was talking to one at the time, else I should have hardly obtained the information; but the way in which the men were embarked would have deceived even a *World* man, and this was the way it was done.

Four tug-boats were engaged, the names of which my informant did not or would not recollect—I don't think he knew their names; one of these boats was at Hoboken, another at Jersey City, a third at Brooklyn, and only one from this city.

As it was thought the risk was greater here than at any of the other places named, to these tugs proceeded quietly parties varying in number from four to eight, not more than eight going in any one party, and as there was nothing peculiar about their dress to distinguish them, their arrival could not cause any remark. Once at the boat, they went at once below, and so were out of sight. The tug at Jersey City was at a coal wharf, and so attracted no notice whatever, and so from 3 yesterday afternoon until about 8 last evening these little groups of men were moving through our streets and crossing the different ferries, and no one noticed them, and even I did not know anything about it until they were off. The Brooklyn boat lay about midway between the Wall and Fulton Ferries, so that some of her freight passed over one ferry and some over the other. The New York boat starts first.

At 8.30 o'clock last evening the boat which had been receiving men in this city, left the pier, foot of Thirteenth street, North River, sheered over to the Hoboken side, and blew one short blast on her whistle, which was answered by the tug at the dock, which at once started, and the two proceeded in company. As they passed Jersey City the whistle was again blown, and again answered, and the third boat was off; the officers, except those who were on the tugs which had started, proceeded to the Brooklyn boat, which did not leave until about 9.30; the tug from Jersey City had 500 men on board. As my informant said, they were packed like herrings, and the remaining thousand men were distributed between the other boats outside Sandy Hook last night.

THE SHIPS THEY SAILED IN.

One was a large *sidewheel* steamer, the other a propeller. It is a significant fact that the Columbia of London is a large sidewheel steamer; could her captain have forgotten something, and come back to look for it? At any rate, whatever the vessels were, they got their freight in safety and departed.

Two other expeditions will leave from two ports south of Baltimore to-day, and a junction of the three is to be effected, if possible, so as to make a simultaneous landing on the coast.

A Wife Murderer.

[From the Newark, N. J., Advertiser.]

Many of our readers will remember a man named William D. Potts, who, ten years ago, kept a Botanic Dispensary at No. 140 Broad street, nearly opposite Trinity Church, and advertised himself quite extensively as a Botanic Physician. Indeed, his swarthy complexion, inevitable black garments and ever-present cane, were so often encountered upon Broad street, that very few of our then comparatively small population could have failed to notice him, and retain a vivid impression of his peculiar appearance. Numbers patronized him; some because they believed in the Botanic system of treatment, and a chosen few for the reason that he pretended to cure by the laying on of his hands,—for he was, according to his own story, the "seventh son of the seventh son."

Notwithstanding the fair patronage he received, and the fact that he finally (being a widower) married a young woman very respectably connected here, he finally turned his face westward, and after two years' absence, was encountered in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, by a gentleman of this city, who had known him well when he resided here. Indeed, the doctor's little boy called his father's attention to his old Newark acquaintance, in the reading room of the hotel at which he was stopping; but when our informant proffered him his hand, and called him by name, the doctor drew himself up and said: "My name is not Potts, sir, it is Dr. Duvall." And that was the only reply which could be extracted from him, when questioned by our informant as why he should disown his name and former acquaintances. Before leaving Fond du Lac, the gentleman referred to learned that the whilom Dr. Duvall was doing an extensive business among the female portion of the population of that place as a practitioner of the charlatan description, and his flaming hand-bills covered the fences and trees on every side.

But the Doctor was not a man to become strongly enough attached to a place to secure "a local habitation and a name" in it, and we next hear of him at Janesville, Wisconsin, where he again set up business as a Doctor, and by persistent advertising and bombastic boasting, succeeded in once more driving what is termed in the West, "a land office business." Soon after he took up his abode in the latter place, the wife whom he married in this city died, and anon the Doctor married another, and now we come to the narration of the startling event which has given rise to this article, viz.: the arrest of the Doctor on the charge of having murdered his last wife, whose death took place under such peculiar and mysterious circumstances as to cause suspicion of foul play on the part of her husband.

A *post-mortem* examination of the body of the dead wife was made by an eminent physician of Chicago, and sufficient strychnine found in her stomach to cause death to a dozen persons. Besides, sufficient evidence was taken before a Coroner's jury to warrant a verdict of "murder in the first degree," and the Doctor was arrested and incarcerated, and at the sitting of the Grand Jury at Janesville a few days since, indicted for murder, in accordance with the facts developed by the Coroner's jury. Our information in regard to this affair comes from the most reliable source, and we likewise learn from those who knew Doctor Potts best when he resided in New Jersey, that his two former wives also died quite mysteriously, the first one having been found at the foot of a pair of stairs, in the house in which the Doctor resided in Plainfield, with her neck broken, and no one to witness the tragic event but the Doctor himself. Strange thoughts were indulged in by many of his neighbors at the time of that startling catastrophe, but as there were no positive evidences of criminality apparent, the matter was passed over, and the Doctor soon after removed to this city. If, however, the evidence now existing of his dreadful crime is as positive in its nature as we have been led to believe, there is little doubt but he will receive such punishment as a wife-murderer deserves.

THE COURTS.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

IT IS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Sharswood.—This morning an opinion was delivered in the case of Patterson *et al.* vs. Barlow *et al.*, involving the constitutionality of the recent Registry Law. The opinion is of great length, reviewing all the provisions of the law, as considered from the stand-point of the constitution "that elections shall be free and equal." What was meant by the freedom and equality of elections is discussed, the judge holding that it was intended to provide that the regulations for conducting them should be uniform, and that no distinction, especially as to the evidence required to prove the elective franchise, should ever be made between one class of citizens and another—between those residing in one place and those residing in another.

Under this the judge refers to the following distinctions in the act:

First—By what I shall term the general system—meaning that provided for the State generally—the officers of the election are chosen as heretofore by the electors of each election district. In Philadelphia they are to be appointed by a Board composed of the aldermen of the city—persons chosen by the several wards for the performance of entirely different duties.

Second—By the general system the assessors are bound to assess all persons claiming that privilege at any time up to the tenth day before the election. In Philadelphia no assessment can be made after the twentieth day of September in every year.

Third—By the general system the assessors are bound to assess all who claim a right to vote. In Philadelphia they are to assess only those who are qualified voters at the time of the assessment, and must annex their affidavit to the lists that every person whose name is contained therein is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

Fourth—By the general system a person whose name is not on the assessors' list may prove his qualification on the day of election at the polls. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof at least ten days before the election, and to a different tribunal—the division canvassers.

Fifth—By the general system the claimant of a vote may prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, by the affidavit of two qualified voters of the division whose names are contained on the assessors' division transcripts under the head of private householders.

Sixth—By the general system, in order to prove the payment of taxes the tax receipt need not be produced if the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. In Philadelphia, if his name is not on the original assessors' list, the tax receipt must be produced, and, in addition, proof made by satisfactory evidence that the tax has been paid to the proper person authorized to receive it.

Seventh—By the general system the assessors are to place upon their list and assess all persons claiming a right to vote without any regard to their condition or station in society. In Philadelphia they are forbidden to assess originally any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house or restaurant, or any person who has not a fixed residence in the district.

Eighth—By the general system the right of any person claiming to vote may be challenged at the polls on the ground of non-residence by any qualified voter. In Philadelphia no voter whose name is registered can be challenged at the polls on any question of residence.

Ninth—By the general system persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens under the acts of Congress, and who design to be naturalized before the next election, may be assessed. In Philadelphia no one not actually naturalized on or before the 20th of September can be assessed.

These points are all elaborated at great length, and the conclusion is that the act is unconstitutional, and the injunction is awarded.

Extensive Whisky Frauds in Baltimore.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 18.—One of the largest seizures made under the Internal Revenue laws, and probably the largest of the class in the United States, has just been effected in Baltimore. A system of organized frauds has for many months been practised by the Ullmans, who own the largest distillery in the country, and the frauds they have committed under the knowledge and connivance of officers of the Revenue, will amount, it is thought, to several hundred thousand dollars. Officers sent to the distillery to investigate its affairs report that the facilities for fraud were the most perfect they had ever known. It was discovered that the owners had violated every section of the revenue laws pertaining to the manufacture of spirits, and that the frauds extended back a long period. The Ullmans did a very extensive and profitable business in the compounding of liquors, making old whisky out of new, preparing peach brandy, &c. The establishment in all its parts is represented to be the most complete in the country. The buildings alone are valued at $100,000. The evidence is so perfect that it will be impossible for the owners to evade the law relating to seizures. All of the revenue officers responsible for the honest management of the distillery have been superseded, and the Commissioner is rigidly prosecuting them. There is no doubt the frauds were perpetrated with their free knowledge and consent. Several storekeepers and gaugers were indicted by the Grand Jury to-day.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

COMMITTED.—A woman was arrested, early on Friday morning, by Officer Styles, under circumstances which lead to the suspicion that she was a burglar. She had entered the yard of a citizen, and it was subsequently ascertained that she had cut and pulled up nearly all the flowers in the yard, and tied them up ready for removal. She was locked up, and yesterday committed to the county jail to await trial.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church edifice, at Pleasant Grove, on the West Jersey Railroad, will be laid on the 3d of July next.

FOUND DROWNED.—Wendell Hogue, a German resident of Pennsgrove, was found drowned near that place a few days ago. He had evidently committed suicide.

GENERAL TOM THUMB AT HOME.—General Tom Thumb (Mr. Charles S. Stratton) and wife arrived in town by the half-past two o'clock A. M. train of the Shore Line road yesterday. They took a carriage and proceeded to the residence of the General's mother, in West Haven, where they are to remain several days on a visit. Yesterday afternoon the little couple came up to the city and made several purchases, and about six o'clock returned to West Haven in the horse cars. Quite a crowd assembled at the corner of Church and Chapel streets, and looked with curiosity at the wee man and his wee wife. Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren are also at Mrs. Stratton's, and we are happy to state that Miss Minnie has become Mrs. Commodore Nutt.—*New Haven Palladium, 18th.*