

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

THE FIRST DAY'S DOINGS.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON—MUSICAL PERFORMANCES—SINGERS IN THE CITY NOTES OF THE PERFORMANCES—THE OPENING PERFORMANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, June 17.—The festival fever, which has

raged in Boston for some weeks, has now spread

throughout the city, and the jubilee has

been held at a distance of many hours' steam travel

from the center of the jubilee, the jubilee taint is

distinctly perceptible. The steamship which left New

York on Friday night bore an enormous crowd of peo-

ple toward this spot, upon which they and ears of the

world are now fastened, and as they drew near Boston

the symptoms of the complaint began to manifest them-

selves with greater and greater clearness. Chorus singers

from remote States got together and fraternized

and sang to one another's cards of membership, and

expressed confidence in their adventures among the

husbands and shopkeepers, and eating saloons of

New-York when they passed through that wicked city.

The Handel and Haydn Association of Old Creek and

the Mendelssohn Union of Oshkosh discussed together

the anticipated delights of Boston, sucked oranges

in fellowship, and relieved the tedium of the

way with a skirmishing fire of flirtation

that showed itself in the reckless purchase of

loaves for breakfast, and otherwise in the

loaves in the pockets of the city, and the score of

railway-travelers into the city visitors of this sort have

been discharged in hundreds at every hour of the day.

With carpets, sacks, and reticules, and rolls of music,

they have, by the blessing of Providence, found

their way through the labyrinthine streets to the

boarding-houses provided for them by the Bureau of

accommodation, and there for several days they have

enjoyed a sort of picnic, camping on floors and under

tables, and feasting on crackers and a new character

of goods which were perpetually up and down Wash-

ington and Tremont-sts. A little eccentric perhaps, in

the matter of dress—the girls with a pronounced taste in

green and blue gowns, the young men with a tendency

to elaboration in neckties—they are nevertheless

very pleasant objects of contemplation. They

have come to "have a good time," and seem

to be on the point of continuing with the

Gargery, "Sweethearts," and "The Jubilee," but

the actual presence of Faneuil Hall and the

Providence, and how festive they may have been in

the cars, their demeanor when they are once turned

into the great moral city is that of decorous and sub-

dued hilarity. It is for these pilgrims, I suppose, that

the shop windows offer the temptation of "Jubilee

goods," so called because it is only in the excitement of

a time like this that a body would be insane enough to

wear them; and that a tailor exposes for sale no

more suits, which are a little out of season. It is the

pilgrims, from all quarters of New-England and

many distant cities of the United States, who create

most of the excitement, and upon whom the managers

rely for most of the success of the Jubilee. Yet Boston

itself is in a mental turmoil too. It has been shouting

and tossing up its hat, so to speak, for three

or four days over the foreign musicians, mobbing

them in a kindly sort of way whenever they have

been seen in the city, and the "Jubilee" has

been a matter of conversation from the streets and

giving them things to eat, holding prayer meetings at Tremont

Temple and the Melodeon, and spending the rest of the

day peeping through the pallings of the Coliseum in the

hope of glimpses of the paradise within. There are

citizens to be sure who profess to be tired of the Jubilee

before it has fairly begun, and irreverently speak of it

as a nuisance; but if I were to tell their names the

Tribune would tear them limb from limb and mount

them on a pole, and the audience cannot be

only excited by the increased force of perform-

ances, but by the increased force of perform-

RECEPTION OF THE FOREIGN BANDS.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, June 17.—Outside of the Coliseum,

to-day, there was every appearance of a holiday.

The 17th of June is always a great gala day in the

city of Boston, and is generally partially ob-

scured by business in and around Boston, and peo-

ple seemed to devote their whole time to inspecting the

Coliseum or discussing the various aspects of the

Jubilee. The arrival of the band of the "Grenadiers

(Guards)," early in the morning, was the first feature of interest

in the program of the day. A committee of British

gentlemen welcomed the members of the band at the

Warrenton Hotel, where Mr. Ebenzer Watson delivered the

following address:

My friends, the Grenadiers (Guards) Band, of the

British Army, is the first of the military

bands of the United Kingdom, and as an offering on the

part of the British nation to the shrine of peace, inaugurate

the grandest of military ceremonies, the Jubilee, which

recognizes in you the glorious military record of the

"Guards," radiant in noble deeds of heroism, crowned

with the glorious Victoria Cross, and the Victoria

medals, and it does our British hearts good to greet

you, our countrymen, in this our adopted home.

It is a privilege to be permitted to participate in this

historic occasion. At every step you will find some

historic landmark to lead your minds to that eventful

day, the 17th of June, 1783, when the British

infantry of the West weaned itself of the mother

country in the East, gave birth to some characteristic

of the grandest of military ceremonies, the Jubilee, which

recognizes in you the glorious military record of the

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. PRINTED IN LONDON—THE BRITISH PROTEST.

LONDON, Monday, June 17, 1872.

The official correspondence between the British

and American Governments with reference to the

arbitration of the Alabama claims at Geneva, is pub-

lished this morning. It consists of seventy-three

despatches.

Count Sclopis, the President of the Tribunal of

Arbitration, did not propose the adjournment of the

Court on Saturday, as it was reported he would do.

The summary of the British argument was accom-

panied by a protest, reserving the right of England

to withdraw from the arbitration if the negotiations

with the American Government relative to the in-

direct claims fail to result satisfactorily to the Gov-

ernment of the former country.

The proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration

are carried on partly in English and partly in

French. Hopeful expectations of the result of the

arbitration are raised.

NO COPY OF GREAT BRITAIN'S ARGUMENT PRE-

SENT AT GENEVA—THE FISHERY QUES-

TION.

LONDON, Monday, June 17, 1872.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Cairns

asked whether the report that a printed copy of the

argument for Great Britain had been presented at

Geneva was true?

Earl Granville replied that he had already stated

that England would do Geneva, and refused to

disclose what he privately knew.

Lord Cairns said the answer was unintelligible,

and he repeated his question.

Earl Granville—the answer had not been pre-

sented.

The brevity of the reply provoked much laughter

in the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr.

Rugless, replying to a question from Mr. Cob-

den, said that the American Government had ap-

plied for the provisional enjoyment of the privileges

secured by the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of

Washington in the waters of the British North

American possessions during the fishing season.

Canada had refused, but Newfoundland and Prince

Edward's Island had given their consent.

To inquiries made by Mr. Bouvier and Lord Cecil

with reference to the report that a summary

of the British argument on the Alabama claims had

been presented at Geneva was incorrect. Great

Britain had made application to the Arbitrators for

an adjournment, doing so in reliance on Secretary

Fish's despatch. It was possible the Arbitrators

might not come to a decision on this question to-

day's sitting, hence it would not be courteous to

make a full statement.

THE GENEVA BOARD ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY.

GENEVA, Monday, June 17, 1872.

The Board of Arbitration met at 2 o'clock this

afternoon. The first part of the session terminated

at 3, when all except the arbitrators withdrew. The

latter remained in consultation until 4 o'clock, when

the sitting was adjourned.

The result of the deliberations of the Board is ab-

solutely unknown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA—

THE ATALANTA CREW—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LONDON, Monday, June 17, 1872.

The Earl of Dufferin, who has been ap-

pointed to succeed Lord Lister as Governor-General

of the Dominion of Canada, sailed to-day from London

for America.

Mr. Russell Wilber, of the Atalanta Club, has

sailed to Paris. It is reported that the Atalanta

will not be represented at the Henley Regatta.

The town of Warrington, in Lancashire, suffered

from a destructive conflagration last night. The

loss is estimated at £100,000, and a large number of

persons are thrown out of employment.

GERMANY.

THE ANTI-JESUIT BILL.

BERLIN, Monday, June 17, 1872.

The bill directed against the Society of Je-

suits, depriving its members of the rights of citizen-

ship, and placing them in the Reichstag to-day after

a seven hours' debate. The vote stood 103 yeas to

101 nays.

ROME.

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, Monday, June 17, 1872.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TENEMENT-HOUSE DANGERS.

DISEASE LURKING IN THE BARRACKS OF THE POOR.

OUR TENEMENT HOUSES ARE GROWING THICKER

AND MORE DANGEROUS. THE RESULTS OF THE

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF THE CITY IN

TENEMENT HOUSES—MORE THAN TWELVE