SONS OF ST. GEORGE DINING.

A CENTURY NEARLY ROUNDED.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE ENGLISH SOCIETY AT DELMONICO'S.

President Edward Hill presided at the ninety-eighth annual dinner of the St. George's Society last night. At a few minutes after 7 o'clock the members and their guests to the number of one hundred-and-ninety filed into Delmonico's ball-room, and stood about the seven long tables while the Rev. Dr. Morgan offered a blessing. The president took his seat beneath a portrait of Queen Victoria, which formed the centre to the gradually widening festoonings of English and American flags, which bound the diners in their folds of bunting. Perhaps it was the arms of "Old England" which hung above the entrance that brought so many reminiscences of the fatherland back to its sons; but, whatever it was, there was naught talked of but England, and the hope of the feasters was a single one—that the time should be short to return there.

The guest table which was placed at angles with the others, was occupied to the right of the president by Bryce Gray, General Stewart L. Woodford, of the New-England Society; Mayor Edson, General Horace Porter, B. Richardson, S. Roberts, of the St. David's Society, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan. At the left of Mr. Hill sat Mr. Bailey, of the St. Nicholas Society; Chauncey M. Depew, E. S. Jaffray, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa and F. W. J. Hurst. Among those who sat down to dinner were E. F. Beddall, Henry S. Brown, Mr. Benkenshaw, A. J. Bloor, R. J. Cortis, William Dennison, David Dows, jr., Dr. Dawson, Dr. Dowling, Charles Edge, H. W. Eaton, Gilbert Fraser, John E. Fay, Brittain Forward, William H. T. Hughes, Frederick Ingraham, Walter R. T. Jones, J. E. Pulsford, H. A. Rasker, Frederick W. Ritter, Charles Sweet, of London; A. M. Townsend, James Yereance and J. D. Vermilye.

From the main balcony Bernstein's orchestra introduced the various courses, and the ballad of "The Roast Beef of Old England" was received with applause. The first two toasts were responded to not by speech-making, but by music. When Mr. Hill proposed "The Queen," one hundred and ninety Englishmen rose to their feet, gave three rousing cheers and sang, "God Save the Queen." When "The President of the United States" was toasted it was answered by cheers and by strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" from the orchestra. At the conclusion of each toast Dudley Buck's quartet sang the National airs of England and America.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HILL.

Mr. Hill spoke first about the wonderful growth of the society. He extended his thanks to the great steamship companies, which have so often given their services in cases of necessity. He was interrupted often by applause and the parliamentary "Hear! hear!" He said in part:

GENTLEMEN, BROTHERS OF SAINT GEORGE.—Our Society claims that "Mercy is our consort." In the past year if the calls upon us to exercise it have been larger than ever before, our capacity to meet them has been larger also. We have expended from our charitable and contingent fund about $6,000. Our pensioners are sixty-seven. Transient aid has been given to 341 persons; 6,461 meals and 1,949 night lodgings have been provided; fourteen persons have been aided to the country and eighteen returned to England; forty-two patients have been sent to the Ward of Saint George the Martyr, of whom three have died, while thirty-six have been discharged cured or improved. Thirty new members have been added to our number, a larger number than has been elected in a similar period for several years, and I believe that every resident Englishman, and he visit the Society's offices and see the working of this well-organized charity, would enroll himself under our banner.

The death of all during the past year has been heavy among our life members, and seven have passed away. Last year we mourned the loss of our ex-president, John G. Dale; this year takes from us, among others, one who served this society for four years as its president, and was always, in season and out of season, its best adviser and friend. Twenty-five years Consul and Consul-General in this city, he was on his retirement from office honored by a public dinner in this very hall, at which was gathered representation of all the culture, wealth and intelligence of New-York. In February of this year St. Edward Mortimer Archbold died.

The past year has been fruitful in events, which have a wider interest and scope than in our society, appealing to us as Englishmen rather than as brothers of St. George. Imperial Rome had imperial responsibilities. Imperial England must make imperial sacrifices. The right of way between the governor and the governed must be maintained. Last year it was the Suez Canal; this year it is Soudan. The question is the same. The road to Indian must be kept open, be it by a protectorate, be it by occupation, be it brought about by the individuality of a Gordon alone. [Applause.]

The home history of the past year has also its interest. Her most gracious Majesty, the Queen, has been pleased to depart from the beaten track which left the road to the highest honors of the realm open only to the statesman, the warrior, the church and the bar. For the first time in our history has poetry and literature been elected to the highest place, in raising to the peerage our England exalted with the highest nobility, the greatest living poet of the age. [Applause.]

But it is not only in her imperial rule, or her domestic life we have an interest. It is not only as a ruler of men, but in her wider influence as the great colonizing power of the world is England's glory. Of none of her colonies are we more proud than we are of this great country, once a colony, now a great prospering and independent nation—brother of one—bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, and the mother country there is no trivalry save that of peaceful commerce; and between whom, for nigh three quarters of a century, the sword has rusted in the scabbard. [Applause.]

WHY THE ENGLISH ADOPTED ST. GEORGE.

"The Day and All Who Honor It" was proposed by Mr. Hill and the Rev. Dr. De Costa was called upon to respond to it. Before he arose, however, "The Death of Nelson" was sung by a member of Mr. Buck's quartet. Dr. De Costa said:

Why was St. George adopted as the patron saint of England? Not because he was a soldier, for England has many great soldiers, nor because he was a martyr, for England has many of them. I think we may find the reason in the composite character of the people of England. Their minds are receptive and many sided, so much so that Shakespeare stands as the fitting representative of the English genius. You will find more variety of character in a three hours' railroad journey in England than you will in a seven days' journey here. England is said to be insular; but that is a purely geographical term. The Englishman is really cosmopolitan. The Englishman is not an islander, but he is an inhabitant of this great round world. The Englishman enters into the thoughts of the world. He goes outside of himself. He is ready to find a home everywhere—to adopt everything that is practical and clean and pure. I believe that the English mind is a hundred fold—a thousand fold—more receptive and sympathetic than men are willing to believe. To-day we find England is in sympathy with us, notwithstanding the many distractions in her national affairs. Only yesterday morning the Alert arrived at the port of New-York [Applause], and is now fitting out to go to the North to battle with icebergs, amidst scenes that will require all the courage, all the chivalry spirit of brave St. George. [Applause.] Consider the sympathy of England with us in the late war. The record is that more men of English birth sought for the maintenance of the Union, than went to Palestine to carry on the Holy War. The records show that more than 50,000 Englishmen were enrolled as soldiers in the late war. [Applause.] Englishmen can go outside of themselves and meet those questions and show a largeness of heart equal to any other nation; and such a people, with perfect propriety, adopted as their patron saint the foreigner St. George. [Applause.]

PLEASANTRIES OF GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

General Horace Porter was received with applause mingled with cheers when he arose to respond to the toast, "The Land We Live In." The chords of "Hail Columbia" greeted him when he arose. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: When I consider the magnitude of this toast and the ground it covers, I am inclined to think that you assigned the subject to me in the same pardonable spirit of ambition which actuated that small boy in the country, who told his mother that he had just put 300 eggs under the spotted hen, and when she asked him, "You don't expect her to hatch them all out, do you?" replied, "No. I just wanted to see the darn'd old thing spread herself." [Laughter.] We all agree that the interchanges of communication between the two countries are increasing yearly. You send us emigrants to increase our wealth and population, and we send you ship loads of provisions. I notice that the only matter exported which showed much of an increase last year was the item of dried apples, showing that we in return for the immigration, are disposed to do what we can in an humble way to help feed the population of England. [Great laughter.] I remember that we stood last autumn in these streets watching a procession pass in the pouring rain. It was to celebrate the evacuation of New-York City by the English. We could not help thinking that if the weather, a hundred years ago, was such as it was last autumn we were not surprised that the English vacated the city. [Laughter.] Your only wonder is that they remained here as long as they did. [Laughter.] But I can't help thinking, when I look at this gathering tonight how futile was the effort of our sires in trying to bring about a permanent evacuation of New-York by the English. [Laughter.] It only shows what a century may bring forth. A hundred years ago an army of Englishmen left our shores in the shape of soldiers. A hundred years later an army of Englishmen return in the shape of lecturers; and the one who had the audacity to lead this forlorn hope was the Apostle of the Knee-Breeches, our own Oscar. [Laughter.]

But, gentlemen, since I last sat down with you I have visited the land that Englishmen live in." I arrived there, as fate would have it, on the 4th of July, and only had one severe remark made to me in regard to that day, and that came from the lips of a member of the sex which is especially privileged to say distressing things to man. [Laughter.] She said "England would have had to get rid of America some day, and it might just as well have been on the 4th of July as any other time." [Laughter.] Well, I said, "England is the last country that ought to have any objection to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, because that document was signed by fifty-six disgruntled Englishmen." [Applause.] I happened in England in stirring times. The Egyptian question was up in one House of Parliament and the Irish question in another. I was given a seat in the gallery of the House of Commons one evening where they said I could look down upon them. I told them it was not an unusual thing, we had been so accustomed to look down on Congress. [Laughter.] There was the English Radical who always knows he's right. He said the Gladstone Ministry was a Quaker Ministry and they were going to send Quaker guns down to Egypt. There was the British Conservative, who is always sure he's right. He said it was a distressing state of things; that the Gladstone Ministry was just running down hill at breakneck speed, never putting on the brakes. Whereupon a person standing by made the most uncalled-for remark that it was "a clear case of St. George without the dragon." [Great laughter and cries of "Oh!"] They tried to explain to me who St. George was. I said I had attended the St. George dinners in New-York, and had heard the name mentioned. [laughter.] I said to them "I know well the place he occupies in history and the place he ought to occupy. All America knows of the claim he has upon fame. We know that man was born upon Chauncey Depew's birthday." [Great laughter.]

But I cannot sit down without alluding to a scene I witnessed in that land which might gladden the heart of any Englishman or American. It was the embarkation of the British troops for Egypt. I remember well that calm Sabbath morning when that grand old city was bathed in a flood of summer sunlight. Its citizens seemed all to be gathered upon the borders of the historic Thames, and suddenly martial music was heard, and there came down with swinging gait and steady step the old Scots Guards. Then came a battalion of the Queen's Blues; and regiment followed regiment until the dock seemed lighted with the glitter of their steel. The fifes were playing "The Girl I left Behind me;" there were tearful good-byes and many a bronzed cheek wet with tears; and then suddenly there arose the sublime strains of England's grand old anthem. And with kerchiefs waving, and hands kissing, and voices cheering, the representatives of English manhood sailed for their wild campaign. [Applause.] A few weeks later the news came flashing under the waters that Alexandria had been taken, and the Anglo-Saxon had gained a victory in the land of the Pharaohs. But the most touching scene that occurred there was when the troops of other lands were leaving the city, when the Consuls of the Powers were deserting their posts, and the Admiral of the little American fleet anchored in the harbor [great applause] sent 300 of his blue jackets ashore and placed them shoulder to shoulder with the gallant tars of brave old England. [Applause.] That was the one touch of nature that seemed to make the two lands kin. [Great applause.]

A LETTER FROM HENRY IRVING.

To the toast, "The Genius and Memory of Shakespeare," Mr. Hill arose and read a letter from Henry Irving, the tragedian, who was expected to respond to it. Mr. Irving wrote:

MR. SECRETARY OF ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY: SIR: I regret that it is not in my power to avail myself of my invitation to the dinner of St. George's Society. My professional work has been, during the last week, so exacting that I will have to forego the pleasure of being your guest. I would have been delighted to respond to such a toast on such a day. Convey my sincere thanks and congratulations to the president and officers of the society. I remain your friend, HENRY IRVING.

WHAT MAYOR EDSON THINKS OF NEW-YORK.

Mayor Edson responded to "The City of New-York" after the quartette had sung. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ST. GEORGE SOCIETY: The toast which you have just drunk suggests a theme of magnificent proportions, and one of paramount interest to several hundreds of thousands of people—whether the fact is generally appreciated by them or not. Leaving the past to the historians, I am constrained to proceed at once to an assertion the truthfulness of which must be admitted even by the sons of St. George—namely, that the City of New-York is a great city; great in the number of its inhabitants, great in its commercial interests, great in its manufactures, great in its financial resources, and great in all things which go to make up a great city. It not so great as London, neither is it so old. At the present moment the matter of the government of great cities seems to be the problem which is attracting the attention of statesmen of both high and low degree—not only in America but in other countries and throughout the world. This is notably the case in London, where—notwithstanding her 1,200 years more of experience than New-York has had—are contemplated greater changes in the form of municipal government than the State Legislature has thus far during the present year considered necessary to our continued welfare. The fact may be known to many, but I venture to assert it is appreciated by very few, that within a radius of twenty-five miles from the City Hall is to be found one-fifteenth part of the entire population of the United States, and that every cent thus paid for taxes or expenses is to some extent, directly or indirectly, upon the prosperous interests centred upon Manhattan Island. [Applause.]

The value to all these interests and all these people of wisely and honestly made laws wisely and honestly administered is incalculable; the pernicious and demoralizing effects of hasty or dishonest legislation, or dishonest administration, upon these people and these interests are equally incalculable. The problem is to find the best form of government for great cities will never be solved until it receives the deliberate attention of good citizens and honest men, who shall labor with the single purpose to discard all considerations other than the enactment of such simple and direct laws as have for their sole object the greatest good to the greatest number. Legislation and administration by "booms" are as perilous in their influence upon the City of New-York as they would be if they were carried on by direct lightning and gas. No better illustration of "legislation by boom" could, I think, be given than that which has taken place within the past few months respecting the office of Controller of this city. Since the organization of that office it has never been more honestly and efficiently administered, and the office itself has never been in a more satisfactory condition, than at the present time. The present incumbent has no partisan prejudices and no partisan friends to serve, and he is a fearlessly honest and a thoroughly capable man—conditions which have been anxiously hoped for by all good citizens for years. And yet such an incumbent is declared out of office; and the person who shall hereafter hold the position of chief financial officer of this city, wielding a greater power for good or evil to the vast interests I have mentioned than any other city officer, must before he reaches that high place pass through the seething condiment of a political election in the City of New-York. The adoption of this measure, independent of the best interests of the city, and in my judgment as unwise as legislation could well be, has propelled all the conditions precedent to the worst government the City of New-York has ever had.

An appreciation of the extent and character, financially speaking, of the contemplated public improvements and provisions for public necessities will make the figures look as if they might appear to be fabulous. The new aqueduct and reservoirs will cost $25,000,000; docks and piers within the next five years, $10,000,000; school buildings, $2,000,000; armories, $2,000,000; pavements, $2,000,000; and to these items the cost of the proposed parks in and beyond the annexed district, $10,000,000 more, and you have prepared to increase within five years the bonded indebtedness of the city by $50,000,000. The time has come, when, if this great city is to continue to grow in greatness, and to go forward in the path of true progress, the legislation looking only to good government and to the protection of the vast enterprises which I have referred to, as well as others which are constantly presenting themselves, must receive the deliberate and thoughtful consideration of our wisest men. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

After a song by the Glee Club, Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast "The State of New-York." His speech was replete with characteristic humor, and was often interrupted by laughter and applause. He said:

This is the hundred and first time that I have responded to the toast, and in the remarks which I make to you, I repeat the speech for the 101st time. [Laughter.] This is the last feast of the season, and Mr. Porter and Mayor Edson attend all the other dinners, accumulate all the jokes, and fire them at you here. [Laughter.] But the situation has its compensations. One is that none of you have attended the dinners that they have been compelled to said. Another is that the guests proper are a dramatic people. We all wait for St. George's feast on the same principle that a spectacular drama we wait for the grand transformation scene. After looking at that remarkable picture of K. Andrews presented at the Scotch festival, at St. Patrick stepping on the snake at the Irish festival, it is a pleasure to the artistic nature to see the extraordinary lion that faces the dais. [Referring to the lithograph of arms.] A milder condiment, and nobler heart never faced you. I remember, very few of you know what a severe trial to the digestion, what a tribute to a long line of frugal ancestry is the strength that Porter and I display when we appear at the last. We have eaten the lobsters which destroys digestion at the St. Andrew's dinner; we have devoured pork and beans at the Yankee dinner; we have eaten Irish stew at the Irish dinner and tried to keep the peace with St. Patrick; but we come here to eat honest beef and plum pudding, remembering that old Britain or Scotland her people or her church, honest food has become renowned in arms, eminent in literature, with her flag around the world, and her tongue honored in all climes and nationalities. [Applause.] Burke said, in one of those grand outbursts of eloquence which made him the grandest exponent of our English tongue, that the age of chivalry had passed away. It is false. There are to-day in the deserts and wilds of Africa, two men representing the English speaking race starting alone, amidst two-hundred millions of people steeped in barbarism, and in savagery, who are upholding the standard of humanity and of civilization and who will win. These are Henry M. Stanley and Gordon. [Applause.] England owes her power to the fact that her people have always been first and foremost in the practical exhibition and exposition of the instinct of trade, and the genius for commerce. It is that which has carried the Union Jack all around the globe. It is that which has discovered first a channel for trade—discovered first a place to be colonized—discovered a new territory for her surplus population and a people to take her surplus products. And so it is that the sun, which sets upon everything else, never sets upon the possessions of the Queen. When she discovered that the pearl of American commerce—New-York—was occupied by the Dutch, she went straight in and took it away from the Dutch—for there is nothing mean about the English. [Laughter and applause]. Whenever she discovers anything she goes and takes it. Yet her statesmanship is founded upon the broadest philanthropy. She believes that better than the natives, or better than those who have come after the natives, in any spot, in any clime, upon this round globe, she can best illustrate and protect the principles of freedom and liberty, and, therefore, it is that she goes in on the interests of humanity, of civilization, and of Christianity to take the best things that she can. [Applause.]

LONDON AND NEW-YORK UNITED IN HEART.

London is the great mart of the world. New-York comes next as a great mart of commerce, and of intellect, and of enterprise and the lines of consanguinity, the lines of commerce, the electric lines of every interest that bind these two great places together are unlike those that bind any other cities, or any other great aggregations of population in the world. I say it with all solemnity—no matter what the newspapers of either city may say—there is not an explosion in London which threatens life, or property, or safety, the horror of which does not send a thrill through every American home in the city of New-York. [Prolonged applause.] When I was in England—at the same time that General Porter was there [laughter, particularly by General Porter]—he was enjoying a breakfast with me at the time the troops were marching for Egypt [laughter] and he informed me afterwards that if he ever got an opportunity to arouse the enthusiasm of an English audience by repeating the magnificent description of that scene which appeared in *the London Times*, that he should not fail to divide it. [Laughter.] And you can bear witness with me that he has been true to his word. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, as an old New-Yorker, I am willing to admit that if the English had not captured this Dutch colony, and brought it into accord and unison with that union of colonies which afterward constituted the Republic of the United States, New-York would not have been what she is. And I wish to assert still further that that union of the English with the Dutch and the Huguenots here has produced that race most cosmopolitan, most humanitarian, most hospitable of all the races of all the States of this Continent; a race without jealousies, a race without animosities, a race without prejudices which throws open all the avenues to citizenship, all the avenues to business, all the avenues to prosperity, equally with itself to all peoples of all nationalities who are willing to live under the laws and to sustain them. [Applause.] When I stood at Stratford beneath that marble exemplification of the greatest of dramatists, I felt, as never before, the ties which bind all members of this one great English-speaking family together; and when I saw in America that eminent and cultured English actor, who is the best living exponent of those characters that Shakespeare created, receiving the same cordial greeting, rendered to art expressed by an Englishman, which had been rendered in London to art as expressed by Booth, I knew that we were one. [Prolonged applause.]

"Our Sister Societies" were celebrated by the remarks of Mr. Gray, of the St. Andrew's society, Mr. Bailey, of the St. Nicholas Society, and Mr. Roberts, of St. David's Society. The last toast "The Ladies," was drunk deep; but as most of the diners were married men, the subject was something of a familiar one, and no one gave his experiences.

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Miss Cora H. Rutter, a daughter of Thomas Rutter, was married in the evening to Thomas Blake Kent, at the house of the bride's father, No. 849 Fifth-ave. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. B. Smith, of St. James's Church. The bride and groom stood under a canopy of roses flanked by curtains of smilax. Miss Lulu Roberts was the maid of honor. The ushers were J. T. Rutter, Joseph B. Kent, Henry Honore, Watts W. Carver and Arthur Ingraham. The bride wore a handsome white satin gown with a front of duchess lace, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaid was in Nile green satin and white crepe, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. At the reception there was music, and refreshments were served by Pinard. Many handsome presents were received. The bride and groom will visit Washington, and be present at the wedding of the groom's brother, J. B. Kent, and Miss Curtlett, in Baltimore, on April 30. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, James H. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rutter, William P. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, the Misses Baird, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Harnett, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Douglas, Miss Roberts, J. H. Palmer, Richard W. Bacon, Mrs. Eugene C. Clagborn, Mrs. William H. Rockafeller, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan L. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bovine, Mrs. Adams Smith, Miss Cornish, Mrs. Alexander B. Johnson, Mrs. R. G. Rolston, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown.

The marriage of Miss Alma Julia Tefft to William Platt-Wight took place at 12 o'clock at the house of the bride's father, No. 22 East Sixty-fourth-st., which was elaborately decorated. The bride's father is a member of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. Mr. Wight is the son of George Wight, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Church. The bride was dressed in white satin, made with square neck, beaded front and point lace flounces, and wore a point lace veil and diamond ornaments. She carried lilies-of-the-valley and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Lizzie C. Hedden, Miss Mary Patterson, and the bride's two little sisters Edna and Jessie. They were dressed in tulle over satin, open neck and carried bouquets of white flags. The best man was the groom's cousin Charles M. Liddle, and the ushers were Davis Harries, Bernard Engleston, Frank Tefft, the brother of the bride, and Frederick H. Hamilton. Owing to a recent death in the family of the groom the wedding was a family gathering. Among those who were present were the grandfather of the bride, Erastus C. Tefft, the head of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., and his wife; and also the bride's other grandfather, Lyst Ayres, the president of the North River Bank, and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. George Wight, the parents of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hedden, Mrs. Charles Lyst Tefft, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tefft, Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. McKay Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wentz, Mr. and Mrs. James Weeler, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Dr. Mersereau, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hamlin, S. K. Wilson, Walter A. Hamlin, Dr. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mallon, Dr. and Mrs. Quackenbos.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Eloise Ayres, only daughter of G. A. Ayres, of Flatbush, L. I., and Louis Raphael Dressler, son of Professor William Dressler, of this city, took place in the afternoon at the church of the Holy Communion, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the church. Dr. F. Andrews was the best man. The ushers were Charles W. Gilman and Donald Hyde Wheeler, of Brighton, England. After the ceremony the married pair started for Washington, no reception being held.

Miss Julia Fox, daughter of Simon Fox, was married at 7 o'clock last evening to Joseph Simonhof, by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, at 6 p. m., at No. 125 East Sixty-first-st. Miss Belle Sylvester and Miss Eugenia Mayer were the bridesmaids. There were no ushers.

Miss Annie Fitzgerald was married to George W. Peck, jr., of Milwaukee, Wis., in the afternoon, at the house of Mrs. Jarvis, the bride's aunt, No. 829 Seventh-ave. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in white satin and point lace. After the reception, the bride and groom started for Milwaukee, by way of Canada.

Miss Addie Bamberger, daughter of Jacob Bamberger, was married to L. B. Beekman, in the evening, at No. 36 East Fifty-eighth-st. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, of the Temple Emanu-El. Among those present were Colonel L. M. Hoeny, of the staff of Governor Waller, of Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. H. Gitterman, and Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger. A wedding supper was served, and the bride and groom started on a tour.

Miss Margaret V. Walsh was married to Peter H. McNulty in the evening at St. Charles Borromeo's Roman Catholic church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mr. Brosnan. James J. Kirwin and George Jarvis were the groomsmen, and H. M. Kennedy and Thomas Cundell, H. Duncan Bell and Thomas McDonald the ushers. The bridesmaids were Miss Josephine Carroll and Miss Anna M. McNulty. They wore dresses of white Ottoman silk with fronts of pearl and crystal embroidery and diamond ornaments, and they carried bouquets of roses, one being pink and one yellow. A reception was held at the house of the groom, No. 212 St. John's-place, Brooklyn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Farrell, Dr. D. Bodkin, Mr. and Mrs. Rodkin, Dr. and Mrs. O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keane, Dr. and Mrs. McLean, John McNulty, Ernest Parizot, Miss Parizot, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Lenahan, William H. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison White, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moland and Mr. and Mrs. George Hurd.

PRIZES WON BY ARTISTS.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTING AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WHO THE WINNERS ARE.

For three hours yesterday afternoon the exhibitors at the present exhibition of the Academy of Design were busy casting ballots for the artists they thought entitled to the Clarke and the Hallgarten prizes. The Clarke prize is an annual prize of $300 guaranteed by Thomas B. Clarke for the best figure composition exhibited in the annual exhibition of the National Academy, the work to be painted in the United States by an American citizen. The Hallgarten prizes, established by the late Julius Hallgarten, are three in number, and of the respective values of $300, $200 and $100, and are to be given to the painters of the three best pictures in oil exhibited at the Academy Exhibition. Each work must have been painted in the United States by an American citizen under thirty-five years. All the prizes are awarded by a third of the votes of at least fifty of the exhibitors.

Only exhibitors were admitted to the Lecture Room where the balloting took place, but a thoroughly representative body was present. Daniel Huntington, president of the Academy, presided, and all the members of the Council were present. H. W. Robbins, C. H. Miller, A. C. Howland and E. W. Perry acted as tellers. The Clarke prize was the first to be balloted for. There were 146 votes cast, out of which Charles F. Ulrich received forty-eight, and was accordingly declared the winner. The prize, amid great applause. The Hallgarten first prize was then balloted for and out of 146 votes Louis Moeller received forty-two, or one more than the thirty-seven necessary. For the second Hallgarten prize there were ninety-seven votes cast, out of which it was necessary for the successful candidate to obtain thirty-three. On the first ballot C. Y. Turner gained twenty-nine and W. Bliss Baker twenty-two. A second ballot was taken and ninety-four votes were cast, of which C. Y. Turner received forty-seven and W. Bliss Baker received twenty-one. Mr. Turner therefore gained the prize. On the ballot for the next prize eighty-two votes were cast, of which W. Bliss Baker received thirty-nine and Bruce Crane twenty-three. Mr. Baker therefore gaining the prize with eleven votes to spare.

Charles F. Ulrich, the winner of the Clarke prize, is an A. N. A., and was born in New-York in 1858. He is a pupil of Loeditz and Lindenschmidt, of Munich. His exhibit is a study of immigrants in Castle Garden, entitled "In the Land of Promise." Louis Moeller, who received the first Hallgarten prize, was born in New-York in 1855. His picture is a careful study on a small canvas of an old scholar, entitled "Puzzled." C. Y. Turner, A. N. A., is a native of Baltimore in 1850, and is a pupil of Jean Paul Laurens, Munkacsy and Bonnat of Paris. He is a member of the American Water-color Society. His principal exhibit is "The Courtship of Miles Standish." W. Bliss Baker was born in New-York and first exhibited at the Academy in 1879. He sent this year "A Woodland Brook—Decline of an Autumn Day."

THE KIRMESS NEXT TUESDAY.

The annual kirmess for the benefit of the Skin and Liver Hospital next Tuesday will be an attractive festival, and will transform the Metropolitan Opera House to a brilliant array of booths, flags, banners and flowers. There will be a Spanish quadrille, a Cossack quadrille and a French country dance, and processions of Andalusians, Hungarians, Tyroleans and Dutchmen. In the afternoon there will be dances by children in costume. There will be various amusements, and in the evening there will be a supper. Among the ladies in charge are Mrs. Richard Irvin, jr., Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. J. C. O'Conner, Miss Mary L. Walker, Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Arnour M. Dodge.

WHAT BLAINE COULD DO IF NOMINATED.

From The New-York Sun.

Mr. Blaine's chance of carrying Massachusetts next November would be as good, probably, as that of any other Republican candidate named at Chicago. Moreover, we have no doubt that Mr. Blaine's canvass would not be many days old before he found himself the object of the sincere admiration of the very men and newspapers now professing to regard him with a holy horror in which there is, if anything, rather more of horror than of holiness. Mr. Blaine is at the present time away ahead of Mr. Edmunds or any other candidate for the Republican nomination. Could he carry New-York? Yes, as against at least a dozen Democrats whom we could name. Can he carry Massachusetts in the event of his nomination? Yes, if Edmunds can.

MAHONE STILL DOMINANT.

HE RULES THE READJUSTER CONVENTION.

APPROVING ARTHUR AND DECLARING FOR PROTECTION—MAHONE TO HEAD THE DELEGATION TO CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—After a night of caucusing it was evident this morning that Mahone had the majority of the delegates to the Readjuster Convention. Congressman Hooper, the strongest Blaine man in the convention, declared this morning that Mahone had been using money liberally, and that it had been especially effective among the negroes. It was noticed that Mahone mixed more freely with the delegates, white and colored, than he has heretofore done. It has been until now his plan to hold aloof from the members of his party and thereby impress them with awe, but since the great amount of grumbling recently, he has reversed his tactics, and was sociable. This change of manner flattered quite a number of the malcontents, and especially the negroes.

The mover of the resolution for the appointment of a committee, which was to report platform, plan of organization, list of delegates to Chicago, and list of electors, was S. Brown Allen, ex-Mahone Auditor, who has been found guilty by the legislative committee of paying $5,000 illegally to his brother-in-law from the State Treasury. In addition Congressman John S. Wise and W. E. Sims, both so recently quite prominent by reason of their connection with the Danville Investigation Committee, were quite active in the Mahone interest to-day. Senator Riddleberger's absence has been much commented on. His recent visit to Blaine brought him into disrepute with Mahone. Lamb, the chairman of the convention, has for some years been completely under Mahone's influence, although he was the temporary chairman of the very Democratic Convention which, in 1877, defeated Mahone for Governor.

It was plain this morning that Mahone had his plans so laid as to rush them through, despite the opposition of Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, Governor Cameron and Edgar Allen, all of whom have made a fight against Mahone's plan of committing the party to any particular Presidential candidate. Mahone had the start with a majority of delegates who favor Arthur. There is a strong Blaine sentiment, and Logan and Edmunds have friends in the body, but expressions from those were repressed by the gag-law of Mahone. The resolution of ex-Auditor Allen, carrying out Mahone's plan, was declared adopted, but many who heard the ayes thought it was defeated. It was evident that Grant has a strong following. The mention of his name was received with great applause.

A platform, approving the President's course, and declaring for protection, and that hereafter the Coalition party shall be known as the Republican party, was warmly cheered and was adopted. Congressman John S. Wise, who was nominated for delegate-at-large, declined, as he said, for personal reasons. These reasons are believed to be that he is for Logan or Grant, and is not willing to be bound by the unit rule. The convention was harmonious and throughout under the complete control of Mahone, who will be chairman of the delegation at Chicago.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A HARMONIOUS BODY—THE UNIT RULE—FORMALLY JOINING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—FAVORING PROTECTION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—The Readjuster Republican State Convention met here to-day, the sessions being held in the Richmond Theatre. Full representations from all parts of the state were in attendance, the delegates and alternates numbering about 1,000. At 12:30 p. m. General Mahone appeared upon the stage and was greeted with a wild burst of applause, which was continued some minutes. Upon the restoration of order General Mahone expressed a profound sense of gratitude for the welcome extended him. It gave new life to his devotion and affection for his party and increased vigor to his determination to stand with his people in the struggle for civil rights and liberty in Virginia. He urged harmony and unity in the proceedings in treating with the great purposes before them.

General Mahone then, as chairman of the Readjuster State Committee, with the concurrence of the chairman of the Republican State Committee, named Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, as temporary chairman of the convention.

Colonel Lamb stated the objects of the convention. They had come here, he said, with the high resolve to rescue the motherstate from the hands of the spoiler. The proceedings of the Democratic Legislature, for oppression and tyrannny could not find a parallel in the history of the country. Harmony in their deliberations was necessary, as they had an unscrupulous and desperate foe to contend with. He looked for happy results from the action of this convention, as the time had now come when the people of the south could join the Republican party as a party of protection.

A resolution was introduced providing for the appointment by the Chair of a Committee on Resolutions, which shall report to the convention first, a platform; second, a plan of organization for the party; third, a list of delegates to represent the party at large in the National Convention in Chicago; fourth, a list of electors for the State. The third clause in the resolution gave rise to a heated discussion upon a motion to strike it out. Considerable filibustering was developed, its opponents crying out strongly against what appeared to be a "gag-law." The motion to strike out was defeated and the resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority, the minority still vehemently objecting to the manner of its passage.

A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Cameron to ask him to come and address the convention.

The Chair announced the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and General Business. The committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that Mr. Cameron would respond to the invitation some time during the session of the convention. A recess was then taken until to-night.

THE CONVENTION ORGANIZED.

The convention reassembled at 8:40 p. m. A resolution was adopted limiting all speeches to five minutes. The Committee on Credentials reported that all the counties in the state were represented except four. The report was adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as permanent officers: Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, president; Charles C. Clarke, of Richmond, secretary; George S. Bragg, of Petersburg, assistant secretary, and one vice-president from each Congressional District. This report was also adopted.

A motion that all the delegates to Chicago be instructed to cast their votes in the National Convention for Arthur was received with almost unanimous disapproval, and no further notice was taken of the motion.

The reports of the various district delegations were then submitted, giving the names of the delegates to Chicago as follows: 1st District—Duff Greene and L. L. Stewart; IId—H. Libey and Jordan Thompson (colored); IIId—W. C. Elam and Anderson Taylor (colored); IVth—W. E. Baines and A. W. Harris (colored); Vth—William Eccles and Winfield Scott; VIth—James A. Frazier and Robert M. McLaughlin; VIIth—L. O. Walker and J. L. Dunn; VIIIth—Thomas G. Pagham and Robert L. Mitchell; IXth—D. F. Houston and H. C. Wood. Each delegation reported in favor of General William Mahone as chairman of the delegation to Chicago and instructed their delegates to vote as a unit on all questions arising in that convention.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

General Mahone, from the Committee on General Business, reported a platform as follows:

Whereas, Government is ordained among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—sacred rights only to be secured in the republican form of government established by the people, for the people, through a free, fair and honest expression of the popular will at the ballot-box; and,

Whereas, The stability, honesty and purity of a government depend largely upon the intelligence of those whose voices shape its administration, and whose sovereign will dictates its policy, and

Whereas, The development of the unbounded natural resources of this Commonwealth, the increase of her manufacturing interests and the diversification of her individual pursuits are only to be accomplished under a tariff that shall protect and foster American resources, interests and industries with a deliberate preference for our own capital and labor against foreign capital, which would force us into ruinous competition with its pauper labor, and

Whereas, The Republican party of the United States has been and now is the steadfast advocate of the principles and policy here declared, and is the only National party whose organization has given countenance, encouragement and support to the cause of liberalism in Virginia—a liberalism which seems a real republican form of government—for it is that true spirit of Democracy that aspires to the greatest good for the greatest number, therefore, we, the representatives of the people comprising the Coalition party of Virginia in convention assembled, do declare:

First—That from and after this date our party shall be known as the Republican Party of Virginia; that in National affairs we shall follow the banner of the Republican party, and shall support with zeal and fidelity its nominees for President and Vice-President. The wild enthusiasm and uproarious applause greeted this declaration, and some minutes elapsed before order was restored.

Second—That we cordially invite the earnest and hearty co-operation of all who are opposed to Bourb