THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FOURTH OF JULY. How the Day was Celebrated in this City-

The Old Boldlers' Meeting-The List of Fires, Casualties, and Arrests.

Independence Day is over, and with it has occurred more than the usual number of casualties and arrests, while there was a noticeable absence of fires of any extent. Indeed, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department had occasion to give his personal attention to but a very few. The day, notwithstanding there was no celebration by either the military or the city authorities, was generally well spent by our citizens who remained in town amidst the confusion incident to the occasion. At an early hour Ches-nut street was thronged, and during the afternoon it was with considerable difficulty that one could get along that promenade. This was also the case with highth street, into which thoroughthe case with Eighth street, into which thorough-fare the tide of people seemed to turn on their way homeward. At all the corners, and especially in front of the State House, the venders of cakes, candy, and lemonade, and the proprietors of lung-testers, lifting-machines, and electrical batteries, stationed themselves, and did a lively business. Flags and bunting of all sorts were flying in all directions, and served to brighten up the dull and heavy atmosphere which prevailed in the early part of the day. Theyounger portion of the community did, as is usually the case, as they pleased, and discharged revolvers, cannon, guns, and pistols, and, as for fire-crackers, we venture to say there were more sold and set off yesterday than on any two previous Fourths of July. The Mayor issued his order prohibiting this kind of work, but the juveniles in hundreds of instances set off the explosives right under the eyes of the police, who, we suppose, remembered that they too had been boys. There was a feeble attempt in some of the districts to stop it, but it was con-ceded to be impossible to carry out the order emanating from Fifth and Chesnut streets. There were numbers of cases of drunkenness, but no general rows. A fight at Third and But-tonwood streets is likely to result in the death of one man, and at another fight, in the lower part of the city, a policeman of the Third district was badly cut. The various railroads and steamboats were well patronized by people visiting suburban retreats where they might

enjoy the day in peace and comfort.

At the Union League the Declaration of Independence was read in the morning, and in the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, which was witnessed by a large crowd. The temperance people of Germantown held a mass-meeting at Hunting Park, which was

well attended, as was also the case with the meeting at Angora. The Germantown Caledonian Club spent the day at Oakdale Park, performing the usual feats

At Cedar Grove, Sylvester E. Megargee, Esq., read the declaration of Independence, and the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty delivered an oration. The following comprise

The Fires of the Day. Shad's coal yard, No. 803 N. Ninth street, was slightly damaged by fire at an early hour. It originated from the furnace. At 11:30 o'clock A. M. the roof of dwelling No. 421 S. Third street was slightly damaged. George Turner's flour and feed store, No. 403 Peirce street, was damaged, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

to the amount of \$500. Insured in the Fire At 2:30 o'clock flast evening the dwelling No. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was

caused by a trifling fire at the hotel at Broad and Spring Garden streets. Slight fire at 6:50 P. M. at the tin store, Seven-

teenth street, below Ingersoll. At 7.05 P. M. there was a trifling fire on Spring

Garden street, below Fifteenth, at a liquor store.

At 6.15 P. M. a dwelling on the southeast corner of Ninth and Poplar streets was damaged triflingly. It was supposed to have been set on At 9 o'clock last evening there was a trifling

fire at the brewery northwest corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. Some clothing in a closet at Perkiomen and Vineyard streets was burned at 10 o'clock last

About the same time there was a slight fire at the cigar store No. 1710 Ridge avenue. Just before 11 o'clock last night John High's

restaurant, No. 410 Arch street, was slightly Dwelling No. 1305 North Tenth street sustained slight damage at 11 o'clock last night. A store on Fourth street, above Callowhill, was slightly damaged at 10 o'clock A. M.

At half-past eleven o'clock the owner of two

frame houses, Nos. 1340 and 1342 Potts street, sustained a loss of \$500 by fire.

At half-past eight o'clock P. M. there was trifling fire at No. 1635 Sansom street. The house on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets was set on fire just after

midnight. It was discovered quickly and extinguished with but slight loss. The roof of the bakery at No. 127 Christian street, was triffingly damaged at one o'clock

At half-past twelve o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 28 North Nineteenth

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at No. 1305 N. Tenth street. Loss \$300. The house was unoccupied. Casualties.

George Tinbrook (colored) had his finger blown off by the accidental discharge of a pistol n the hands of another negro, at Twelfth and Kates street. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hos-

Dyer Rogers, aged sixteen years, residing 826 Fitzwater street, was shot in the side by Joseph McAvoy, aged seventeen years. The wounded man was taken home, and McAvoy surrendered himself into custody.

Henry Mongrel, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 314 Comptroller street, accidentally shot himself in the left hand. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

John Walker was accidentally shot in the leg on Wood street, above Thirteenth. He was taken to his home, No. 1217 Ogden street. John Flinn, aged six years, had the sight of one eye entirely destroyed, and was severely burned about the face, by the explosion of shoot-

ing-crackers in Frankford. At half-past 6 o'clock last evening Sylvester Harmer (colored), aged fourteen years, had his hand badly shattered by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was taken to his home,

No. 722 Wharton street. At noon, Lizzle Shultz, aged seventeen years, while sitting in an outhouse at No. 220 Catharine street, was shot in the arm by unknown par-

ties from an alley adjoining.

Last night Adam Schlabk, aged twenty one years, shot himself in the left hand while dis-charging a pistol. He resided at No. 1214 N.

A man yesterday, while riding on a railway passenger car, had a leg badly shattered by a revolver going off in his pantaloons pocket. sek of the telegraph operator at the Sixteenth Police District Station was shattered to pieces by the explosion of some cannon-

crackers. Barney McCann had his foot badly shattered by the explosion of a small cannon at Twentycond and Green streets.

John Shields, a lad residing at No. 1010 Taney street, was shot in the breast during a row in the yard attached to the Spring Garden Water Works. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Arrests During the Duy. Yesterday afternoon two men, named George A. and William H. Miller, were standing at the corner of Third and Buttonwood streets. They ere accested by a crowd of men who came pp Buttonwood street, and in a few secodns were ing adjourned.

set upon and knocked down. George was beaten over the head with a stool and at present lies at his residence, No. 840 St. John street, in an insensible condition. The police were soon on the ground, but succeeded in capturing only one man, named William Mead, who paid particular attention to William Miller. The one who beat George escaped, but it is thought will be caught during the day. Mead had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who committed him to await the injuries of George. He was also charged by William H. Sheppard with stabbing him on Saturday night at Third and Coates streets. On this he was held in \$800 bail.

William Johnson, alias Patrick O'Neill, was arrested by Policeman Hart, of the Seventh district, on the charge of robbing various canal boats along the Delaware front. He was sent below in default of \$2000 bail.

Lawrence Dainty beat a man at Fourth and Green streets last night and attempted to stab him. Alderman Toland held him in \$600 for

John Bechter was arrested and held by Alderman Allison in \$600 ball for shooting a lad in the arm at Girard avenue and Taney street. Francis Banks (colored) was captured as he was leaving No. 913 Melon street with a coat and \$300 in his possession, which he had stolen. He was held in \$800 bail for a further hearing by Alderman Massey, being suspected of other

similar offenses. John King stole a boat valued at \$150 from Coates street dock, on the Delaware. The Harbor Police noticed the act and chased him to opposite the Navy Yard, when he jumped into the river and struck out for shore. They however overhauled him, and Alderman Lutz committed him for trial

Policeman William Phillips, of the Third district, while making an arrest at 12:30 o'clock this morning on Trout street, was assaulted by a mob. He was knocked down and badly beaten. In addition, he had the end of his nose and a finger chewed off, and a stab in his thigh. His cries attracted a number of policemen, who arrested several parties, but their names are

withheld by the authorities.
J. E. King went on board the schooner Albion lying at Dock street wharf, and stole a lot of clothing. He was arrested at Front and South streets, and taken to the Third District Station, where he had a hearing, and was sent to prison. Policeman Dillan, of the Twenty-eighth ward,

attempted to make an arrest at the Falls of Schuylkill. He was set upon and beaten pretty severely. Subsequently Thomas Dorsey, Michael Hays, and John Spiese were arrested as the principals, and after a hearing before Alderman Thompson were bound over for trial, Benjamin Sharp has been held by Alderman Massey for forging an order for fifteen dollars on John Welsman, the butcher.

Jane Riel and Mary Reed, for keeping a dis-orderly house, were held by Alderman Shoe-

Ellen Brown attacked Robert McGuigan at Front and Walnut streets and stabbed him in the side. Fortunately, the blade of the knife struck a rib. She was arrested and sent below.
Frank Hickey beat policeman Kelley, of
the Third district, on Walnut street, below Fourth. He was committed for trial.

Late yesterday afternoon a number of Frank-fordites marched with a cannon to the front of the Washington Engine house. Here a wager was made with another crowd, who were also in possession of a cannon, as to the greatest number of shots that could be fired in a given amount of time. At it the parties went, and the shots followed in rapid succession. At each discharge there was a considerable diminution in the number of panes of glass in the houses in the vicinity. Complaint was made to Lieutenant McLea, who took a posse of men and dispersed the mob. Warrants are out against a number of the men charging them with malicious mischief.

George Walton and Robert Moore last evening went into the house No. 1333 Clarion street. and amused themselves by assaulting two of the inmates, named Maggie Sigmund and John Daznell. Alderman Bonsall bound them over in the sum of \$800.

Hannah Berry went into the house of Mr. Sickles, No. 1131 S. Eleventh street, and stole a clock. A short time afterwards she was arrested with the article at Seventh and Bedford streets. She was sent to prison by Alderman Bonsali.

Forty-one of the bummers around Seventh and St. Mary streets spent the Fourth in prison, having been picked up the night before.

The Soldiers of the War of 1812. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Soldiers of the War of 1812 met in the Supreme Court-

room, Peter Hay, Esq., in the chair. William Hefflefinger, a drum-major of Balti-more, was elected a member, and also Bernard McGuigan, of the 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Philip Brevoort.

The Executive Committee reported that the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsyivania have passed resolutions in favor of granting pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812 and their widows. They also report the following deaths, which have occurred since the last meeting:—Robert E. Gray, aged 83; Daniel Beckel, aged 80; E. N. Thayer, aged 73; George Fisher, aged 83; Henry Books, aged 75; John Emery, aged 97; Henry Winter, aged 90; Jonas Preston, aged 78; Peter Bayard aged 86; James Pidgeon and Rev. Isaac Collins. Chaplain under General Harrison.

The following toasts were then read:— The Day, immortal in its principles, eternal be its celebration. Washington, first in war, first in peace, first

in the hearts of his countrymen. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the enlightened friend of liberty, the lifelong foe of slavery, honored be his memory.
The President of the United States.

The Governor of Pennsylvania. The statesmen of the Revolution, enlightened.

pure, and patriotic-models worthy of imitation by their successors. The Soldiers of the Revolution: they fought good fight and have gone to their freward, with the gratitude of the nation they aided to form. The departed soldiers and sailors of the

cond War of Independence: they rest from their labors, peace be to their ashes. The soldiers of the late war for the preservation of the Union-unsurpassed in courage or in conduct. A grateful country has evinced its gratitude for their services by suitable rewards The United States Senate-whilst the Pension bill has been resting on their file unacted on, poverty and disease have been sweeping hundreds of the soldiers of 1812 to their graves.

Delay is death. Cuba-an Outpost of the United States-It must be ours, peacably if we can, forcibly if we

The Legislatures of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania-our heartfelt thanks are tendered to them for their appeals to Congress in behalf of the soldiers of 1812.

Woman-a governess by a higher law than the ballot or the jury-box-by the law of love. Mayther reign be perpetual.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:-President-Peter Hay.

Vice-Presidents—Captain William T. Elder, James Peters, Colonel John Swift, Colonel John 8. Riley, Colonel Francis Cooper, Colonel John Agney, Captain J. H. Fisher, Captain John Agney, Wilson. Corresponding Secretary-Hiram Ayres. Recording Secretary-John H. Frick.

Assistant Recording Secretary-General C. M. Treasurer-James Benners. Executive Committee—Colonel John Thompson, Major Robert O'Neill, General John Davis, Charles Lembaert, John M. Bethel, and Gabriel

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Colonel Joseph S. Riley, and the meet-

The Day at Girard College
At the Girard College the Declaration of Independence was read by Robert J. Johnson, Esq., and an oration was delivered by William A. Hatch, A. M. In the afternoon the Cadets had a dress-parade and drill, and 9 o'clock P. M., Professor Stephens and a passiful artiful artiful and the second stephens. Professor Stephens gave a beautiful exhibition

The Celebration of the Fourth at Summit Among the celebrations of our National holiday in this vicinity, none possessed more attrac-tion than that at Summit Grove, near White Hall station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yes-

The celebration in the evening consisted of a fine display of fireworks, and an outdoor con-cert by the band in attendance. After the usual exhibition of rockets, candles, lights of all colors, etc., a more elaborate display was commenced. The first piece was the United coat of arms of all the States. It commenced with a gorgeous wheel of variegated fires, imitating the coat of arms of this great American nation, and displaying the shield with the stars and stripes on either side, in red, white and blue, succeeded by coats of arms of each State of the Union, inluding the "Fifteenth Amendment." Then followed the figures of Liberty and Justice, crowned with the American eagle, the motto

"Union and Liberty."

At a late hour the exhibition terminated, and the vast crowd separated, delighted with all they had seen and heard, and thankful to the Committee of arrangements and Colonel Isaac H. Evans, the popular and clever proprietor of Summit Grove. To this gentleman and his new house a word of praise should be given. It is sufficient to say of him that he "knows how to keep a hotel." His large and splendid house, now open for the first season, is filled with a good company as can be found anywhere. The table is unsurpassed and is liberally supplied. table is unsurpassed, and is liberally supplied with every choice and substantial delicacy. Summit Grove enjoys a location superior to any house in this section of the country, and it is kept better and more satisfactorily than any similar establishment we have ever visited.

TEMPERANCE.

Mass Meeting in Independence Square Yesterday-Speeches - Poem - Interesting Pro-

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a temperance mass meeting, under the auspices of the Temperance Blessing, was held in Independence Square. A large audience was in attendance. The exercises were of the most interesting description throughout. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent music, which was performed at intervals by Hassler's band.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Temperance Blessing, Mr. Charles Heritage, in the following remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It becomes my duty on this occasion to appoint a chairman for this meeting, and I am glad that it is my privilege to select for that purpose one who has ever been a friend of the temperance cause—I refer to the Hon. Robert Foust, Past Most Worthy Patriarch

of the Sons of Temperance, who will now take Upon the conclusion of the prayer the Decla-tion of Independence was read by Colonel Maurice, who closed amid loud applause.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. H. S. Cleveland, who made the following remarks:— If we should take a moral census, we should be obliged to make a new classification of freemen and slaves. Men who boast of freedom are frequently pressed down with a burden worthy of the veriest slave. They are subjected to the cruellest of masters, who, although they do not inflict blows, yet inflict sad wounds and bind most fatal chains on both body and soul. Of all forms of slavery that curse our race intemperance is the cruellest and most degrading. It increases poverty, crime, and misery, and crowds almsheuses and jails. But poverty and suffering are also found in the ranks of temperance and virtue. The great evil, then, is an inward evil, which blights genius, dethrones reason, and obliterates the beautiful image of God. It brutalizes men, violates the divinest sanctities, and invades the domains of conscience. Let a nation be freed merely by striking off its fetters and defeating its foes, and nothing else done, it amounts to but little, and so with the victim of intemperance. He wants culture, development, sympathy, self-balance, determination, personal power to resist and endure, divine help and all the inspirations of religion.

Go to the victims of vice and tell them of their degradation, and of the dignity of their redeemed state in the sight of God; of the sublime possibilities of the future, big with possi-ble glory, and you reach the ear of the lowest I am not unmindful of the energy of the human appetite, but I have confidence in possible virtues and humanity, and also in God,

whose children we are. There is, however, much to encourage us to go forward in this work with faith and determination. We have allies in the intense longing of human nature, in the sorrows of the human heart, and in the spirit of an all-good God. Let us not faint or grow weary, but learn to labor and to hope. Our cause shall triumph! It must triumph! The gratitude of widows and orphans, and the approval of conscience, and the smiles of Heaven shall be our present and everlasting

Mr. Cleveland was succeeded by Professor Adams, who recited an original and lengthy

poem by Mr. John Hickey.

The report of the Temperance Blessing was then read by Father Heritage, the founder of the organization. From the report it appears that the number of those who have signed the pledge book is 1460. The Blessing has also distributed 70,000 tracts. The expenses since last report, March 8, 1870, have been about \$325. The donations during the same time have been \$105.70. The deficiency in the receipts for 1868-91were \$273 40. Deficiency up to March 8, 1870, \$10 08. Deficiency at meeting at Horticultural Hall, February 22, 1870, \$11 32, making a total deficiency

in the past of \$294.80. Adding in deficiency to present meeting, \$219 30, the expenses of the Blessing, over receipts from all sources, amount to the aggregate of \$514.10. Addresses were subsequently made by Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Camden, and Mr. William J.

Mullen, the Prison Agent, at the conclusion of which the large assembly dispersed.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION. The Republicans Take the Initiative-Meeting Yesterday at the Girard House-Important Resolution.

A number of the prominent Republicans from this city and other parts of the State assembled yesterday afternoon in one of the parlors of the Girard House, the object being to elicit an interchange of sentiment in regard to the subject of cumulative voting, or what is better known as minority representation.

George M. Corson, Esq., of Norristown, was called upon to preside, and Benjamin L. Berry, of this city, and General William Lilly, of Car-

bon county, were selected as Secretaries Mr. Corson, on taking the chair, said that the objects of the meeting have been misconstrued. A paper published in the western part of the State, together with quite a large number of citizens, have expressed the opinion that the present meeting has been called in the interest of Simon Cameron. This the speaker denied. They were there, not for the interest or the detriment of any Senator, but simply for consuitation as to the best means for putting down what they considered oppression. They were there to accomplish a reform in representation: to start a movement by which the Republicans Democratic districts, and Democrats in Republican districts, may have a share in the representation to which in justice and in right they are entitled. The meeting view a higher aim than mere

prevail in all its complete details, as indeed it does now to a very slight extent, as in the case of the jury commission in each county. In these cases two candidates are in the field, but the voter is only entitled to vote for one of them, in consequence of which a Democratand a Republican are always selected for these posiions. The speaker claimed that all the Repub-

licans wished was a fair representation.

If in a certain district there be 20,000 Democrats and 10,000 Republicans, and three representatives are to be chosen, the speaker wanted it arranged that the Democrats should have two representatives and the Republicans one. This division is fair and just, and the minority are as much entitled to a proportional representation as are the majority to a representation in pro-portion to their strength. According to the present rule the 10,000 Republicans alluded to in the case above have in fact no rights.

W. H. Ainey, of Allentown, heartily endorsed the sentiments uttered by the preceding speaker. He understood that the Republican State Committee will convene in this city on the 13th of the present month, and he thought the best plan would be to recommend to that committee to call a State Convention, to be composed of delegates from the minority counties of the State, at which convention the matter could be fully discussed and acted upon. Mr. Alney said the subject is exciting the liveliest interest of all Republicans living in districts under Democratic control. He had in his possession numbers of letters from prominent Ro-publicans from all sections of the State strongly endorsing the movement.

George Lear, Esq., of Bucks county, was in favor of a Constitutional Convention. He was of opinion that the invitation should be extended to all counties. If the convention is only composed of minority Republican counties they will have very little influence, as they are repre-sented in the Legislature by Democrats. A State Convention should be called, and this matter put before the people as a great reform. The speaker alluded to the manner in which Republicans coming from largely Democratic districts are treated in the conventions of the party. They are treated with arrogance and sneered at as being of very little account, by the delegates from strong Republican sections. They are thought to be of no power, but the speaker argued they were of as much power in all important elections as their more successful coworkers in the same cause. They keep down the Democratic majorities, and are always to be depended upon. In the counties of Bucks, Lehigh, and Mont-

gomery the Republicans can always calculate to a certainty what the Democratic majority will be, while in the largely Republican counties, as Allegheny for example, by dissensions in the ranks, the Republican majority can never be foretold. At the last election there was a falling off of three thousand in the majority in the county just named.

Daniel H. Mulvaney, Esq., of Montgomery county, thought it better to adhere to minority county, thought it better to adhere to minority counties. The time has not yet arrived to make an appeal to the majority. The latter would not listen to them. They are arrogant by success. They would strongly oppose, for the success of the scheme contemplated would be the curtailing of the power of the majority. Mr. Mulvaney believed that a convention of this kind would

result in the inauguration of a corresponding one by the Democrats. General William Lilly, of Carbon, in a few remarks, argued in favor of a convention from both the majority and minority counties. He insisted that if the movement was only performed by the minority, the action of the latter would be ignored by the majority, who would treat the whole affair as a secession from the

party.
Mr. Corson remarked that a change could be made in the party rules if the minority counties would combine. They have the greatest number of counties, hence the greatest number of delegates, and by this means a change might be made in the Republican rules. Jacob Gumppert, Esq., spoke in favor of the

principle of minority representation. He com-plained of the manner in which the patronage is distributed, and thought a radical change is imperatively needed. A motion by Mr. Arney, offered at the com-mencement of the caucus and subsequently amended, was here put and carried unani-

mously. The following is the motion:-Resolved, That the Republican State Committee from minority counties, called to meet in this clay on the 13th inst., is recommended to call a State Convention, to be composed of delegates from minority counties and districts, with view to procuring legislation favorable to minority representation, and that it invite all majority counties and districts favorable to the same to send delegates. The meeting then adjourned.

BASE BALL.

ATHLETIC VS. MUTUAL The Maoch Yesterday Afternoon—An Immense Concourse of People Witness the Game—The

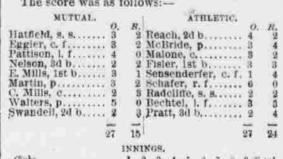
Athletic Victorious Score, 24-15.
About six thousand people gathered on the Athletic grounds to witness the first of the series for the championship between the Atheletic, of this city, and the Mutual, of New York. In addition to this crowd, each of whom had willingly paid fifty cents for admission, the housetops and trees in the vicinity of the enclosure were, to our mind, uncomfortably packed. Some of the residents, anticipating that old Sol would send forth such heat as had been felt during the past few weeks, had canvas stretched across the roof from chimney to chimney, under which, although the atalosphere was delightfully cool, quite large numbers of spectators were seated. About two hundred seats on the ground had been reserved for the New Orleans isiting firemen. They made their appearance just a few moments before the game commenced. and as they marched to their places the crowd

The Mutual having arrived and Theodore Bomeisler having been selected umpire, the game started with the Mutual at the bat, the Athletic having won the toss. A poor throw by Pratt gave the Yorkers two runs, Hatfield and Nelson coming in on the throw. Notwithstand-ing that three men of the Athletic had reached their bases, not a run was made-Malone attempting to run in on the pitcher with Mills playing the catcher's position close. Thus the game started with the Mutual in the lead, but they lost it in the next inning, and never afterward recovered it, although they kept uncomfortably close throughout the game. They had fortably close throughout the game. They had expected a victory and had boasted that they were going to put on Martin, the famous slow pitcher, who had not been hit at all lively this season. Everbody was on the qui vive to see Martin deliver his first ball, and when a few had been sent over the plate it was acknowledged that he would be a little troublesome. The Athletic were retired in the first inning for no runs, but in the second they got the hang of the "twisters" and hit them for six runs, Sensenderfer coming all the way home on a heauty between centre and left fields. Two fouls and a fly retired the Athletic for nothing again on the third inning, but they again hammered the "twisters" lively for a time on the fourth inning, and secured three additional runs, Reach scoring a "homer." But it was good to see Martin in the fifth inning, when the Athletics got a beautiful range of his pitching and knocked the balls to all corners of the field for nine runs, three of which were home runs— one by Reach, one by Malone, and one by Sen-senderfer. He was perfectly crestfallen at the fact that the Athletic should be able to hit him for eighteen bases in one inning. In the subsequent part of the game he occupied a position in the right field, and Walters, the regular pitcher, went in.

He proved far more effective, as the Athletic obtained but 6 runs after the fifth inning, up to which time 18 runs had been accorded them. The fielding of the 4 thletic, which was brilliant party interest: they sought to accomplish a The fielding of the *thletle, which was brilliant reform much needed, and which one day will I at times, allowed the Mutual to make 11 more | land,

runs than they deserved-Pratt being the means of giving them 5, Reach 2, Fisler 3, and Malone 1. Pratt in the first four innings threw badly, but after that he got settled, and assisted in retiring five players on the bases. Sensenderfer made two splendid fly catches, in one instance turning a backward somersault with the ball in his hands. McBride pitched much more swiftly than in either the Cincinnati or Union matches, and while fifteen runs were obtained, but four should have marked the Mutual's score. The Mutual, with the exception of Nelson at third, played finely. Pattison did the best batting for them, although he is not credited with

The score was as follows:--



Out on foul bounds-Mutual 2, Athletic 10.

Out on strikes—Mutual 2 Home runs—Sensenderfer 3, Reach 2, McBride 1, First base reached on clean hits-Mutual 15 times, Athletic 27 times.
Total number of bases—Mutual 25, Athletic 52,
Left on bases—Mutual 6, Athletic 8.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A Luce Store on Chesnut Street Robbed-About \$10,000 in Luces and Kid Gloves Stolen.

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 3 o'clock, the lace and kid glove store of George W. Vogel, No. 1202 Chesnut stret, was entered by thieves and robbed of goods valued at from \$8000 to \$10,000. An entrance had been effected by the operators climbing the fence in the part of the building and then prying open the back door, which was secured by an iron bar. Once in the store, they were safe from detection by either the private watchman or the police, although there were two lights shining brightly in the place. Across the rear of the store there is a screen a few feet in height, used for the pur-pose of displaying the goods. This ran to the vicinty of the counter. The thieves worked on their hands and knees to the counter, behind which all the valuable goods were stored. Curtains descended from the ceiling to the floor, and when behind these curtains the thieves were safe from view. The goods, consisting of 135 dozen of Jouvin's kid gloves, on each of which the name of Mr. Vogel was stamped, and handsome lace basques, collars, etc., were then removed to a wash-room adjacent, where they were nacked up, and carried off. The they were packed up and carried off. The fullest capacity, as goods valued at several thousands of dollars were left behind. Chief Kelly has telegraphed the facts of the ro to all important cities in the Union, and the probability is that the goods will be all re-

THE PRESIDENTIAL "FOURTH."

Grant at Woodstock-The Ceremonies, Resolutions, etc.-General Butler Opposes Chinese

Emigration. At 9:59 o'clock A. M., the train reached Putnam, where the party were to leave the depot and proceed to Woodstock, some four miles distant, in carriages which were held in waiting. The usual crowd and the usual reception greeted the arrival. The Presi-dent and party left the cars and entered their car-riages, when a procession which had been previously formed under the direction of mounted marshals, moved forward to the music of Gilmore's brass band and the 3d Regiment brass band, through the streets of the village, to give all an opportunity to see the President. The pace was then quickened, and the distance between Putnam and Woodstock was soon accomplished.

The procession which formed at Putnam was

headed by two posts of the Grand Army of the Re-public, one from Putnam and one from Greenwich. After these came the carriages containing the Presidential party and members of the press. The route to Woodstock lay through a country of silvery streams and foliage-clad hills, over a road adorned throughout the whole distance with banners and festoons. The inhabitants not only of the vicinity, but of distant towns in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, had turned out their hundreds, that in this comparatively remote part of Connecti-cut there was presented a scene of enthusiasm and patriotism worthy of the land which proclaims and maintains that all men are born equal.

Groups of patriotic citizens were gathered here and there along the route, and cheer after cheer resounded as the carriage containing the President

General Grant rode the whole distance uncovered. and acknowledged the enthusiastic plaudits by bowing to the crowd. The mottoes, "Welcome Grant," "Grant and Colfax," "We have Peace," "Welcome to Old Woodstock," met the eye along the route. Every house was decorated and fes-toened. Arches extended across the roads at intervals. At a handsome Catholic Church on the out-skirts of the village of Putnam the congregation and school were formed in line by the roadside, the children all dressed in white. All greeted the President with hearty cheers. The procession halted a minute, when a pretty child in white was borne forward and presented the President a magnificent bouquet of flowers. This was the only actual stoppage on the route, though from time to time the procession halted momentarily to acknowledge the enthusiastic plaudits which re-sounded wherever large groups were assembled. Arrived at Woodstock, the scene was an exceed-ingly animated one. Thousands of people had assembled, and vehicles of all descriptions stood assembled, and vehicles of all descriptions stood by the wayside. The grounds were beautifully decorated with bannners bearing the names of the leading generals of the Union army, and of the States and Territories of the Union. The procession wound its way into the ground, and the dust-stained Presidential party had a little time for test and refreshment. Shortly after 1 o'clock the thousands around the village gathered together in sands around the village gathered together in a large tent erected on a common.

The President and his party took their seats upon

the platform. Senator Buckingham occupied the chair. On his right sat President Grant, on whose chair. On his right sat President Grant, on whose right sat the Rev. Mr. Beech, pastor of the Congregational Church of Woodstock. To the left of the chairman sat the Baron Catacazy, General Gorlon, Governor Jewell, A. H. Bowen, General Pleasonton, and General Hawley. Behind the Russian Minister sat ex-Governor Woodford and General Butler, Cheer upon cheer went up as the party took their places, upon the platform. places upon the platform,
Senator Buckingham briefly introduced the Presi-

dent, who was enthusiastically received. After music by the band, the Declaration of Independence was read. Then Senator Buckingham, with brief prefacing remarks, introduced ex-Governor Wood-ford, who gave an elaborate address. Mr. Cleveland read the following resolutions,

which were adopted by the meeting:

The citizens of Windham county, assembled in Wookstock on the ninety-fourth anniversary of the nation's independence, make this renewed declara-tion of their political sentiments:—

we believe "that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inailenable
rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit
of happiness; and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their
just powers from the consent of the governed."

We rejoice and give thanks for the aution's salvation from the prolonged and awful danger of the
great Rebellion; for the emancipation of four millions of slaves; for their elevation to full dilzenship;
for that crowning amendment of the national charfor that crowning amendment of the national char-ter, whereby the Declaration of Independence is made a living, universal reality; and for the growing scirit of harmony and frarecally the countries the

We heartily thank the President of the United States for coming to meet us here, and we hasten to assure him of our enthusiastic appreciation of his great services as the gloriously successful leader of a million of the soldiers of liberty in the most momentous war in history. Ready with him to "fight it out on that line" when war is needed, we doubly honor the great warrior who gives the nation the watchword, "Let us have peace." Observing with cordial satisfaction the fidelity, economy, energy, pure patriotism, and statesmanship of his administration, we express full confidence in his continued tration, we express full confidence in his continued and triumphant success.

The native county of Putnam and Lyon has had

The native county of Putnam and Lyon has had the great honor to lay its ready tribute of life and treasure upon the altars of liberty from Bunker Hill to the Appomattox. It has never measured its share nor counted the cost when the country's honor was in question. Remembering the sons who "gave their lives that the nation might live," we have anew dedicated ourselves to the work they so nobly carried on. "That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion," and "we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

BEECHER AND BUTLER.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and General Butler then delivered addresses, which were listened to with great attention. In the course of his remarks,

General Butler said :-The light of experience now teaches, because an unhomogeneous, an unnatural, an inproductive, because unexpending, system of labor and class of laborers had been introduced among us, not by laborers had been introduced among us, not by volunteer immigration, but by forced importation, tending to raise up two classes of society, the very rich and the very poor, the industrious and the idle who feed, without return, upon industry; both incompatible with true republican institutions. Would it not be wise, then, for our statesmen to examine with care, to foresee, as far as Heaven has permitted men to pierce the future, what will be the effect, what the result, and where the end shall reach by the importation, by contract or purchase, of laboring men from any land, and, more than all, from a semi-barbarous one; men who are to be tasked laborers only forever, and who are therefore not men but merchandlise? Shall we wait until the system of contract labor has taken as deep root in our soil as that other labor has taken as deep root in our soil as that other system of servile labor had done before we foresee system of servile labor had done before we foresee and check the evil? We deal not now with the industrial and economic view of the question, but with the far broader and grander one of its high political aspects. Let us not by any means hinder or prohibit the voluntary coming to this country of all men who choose to add their labor, their energies, and their industry in aid of our own. No one ever complained of the negro who came here of his own free will. From his so coming arose neither wrong nor danger to freedom or the perpetuity of free institutions; but the negro, brought here as a commercial speculation, wrought the so great difficulties from which the country has so suffered. The highest pursuit in this country is the so great difficulties from which the country has so suffered. The highest pursuit in this country is intelligent labor. It is not reputable to be without regular and constant employment. Who so works with head or hands is here the nobleman. The cunning artisan is the prince. All here are equal—all are sovereigns. It is, therefore, the highest province of statesmanship, the loftiest duty of patriotism, the hope of freedom, and the promise of the regeneration of nations to take care that in America labor be neither degraded nor enthral.ed.

neither degraded nor enthral.ed. GENERAL HAWLEY IN REPLY TO BUTLER, At the close of General Butler's remarks Senator Buckingham introduced ex-Governor Hawley, who alluded to the speech of General Butler, and replied to some of the General's remarks touching the sub-ject of Chinese immigration, saying, in conclusion, that he would not dare to lock the inviting gates of

America against a suffering world.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the entire audience, accompanied by Gilmore's band.

At 9 o'clock the Presidential party left Woodstock in carriages for Putnam station, where they took the

THE DOMINICAN PRISONER.

Arrival of Davis Hatch in New York Prost dent Baez's Victim on His Way Home.

cars for Norwich.

Mr. Davis Hatch, a resident of South Norwalk. Connecticut, left his home in 1862 for the island of St. Domingo, to assume control of a salt mountain in the Neba district, about fifteen miles from Barona and one hundred miles from St. Domingo city, and for the working of which a number of New York capitalists had obtained a grant from the Government of Spain. Mr Hatch subsequently returned to the United States, and again in 1865 went to St. Domingo to resume operations at the salt mine. Yesterday he returned, after an absence of nearly five years, although only expecting, when he went to the island the last time, to be absent two or three months. In the course, however, of the many revolutionary movements going on there under Cabral, Baez, and the triumvirate—Pi-mentel, Garcia, and Luperon—Mr. Hatch be-came involved in certain official transactions with them, growing out of his assertion of the rights of the corporation which he represented and ultimately fell under the ban of President Baez's displeasure, the result being that he was arrested, charged with inciting hostility to the designs of the Government (which was President Baez), treason, etc., was finally tried, without any opportunity for a defense, and sentenced to death. The sentence was subse-

quently commuted. Another phase of the trouble has, however, been brought very prominently before the public lately in consequence of the investigation by the United States Senate into the question of a claim asserted by Mr. Hatch against the Baez Government. This inquiry has brought up the whole Dominican question, including the overtures made by our Government for the annexation of St. Domingo, and the result has been the "washing" some very dirty diplomatic linen, and in the course of the disclosures there are many hints and riddles about Mr. Hatch having been imprisoned by Baez because he opposed the scheme of annexation, and was influential in that opposition among the Dominicans. Whether was guilty or not of such an indiscretion is really a matter of no importance in justification of the act of imprisonment, but the main prominent fact is that an American citizen has been treated with unusual severity, imprisoned, tried, sentenced to death, without any cause to warrant such action, so far as has yet been shown, and that prominent government officials have been fully aware of the fact by written and verbal notifications, yet have winked at the outrage and, apparently, have been in collusion with the perpetrators. One thing in this con-nection is certain, and that is, that if Mr. Hatch had been a British subject Baez would never have imprisoned him, or if he did, and refused to surrender him on demand, even without diplomatic formality, a British frigate would have made the temperature even more than tropical about Baez's domicile.

Mr. Hatch was released by Baez, with his sentence commuted to immediate and perpetual banishment, and has since that time been detained in St. Thomas, endeavoring to effect a settlement of his business and private affairs in St. Domingo. This he was unable to do before leaving, as by the arrangement between Rear-Admiral Poor, commanding the United States West India squadron, and Baez, Mr. Hatch was obliged to "make tracks" direct, in a "bee line," from his prison quarters to the ship which bore him away. He was, in fact, unable even to procure his necessary wearing apparel.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The "Fourth" in the Monumental City.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The Fourth passed with unusual-quietness. Business was entirely suspended and the day observed as a general holiday. Thousands went on steamer excursions and to the parks. In the afternoon Policeman James Murphy arrested one of three brothers named James, John, and David Duering for insulting remarks to a young girl, near Lexington Market. He was assaulted by the others in a terrible manner with billies. Murphy clung to the party arrested and succeeded in taking him the watch-house and stated his charge. Shortly afterwards Murphy died from the injuries received. All the parties have been ar-