

Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, PUBLISHER.
F. L. FETHERSTON, EDITOR.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.
MISS ANNA F. DICKINSON
Will Lecture at the
Trinity Church, on
On Friday, April 16, at 8 P. M.
Subject: "AS, RUGGLE FOR LIFE."
Tickets, 10 cents. Box seats, 25 cents additional.
For sale at PARKER'S and at the door.
TURKISH BATHS.
100 GIRARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE
Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and
evening. ad 107
NEW METHOD OF BUILDING
Largest and Beautiful Cottages.
Descriptive circular free.
Apply to J. A. J. WELLS & SON, 113 S. E. 9th st.
HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 151 and 152 1/2 S. 4th
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treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to
the poor.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.
LETTER FROM PARIS.
Spanish Politics—The New Constitution—An Easter Snow Storm in France—Renewal of Social Gayeties.
(Continued from page 1.)—The Easter holidays, as usual, have put a stop to almost all movements either in business or politics during the present week. Indeed, to such a degree of placidity have we fallen in this respect that yesterday morning the telegraph from Madrid actually reported to us the astounding intelligence that "the embassy of the Russian Embassy in that capital had taken fire, and part of the roof had been destroyed!" This is positively a fact, and the telegram is now lying before me. To be sure, the day previous the same means of communication had transmitted to us the announcement that all Spain had been made happy by the promulgation of a new constitution (I forget how many this makes during the last half century), though I am not sure but that the incident about the "chimney of the Russian Embassy" did not produce very nearly as much effect upon the Bourse and the money-market as the fact that the Spanish people were more more declared to be free—on paper! The Cortes have also voted, of course, a new loan on the occasion. "Making new Constitutions" is an expensive process, and always seems to require a deal of money. The imperial government here has been having money for the last fifteen years, and its constitution is not "made" yet. As for that of Spain, it reads very well, I have said, on paper. But the question is, will it work? Or rather, will the Spanish people be able to work it? Or, will they let it work it for them? Their present leaders have already made a mess of the last revolution and married a popular movement which, if taken at its word, might really have led the way to better fortunes. But instead of carrying the nation forward on the top of the tide, when indignation was the universal feeling, and the people with one voice protested against the degradation of the name of Isabella, and would gladly have accepted a virtuous sister and an Orleans Prince as a successor to the throne which the national will had declared vacant—Prin and his associates seemed to become intoxicated with their triumph, gave way to personal vanity and love of power and display, and lost the golden opportunity for closing at once the revolutionary era. It doesn't do in such countries as Spain, full of intrigues and political parties, and with an intriguing neighbor, to leave things too long. If you do, there will be small chance of agreement at last in a choice. What the leaders of the movement at Cadiz had got to do was this: they had to consider whether the Spanish people were fitted for a republican form of government, or capable of working it out; and if, as was acknowledged by all the best friends of Spain, and by the head republicans of Spain—by such men, for instance, as Olozaga himself—this was not the case, then to go right ahead in the other direction: propose at once an unobjectionable candidate for the throne, and bring him in on the top of the tide. But they who hesitate in such a position are lost; and the Spanish leaders did nothing; nothing, that is, but parade themselves. Meanwhile, they have given birth to enemies, secret and open, internal and external; they have recovered themselves and reorganized their plots and machinations. These have been all now long at work, and I fear with sufficient effect to render a peaceful solution of the great questions still at issue extremely doubtful. In short, there was a moment when the decision of the Spanish nation as to its future destinies might have been almost unanimous. Now, it is very much to be apprehended that any decision will only prove the signal for civil war.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
The Qualities as Work Energetically—Miss Blanks' Loan—Prize in the Grand Lottery—Edwin F. Chase Withdraws for Assessor Fifth District, and James Ashworth Nominated—The Hon. John Why Barnes Was Sent to the Academy for Collector of the Fifth District, and James Ashworth Has a Talk with Grant, &c.
(Continued from page 1.)—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Washington, April 14, 1869.—The whole sale lists of nominations which came in yesterday proved a "stunner" to the politicians and office-hunters generally, as it proved that President Grant had determined to make clean sweep of the consular and diplomatic appointees. It also developed the fact that a great many men, whom nobody suspected for a moment of having any business about the office, were going to have to best their names among the lucky ones. One of the proprietors of a very successful newspaper here, which since the advent of Grant's administration has been very "granitic" but before the election was rather conservative, was, it appears, an aspirant for an Assessorship in Maryland. He managed to get a nomination, but scarcely anybody suspected him of being a candidate till yesterday morning. He could not restrain himself, and told several of his friends that "it was all fixed, and that his name was to come in this morning." The "good news" became no longer secret, but, alas! for the uncertainty of political calculations, the name of another man was set in for the place. I have not seen my worthy friend's card, but I do not think he will be disappointed. Indeed, he has kept himself very secluded ever since, and it will be some days before he resumes his usual equanimity.

THE EXECUTIONS OF LEON AND MEDINA—Another Note.
HAVANA, Saturday, April 10, 1869.—Due notice had been given by the various city papers that the execution of Leon and Medina, which was to be garrotted to-day, having been convicted as leaders of the riot in Figueras street in January last, when the first named, without any such previous notice, had caused the execution of several of his men, by killing and wounding several, the second having also committed his associates at the same time. But no notice was given of the execution of the surrounding streets and places looking toward the Plaza were filled to overflowing by a motley crowd of the Cuban, Spanish and negro races.

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RELATIONS OF ENGLAND.
Lord Stanley on Political Affairs and Foreign Affairs.
On April 20 Lord Stanley was entertained at dinner by the citizens of Glasgow, in the City Hall, Sir James Anderson, Lord Provost, presiding. In reply to the toast of his health, Lord Stanley said: "I feel very highly the tribute you have paid me. The value of that compliment is undiminished, but increased, by the fact that we have here, I believe in very unequal proportions, representatives of both these great political parties into which this country is divided, including among them the honorable representatives of the Executive power of this part of the United Kingdom. May I express the hope that gatherings of this kind are not altogether without significance? We are, and must be, in a very peculiar position, in the view of our obligations to you, and by what manner, we go to get the common good. What is more, I think we are in a peculiar position, in the view of the recorded decision of the country when we are satisfied that that decision is fully and deliberately expressed, whether it be for us or against us. Another thing, believe me, which weighs near to my heart, is the influence of some few hundreds of very intelligent men, addressing the nation daily and weekly through the Press, who in reality form and create public opinion, and who, without any special effort on my part, appear only to reflect. We read the same newspapers, we hear the opinions of those who may be our opponents stated in a manner that we cannot but read with attention, and the result may be that though we do not convince them, nor they us, still we come to see that there is something in one another's views. On the subject of foreign affairs, I am glad to see that the views of our friends and gloomy prognosticators, be looked forward to, on the whole, so fully to the maintenance of peace in Europe, and that peace should be disturbed only in the case of a war which the country would be able to maintain a neutral attitude. With regard to the American question he admitted that there had been a failure in the negotiations of the late Mr. Seward, and that the relations with the United States. He had very great faith in the good sense of the American people, and did not think they could wish to increase their present difficulties by entering into a quarrel with a nation which had offered to submit to an arbitration the question whether international wrong had been committed, and what happened the had in so doing put himself in the right."

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THIRD EDITION.
2:15 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
Pennsylvania Legislature.
SENATE.—The Senate, Harrisburg, April 15. The report of the Senate on the bill for the reorganization of the stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Mail Company was passed. Also, the bill incorporating the Barron Hillard Roundabout Railway Company was passed. The vote on the general militia bill, which was postponed yesterday until next January, was reconsidered, and after all the sections but the sixth had been stricken off the bill passed. It now reads as follows:
Be it enacted, &c., That the minimum for all volunteer military organizations, of all arms of the service, is hereby fixed at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, called into actual service, when the minimum shall be the same as is now required by law.
HOUSE.—The bill reducing the width of Berks street, between Fourth and Sixth, was defeated. Mr. Nico moved to reconsider the vote by which an act allowing parties to charge seven per cent interest, by special contract, had been defeated at an earlier stage of its action, and the vote was reconsidered, but the bill was again defeated by 22 yeas to 48 nays.
The following bill passed both Houses finally, this morning, after having been discussed and amended in various stages during the week:—That the Treasurer of each County shall keep a book, to be called the receipt-book, in which shall be recorded the receipts of all payments made to him on account of taxes on unseated lands, designating the number of acres the owners or alleged owners of each tract of land, the amount of taxes assessed, and the amount of taxes paid, a certified copy of which receipt, under the hand of the Treasurer and the seal of the county, shall be the only evidence of the payment of taxes, except where said receipts have been duly recorded, in accordance with the provision of the last section of the act of March 9, 1847.
That the owners of unseated lands shall have the same power of passing of said act, which will have their receipts for taxes on unseated lands recorded in said book, the same have not been already entered in a book heretofore kept by the Treasurer of the county for that purpose, but no parcel evidence shall be received to prove the payment of taxes on unseated lands.
The following bill also passed both Houses finally:
That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any passenger railway company, or its officers, agents, employees, or any other person or persons, to put salt on any passenger train, or to use any salt on any passenger train, in violation of the provisions of the act in this behalf, and each violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor, and each subject of the offender, after indictment and conviction in the Quarter Sessions of said city, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of said Court.
During the last few days various schemes have been presented in the Senate, and efforts were made to hurry through the passage of a number of bills of at least doubtful character. By a tacit understanding among all present, however, it was agreed that no bill should be brought up without being read in full and subjected to a close examination. The result has been that the Senate has passed a number of bills of legislation that for the last five years. Not a single bill was allowed to pass by its number or title, as is usual at this hurried stage of the session.

FIFTH EDITION.
4:00 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.
The San Juan Treaty.
Confirmation of Postmaster Bingham
PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.
From Washington.
Washington, April 15.—The Senate spent two hours this afternoon on the appointments, and then took up the San Juan Boundary Treaty, upon which several speeches are to be made.
Confirmation of the Senate.
Washington, April 15.—The Senate this afternoon is acting upon a large number of nominations. Among those already confirmed are Collector of Customs and all the New York revenue appointments.
From Washington.
Washington, April 15.—The Supreme Court, to-day, rendered an opinion in the case of Samuel J. Randall against Judge Lincoln F. Brigham, who debarred the former from practice in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It is held that judges are not liable to suit by private individuals for their judicial acts, and that such proceedings would interfere with the dignity and duties of the courts. The judgment of the court below was affirmed.
It is understood that Second Comptroller J. M. Broadhead, of the Treasury Department, will shortly resign, and John D. Deane, late Superintendent of Public Printing, will be appointed. C. P. Bradford, President, Chief of the Division of Back Pay and Bonuses of the Treasury Department, was removed yesterday. He is a candidate for Second Auditor. President Grant was busy to-day with Secretary Fish and others of his Cabinet, and none but Cabinet members were allowed to see him.
Congressmen John Paul Quinn and sailmaker John C. Herbert are ordered to the Saratoga.
Captain John Forrest is relieved from temporary duty and ordered to return to his regular duties at the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard.
Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Walker is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Hydraulic office at Washington, D. C.
Surgeon C. J. Claborn and sailmaker Samuel W. Tatem are detached from the Saratoga and placed on waiting orders.
Major G. B. Graham, Marine Corps, is relieved from duty at Headquarters and detailed for recruiting service.
About one hundred removals, mostly ladies, were made from the Register's office yesterday, and at least that many more will be removed. Two hundred male clerks will probably be retained before the end of the present week. No appointments are being made in the places thus vacated.
Rear-Admiral James L. Gardner is ordered to command the Portsmouth Navy Yard.
The following nominations were sent in to-day:
Minister to Honduras—H. B. Baxter, of Michigan.
Minister to Japan—Charles E. Dulon, of Nevada.
Secretary of Legation, London—Adam Badaux, of Ohio.
Hesse Darmstadt—James Park, of Indiana.
Venice—Alexander Jordan, of Pennsylvania.
Hesse Cassel, Nassau and Hesse Homberg—H. C. Rogers, of Minnesota.
Hawaii—Robertson, of New York.
Ancona—J. W. Grower, of South Carolina.
Toronto—A. D. Shaw, of New York.
Rome—S. D. Jones, of California.
Porto Rico, Canada—S. D. Jones, of Michigan.
Oporto—Jas. C. Fletcher, of Indiana.
Valparaiso—John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Hokkaido—Joseph W. Schofield, of Missouri.
Singapore—M. M. Deane, of Pennsylvania.
Governor of Colorado—E. M. McCook, of Colorado.
Secretary of Montana—W. S. Scribner, of Montana.
Assessor of Internal Revenue—Edward Scull, of Pennsylvania.
District Attorney, Pa.; and W. H. Thompson, Tenth District, Pa.

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