EVENING BULLETIN.

The PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN *is published daily, Sundays excepted, at*
THE BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street.
The EVENING BULLETIN *is served by carriers, at Eight Dollars per annum, payable at the Office, or Eighteen Cents per week, payable to the carriers; by mail, at Eight Dollars per annum, or Seventy-five Cents per month.*
PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.,
Monday, June 27, 1870.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

The Atlantic cable conveys the startling intelligence of the death, this morning, of George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of Clarendon and Baron Hyde of Hindon. He has been Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs since November, 1868, and was altogether one of the most important of the public men of his time in Great Britain. He was all to have been ill for several days with diarrhea.

Lord Clarendon was a descendant of Villiers, the favorite of James I., and, in the female line, of Edward Hyde, the first Earl of Clarendon, who died in 1674. He was born on the 12th of January, 1800, so that his age was some months over seventy. He otherwise diplomatic service when quite young, and afterwards was employed in the civil service in Ireland and elsewhere. In 1833, while the Villiers, he was appointed by Lord Grey's Government to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, and rendered important service during a turbulent period of Spanish history. One of his acts was the negotiation of a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. On the death of his uncle, the third Earl, December 20th, 1838, he succeeded to the peerage, and coming home took his seat in the House of Lords in 1839. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1840; was Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, under Melbourne, from 1839 to 1841, and was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1846. From 1847 to 1852 he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In February, 1853, he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and retained that office during the whole period of the alliance and war against Russia, retaining it, at Lord Derby's request, when the Aberdeen Ministry fell in 1855, and when Lord Palmerston was obliged to take in hand the work that Derby had failed in. He was thus one of the signers of the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1856. He retired, with his chief, in 1858. In 1864 he joined Lord Palmerston's Government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Again, from November, 1865, until April, 1866, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. When the Gladstone ministry was formed, in November, 1868, he was again called to the same important post, and held it at the time of his death.

Lord Clarendon has not always been happy in his dealings with this country. The negotiations relative to Central America and the enlistment trouble almost brought about a rupture between the two countries, and had it not dismissed, in 1856, of the British Minister at Washington and several of the British Consuls in this country, including Mr. Mathew, Consul at Philadelphia. He also whewed Mr. Reverdy Johnson into signing the treaty concerning the Alabama claims, which the Senate so promptly and decidedly rejected. He was not sovereign with respect to the United States, was an honorable one. It was the negotiation with Mr. Motley of the Naturalization treaty, which was signed by them in London on the 16th of last month.

The Earl of Clarendon was not a brilliant or a showy statesman. But he was a hard-working and conscientious diplomatist, a most thorough Englishman, ready to do anything for his Queen and country. He was married in 1840 to Lady Katharine Grimston, daughter of the Earl of Verulam and widow of John Foster Barham. He is succeeded in the title and estates, which are very large, by his son Edward, Lord Hyde, who was born in February, 1846.

SECRETARY FISH.

It is a matter for general congratulation that the story of the intended retirement of Secretary Fish is entirely untrue. The very excellent Cabinet of President Grant does not contain one individual with whose official conduct the people of the country are better satisfied. Democratic politicians and newspapers make war upon him as a matter of course; but their censures are regarded only as proof of his worthiness, and they increase the esteem in which he is held. Mr. Fish is also made the target of the ridicule and abuse of those Fourth of July politicians in the Republican party, who have chosen to champion the cause of Cuba because they fancy such a policy will win popularity for them. But the strong common sense with which the Secretary has considered and treated this Cuban business has brought him into nice accord with the mass of intelligent citizens. The firmness and resolution displayed by the Administration in refraining from interference in the Cuban quarrel when many politicians and all the sensational newspapers in the country were clamoring for an immediate demonstration in favor of the rebels, more than anything else has given the people confidence in the Secretary. Americans who have no political ambitions to satisfy, but whose interests would be jeoparded by any complication of our relations with foreign powers, are apt to take a practical rather than a sentimental view of such struggles as that going on in Cuba. General Banks may rave and weep over Cuba's wrongs, and General Logan may tear his hair with rage while he denounces the cruel indifference of the Administration and the Secretary. But the sensible business men of the country ask for evidence that the Cubans deserve help; that if we do undertake to help them we shall not have to carry on alone a war which they so much incapable of conducting in a decent fashion; that a war with Spain, or even peaceable acquisition of Cuba will be followed by any but disastrous results to this country. Because none of these things are susceptible of proof, and because it is apparent that our interference in behalf of a lot of rebels whose prowess has never risen to anything higher than butchery of women and children and defenceless men would be utterly profitless, Secretary Fish has steadily refrained from committing the Government to support of the insurgents; and for the same reasons he is supported, trusted and respected by nearly all sensible men.

But even from his action in this special business, which is the provocation of most of the abuse that has been heaped upon him, Mr. Fish has popular confidence because he is believed to be a man whose personal character is without a stain, whose reputation is spotless, despite the fact that he has been a public man all his life; who has no political aspirations and whose wealth is great enough to make him independent of parties and men, and to remove him from temptation. Against a man of this character, who has displayed marked ability and singular firmness and constancy to principle in the administration of his high office, the abuse of spread-eagle patriots, the scurility of blackguard newspapers, the sneers of designing politicians are leveled in vain. He has no ambition to gratify. He let his easy retirement and assume the responsibility and arduous labor of his office solely from a desire to serve his country honestly and faithfully. He has done that well and, as we believe President Grant can have no better adviser in shaping his foreign policy, and in conducting our intercourse with foreign powers, we hope he will retain Mr. Fish in his present position until the end of his administration.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Spain is nominally a monarchy, but she has been for nearly two years without a sovereign. She has, however, rather more than her share of displaced royalty. That ornament of her sex, the ex-Queen Maria Christina, who trained her daughter Isabella to be what she turned out to be, was about enough for one dynasty. But Isabella followed so well in her mother's footsteps, that she was obliged to "skip Spanish," and she has, since the autumn of 1868, been flitting about Europe, quarrelling with her half-imbecile husband, and creating scandal and food for gossip everywhere. Having separated from her spouse, she has now gone through the empty formality of abdicating in favor of her son, the Infanta Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias. He is a youth of twelve summers, who, if he inherits the virtues of his mother and the wisdom of his father, is likely to grow up a fine specimen of a man to fill a throne.

While this solemn farce has been enacting in Paris, the Spanish Cortes, which has been long in session, has adjourned without providing a sovereign for the distracted country. The anomalous state of affairs, therefore, continues. Spain remains a monarchy without a monarch—a sort of political monstrosity whose capability to get along at all is a matter for wonder. The partisans of the different aspirants for the crown are pursuing their efforts, and it is possible that the Bourbonists will make a strong movement in favor of the Prince of the Asturias, who is now about as much entitled to Spain as the Count of Chambord is King of France. But if the Republicans are wise, they may also profit by the failure to fill the throne. Tingalanza demonstrated that the country can get along, after a fashion, without a king, they may take courage by the fact and persuade the people that it will get along still better with a real Republican government. But they seem to be in want of a chief who can lead them and be entrusted with the work of organizing such a government, without fear of his becoming a dictator and, ultimately, a usurper.

Before adjourning the Cortes adopted a measure for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the colonies. It declares, say the cable telegrams, that all slaves over sixty years of age are immediately liberated, and guardianship held by their former masters, over slaves born since 1868, ceases on proof of abuse or castigation on the part of the masters, or upon the marriage of a slave. Children under fourteen years of age are to go with their mothers. Married couples shall not be separated, and punishment by the lash or rope is absolutely prohibited. Provision will be made by supplementary legislation to meet such cases as may neither be covered by this bill nor left to the discretion of the government. This statement of the nature of the act of emancipation is not very clear. It does not say when slaves not now over sixty are to become free, and leaves it to be inferred that it can only be when they reach the age of sixty. This would be practically no emancipation at all, for when they are so old they cease to be valuable as slaves, and yet are most in need of the care and support of masters. There has evidently been an important omission in the report, which will be supplied when the foreign mails arrive.

We do not see that there is anything in the emancipation bill, nor in any other act of the Cortes, that is likely to restore peace in Cuba, and that is the one Spanish possession in which the people of the United States are most interested. The Cortes, in fact, has not proved able to grapple with any of the great troubles that afflict Spain. Señor Castelar's proposition for the immediate abolition of slavery was defeated, and so was every other wise or liberal measure. Perhaps, as nothing good or decisive could be done, upon any great question, the best thing to be done by the Cortes was to adjourn for the summer, as it has done.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

It is promised that the San Domingo business will be disposed of by the Senate in some shape or other to-day. It is greatly to be feared that the majority of the Senators are in favor of the treaty, and will consent to its ratification. The majority report of the investigating committee will be likely to contribute in some measure to such a result, for it dispose in a certain fashion of the charges of rascality and general misconduct made against Baez, Gen. Babcock and all other persons engaged in negotiation for the transfer of the island. Such a report, added to the fact that the President has displayed very remarkable anxiety for annexation, will exercise a great influence upon those Senators who have hitherto doubted the advisability of the scheme. But we do not perceive how any unprejudiced man can refuse to take into consideration the facts presented in the minority report of Senators Schurz and Ferry. It is there made manifest that an American citizen was imprisoned and treated with the greatest brutality by Baez, simply because he favored Cabral and opposed the annexation of the island to the United States. It is proved, also, that Gen. Babcock, instead of demanding the release of this man, actually approved of the action of Baez, and endeavored to keep Hatch in prison because he feared his influence would defeat the project of annexation. It was a gross outrage that Baez should have dared to deprive this man of his liberty upon any such pretext, but the scandal is increased immeasurably by the fact that an officer of the President's household, and in some sense a representative of his government, should have consented to it and helped it in Baez.

We believe President Grant's action in the matter to be the consequence of a sincere and honest belief that the acquisition of San Domingo will be of great benefit to the country. He is far removed from any suspicion of corrupt motives. But there is every reason for believing that the other individuals who have displayed so much enthusiasm for the annexation of this island are not governed entirely by a disinterested desire to promote the welfare of the country. What inducements govern General Babcock we do not know; but it is well understood that Baez has disposed of franchises in the island which will be valuable only after annexation, and that he has borrowed money on some of money at heavy discounts upon the understanding that the loans were to be paid at par by the American people. A powerful interest has thus been created in the support of the Baez scheme, and to the extreme activity of the speculators to realize upon their investments may, perhaps, be traced much of the eagerness of certain individuals to accomplish annexation.

But as the people of this country will have to pay the debts of San Domingo, without enjoying any of the advantages to be derived from the resources of the island, it should be considered advisable to ascertain their wishes upon this subject and to act in accordance with them. We believe that a large majority of our citizens are opposed to purchase of the island under any circumstances. Not only is it considered unwise to expend money for territorial acquisitions, but there is a general feeling that we do not want any more territory so long as it is given away, and particularly do we not want an island the people of which are opposed to absorption into our body politic, and are wholly unfitted by language, customs, laws, and race, to assume the high duties of American citizenship. If the Senate, to-day, ratifies the treaty, we shall regard the action as calculated to do great injury to the Republican party, and we honestly believe that it will hurt the administration and the Republican party more than anything that has been done since that party came into power.

THE CASE OF THE ITALIAN BRIG LUIGEY.

In several of the daily papers in New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Richmond there was published last week a detailed account of the attempt of the mate and crew of the Italian Brig Guiseppina, of Palermo, to rob and take the life of Mr. Cole, the pilot in charge. Mr. Alonzo M. Vill, the Italian Vice Consul at this port, on seeing this report, immediately wrote for official details in the matter, and it gives us much pleasure to publish the annexed extract from the letter of the Hon. Benjamin Foster, U. S. Commissioner at Norfolk, by whom a warrant of arrest was issued for the mate and crew, addressed to the Italian Consul-General of Italy at New York. From this it appears that the charge made by the pilot was false in every respect, and that the United States Commissioner had grave doubts as to the sobriety and good sense of the pilot.

The laws in Italy are very rigid on mutiny and insubordination, and any offence committed by the crews of that nation is severely punished. The Kingdom of Italy has at present quite a large mercantile navy, and, in general, but few cases of mutiny ever occur. During a period of four years but one case was brought under the jurisdiction of the Italian Consul-General at New York, and at that port there arrive annually some one hundred and seventy-five Italian vessels. We print the letter of the U. S. Commissioner:

THE CASE OF THE ITALIAN BRIG "GUISEPPINA."

"Copy of an extract from United States Commissioner Foster's letter from Norfolk, to the Italian Consul-General, New York:

"UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, June 22, 1870.—SIR:—On Monday I elicited from the complainant that no violence had been committed upon him, but that demand was made on him for money, but that it was given to them by him, no doubt voluntarily, because he supposed it would serve as a cessation of their threats and menaces.

"From the complainant's own statement, and that of the Captain, I saw no reason to suspect that his fears while on board the brig had any other foundation than his own fears. His appearance on Monday was unlike his assured manner of Saturday, when it was so marked, that I required a guaranty of his character for sobriety and good sense from the gentleman accompanying him, before I consented to grant the warrant. I suspect that the sailors, seeing his peculiarity of manner, may have amused themselves with it. I regret that the captain of the brig was delayed and brought out of his course. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed) "BENJAMIN B. FOSTER,
"U. S. Commissioner.

"To H. S. Ferd De Luca, &c., New York."

IN AND OUT OF TOWN.

Almost everybody who pretends to be anybody has gone out of town by this time, either for a short sojourn or for the whole summer. A few of the somebodies remain till after the fourth of July, to collect the dividends falling due about the first of the month, or to collect and pay the little bills that are part of the fashion of the period. But beyond this fashion, it is not the fashion for fashionable people to be in town after the month of June, and the flights to the country have been numerous already.

Last week tried the souls and the tempers of the toiling hundreds of thousands that cannot go out of town; for the heat, aggravated by the dust of the streets and the smells of the gutters, was scarcely tolerable. It may, however, be a comfort to many to know that it was as hot out of town, even on the Jersey sea-coast, as it was here. A land-breeze of a week's duration is enough to discourage the most enthusiastic lover of the sea-side, and that was what tried the souls and the tempers of people at Long Branch, Atlantic City and Cape May. The thermometer ranged, at those refreshing resorts, between ninety and ninety-eight for several days. For-

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.
New Jersey Southern R. R. Line.
NEW ROUTE
Between New York and Philadelphia
Via Long Branch.
An Accommodation Train in the morning
And an *Express Train* in the afternoon
from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
Between Philadelphia and Sandy Hook.
Ask for Tickets via Pemberton and Long Branch.
On and after MONDAY, July 4th, 1870,
Trains will run as follows:
LEAVE NEWYORK.
From Pier 23 North River, foot of Murray Street,
At 6.45 A. M., Accommodation, and 4.30 P. M., Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
From Foot of Market Street,
At 7.00 A. M., Accommodation, and 3.30 P. M., Express.
STEAMBOAT STS. SIRIUS AND JESSE HOYT have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequaled accommodations*, and will run in the connection between New York and Sandy Hook. Passengers to Long Branch can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.
Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00
" " " Long Branch.....2 00
☞ For particulars as to connections for TOMS RIVER, EGG HARBOR and all Way Stations, see the Travelers' and Appleton's Guides.
C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATE
FOR TOURISTS.
MANUFACTURED BY
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
The Latest London Made-up Scarf,
THE "BEAU IDEAL."
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRENCH STIFFENINGS
A CASE OF NEW STYLE
JUST RECEIVED.
Notice to Gentlemen.
JNO. C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth St.
Would particularly attention to his
Improved Pattern Shoulder-Seam
SHIRT.
MADE FROM THE DEFT MATERIAL
WORK DONE BY HAND,
THE CUTAND FINISH OF WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
Warranted to Fit and give Satisfaction.
Also, to a large and well-selected Stock of
SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING,
Gauze-Merino, Silk, Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, Etc.
mo2 1m s tu th rp

CLOTHING.
Lots of Alpaca Sacks.
Lots of Alpaca Sacks.
Lots of Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters.
Lots of Duck Sacks.
Lots of White Vests.
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests.
All Fresh and Very Nice.
☞ Alpacas from $2 50 to $8.
☞ Linens from $1 50 to $4, &c., &c.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner of Sixth and Market Streets.
☞ A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
GENUINE MARCHESIS
WHITE CASTILE SOAP
Just Imported by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET.
"NEW SMOKED"
AND
SPICED SALMON.
M. DAWSON RICHARDS
Successor to Davis & Richards,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW SMOKED AND SPICED
SALMON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

THE FINE ARTS.
NEW STYLES
OF
LOOKING GLASSES
At the very lowest prices.
New Engravings.
New Chromos.
Picture Frames—Every Variety,
At Reduced Prices.
Rogers's Groups,
SOLE AGENCY.
Rustic Frames, Easels, Porcelains, &c.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
OPEN FREE AT ALL TIMES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
816 Chestnut Street.

FURNITURE, &c.
PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Wardrobes, &c.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple or other hard woods, and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article warranted to be
Stamped with our Initials and Trade-Mark.
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (thereby, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask for the order of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 610 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1316 CHESTNUT STREET. 1316
JOHN M. GARDNER
Offers an Entire New Stock of
SPLENDID
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY
NEW IN DESIGNS,
RICH IN QUALITY,
FINE IN FINISH,
AND LOW IN PRICE.
The above points being well appreciated, induce me to keep these facts before the people. I am now ready to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to me.
mw 1m rp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
TWO-NEW AND IMPORTANT WORKS.
I.
A SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.
Edited by J. BISSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., F.R.C.P., Late Consulting Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Physicians of England.
VOLUME I.—GENERAL DISEASES.
A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Enlarged.
Extra cloth, 20 cts. Sheep, $7 50.
II.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
An Historical and Descriptive Narrative of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, including an Exploration of the Causes concerned in its Formation; its Atmospheric Conditions; its Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Archæology.
*With Full Scientific Details by Professor Ehrenberg, Dr. Wm. Stimpson, Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Dana, Dr. Wm. Hammond, U. S. Surgeon-Genl, Prof. Gibbs, Prof. Shumard, Prof. Troost, Prof. Rogers, Prof. Leidy, Prof. Owen, Prof. Lesley, Prof. Hitchcock, Prof. Pickett, Prof. Wormley, Prof. Mallet, Prof. Ansted, Prof. Phillips, Prof. Tuomey, Prof. Safford, Prof. Lea, Prof. Pumpelly, Prof. Hall, Prof. Swallow, Prof. Shepard, Prof. Dana, Prof. Cooke, Prof. Rogers