EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Tuesday, July 5, 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.

THE FOURTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The weather, yesterday, was most auspicious for a holiday. The temperature was not high, and during most of the day the sky was somewhat overcast. The streets were gay with flags, and the youngsters indulged in firing Chinese crackers, pistols, &c., to their hearts' contents. There was no general celebration, but many thousands of people went to the seashore and to the country on excursions and pic-nic parties. Fairmount Park received a greater number of visitors than it has ever had in one day, and all were orderly, and seemed to enjoy themselves heartily. Notwithstanding so many were out of town, Chestnut street and the other principal thoroughfares were thronged with people during the day and evening, and of course there were thousands of visitors to Independence Hall, to see the relics there and to reflect upon the great work done there on the Fourth of July, 1776. Altogether the day was one of the pleasantest for a holiday that we have ever known, and it was heartily enjoyed by the whole population.

NEW YORK AND PRESIDENT GRANT.

From the hubbub created among the Republicans of New York whenever President Grant takes any important action, without pleasing them all, it might be supposed that that city was the centre of strength, the very citadel of Republicanism. The truth is, however, that almost menacing tone of some of the New York Republican papers would lead many to think that they were great powers in the service of the party. But what are the facts? The Republican party, which holds its own or gains strength everywhere else, has steadily declined in New York city and State for the last two years, until it is now an impotent minority. Intrigue and wrangling among the leading men, and grossness and vituperation among the rank and file papers have led to this declension and apparently hopeless prostration of Republicanism in New York. Seeing their loss of strength, the politicians and papers of the city see that it is owing to their own misconduct, and pretend that it is owing to President Grant's policy, or to his distribution of offices in New York city and State. But honest observers outside of New York recognize the true state of affairs, and put the blame where it belongs.

For many years New York has shown herself anti-Republican. At the war of the rebellion went on, the Democratic majorities in the city increased, and the bloody riots of 1863 were really a part of the rebellion. When the war was finished, New York became a city of refuge to thousands of Southern refugees, who carried their hostility to the Government along with them, and helped to swell the Democratic vote. Every measure of Congress and of the President for proper re-construction, and for securing to the freedmen their rights as human beings, was loudly opposed by a great people of New York; the natural but brutal antipathy of the Irish, who control the elections, to the colored race, showing itself in an aggravated form on every opportunity that presented itself. The leading men and papers of the Republican party showed themselves incompetent to check the progress of the opposition. Their chief energies were devoted to wrangling among themselves and quarreling about the distribution of offices. Occasionally they would discredit the party by the abuse of Philadelphia, and opposition to every measure introduced into Congress that might be considered advantageous to this citadel of Republicanism. The bill to accept Longfellow's gift of a statue for iron-clad vessels was resisted by them at every step. Every little appropriation for completing or preserving government property here was opposed by them, while millions were asked and obtained by them for similar work in New York. A mean and petty jealousy of Philadelphia, a slavery of a great wealth, population and enormous commerce, has been displayed in a thousand different ways, and the Republican politicians and papers have shown as much of this as the Democratic.

New York, besides being anti-Republican on the questions we have already referred to, is anti-Republican and anti-American on the great question of protection to American industry. It is the headquarters of the Free Trade League, which is composed of men who thrive on the decay of American commerce and manufactures. The funds raised by British capitalists for lobbying against protection in Washington and for buying the support of papers in different parts of the Union to Free Trade are distributed from New York. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are the National American, and in the course of the war New York makes against protection, Republican Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are made the constant object of her vituperation and ridicule; the Republican papers and politicians joining harmoniously with the Democrats in the dirty business.

The latest and greatest stir among the New York Republicans has been made by the President's removal of the chief Federal office-holders there, and the appointment of others in their places. He has chosen men whom he thinks competent and worthy, and he hopes that they may help him in his endeavors to restore harmony and strength to the Republican party. But at once there is an outcry and a clamor. The *Evening Post*, which had just before the changes were made, read the President a lecture concerning his general policy, reads him another about the appointments. The *Tribune*, which had, indeed, approved of policy, gives but a qualified approval of the appointments. The *Times* comes out openly in a severe criticism of the President's course, and especially denounces him for appointing Thomas Murphy Collector of the Port in place of Moses H. Grinnell. The article concludes thus: "If the President is resolved to habitually spurn the advice of his impartial supporters—snipe porters who have nothing to ask from him and nothing to expect—he must not be surprised if in the end he finds himself standing alone." We should like to know what the supporters of the President in New York have been worth to him and what they are worth now. He has been elected President without the vote of New York State, and with a tremendous majority against him in New York city. If he should be the nominee of the Republican party again, he will be elected again without the help of his "impartial supporters" in New York. It is time that it were understood at Washington and elsewhere, that the Republicanism owes little to New York and President Grant owes nothing. The headquarters of the enemies of both are there. New York State is not by any means the whole country, and New York city, with its overflowing governments and corrupt politicians, and its huge, unflashy, rowdy Democratic majorities, is happily not a type of the rest of the land. The idea that because a few politicians and newspaper writers there are dissatisfied with the President's appointments to three or four offices, the Republican party is in danger, and he is likely to "find himself standing alone," is as laughable as it is unmeant. Our belief is that the more completely the President cuts loose from the men and the papers that have brought the party to its present pass in New York, the better it will be for the party and for him in the other cities and States of the Union, that voted for him in 1868, and that recognize in him a man faithful to his office and to the principles of those that elected him.

THE FISHERIES TROUBLE.

There is grave reason for apprehending trouble with Great Britain upon the old, vexed question of the fisheries. It will be remembered that by the treaty of 1818 American fishermen were permitted to fish in certain specified localities in British waters, upon condition that they renounced the right of fishing within three miles of the coast in the places not included in the treaty. Very soon, however, a dispute arose as to the proper interpretation of the treaty. The Canadians held that the three miles were to be measured from headland to headland, while the Americans claimed the right to fish in the bays and inlets three miles from the nearest shore. The trouble that then arose is likely to ensue from the dispute over these interpretations was avoided by the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, which provided that Americans were to fish wherever they chose, without limit, in British waters. This reciprocity treaty was terminated by the action of the government a few years ago, as a measure of retaliation upon the Canadians for the assistance given by them to the rebels. The Canadians have been trying ever since to negotiate another treaty of the same kind, but as the advantages of the arrangement would be nearly all be with the Canadians, our government refused to renew it. In revenge the Dominion authorities have determined to insist upon their old interpretation of the treaty of 1818, and they have sent a number of revenue cutters and one or two British war vessels to the fishing grounds to seize and confiscate any American vessels found trespassing upon the Canadian grounds.

In the House of Representatives on Friday, General Butler declared that the trouble had begun, Canadian cutters having interfered with three or four fishing vessels, and an English vessel having seized and dismantled one. The following resolution, offered by General Butler, was passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the President be requested to demand of the British Government under what pretence of right, and under whose orders, American fishing vessels are seized and detained in their voyages in the Straits of Canso on their way to fishing grounds by armed vessels flying the British flag.

This is the condition of affairs at the present moment. We hope to have a satisfactory answer from the British Government and the adoption by both parties of some measures which will avert the threatening trouble. We have confidence that the matter will not be settled easily. The British and Canadian naval force at the fishing grounds has been largely increased within the last few weeks with an evident design of enforcing the Canadian claims, and as this work has been begun coolly and with premeditation, we may be assured that the cost has been counted very closely. It is certain that we cannot submit to be driven into reciprocity by any such method as this; and it is equally sure that we will not compel our fishermen to submit to such an arbitrary interpretation of the treaty devised by ingenious and selfish Canadians. The first duty of our government is to send war vessels to the fishing grounds, with instructions to protect, at all hazards, the seizure of American fishing vessels that are operating within the limits prescribed by our interpretation of the treaty. If there is a collision, it will not be our fault; the arrogant Englishmen and Canadians, who pretend to claim this same treaty of their own way, without regard to the rights of other men, must be held responsible for all the trouble that ensues. In the meantime an effort should be made to secure a peaceable settlement of the dispute; and we hope Secretary Fish will proceed instantly to its discussion.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

The dissensions among the Democrats of this city about the nominations made last week is unabated. The mode in which some of the Conventions were managed has disgusted the decent men of the party. We have referred to the scandalous scenes at the Register of Wills Convention; but they seem to have been exceeded in that of the Receiver of Taxes. The Sloan men packed the room with people not delegates. No less than seven men were admitted as delegates from the Eleventh Ward on certificates signed by Alderman Wilson Kerr. The seats of the three proper candidates from the Ninth Ward were contested by men living in the Seventeenth. Some men did not even know what wards they were to represent. The organizer of the Convention was A. Mc. Woodward, an officer of Mayor Fox's. Before the Convention met Mr. Vanstavoren had a majority of the properly chosen delegates; but under the management we have described, together with the known purchase of some votes, he was defeated. This course of proceeding, together with more of the same sort in the other conventions, has created intense disgust, and we have heard of Democrats ready to bet that the Republican ticket, in spite of its faults, will be elected by from seven to eight thousand majority.

On our inside pages will be found a letter from our Paris correspondent. Also a translation of an account of an interview with Edward Laboulaye, the distinguished Parisian who wrote "Paris in America."

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jy5-3t§

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PENNSYLVANIA.

[By the American Press Association.]

POTTSVILLE, July 5th.—In response to the eight-hour resolution passed last week by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, the coal operators have issued a circular this morning announcing their determination to remain idle until the men agree to their terms.

Fire.

A fire in Saint-Clair yesterday afternoon burned four frame houses. Supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive. The loss will reach about four thousand dollars.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By the American Press Association.]

CONNECTICUT.

The Coolie Labor Question—Butler on the Subject.

WOODSTOCK, July 5.—The significant feature of the celebration yesterday, at Woodstock, was the speech of Governor Hawley and Gen. Butler and Gen. Hawley on the Chinese question. Gen. Butler made the most pronunciamento against the Chinese, declaring unbridled and unqualified incompatible with a republican government.

General Hawley replied, saying it will not work to look the doors of the United States; we must open them wide, so that may threaten us by our living examples of freedom; he would not dare to lock the gates of American opportunity against the Chinese. He attempted to reply, but was stopped by the music.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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2:10 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER BY CABLE.

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Great Excitement Over the Nomination of Prince Leopold.

The People will Resist His Coronation

A Grand Banquet to M. Lesseps

MARRIAGE OF LORD DERBY

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

FRANCE.

Prince Leopold and the Spanish Throne.

PARIS, 2 P. M., July 5.—The nomination of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain causes an immense excitement, both in Madrid and in diplomatic circles in this city.

A strong opposition to the nomination is manifested; here owing, the press of this city state, to the fact that it is believed the nomination is a scheme of Bismarck. The opponents of the House of Hohenzollern say that the Spanish people will never accept a descendant of Murat to rule over them, and that if his supporters succeed through any political strategy in pushing his claims through, the Cortes the people will resist the coronation, and civil war in Spain will naturally ensue.

Fourth of July Celebration By Americans.

PARIS, July 5, 1870.—There was a meeting of Americans to-day on the grounds of Dr. Thomas W. Evans to celebrate the national anniversary.

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, presided, and remarks were made by Consul-General Kasson, Colonels Forbes and Stone, of the United States Legation; Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Dr. Evans and others. Minister Washburne was unable to be present. The assemblage was a very large one.

The American Club held a reception during the day and illuminated their building at night.

Libel Suit.

PARIS, July 4, 1870.—The ground for the last prosecution against the *Figaro* is an article declaring that Lord Clarendon, when Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the first time, made a loan of 4,500 to the Empress Napoleon, now was then President of the Republic, for which accommodation the conclusion of the Anglo-French treaty was a consideration. That the story is a fabrication is proved by the fact that Lord Clarendon was not Foreign Secretary at the time alluded to, but Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

ENGLAND.

Banquet to Lesseps.

LONDON, July 5, 2 P. M.—A grand banquet was given, last night, by the Duke of Sutherland to M. Lesseps, the Engineer of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Gladstone proposed the health of M. Lesseps in a highly eulogistic speech.

Marriage of Lord Derby.

Derby was married to-day.

GERMANY.

Fourth of July Celebration.

STUTTGART, July 5.—The American sojourning in this and in neighboring cities had a grand celebration here to-day. At the dinner, Governor Conseul Vaihinger, Bauer, and patriotic speeches were made by Consul Rhunprecht, of Stuttgart, Colonel Todd Heaton, Lieutenant Joseph Beckett, Charles Routh and others. The ovation was a great success.

ITALY.

The Infallibility Discussion.

ROME, July 5, Noon.—The Ecumenical Council closed its discussion on the fourth chapter of the Schema Infallibility. The bishops who remain in the Council have renounced their right to speak, in order to hasten the conclusion of the proceedings.

FROM THE EAST.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW JERSEY.

The Fourth at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 5.—Over twelve thousand excursionists were here by railroad trains was crowded with pleasure-seekers, and the Stars and Stripes floated from every pole and house-top. Keating's band, of the Continental, and Meyer's band, of the Mansion House, performed very fine selections of music during the day, to the great delight of the visitors.

All the hotels were full. In the afternoon there was a grand trotting match between horses belonging to the following saloons: Bunker Hill, Continental, Mansion House and Atlantic. The first prize was $100, and the second $50. The match was won by the Bunker Hill horse, the Continental coming in second. The time was not taken.

Government bonds are strong and in good demand, a slight advance on the highest prices current on the street.

The stock market was active and firm. Sales of Gold were made at about the highest figures.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with some sales at 93 ⅜@93½, closing at 93½ bid. Pennsylvania Railroad was active and firm, at 57½@57¾, closing at 57¾ bid. Lehigh Valley was steady at 58½@58¾, and closed with Allegheny at 42½@43, and Norristown at 69 bid.

Coal shares were in good request and stronger. Sales of Lehigh Navigation were made at 39½@39¾, closing at 39¾ bid. Little Schuylkill was active and firm, with sales of McClintock 16¾ and Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company at 50 bid. Minehill was firm at 50 bid.

Passenger railway shares were dull and unchanged.

The Directors of the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of half per cent., free of taxes, payable on demand.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Brother, No. 40 Chestnut street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange at 1 P. M. to-day: U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113½@113¾; do. do. 1881, registered, 112½@112¾; do. 5-20s, 1865, coupon, 111½@111¾; do. do. 1865, new, 111½@111¾; do. do. 1867, coupon, 111½@111¾; do. do. 1868, coupon, 111½@111¾; Five Compound Interest-notes, 110½@110¾; Gold, 111½@111¾; Silver, 107½@108½; U. S. 10-40s, 104½@104¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 79@79½; Union Pacific Railroad, 1st mortgage, 90@90½; Land Grants, 80@80½; Income Bonds, 80@80½; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, 90@90½.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a dividend of six per cent., free of taxes, payable on demand.

Messrs. Thos. Mooney & Co., Stock Brokers, No. 40 South Third street, report the following quotations of Government securities, &c., at 1 P. M. to-day: U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113½@113¾; do. do. registered, 112½@112¾; do. 5-20s, 1865, coupon, 111½@111¾; do. do. 1865, new, 111½@111¾; do. do. 1867, coupon, 111½@111¾; do. do. 1868, coupon, 111½@111¾; Five Compound Interest-notes, 110½@110¾; Gold, 111½@111¾; Silver, 107½@108½; U. S. 10-40s, 104½@104¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 79@79½; Union Pacific Railroad, 1st mortgage, 90@90½; Land Grants, 80@80½; Income Bonds, 80@80½; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, 90@90½.

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THIRD EDITION

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Money Market Easy—Gold Dull and Steady ---Governments Dull---Stocks Firm and Steady.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW YORK, July 5, Wall street, noon.—Money is easy and unchanged.

Sterling Exchange is steady at 109½.

Government bonds are dull and entirely unchanged from Saturday.

Gold is dull and steady at 111¼@111½. The rates paid for carrying are 1 and 2 per cent.

Southern State securities are firm. New Tennessees, 63½; old, do., 66½.

The Stock market is firm and steady, with the exception of Lake Shore, which is strong, being quoted at 101@102; New York Central, 203; Reading, 96½; Northern, 83½; do. preferred, 80½; Rock Island, 107½; Ohios, 91½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 4½; Pacific Mail, 42½.

Pacific Railway mortgages are firm. Central, 80@81; Union, 85@86.

Later.

NEW YORK, Wall street, July 5, 1 P. M.—Foreign exchange is lower at 109½ to 109½ for sixty-days' bills.

Government bonds are ½ lower and quiet.

The Stock market remains strong and firm throughout the entire list.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

Marriage of Lord Derby.

DERBY, July 5.—The marriage of Lord Derby to Miss Farrar, daughter of Lord Farrar, took place this morning. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Bishop of Ripon. The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lady Victoria Stanley, Miss Farrar and Miss Wilson.

Fourth of July Celebration.

PARIS, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here yesterday by a dinner given by Minister Washburne, at which Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, presided, and remarks were made by Consul-General Kasson, Colonel Forbes, Dr. Evans, of the United States Legation; Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Dr. Evans and others. Minister Washburne was unable to be present. The assemblage was a very large one.

The American Club held a reception during the day and illuminated their building at night.

Celebration of the Fourth.

Independence Day passed pleasantly and with decorum in this city and vicinity. The weather was delightful and all the military display more than usually fine. The fireworks were a success, and the parks were enchantingly cool, green and inviting. There were some slight accidents incidental to such a holiday, but upon the whole the city was remarkably orderly. The day was celebrated in the customary manner in the public institutions.

There was no public demonstration in Brooklyn beyond the display of flags and the private buildings by flags and a display of fireworks in Fort Greene Park. The Democratic celebration of the Fourth at Tammany Hall was the great event of the day. The Hall was filled and hall was filled with an audience of Democrats. Judge Sachem Tweed made an opening address, followed by the Hon. Eugene Casserly, Senator from California, and orators of the day—John G. Saxe recited an original ode, and also delivered a humorous speech on the course of the Radicals in Congress. Governor Hoffman was not present, but sent a letter; and other letters were received from Governor Seymour and Democrats, including Gen. McClellan.

Fourth of July Toronto.

The race on the Fashion Course, yesterday, was won by Lady Thorne, in 2.32, 2.35, and 2.34½. Geo. Palmer's Consul Varney, of Baden, presidian Girl and Goldsmith Maid being the contestants.

Accident.

A Lillian, residing in the Montgomery avenue in Hudson City, while running home a carriage into a drug store, fell and struck his head on the corner of the counter and which he had been firing a salute, yesterday morning, had both hands blown off by the premature discharge. He was horribly mutilated. There are some hopes of his recovery.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[By the American Press Association.]

POTTSVILLE, July 5th.—In response to the eight-hour resolution passed last week by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, the coal operators have issued a circular this morning announcing their determination to remain idle until the men agree to their terms.

Fire.

A fire in Saint-Clair yesterday afternoon burned four frame houses. Supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive. The loss will reach about four thousand dollars.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By the American Press Association.]

CONNECTICUT.

The Coolie Labor Question—Butler on the Subject.

WOODSTOCK, July 5.—The significant feature of the celebration yesterday, at Woodstock, was the speech of Governor Hawley and Gen. Butler and Gen. Hawley on the Chinese question. Gen. Butler made the most pronunciamento against the Chinese, declaring unbridled and unqualified incompatible with a republican government.

General Hawley replied, saying it will not work to look the doors of the United States; we must open them wide, so that may threaten us by our living examples of freedom; he would not dare to lock the gates of American opportunity against the Chinese. He attempted to reply, but was stopped by the music.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAIR SUITS

And the various styles of

Bedsteads, Bureaus,

Washstands, Wardrobes, &c.,

Finished in imitation of Rosewood, Maple or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

Stamped with our Initials and Trade-Mark,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer 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.

KELLER & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON.
jy23 s m w 6mrp

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