EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Friday, July 8, 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 WAR CLOUD.

The cable news from Europe this afternoon is of a startling character. If the reports are correct, France has got her blood up, and is really preparing for a war with Prussia and the North German Confederation. The reply of Prussia, according to the despatch, to the demand made upon her by France, is of the most curt character. King William is evidently resolved not to be bullied, and if France is resolved on revenging both Waterloo and Sadowa at the same time, he is apparently ready to let her come and try it. The war, if it comes, will be a tremendous one, surpassing any of the European wars of recent times. There is a report that Austria has entered into an alliance, being anxious for her own revenge of Sadowa. This will add to the magnitude of the conflict, for the three powers can each put into the field a half million of men in a short time.

CHANCES IN FRANCE.

The possibility of a war between France and Prussia is looked upon with great interest by all persons. But there are certain individuals and their adherents that take a special personal interest in it. These are: first, the Count of Chambord, representative of the elder Bourbon line and legitimate successor to King Charles the Tenth; second, the Count of Paris, representative of the Orleans line and legitimate successor to King Louis Philippe. The petition of the Count of Paris, in which his brother and several of their uncles—sons of Louis Philippe—joined, asking the Legislative Body to repeal the act of banishment against them and the rest of the Orleans family, has brought them once more prominently before the French people. This petition was allowed to be published in the Paris papers, and although the Legislative Body did not grant it, all reading Frenchmen have read it, and many that have come to manhood since 1848 have been induced by it to take a fresh reading of the chapter of history that turned the Orleans family out of France and made Louis Napoleon Emperor.

Louis Napoleon's difficulty with Prussia—which means the North German Confederation—may be the opportunity of either one of the several parties that are hoping for supremacy in France. These parties are the Bourbonists, who call the Count of Chambord "King Henry the Fifth;" the Orleanists, who consider the Count of Paris as their chief, and the Republicans, who, if they were really what they claim to be, are bound to no one man, but have a grand principle to act under, which, we fear, is not fully comprehended by French Republicans. If the Emperor, who is old, gouty, rheumatic and nervous, is not able to control the storm that the choice of a German King for Spain has stirred up in France, the opportunity will arise for Bourbon, Orleans or Republican to supersede Napoleonism. If the Emperor were forty years old, as he was in the Revolution that he turned to his own personal advantage, instead of sixty-two, he might be expected to

"Ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm."

But twenty-two added years, with numerous physical infirmities, and with parties opposed to him that have gained strength from his political mistakes as well as from his physical ailments, make him less capable as a leader than he was in 1848 or 1851, and diminish the earnest confidence of his supporters. A man of sixty-two is not a rising man, and it is the rising men that attract adherents in all governments, and especially in such a thoroughly personal government as that of the Empire of France has been.

So the contingency that the Emperor and his ministers have allowed to arise in France, in the choice of a Prussian for the Spanish throne, at a time when the Emperor, if not the Empire, is in decadence, may offer chances to the older and the younger Bourbon lines, and also to the Republicans. If the latter were properly organized and had a wise, unselfish head to guide them, we should hope something from the emergency. But the prominent Republicans of France are either demagogues or vain theorists, and whatever may come from the present emergency, or from the inevitable and not remote fall or death of Louis Napoleon, we have little hope of seeing France a Republic.

A day or two ago some of the New York papers repeated in an authoritative manner the report that Secretary Fish would immediately withdraw from the Cabinet for the purpose of superceding Mr. Motley as Minister to England. We did not believe this story at the time of its publication, for it is well known that Mr. Fish is extremely anxious to retire altogether from public life, and that President Grant's anxiety to retain him in the State Department alone prevents the realization of his wish. Our well-informed Washington correspondent justifies our doubts, for he asserts that Mr. Fish will remain in the Cabinet as long as General Grant desires his presence and his health will permit. He will not accept the English mission under any circumstances. This news is entirely satisfactory. Doubtless Mr. Fish would fill the office now held by Mr. Motley in a manner at once creditable to himself and satisfactory to the nation; but he has managed the business of the State Department with such ability, courage, patriotism and tact, that the country cannot well afford to lose his services. His fellow-citizens appreciate the [illegible] as much as they do his integrity [illegible] sacrifice of his personal wishes [illegible] country.

ECONOMY IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday the Army bill was defeated, despite the earnest protest of Mr. Wilson. It would have been an outrage to have discharged from the army, upon simply economical grounds, numbers of officers who have served their country faithfully during their lives, and to have reduced the pay of others, who were to be permitted to remain with the shadow of the same doom impending over them. These men have given their best years to the service, and they have a right to perpetual employment in it while they behave themselves properly. To kick them out and compel them to begin life over again would be so cruelly unjust that no honorable man would consent to it, even though there appeared to be a necessity for reducing the expenses of the Government. If it is desirable to decrease the number of army officers, the reform had better begin at the West Point school, which is turning out every year a squad of young soldiers for whom there is no employment. It would be much more proper to close the Academy for a few years, or to require that a smaller number of appointments shall be made, than to drive from the service old and experienced officers who have a strong claim to our respectful consideration.

But if Mr. Wilson is really sincere in his desire to reduce the expenses of the government, we can tell him where to renew his efforts, now that he has failed to secure passage of the Army bill. The franking privilege costs the country annually about five millions of dollars, and it is of no possible advantage to anybody but the few individuals exercising it. The bill abolishing this privilege has passed the House, and is now in the hands of the body of which Mr. Wilson is an influential member. The people of the country are not only willing that this bill shall be passed, but they have insisted over and over again that such action should be taken. As Mr. Wilson was so anxious to sacrifice a number of brave soldiers to what he considered the good of the country, certainly he ought not to hesitate to surrender a privilege the loss of which will cost him but the price of a few postage stamps, and will save to the Treasury a vastly larger sum than the Army bill provided for. The people will measure the sincerity of all the talk in the Senate about economy by the position of the bill abolishing the franking privilege; and they will not believe in the honesty of the economical protestations of any Senator who does not begin his work by attacking this abuse.

THE COMING FRENCHMAN.

The old fogies of England have always wondered that the United States Government should so often send, as its representatives abroad, men who had not gone through their routine of drill and training in the school of diplomacy, working their way up from attaché of a minor legation to be chief of a great one. Now they profess wonder that the French government should send an untrained man as Minister to Washington, and, in a state of semi-bewilderment, the *Pall-Mall Gazette* says:

"M. Prevost-Paradol is the son of a naval engineer, who married a talented *sociétaire de la comédie Française*. He was brought up at the Collège Bourbon and at the École Normale. At the early age of twenty-two he won the prize of the French Academy for his 'Eloge de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre,' and was a few years later appointed professor of French literature at the Faculté d'Aix, which chair he left to join the *Débats* in 1856, where he has since remained. Thus the whole of his career has been purely literary, and, for all that is yet known, he can be considered to possess no greater qualification for a diplomatic post than any other talented journalist. M. Prevost-Paradol, it is true, has a perfect knowledge of the English language, and has thoroughly studied English institutions; but the latter have nothing to do with America: while M. Prevost-Paradol's literature may not altogether commend itself to our American cousins. It was the pretentious elegance of the young ambassador's literary style and speech which brought him into the Academy in 1865; while his fine sarcasms and political allusions in the *Courrier du Dimanche* were the source of his popularity some ten years ago. Judged on its own merits, however, the appointment of M. Paradol must be considered as showing either that the French Emperor has very few persons at his disposal for such posts, or that he has resolved to break the routine tradition of diplomacy, and to choose his representatives without reference to their rank or titles."

The writer of the passage we have quoted leaves it to be supposed that M. Prevost-Paradol has not studied American institutions. Those who observed his writings during the war in this country know that he had studied and understood them much better than most of the writers for the English press, and it is this knowledge that makes his appointment so popular in this country and among the loyal and enlightened Americans in Paris. It is not right to prejudge him, and to anticipate for him a brilliant career as a diplomatist. But it is right to welcome him as the first man of real ability that the French Empire has sent to Washington and as a real friend of the United States, who showed his friendship at a time when it was not popular to do so. And, after all, it is not the trained diplomatists that always make the most faithful or the most successful ambassadors. The United States have never had any trained diplomatists, and yet, with some lamentable exceptions like Reverdy Johnson, our Ministers abroad have generally done themselves and their country credit. They have certainly been quite equal, on the average, to the average men that have been sent to represent the European governments at Washington.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A Committee of the Wilmington City Council have unanimously agreed on a report in favor of abolishing the Volunteer Fire Department and organizing a Paid one. The report is full of sound argument, and it cites many facts, derived from the experience of other cities, going to show the advantages of the paid system. The following extract referring to Camden will interest our readers:

"Camden, New Jersey, under the old system had 6 companies,—to-day, with a paid fire department, she has 2 companies. Under the volunteer system she had, the year previous to the organization of the paid department—

False alarms........25
Fires........12

Under the paid system—

False alarms........0
Fires........2

"Your committee, in order to get full information before reporting, visited Camden, and were agreeably impressed at the order, neatness and comfort of the men. We were also informed that the men who clung steadily to the volunteer system, and who did their utmost to defeat the ordinance for a paid fire department, are to-day its staunchest supporters, nor would they under any consideration return to the volunteer system."

The experience of large cities, such as New York, Boston, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and a dozen others, is even more conclusive than that of Camden, but the latter is the only example that we have near at hand. The Wilmington report is so well written and earnest that its recommendations are likely to be adopted. When will Philadelphia do likewise?

ANOTHER BEAT.

The papers that depend on the New York Associated Press contain this morning certain Spanish news that was published in the papers of the American Press Association yesterday morning. For the sake of comparison we print the two despatches side by side:

American Press Association, July 7.	*N. Y. Associated Press, July 8.*
MADRID, July 6, Midnight.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon Regent Serrano and his Ministers unanimously confirmed General Prim's selection of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, for the future King of Spain. The friends of the administration declare that the Cortes will give a majority of at least two hundred in favor of the election of Prince Leopold to the throne. The Prince will enter Spain about the end of October next, and will be escorted from Germany by a Spanish squadron. There is great rejoicing in the city to-night over the final selection of a permanent ruler for Spain, and the new King will be heartily welcomed. Prince Leopold's occupancy of the Spanish throne is now considered a foregone conclusion.	PARIS, July 7th.—The authorities have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne. There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia is also favorable to the project, and refuses any explanation in reply to the notes from the French Government. Despatches from Madrid announce that, at a Council of Ministers, held yesterday, the course Prim had taken was unanimously approved of, and the candidacy of Prince Hohenzollern accepted. They authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened expressly for that purpose. The Council of Ministers hope that the Prince will receive more than one hundred and seventy votes, the minimum required by the resolution passed by the Cortes on the 3d of June. The Prince is expected to arrive in Madrid early in November. The Spanish fleet will be despatched to bring him.

There is not an important statement in the New York Associated Press despatch that was not contained in the American Press Association's despatch of twenty-four hours earlier. The news was really the most important that has transpired since the choice of Prince Leopold was made public; but it was not known to the agents of the Associated Press in Europe until it had been published in America by the young and rival news agency.

Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, seizes the opportunity afforded by publication of the report of the resignation of Secretary Fish to demand an investigation of his official conduct, and to repeat the absurd story that Mr. Fish's policy upon the Cuban question was a direct consequence of the employment of his son-in-law as the attorney of the Spanish Government. It is not at all likely that an appeal from Mr. Dana will induce Congress to take action in any direction against the administration. It is well understood by everybody that the pitiable spectacle offered by that gentleman's unseemly outbursts of rage, is the direct consequence of the President's failure to appoint him to a fat office for which he longed. But it is especially absurd to suppose that charges of corruption made by such a man against a person of Secretary Fish's character can influence public opinion against that official. Any accusation of such a kind made by Mr. Dana must be received with ridicule and contempt. The charge that Mr. Fish has deliberately prostituted his high office and violated his own honest convictions merely to empty a few dollars into the pocket of a relative, could only come from a man who is himself capable of such baseness. We have better reason for supposing that the *Sun's* defence of the Cuban cause is inspired by promise or payment of some of those Cuban bonds which have been distributed lavishly, than we have for receiving Dana's theory about the Secretary. The latter is a very wealthy man, without political ambition, but with a pure character and a record that has no spot or stain upon it; the former is a disappointed, embittered politician, who abuses his position as a public journalist to gratify his private hatreds.

The reports that were circulated a week or two ago to the effect that the negro cadet at West Point was treated most cruelly by his fellows, were denied at the time; but we have confirmation of them in the letter published by us yesterday, in which the cadet details the persecutions to which he is subjected, and declares that he will be driven to resignation if they continue. It is easy to believe that the white lads in the Academy can indulge in countless petty acts of cruelty towards this negro, which cannot be punished. But it is apparent from this story that some of the outrages committed were of a character which called for the prompt interference of the officers of the school. It is a disgraceful fact that these offences hitherto have been suffered to pass unnoticed, and the inevitable conclusion is, either that the officers sympathize with the criminals or that they are incapable of maintaining proper discipline. In either case they are unfit to occupy their positions. The President ought to interfere in this matter, and have it understood that as this negro boy was appointed by the same authority as his companions, he has as good a right to be there and enjoy the advantages of the institution as any of the cadets; and then measures should be taken to protect him from persecution and insult. It will be scandalous if he is driven from the Academy by the brutality of the other cadets.

It may fairly be urged against the proposed appropriation by Congress of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of fitting out an Arctic expedition, at a time when the country is burdened with oppressive taxes which Congressmen assert cannot be removed with safety, that it is a shameful waste of the public money. If there was any reason for supposing that such an expedition could reach the pole, or that anything could be gained for science, nobody would object to a much larger outlay. But we have the best reason for believing that we know as much now of those ice-bound regions and their phenomena as we ever will know; that the pole can never be reached, and that the discovery of a northwest passage, if it should be made, would be attended by no profitable results. If this expedition is fitted out, it will either end disastrously as others have done, or it will afford profitless amusement to those persons who participate in it. Under the circumstances it will be better to save the money.

Yesterday the Associated Press newspapers published a despatch from Washington announcing that a majority of the Congressional committee appointed to investigate Fernando Wood's charges against General Howard had determined to report favorably to the General; while the minority, consisting of two Democrats, intended to declare the charges proved. We presented this intelligence to our readers more than a week ago, and the Associated Press might have had it also, if it had pursued its customary policy of stealing from independent papers information which it has failed to procure from original resources.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Robert Ritchie, U. S. N.

On Wednesday last Commodore Robert Ritchie died in this city, where he was born, and where he has always resided when not on duty elsewhere. His age was about seventy. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1814, and his first voyage was in the sloop-of-war John Adams, which that year took to Europe the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. Of all who were on that ship no one now survives except our venerable townsman, William D. Lewis, Esq., who went out as private secretary to Henry Clay. Commodore Ritchie has seen a great deal of service, in the West India, Mediterranean, Brazil, Pacific and other squadrons. His last active duty was as commander of the Saranac, in the Pacific squadron, in the years 1860 and 1861. He was commissioned as Commodore in 1862, and retired under the act of 1864. He was highly respected by all who knew him.

See Thomas & Sons' advertisements for their sale 19th July.

CLOTHING.

OAK HALL BULLETIN.

Friday, July 8th.

EXTREMES MEET.

The Very Best Clothes and the Very Lowest Prices.

☞ A Splendid Assortment of WHITE VESTS and the NEW "LONG BRANCH" COATS, All Sizes.

OAK HALL W&B 6TH AND MARKET STS

The Largest Clothing House in America.

Blow Gently, Summer Breezes!

People may blow as they please about their
$15 All-Wool Suits,
$14 All-Wool Suits,
$13 All-Wool Suits,
$12 50 All-Wool Suits,

But we can surpass anything in that line Yet offered!

HEARKEN! HEARKEN! HEARKEN!

Plain fact, and no nonsense about it.

We can give you A really handsome All-Wool SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUIT for TEN DOLLARS!

Bring on your Suits and beat our TEN DOLLAR ALL-WOOL SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS if you can.

If you want to see some really well-dressed people, look out for the men who wear the TEN DOLLAR SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS from the Great Brown Hall of

ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 605 CHESTNUT STREET

CHARLES STOKES' Fine Clothing House, No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET, Under Continental Hotel. je27 tf

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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Combining Style, Durability and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES' ONE PRICE ESTABLISHMENT, 604 MARKET STREET. GEO. W. NIEMANN.

☞ Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. ap13 w f m 6mrp

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STORAGE OF FURNITURE

For families temporarily declining housekeeping. May be had in separate rooms or collectively of TRUMAN & SHAW, NO. 835 MARKET STREET. Having a private watchman, and an employé residing on the premises, will greatly lessen risks of fire and robbery. jy7 tf

A WATCHMAN'S RATTLE IS THE best means of alarm for a family to use; it is always understood to be a call for assistance. For sale, with a variety of bolts and other securities against depredators, at the hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

THE STAR LEVER BELL-PULLS FOR front doors, are very convenient for children or weakly persons. Several styles, bronzed or plated. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

FOR CORN OYSTERS, CORN FRITters, or other preparations of Green Corn, or for those who cannot masticate their boiled corn, Patent Corn-graters will be found to separate all the nutritious portions from the indigestible hull. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOLUME XI.

The first number of the new volume of THE NATION is issued to-day, and contains the following articles: "The Interests of the Party." Congress and a Funding Bill. The Italian Problem, III. Letter from France. Literary Notes. Reviews: Recent Works on Government; Dall's Alaska, Payne's "Index of Biography." THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY, Spontaneous Generation, Analysis of American Law, The Private Life of Galileo.

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Four Daily Trains, Sundays excepted, without change of cars. Leave Philadelphia, Walnut Street Wharf, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M. Due at Long Branch, 10.45 A. M., 12.16, 6.05 and 6.54 P. M. The 7.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. lines run via Pemberton, the 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines via Freehold. Palace Drawing-room Cars attached to the 3.30 P. M. line. Fare, Philadelphia to Long Branch, $2 50.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent. jy2 6trp

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For the Summer.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET Of Solidified Glycerine. It is the best of all Toilet Soap. Sold by Druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 624 CHESTNUT STREET. je22-w f m 9trp§

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THE DRY GOODS belonging to the late firm of RICKEY, SHARP & CO. will be sold at very low prices to effect a rapid clearance of the same, it being the determination of the undersigned to settle the business of said firm with the least possible delay. ALEXANDER RICKEY, WILLIAM B. SHARP. jy5 5t 4p

LADIES' PERCALE WAISTS, PERcale Waists, Ladies' Linen Waists, Ladies' Percale Overskirts, French Muslin and Striped Organdy Suits, at M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S, 1024 Chestnut street. N. B.—Linen Dresses for Children, from 8 to 9 years, reduced from $4 50 to $3. jy5-3trp§

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STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS, with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, &c., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET. jy1 tfrp§

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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 that I may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to me. je8-w f m rp tf mhl

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Read what the New York *Independent* says:

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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

WAR IMMINENT

Prussia Must Back Down or Fight

Movements of the French Army

M. OLLIVIER RETICENT

Jules Favre Denounces the French Cabinet

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE INCOME TAX FRAUD

No Hope of Defeating the Measure

The New Attorney-General Intalled Into Office.

Naval Intelligence

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

FRANCE.

The Trouble with Prussia—War Imminent—Threats from France—Movements of the French Army.

PARIS, July 8, 2 P. M.—The Government of Prussia, in reply to the interrogation of France as to what connection she had in the negotiations for the elevation of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain, has replied that she had nothing to do with his acceptance. France responded that she cannot accept such an answer, and that Prussia must prohibit Leopold's candidature or fight.

Furloughs to the French troops have been stopped, and those issued have been recalled.

The French troops on the frontier and in the fortresses are undergoing rapid inspection. Several regiments of the Paris division are under orders.

Ollivier Reticent.

PARIS, July 8.—M. Ollivier has declined to give the information to the Corps Legislatif, which might compromise the endeavors of the Government to arrange a peaceful settlement of the difficulties arising from the elevation of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain.

Favre Denounces the Cabinet.

M. Jules Favre made a bitter attack on the action of the Government. He denounced the Cabinet as "a stock-jobbing ministry."

ENGLAND.

The Stock Exchange.

LONDON, July 8th.—The Stock Exchange opened panicky. Consols are quoted at 92¼ a92½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Odious Income Tax.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Those opposed to the continuance of the income tax have given up all hope of being able to defeat and prevent its incorporation in the Internal Tax bill, now that the House conferees have agreed to accept the Senate amendment, viz.: The continuance of the tax for three years at two and one-half per cent., and two thousand dollars exemption.

It was not believed that the House conferees would agree to this, and it was on this hope that those opposed to the odious measure based their reliance of defeating the proposition when it came back into the Senate. It is pretty generally believed that the income section will not remain on the statute book longer than the assembling of the next new Congress, the feeling against its continuance being so general throughout the country that the Forty-second Congress will be forced to repeal the law.

The New Attorney-General in His Office.

Mr. Akerman, the new Attorney-General, assumed the duties of his office to-day, relieving Judge Hoar. The latter will leave on the evening train for his home in Massachusetts.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell goes away from here about the 20th of the present month on a vacation of several weeks.

Hon. W. A. Richardson is to come from Massachusetts to act as Secretary during Mr. Boutwell's absence.

The Steamer Nipsic.

Orders have been sent for the United States steamer Nipsic, late of the Darien Surveying Expedition, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to prepare for sea immediately. The vessel is to cruise along the Atlantic coast until November, when she is to return to the Isthmus with Captain Selfridge to finish the survey of the route for the ship canal.

The Weather.

It rained here steadily nearly all of last night, and in consequence the air is delightfully cool and pleasant to-day.

Conference on the Funding Bill.

The conferees of the two branches of Congress on the Funding bill were in session for over an hour to-day, talking over the differences between the two Houses, but were unable to come to an understanding. Another meeting will be held in the course of the day, when it is thought a satisfactory solution of the differences will be agreed upon.

Appropriation Bill.

The House agreed to the conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Commerce, with a recommendation that the Senate amendments be concurred in. After separate vote on each of these amendments the bill was passed as it came from the Senate.

[By the American Press Association.]

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.—The weekly Treasury statement shows the following balances:

Currency, $29,000,000; coin, $17,000,000, of which $35,800,000 are in certificates.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DELAWARE.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

A Disastrous Fire.

NEW CASTLE, Del., July 8.—There was a large fire at this place last night, between ten and eleven o'clock. From some unexplained cause a fire broke out in the Stockton House, the most extensive hotel in the place, and in a short time the building was in ashes. The adjoining dwelling, a handsome brick structure, was also burned to the ground.

Before the fire had time to spread further, a heavy rain began to fall, and the flames were extinguished. But for this providential occurrence, wide-spread disaster must have ensued. The exact amount of pecuniary loss has not been ascertained.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG.

Appointments by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, July 8.—The Governor to-day appointed Garrick M. Harding, Esq., as President Judge of the Luzerne county court, in place of Judge Conyngham, resigned. The Governor also appointed Lewis Jones, Esq., Recorder of the Mayor's court of Scranton, under the act of the last session of the Legislature.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Money Market Easy—Gold Advanced—Governments Weak and Declined—Stocks Firmer.

[By the American Press Association.]

WALL STREET, NEW YORK, NOON, July 8.—The money market is easy at from 3 to 4 per cent. on call.

Foreign Exchange is steady on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills.

Gold opened firm at 111⅞, and advanced to 112¼, and remains steady at 112¼. The rate paid for carrying is 2 per cent.

Government bonds are weak and declined about ¼ per cent.

Southern State securities are firmer. New Tennessee's at 65; old do. 66.

The Stock market is firmer and a fraction higher. New York Central, 99¼; Reading, 102¼, ex-div.; Lake Shore, 101; Northwest, 83; do. preferred, 88¼; Rock Island, 117; Canton, 68¼; Pacific Mail, 41¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 4a4¼.

Pacific Railroad mortgages are steady. Centrals, 90¼a90½; Unions, 85a 85½.

Later.

1 P. M.—The gold market is disturbed by warlike reports from Europe. Gold has advanced 1 per cent. from the closing price of last evening. Foreign exchange firmer; 109¾a109⅞ for 60 days' bills. The stock market remains steady.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

MINNESOTA.

News from Red River—Riel's Troops—The Manitobah Bill—Annexation.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—Colonel Enos Stutzman, the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Pembina, and who is said to have furnished the brains for the Riel Provisional Government of Red River, is in this city. He reports everything quiet at Winnepeg. The Manitoban bill, passed by the Canadian Parliament, is satisfactory to the people, providing it is accompanied by the amnesty which the people are looking for, and which has been promised by Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. McDonald. If the amnesty is granted, Riel will meet the Canadian expedition in the swamps.

Col. Stutzman says that Riel can command an army of ten thousand men as well armed as any body of men in the country. Part of them are armed with the Henry repeating rifle. He has runners out, keeping watch of the progress of the expedition, and he will not be caught at a disadvantage.

Col. Stutzman asserts that a large majority of the Red River settlers are in favor of annexation, though they think it best not to press it now. They are willing that Canada should go and improve the country and make it more desirable for annexation, and they expect much increase of business from the expenses attending the presence of the troops, in case an amnesty is granted, if there is no fighting done.

INDIANA.

Fatal Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—H. A. Robinson, an employé on the Bellefontaine Railroad, was caught between two cars, while attempting to couple them, and fatally crushed, yesterday.

Political.

The Reformers and Democrats have agreed upon a joint ticket for this county.

Railroad Accident.

A freight train on the Lafayette and Cincinnati Railroad jumped the track yesterday, and upset nearly all the cars, causing considerable damage and detention of trains during the day.

Senator Morton

is expected home soon. He will deliver an address at the dedication of the Terre Haute Wigwam, July 18th. He will leave for California on the first of August, but will return in September to take part in the fall campaign.

The Fall Campaign.

Vice President Colfax will take part in the campaign in this State, but declines all invitations from other States.

FROM THE PLAINS.

[By the American Press Association.]

UTAH.

Base Ball.

CORINNE, July 7.—The Corinne Base Ball Club, since defeating the Salt Lake City Club, on the 4th, has been challenged by the Wyoming Club for the championship of the Pacific Coast.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Red Cloud on the War Path.

CHEYENNE, July 8.—Red Cloud is on the Tenque River, collecting his tribes for a war on the whites. The Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are going to war.

NEBRASKA.

Travel on the Union Pacific Railroad—The New Hotel Express Train.

OMAHA, July 8.—The new hotel express train on the Union Pacific Railroad started on its first trip to-day, very heavily loaded. Every berth is taken. It is the most magnificent affair in a railroad outfit ever seen. The elegant new cars used for the late Boston excursion are to be used exclusively for this train. Among the prominent passengers on board was Gen. Schofield, on the way to San Francisco to take charge of the Pacific Military District, accompanied by a noted confederate General of the late war. A large party of St. Louis railroad officials were on the train, accompanied by many lady friends.

This new hotel train will leave Omaha hereafter every Thursday regularly.

The express train to-day was so large that an extra engine was attached.

Travel westward is very heavy, while that eastward is increasing.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

[By the American Press Association.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Weather.

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The weather is very hot in Oregon and Nevada.

Mercantile Library Lottery.

Judge Stanley, of San Francisco, has charged the jury against the Mercantile Library Lottery, saying the general law is unrepealed, and the sellers of tickets are liable to a fine.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.—THE UNION BANKING COMPANY, CAPITAL PAID IN $200,000, WILL ALLOW 4 (FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND BY CHECK. N. O. MUSSELMAN, President, JAS. A. HILL, Cashier je8-6mrp§

THIRD EDITION

2:15 O'Clock.

FROM WASHINGTON

A Movement to Change the Time of Meeting of Congress.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

Time of Meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The House Judiciary Committee some time since agreed to report in favor of repealing the present law which requires Congress to meet on the 4th of March. At the commencement of every new Congress an effort is made to reverse action in the matter, but the Committee refused. The Committee will be allowed to make their report to-day, when it is expected the matter will be brought before the House. The Committee maintain this law was passed changing the time of the meeting of Congress to circumvent Johnson and prevent him from doing any mischief, and there is now no further necessity for it, and it is a matter of great inconvenience to new members to bring them here when there is no intention of adopting any concurrent legislation. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the law can be repealed.

[By the American Press Association.]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

SENATE.—Mr. McCreery called up the bill to remove political disabilities from certain citizens of Kentucky. The bill was read.

Mr. Howard wanted to know if the name of James B. McCreery was in the bill.

Mr. McCreery said it was.

Mr. Howard asked who the party was.

Mr. McCreery said he was a cousin of his, and a man of high moral character.

Mr. Howard said a party of that name was in Canada during the war, acting under orders of Jacob Thompson, and left a very sad record behind him.

Mr. McCreery said the party named in the bill had a record moral, social and political that no man need be ashamed of.

Mr. Drake said he asked Mr. McCreery yesterday if there were any names in the bill of parties who had held office in Kentucky in defiance of the Fourteenth Amendment, and until Congress enacted a law to lay its hands on them, and that Senator declined to reply.

He (Drake) would never vote to remove disabilities from such men, who were as full of rebel spirit as during the war, and who, since the war, had defied the power of the Government.

Mr. McCreery defended the bill, and said a large number of the names contained in it had already been reported favorably; all of them were gentlemen of the highest character and integrity. In no community in the country could a better or more honorable set of gentlemen be found. They had all applied over their own signatures for a removal of their disabilities, and were all endorsed by the united Congressional delegation of the State.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 8th, 2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾. Bonds are quiet. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, July 8th, 2 P. M.—The cotton market is steady. Sales 10,000 bales Uplands, 9¼; Orleans, 10d. California Wheat, 10s. 3d.; Winter do., 9s. 6d.; Spring do., 8s. 6d.a8s. 7d. Flour, 22s. 9d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 102s. 6d. Beef, 111s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 44s.

LONDON, July 8, 2 P. M.—American Securities are firm; United States bonds of 1862, 89¾ a90; 1865s, old, 89¼; 1867s, 89½a89¾; Ten-forties, 87½a87¾; Erie Railway, 18¼; Illinois Central, 114; Consols for money, 92¾; consols for account, 93¼.

PARIS, July 8.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes 70f. 35c.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

Government Bond Purchases.

NEW YORK, July 8.—At the Sub-Treasury, to-day, the bids for bonds for the Sinking Fund aggregated $6,250,000, ranging from 111 to 112.15.

A Dampener to the Stock Exchange.

The President of the New York Stock Exchange received a telegram from Albany this morning containing the information that Gov. Hoffman had vetoed the bill for legalizing the Exchange as an incorporated body. The despatch was read from the desk, and created considerable excitement and indignation among the members, who did not anticipate the veto of this measure.

FROM THE EAST.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW JERSEY.

Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, July 8.—Early yesterday morning the drug store of Mr. Smith, on Spring street, and an adjoining building, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $12,000. The property was insured for $10,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R s5	51.56		

FIRST BOARD.

1900 City 6s old var ctf	101¼	6 sh LehVal R c&p	57½
400 City 6s new	101¼	80 sh do lts	57¾
1800 do lst	101¼	200 sh Phila&Erie b66 ls	29⅝
500 N Penna 6s c	93½	100 sh do b60 lts	29¾
3000 Leh Val R Co Bds new cp s5	96	15 sh Phila & Trent R	118
		16 sh Cam&Am R lts	119¾
200 Lehigh R Ln	92	52 sh Cen Tran s5 lts	52
100 sh Read R	51¾	1 sh Penn	58
100 sh do b60	51⅝	180 sh do lts	58
800 sh do lts	51½	100 sh Leh Nv stk	34½
200 sh do s5	51½	100 sh do s10	34½
200 sh do due bill ls	51¾	57 sh do	34½
100 sh do b60	51⅝	100 sh do s60	34¾
100 sh do c	51½	500 sh do s30wn	34½
100 sh do 2dys & int	51⅝	100 sh O C&ARR W s30	47½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

1000 City 6s new	101¼	73 sh Penn R lts	57⅞
4000 Lehigh 6sR ls	92	30 sh Read R	51¾
1000 Cam&Am g 6s '89	94¾	5000 Ame Gld	112⅛
1000 Lehigh Gld Ln	88½	800 do	112

SECOND BOARD.

3500 City 6s New lts	101¼	25 sh 13th&15th R s5	22
4000 Penn R On Bds rg	97½	100 sh Leh Nav stk	34¾
2000 do cp b5	96	100 sh OC&RRW	47½
14000 Ca&Am Mtg 6s '89	94¾	100 sh do	47¼
14000 Oil Creek & Allo River R Bds	82	18 sh LehValR	57½
		100 sh Read R lts s5	51⅝
100 sh Penn R	57⅞	200 sh Sch Nv pfd	17½
30 sh C&Am R	119	100 sh Phil&Erie R b60	28⅞

AFTER BOARDS

200 W Jersey R 7s	97	100 sh Phila&Eria b30	28¾
200 Wil & Reading 7s	94	20 Penn R	57⅞
100 sh Leh NavStk b60	35		

Philadelphia Money Market.

FRIDAY, July 8, 1870.—Money continues active and easy in this market, the principal outflow of currency being connected with the usual summer holidays. Both on call and time loans the supply of money is very abundant and easy at 4 per cent. for the former and at 6a7 per cent. for the latter, the exact figure depending much upon the grade of paper offered and the time it has to run. Three and four months' acceptances are quite stiff to-day at 7 per cent.

The gold market is again unsettled, with a strong upward tendency, owing partly to the uncertain effect of the new currency bill on the premium, and partly from warlike rumors from Europe. The sales opened at 111⅞, advanced to 112¾, and closed at noon at 112—an advance since last night of ⅜.

Government Bonds were influenced by the same causes, but with opposite results, our quotations to-day showing a general falling off in the gold bearing bonds of about ⅛ per cent. Currency Sixes show an advance.

A fair business was transacted on the Stock Exchange and prices were steady. In City securities there were small sales of the new sixes at 101¼. 88 was bid for Lehigh Gold Loan.

Reading Railroad was active and advanced. Sales at 51⅝a51.56. Pennsylvania dull, with sales at 57⅞a58. Small sales of Camden and Amboy at 119¾; Philadelphia and Trenton at 118; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47½ s. o.; Lehigh Valley at 57½a57¾. and Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅝a29¾.

In Canal Shares there were sales of Lehigh, which was active at 34¾—an advance of ¼.

The balance of the list was quiet but steady. Central Transportation sold at 52.

The Union Improvement Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., bankers, 121 South Third street, quote at 10.20 o'clock as follows: Gold, 112; U. S. Sixes, 1881, 114¾a115¼; do. do. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅞a111¼; do. do., 1864, 111⅛a111½ do. do., 1865, 111⅛a111½; do. do. July, 1865, 110a110⅛; do. do., 1867, 110⅛a110¼; do. do., 1868, 110¼a—; 10-40, 108⅛a108¼; do. do. Currency 6s, 114⅛a114¼.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day, as follows: United States 6s, 1881, 114⅞a114⅞; 5-20's of 1862, 111⅛a111⅝; do. 1864, 111⅛a111⅝; do. 1865, do. a do.; do. July, 1865, 110a110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛a110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅛a110⅝; Ten-forties, 108⅛a108⅝; Sixes, 114⅛a114⅞.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at noon: United States Sixes of 1881, 114⅝a114⅞; do. do. 1862, 111⅛a111⅝; do. do. 1864, 111⅛a111⅝; do. do. 1865, 111⅛a111⅝; do. do. 1865, new, 110a110⅛; do. do. 1867, new, 110⅛a110⅝; do. 1869 do. 110⅛a110⅝; do. do. 5's, 10-40s, 108⅛a108⅝; U. S. 30 year 6 per cent. currency, 114⅛a114⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅞a112⅛; Silver, 107a109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st M. Bonds, 845a855; Central Pacific Railroad, 900a910; Union Pacific Land Grants, 720a730.

The following is the inspection of flour and meal for the week ending July 7, 1870:

Barrels of Superfine	7,677
do. Rye	12
do. Condemned	240
Total	7,929

Philadelphia Produce Market.

FRIDAY, July 8.—There is no change in Clover or Timothy, and Flaxseed comes in slowly; Red is wanted at $2 25 per bushel.

There is no essential change to record in the Flour market. The receipts are small, and the demand both for shipment and for the supply of the home trade. Sales of 900 barrels at $5 25a5 50 for Extras; $5 75a6 70 for low grades and choice Spring Wheat Extra Family; $6 25a6 50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6 25a6 75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $7a8 50 for fancy, including 400 bbls. Market Street Mills on terms kept secret. 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $5 25. 900 bbls. Baltimore Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is less doing in Wheat, but prices are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware Red at $1 42a1 43, and 3,000 bushels in the Elevator at $1 38. Rye is steady at $1a1 02 for Ohio, and $1 08a1 10 for Pennsylvania. In Corn there is less activity, but no change from yesterday's quotations. Sales of 3,000 bushels at $1 07a1 08, and 5,000 bushels Western mixed at $1 01a1 02. Oats are also less active, and only 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62a64c.

Whisky is dull. In the absence of sales, we quote Western iron-bound pkgs. at 97a98c.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, July 8, 12½ P. M.—Cotton—The market this morning was dull and unchanged. Sales of about 400 bales. We quote as follows: Middling Uplands, 20¼; Middling Orleans, 20¾.

Flour, &c.—Receipts, 7,000 barrels. The market for Western and State Flour is steadier in feeling. The receipts from the West have fallen off. The demand is confined chiefly to home trade. The sales are 8,000 barrels, at $4 20a5 00 for Sour; $4 15a4 75 for No. 2; $4 65a5 00 for Superfine, $5 30a5 50 for State, Extra brands; $5 60a6 40 for State Fancy do.; $5 15a5 45 for Western Shipping Extras; $5 60a5 85 for good to choice Spring Wheat Extras; $5 50a7 40 for Minnesota and Iowa Extras; $5 90a6 75 for Extra Amber Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; $4 80a5 00 for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Superfine; $5 35a5 55 for Ohio Round Hoop, Extra (Shipping); $5 65a6 50 for Ohio Extra, Trade brands; $6 20a6 50 for White Wheat Extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $6 80a7 60 for Double Extra do. do.; $6 10a6 90 for St. Louis Single Extras; $7 00a7 50 for St. Louis, Double Extras; $8 00a9 00 for St. Louis, Triple Extras; $5 70a8 65 for Genesee, Extra brands. Southern Flour is dull and unchanged. Sales of 200 bbls. at $5 00a5 20 for Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown, mixed to good Superfine; $6 00a9 50 for do. do. Extra and Family; $6 00a$6 50 for Fredericksburg and Petersburg Country; $5 60a6 75 for Richmond Country, Superfine; $5 70a6 75 for Richmond Country, Extra; $6 00a7 75 for Brandywine; $—a— for Georgia and Tennessee, Superfine; $—a— for do. do. Extra and Family. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged. Sales of 300 barrels at $5 00a$5 40 for Fine; $5 65a6 10 for Superfine and Extra.

Grain.—Receipts of Wheat, 72,500 bushels. The market is dull and unchanged. The receipts from the West have fallen off. The demand is confined chiefly to export. The sales are 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 22a1 25 and No. 2 Chicago at $1 15a1.21. Corn.—Receipts, 42,500 bushels. The market is advanced under the small receipts. The demand is confined chiefly to home and Eastern trade. Sales of 40,000 bushels New Western at 95c.a1 07, afloat. Oats are fairly active, and a shade firmer. Receipts, 30,000 bushels. Sales, 30,000 bushels White Western, 65c. in store; mixed, 64c.

Provisions—The receipts of Pork are — bbls. Jobbing sales at $29 50a29 75 for new Western Mess. Lard—Receipts, 400 packages. The market is devoid of life or animation, prices being nominally unchanged. We quote prime steamer at 16a16¼.

Whisky.—Receipts, 840 barrels. The market is dull and unsettled. We quote Western free at 98c.a$1 00.

Tallow is dull and unchanged. Sales 40,000 at 9½a9¾c.

[By the American Press Association.]

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The Coffee market is well supplied. The stock is about 33,000 bags Rio at 10½a12, fair to prime cargoes.

Wheat—The market is weak and prices are about the same as yesterday. Sales of prime old Virginia Red at $1 55; choice Western do., $1 30a1 40; Western White, $1 50. Corn is quiet. White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 06a1 10. Oats steady at 60a64 cents.

Flour is quiet and heavy. Howard Street Superfine at $5 10a5 75; do. Extra, $5 87a6 75; Ohio and Indiana Superfine, $5 00a5 50; do. Extra, $5 50a6 50; Western Spring Superfine, $5 00a5 50; do. Extra, $6 00a6 50; City Mills, $5 50 to $6 75 as to quality and grade.

Provisions—The market is firm. Bacon shoulders are firm at 14½ cents; packed, 14¾ cents; loose sides, 17¼a17½ cents. Bulk meats are steady. Shoulders, 13 cents; sides, 15½a15¾ cents. Lard and Mess Pork are unchanged.

Cotton is firmer and somewhat higher. Ordinary, 15½a16; Good to do., 16½; Low Middling, 18a18¼; Middling, 19a19¼.

Whisky is weak and unsettled at 97a$1.

The New York Money Market

[From the New York Herald of to-day.]

THURSDAY, July 7.—Wall street has had to-day two important topics of discussion—the threatened war in Europe and the final passage of the currency bill. Both matters had important influences in affecting the course of prices in governments, stocks and gold. The earliest movement was in the Gold Room, where the opening sales took place at 112⅜ under the newspaper reports this morning of the critical situation of France and Prussia regarding the question of the succession to the Spanish throne. As the forenoon advanced the foreign bankers were free sellers, and broke the price to 111½. As suspected at the time, and was afterwards demonstrated, they had been in the receipt of early cable telegrams from Europe, reporting a much better feeling at the Paris Bourse, where rentes advanced on the anticipation that diplomacy would settle the questions in dispute without resort to the sword.

The gold market was very feverish, however, and gave way obstinately, the general impression existing that affairs could not have assumed so pacific a character on so short notice. Moreover, the latest report from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, giving the approximate results of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was not of a character to discourage the holders of gold, and hence the bullish feeling was not easily dissipated. The bears, however, pointed to the comparatively trifling advance which gold had made on so important news as that of a probable war between the great European Powers, and instanced it as a proof of the inherent weakness of the market. As to the effect of such a war opinion is greatly divided, some maintaining that it would lead to a very sharp rise in gold, owing, for one reason, to the sending home of our five-twenties. Others, however, are sanguine that in such an emergency our five-twenties would eventually improve in the foreign market, whatever their first tendency, as shown in their decline in London to-day to 90½ against 91 a few days since might be, and that the heavy shipments of produce and provisions to the warring nations would keep gold from advancing here. There is no doubt that in the event of such a war America would largely profit by her shipments of produce and provisions, prices for which would of course advance 50 or 100 per cent. in the foreign markets. Finally the passage of the Currency bill in its latest form was interpreted as contraction, and gold declined to 111⅛, at which it closed.

The independence of each other of the gold and stock markets was again curiously manifested to-day. In the forenoon, when gold was highest, there was a semi-panic in the stock market, and prices sharply declined. Later in the day gold declined, when stocks advanced. On the first flush of the news that the Currency bill had finally passed both went down together, but in the latest dealings they again parted company, gold continuing to go down as stocks rose again. The early decline in stocks was due to the announcement of an injunction against the Lake Shore and New York Central Railways. When—later—it was discovered that the injunction was but partial, and of very little importance, stocks bounded up quite sharply and became steady and strong, continuing so at the last board, and until the passage of the Currency bill was positively announced, when the market became heavy, and prices fell off a quarter per cent. Here a feeling seemed to take possession of the street that Congress had now done its worst, and that as the House conference committee on the Funding bill were strongly opposed to the original Senate bill there was nothing to be feared from that measure. The consequence was a strong reaction, and in the thin market on the street, after the closing of the Long Room, prices advanced to the best of the day. The views of Wall street concerning the Currency bill in its form as passed are very conflicting. The measure itself is highly calculated to excite very diverse opinions. As far as we are in possession of its details, as it goes to the President for his signature, it seems that no specific provision is made for the manner in which the forty-five millions of three per cents can be cancelled. In the absence of any direct information on this point, we are left to infer that the Secretary of the Treasury must use his currency balance, and if necessary increase his sales of gold, to procure the requisite currency in order to retire the certificates. In this view of the matter the bill proposes violent contraction, for the three per cents count as reserve in the banks to the extent of three-fifths of their amount. Hence the first effect is a contraction of 27 millions. In the next place, as the new issue of 54 millions of national bank currency will require a reserve of 15 to 25 per cent., the greenback circulation will be diminished from eight to thirteen millions, making a total contraction of thirty-five to forty millions, to which should be added the disturbance of the money market by the redistribution of twenty-five millions of the banking capital of the Eastern and Middle States.

The decline in five-twenties abroad and the decline in gold here had rendered the government market heavy in dealings before the receipt of the news concerning the Currency bill. On the publication of the latter there was a further decline for the reason that the street sprang to the conclusion that the Secretary of the Treasury, in being compelled to use all his currency to retire the three per cents, would be under the necessity of discontinuing his purchases of bonds beyond the amount requisite to keep in force the operation of the sinking fund law. On the other hand it was argued (and it was the second thought of the street which helped the stock market at the close, as just narrated) that the organization of new banks under the law, as just enacted, would be a slow and gradual process, and hence the operation of the law would have only a remote effect, while, as fast as the three per cents were retired, the projectors of the new banks would have to come to New York and buy bonds, thus supplying money to the street as fast as drawn out by the Secretary of the Treasury. As to the ultimate effect of the law, it was evident (according to these theorists) that the new banks would require $67,000,000 to deposit against their $54,000,000 of currency, and that they would thus supply a market for governments should the Secretary be compelled to cease his purchases. Despite these arguments the government list did not react, as did the stock market, and prices closed steady at the lower range of quotations. The government bought a million of bonds to-day for the sinking fund, in pursuance of the July programme, the offerings at the Sub-Treasury amounting to nearly five millions, a fact which, doubtless, contributed to render the market weak.

FOURTH EDITION

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

River and Harbor Appropriations

$15,000 for the Improvement of Schuylkill River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

River and Harbor Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.—The River and Harbor bill, which passed the House to-day, and goes to the President for his approval, contains an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for cleaning and buoying the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth and above the Chestnut street bridge; also, twenty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Erie harbor.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Oath of Office Administered to the New Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Hon. A. T. Akerman, the new Attorney-General, took the oath of office this morning before Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this District, and entered upon the discharge of his duties immediately.

During the forenoon he was busily engaged in receiving visitors, and at 12 o'clock proceeded to the Executive Mansion and attended the Cabinet meeting.

Personal.

Ex-Attorney-General Hoar left here for Boston at 12.45 P. M.

The President's Summer Trip.

The President and family will leave on Tuesday, 19th, or Wednesday, 20th inst., for Long Branch, to spend the summer.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant James H. Dayton is detached from the Miantonomah, and ordered to the Plymouth.

Boatswain Robert Dixon is ordered to Boston Navy Yard.

Boatswain Jasper Coghlan is detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to temporary duty at Boston.

U. S. Squadrons.

The Navy Department finds it impossible to send out several vessels which are now ready for sea on account of a recent law of Congress limiting the number of seamen, landsmen and boys of the Navy to 8,500.

Our squadrons in foreign waters are very small, and the demand for additional vessels for various stations abroad is very great, but nothing can be done unless Congress will authorize an increase in the Navy.

[By the American Press Association.]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

[SENATE—Continued from Third Edition.]

The bill was further discussed.

Mr. Howard said he had been mistaken in referring to the name of McCreery, and took occasion to say that the party he had referred to was McClary, who was charged in the President's proclamation with connection with the assassination conspiracy. He made this explanation not to do injustice to the Senator from Kentucky.

Considerable discussion was indulged in upon the name of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, who, it was stated, had been educated at West Point, and, on the breaking out of the war, was Street Commissioner in the city of New York, and had left that city to participate in the rebellion.

Mr. Stewart moved to strike out the name of Smith and twenty others who had not been considered favorable by the Committee.

Mr. Howard asked if the name of Basil Duke would be included in the list stricken out.

Mr. McCreery hoped not.

Mr. Cameron said he would never vote to remove disabilities from such a man as Gustavus Smith.

Mr. Stewart modified his motion so as to strike out only the name of Smith.

On motion of Mr. Morton the name of Basil Duke was also stricken out.

Mr. Robertson moved to substitute his bill, containing between five and six thousand names.

Mr. Conkling appealed in behalf of Mr. McCreery that his bill might be passed without encumbering it with such a load.

Mr. Robertson said he would withdraw his motion if Mr. Conkling would consent to add the name of John C. Breckinridge to Mr. McCreery's bill.

Mr. Morton moved to strike out the names of John Couch and A. J. Ciss. Agreed to.

After further debate Mr. Robertson withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Drake moved an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall operate to relieve the disabilities from any person who has held office in defiance of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The amendment was discussed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the contested election case of Cameron vs. Roots, First District of Arkansas, and moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Wis.), the Naval Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments was taken from the Speaker's table and ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Arnell called up the bill to remove the political disabilities of A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, and moved to suspend the rules and pass it. Lost—55 yeas to 43 nays, two-thirds not voting aye.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Conference on the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Asper, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the act of July 26, 1866, relative to certain officers of the army, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and moved concurrence therein.

Mr. Benjamin opposed the motion, because the House did not know what the amendments were.

Mr. Sawyer explained the nature of the Senate amendments and stated they increased the appropriations above the House bill something over $300,000.

Mr. Dawes thought the bill more open to criticism than before it left the House. Instead of concentrating the expenditures at important points the Senate had increased the outlays, and frittered them all over the country, probably at the instance of members who wished to be recognized in the bill, and thereby commend themselves to their constituents.

He hoped the amendments would be nonconcurred in and a new Conference ordered.

On the demand of Mr. Benjamin and others a separate vote was taken on each amendment, and they were all concurred in.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday appropriated $5,000 to Switzler, to pay his expenses for contesting the seat from the Ninth District of Missouri, was laid on the table—93 yeas to 81 nays.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution relative to enlistment in the marine corps, providing that enlistment shall be for five instead of for four years. Adopted.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, gave notice that immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow, he would call up the contested case of Zeigler vs. Price, Ninth District of Kentucky.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[By the American Press Association.]

American Mechanics' Celebration at Reading.

READING, July 8.—A parade of the United American Mechanics, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Order, came off in this city to-day.

It was one of the grandest displays of the organization ever held in Pennsylvania.

The city was crowded with visitors from abroad, and many of the private residences were handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens.

Twenty Councils were in line, numbering nearly two thousand men.

Orations will be delivered and a grand ball will be given this evening.

Coal Statement.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, July 7, 1870:

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	5,588 02
" Port Carbon	2,489 09
" Pottsville	233 13
" Schuylkill Haven	14,815 12
" Pine Grove	1,112 08
" Port Clinton	2,721 04
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	4,229 03
" Allentown and Alburtes	1,344 14
Total Anthracite Coal for week	32,834 10
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7 752 07
Total for week paying freight	40,587 17
Coal for the Company's use	987 15
Total of all kinds for the week	41,576 12
Previously this year	1,528,872 01
Total	1,570,447 13
To Thursday, July 8th, 1869	1,794,316 08

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

KEMPTON.—On the 7th instant, at Merchantville, N. J., Isaac Irvins Kempton. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

UPHOLSTERY.

CRETONNES FOR CHAMBER DECORATIONS.

WORSTED TAPISSERIE FOR DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

MATERIAL IN SILK AND SATIN FOR DRAWING ROOMS, All with Suitable Trimmings.

LACE CURTAINS, New and Special Patterns.

I. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

FREE FROM U.S. TAXES.

Eight per cent. per annum in Gold. A perfectly Safe Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (Of the Issue of $1,500,000, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Issued in denominations of $1,000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503 79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the SHORTEST and MOST NATURAL ONE FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC ACROSS THE CONTINENT. ST. LOUIS and FORT KEARNEY SPANNED BY A RAILWAY, AND CONNECTING WITH THE UNION PACIFIC AT FORT KEARNEY.

Capital Stock of the Co.	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds,	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, Tanner & Co., Bankers, No. 49 Wall Street, or W. P. Converse & Co., No. 54 Pine Street. Pamphlets, Maps and all information can be obtained at either of the above named agencies. The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, 49 Wall Street, New York.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, 54 Pine Street, New York. je3 5ptf

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South Third Street, American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Drafts and Circular Letters of Credit available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York.

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

JAMES S. NEWBOLD & S[illegible], BILL BROKERS, GENERAL FINANC[illegible], my18-2mrp§ 126 SOU[illegible]