EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Tuesday, July 19, 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 EXCITEMENT.

All Europe seems to be convulsed by the war that has barely begun between France and Prussia. The agitation in the money markets and in all business circles is quite unprecedented. Our despatches to-day contain all the news that can be regarded as authentic, but even some of this may be based upon rumor. The despatches dated at Paris undergo a rigid censorship, and they are colored to suit the views of the Government. The same may, perhaps, be said of despatches dated at Berlin.

The news sent from London, much of which is drawn from private advices from both Paris and Berlin, may generally be considered worthy of credit. It will be seen that the information thus received has created quite a frenzy of excitement in England, the sympathies of the people and the press being on the side of Prussia. There is evidently an apprehension that England will be drawn into the conflict. Indeed she cannot well keep out of it if France should violate the territory of neutral States like Belgium and Holland. Then if Russia goes in on the same side, the war will be one of the most tremendous ever known in Europe.

THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

It is time that the people of Philadelphia took a more philosophical view of the causes which operate to increase or diminish the trade of any large community than that which has found so much eloquent expression in several of the newspapers of this city in criticising the opinions expressed by the EVENING BULLETIN in regard to the public reception of the Fifth Maryland regiment. A deal of clamor has been raised about the extreme peril in which the trade of Philadelphia will be placed, if our over-taxed merchants do not put their hands into their pockets and empty out more thousands to entertain these strangers. And this clamor has a great deal of nonsense in it.

As we endeavored to show, yesterday, the business of "receiving" every organized body that chooses to plan an excursion to or through Philadelphia has been, to use a slang phrase, "run into the ground." It has become so wholly indiscriminate in its character, as to have lost all the elements of any real compliment, and we believe that it has reached a point where it is "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

That such an affair as the reception of the Seventh Regiment of New York, or the proposed reception of such a regiment as the Maryland Fifth, is to promote the trade of Philadelphia is as absurd as to practical results, as it is fulsome in principle. Even if some marked advantage to trade were to be gained by spending thousands of dollars on an ovation to a regiment which, however worthy in individual members may be, and however loyal its present intentions may be, appears to be intimately identified, in its corporate capacity, with the Rebellion, against which Philadelphia was the staunchest of bulwarks, it would be a very questionable policy to buy the advantage at the sacrifice of patriotic principle.

Philadelphia, when the Rebellion was imminent, did her full share in the foolish effort to keep her Southern trade by ignoring Northern principle, and the lesson then learned has not been forgotten. The humiliating spectacle of Philadelphia on her knees, under the very shadow of Independence Hall, in the dark days of 1860, needed all the patriotic devotion to which her people afterward aroused to take from it any lingering sense of shame. And even during the war, itself, there were not wanting either merchants or journalists ready at any moment to sell out the whole cause of the country, with all the great issues which it involved, for the "mess of pottage" of a little trade. One of the papers which has undertaken to be the mouthpiece for its views on this subject belonged to this class, withdrawing its support from the Union cause in one of its most perilous crises, because Governor Curtin had not conferred a coveted office upon one of the members of the publisher's family.

It is one thing to let the dead bury their dead. It is one thing to utilize sentiments of charity and good-will toward repentant rebels. It is one thing to allow those who conspired together for the destruction of their country to live peacefully under the flag which they could not tear down. It is one thing to encourage a resumption of friendly personal and commercial relations between all sections of the country. But it is a totally different thing to take the *representatives of the Rebellion*, as such, in their collective, organized capacity, and place them on the same level with the men who gave their lives, or were willing to give them, for their country. General Lee or Admiral Semmes or any other rebel officer, who violated his oath to engage in the Rebellion, is not, and never can be, as such, the equal of the gallant men who, under the same temptation, remained true to the flag; and as with individuals, so with organized bodies.

So much for the principle upon which we have spoken of the Maryland Fifth as regiment as "watering the compliment" to the New York Seventh. An anonymous correspondent denies that the Maryland Fifth is the regiment that figured under Stonewall Jackson, but as the New York *Herald* has given an explicit statement of the regiment's record, the weight of testimony appears to be on the side generally accepted in reference to the matter.

But the error of this whole business is in supposing that money lavished on traveling firemen and military companies or regiments is to improve the trade of Philadelphia. If our trade depends, in any appreciable degree, upon such appliances, we shall fare very badly indeed. If we are looking along such low levels as this for commercial prosperity, we shall never detect the true springs from which it must flow.

The trade of Philadelphia must grow, not out of the carousals of wandering firemen and soldiers, but out of the superiority of our manufactures; the enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers in carrying the war of trade "into Africa"; the extension of our communications by sea and by land; the watchful guarding against discriminations of freights and fares in favor of other business centres; a tender policy of competition with the trade of other cities; a larger public spirit in asserting the dignity and importance of Philadelphia; a liberal prosecution of all wise plans for the beautifying of Philadelphia and the increase of its attractions and public conveniences. It is a petty spirit, worthier of some country village than of a great city with well nigh a million of inhabitants, that would teach the people that they are to win trade by running after every well-dressed militia company that chooses to take her in its way. It is by such little counsels that that spirit of provincialism is encouraged which is the real root of evil that hinders the more rapid growth of Philadelphia trade. We have an enormous trade. Eight or ten hundred thousand people could not live as they do live here, without it. All we want, to increase it, and to give Philadelphia the truly metropolitan position which she is entitled to, is to infuse among her tradesmen, in all their departments, more and more of that spirit of bold, energetic, intelligent competition which is building up the great cities of the West, and which so eminently distinguishes our great neighbor, New York.

CONCERNING THE PAPACY.

The great events occurring at Paris and Berlin have dwarfed, if not eclipsed, the great event of Rome—the voting of the dogma of papal infallibility. The news of it has fallen upon the public mind as flat as if it were the news that the Pope had a headache, or that Cardinal Antonelli had taken a pinch of snuff. Nobody seems to care anything about it, in this country at least. King William and Napoleon are much more important persons in the eyes of the public, although they are not infallible and do not pretend to be. Perhaps the formal promulgation of the dogma voted by the Council may make a little sensation in the Catholic world; but the voting itself has come at a time when the world is so absorbed by other subjects, that nobody seems to be thinking of the Pope, or whether he is or is not infallible.

The Atlantic Cable has been so much occupied with the war news, that scarcely anything has been transmitted over it concerning the effect produced by the voting of the new dogma. It was stated that the French Government had ordered the recall of all the French troops from Rome, and there has been no contradiction of this statement. Some months ago, when Count Daru was French Minister of Foreign Affairs, an intimation was made to the Papal Government that the troops would be withdrawn if the dogma was insisted on, and the Ollivier Ministry is understood to have repeated this intimation. The Pope, without his French garrison, would have some difficulty in maintaining his temporal authority; and it is worth noting that just at this time comes a rumor that he intends to abdicate the temporal power, and, invested by the act of the Council with the grand attribute of infallibility, content himself with being the head of the church. This would seem to be a wise decision on the part of His Holiness. The temporal power is almost a nullity now. The revenues of the little territory over which the Pope rules as sovereign are not enough to meet the expenses of papal court. The debt is so enormous compared with the resources that it may be said that the government of the head of the church is hopelessly bankrupt. The anomaly of bankruptcy united with infallibility must strike every one. The easiest way to escape from this incongruity would be to abdicate the temporal power, and hand over the debts to the succeeding government. For all his needs as head of the church, the contributions of the faithful would be amply sufficient. Indeed, they have for a long time been the main reliance of the Pope and his government, and they would come to be more abundantly than ever if the temporal power were laid down.

A great infallibility, however, in the way of giving up the temporal power is in the choice of a party to whom to surrender it. Rome ought to belong to the King of Italy, if it ceases to belong to the Pope. But the King of Italy is not liked or trusted by the Pope, who considers him the author of most of the evils that have befallen the papacy in the last ten years. He and many of the Bishops and clergy of Northern Italy have been long under the ban, and there could hardly be a graceful surrender of power to such a man placed in such circumstances. Perhaps the Great Powers, who have so often been called on to decide the condition of little kingdoms in distress and in want of rulers, would settle the business of Rome. But it ought to be incorporated in the Italian kingdom, and sooner or later it will be, even if the temporal power is not voluntarily surrendered. The dream of the liberal Italians, for ages past, will then be realized and Rome will be the capital of Italy. The Pope, more sacred and more respected, and more respected because of his separation from politics, will still reside there, in dignity and splendor, as the head of the Catholic Church.

ICE.

If ever there was a question which went home to the heart of every Philadelphia, it is the ice question in this summer of 1870. By some ingenious combination, the price has been raised far above what it ever was before, and with the thermometer ranging in cellar places, at from 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, ice is so much more than ever a necessary of life, that every man, woman and child in the city is interested in its supply. Talk about the cotton question; the ice question puts one in a fever compared to it. Talk about the annexation of San Domingo—a tropical offset for frigid Alaska; or the Mormon question; or the Georgia question; or the Alabama question; or the Spanish-throne question; or the Prussian Prusso war question—all of them combined are not so immediately important to every Philadelphian as the question of the supply and price of ice.

The usual monopoly which exists here in the ice trade has been very bad for the consumers. There is no appeal against the authority that has raised the price, because there is no competition. There is no appeal even against the cheating of the men who deliver the ice, and charge you for twenty pounds, when your scales tell you you only receive twelve pounds. The ice-wagon drivers are in a conspiracy with the ice-merchants, and complaints to the merchants about being cheated by the drivers are not heeded. The more money a wagon load brings, the better servant is its driver to the company, and it matters little if he cheats or is insolent to the customer. The complaint of the customer is not regarded, when the insolent driver says that it is unjust or unfair. There is scarcely a householder who has been obliged to remain in town during this very hot weather that will not verify what we have asserted. They will all agree with us that it is bad enough to have the price put up beyond all previous seasons, but it is still worse to have to pay this price for ice that is not delivered.

Last winter a good deal was said about machines for the manufacture of ice that a Philadelphia company had constructed for various Southern cities; and lately we have heard of their being in use and producing a good quality of ice at a moderate cost to consumers. Why cannot this inventor or construction of Philadelphia be utilized in Philadelphia? Has it been bought up by the monopolists, who raise the price when they please and employ men who cheat their customers, and insult them when they are complained of? The Philadelphia company has constructed for various Southern cities; and lately we have heard of their being in use and producing a good quality of ice at a moderate cost to consumers. Why cannot this inventor or construction of Philadelphia be utilized in Philadelphia? Has it been bought up by the monopolists, who raise the price when they please and employ men who cheat their customers, and insult them when they are complained of? The production of ice by chemical means, on a large scale, as well as on the small scale in which it has for a generation or two been carried on in Paris, is no great mystery. It would pay well to produce it here now in this way; for the frightful heat of the past week has made every one willing to pay dear for it, even with cheating and insolence thrown in. Indeed most people would be willing to give ten per cent. more for an honest supply of artificial ice, with the insolence left out. There is a fortune in store for the man or the company that has the capital and the enterprise to set up an establishment for the production of artificial ice.

THE GAMBLERS AT WORK.

Of course war in Europe has been hailed with joy by the horde of heartless speculators and gamblers in New York and elsewhere, who rejoice at any chance of making money in other ways than by honest industry. These fellows ran the premium on gold up to 22½ yesterday. There was no necessity or reason for this, for the war in Europe is more likely to strengthen than impair American credit. But a sort of panic was ingeniously worked up, in which government bonds and all kinds of American securities were depressed. The gamblers who bought gold on Saturday and Sunday at 17 premium, were, doubtless, engaged in the movement which raised it to 22½ and they made fortunes by the business. Sensible people ought not to be frightened, by the scandalous operations of the gamblers of Wall Street and the Fifth Avenue, into parting with their securities of any kind at a sacrifice.

The sad accident on the West Jersey Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, has elicited the usual newspaper articles about the necessity of caution in driving near railroad crossings. But no one seems to have thought of suggesting the one perfect means of preventing such an accident, which is employed at some of the railroad crossings near Philadelphia and very generally in Massachusetts and other New England States. This is to have a gate at each station or crossing, which the flagman or station-master closes across the carriage road when the train approaches, and opens again when it has passed. At Woodbury, on Saturday, Mr. Gregory had stopped his team, and was so frightened at the sound of the whistle and ran directly upon the railroad. If there had been such a gate as we have described, he would have had to run in another direction or not at all.

It will be observed that the Associated Press is compelled to confirm the terrible news of the Pekin massacre, first communicated to this country by the American Press Association. In the agonies of the foolish attempt to counteract the effect upon the American press of the superior enterprise of its young rival, it rushed into the contradiction of the story on the alleged authority of some anonymous person who was said to have received one day's later date from Pekin, both the Tientsin and Pekin massacres have now been confirmed by later and fuller advices, and the energy, activity and accuracy of the American Press Association are thus triumphantly vindicated.

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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT

Germany Surprised at the Action of France.

Austria Said to be in Sympathy with Prussia.

Agitation in the Money Markets and Business Circles.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

ENGLAND.

Germany Surprised at the Declaration of War by France.

LONDON, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the *London Telegraph*: "The declaration of war by France took Germany by surprise.

"The French Government has for a long time been secretly arming and was ready sooner than Germany expected. It was intended to invade the German frontier in several columns before a sufficient defence had been prepared. Thanks to the excellent organization of the German army this advantage did not last long."

Austria in Sympathy with Prussia.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Pesth, Hungary, declares that the popular sympathy of Austria is with Prussia.

Austria and Hungary unanimously demand peace and non-interference.

The *Daily News* says: "Baden and Wurtemberg will co-operate with Prussia."

The Press and the French Policy.

The English newspapers continue their denunciations of the French policy.

The *Telegraph* anticipates an immediate hostile reply from the South German States to the French ultimatum.

Sailing of the Sunbeam Flotilla.

LONDON, July 19.—The gunboat flotilla designed to assist the the military operations of the French army has sailed.

Financial.

LONDON, July 19.—Noon—Consols for money and account, 92. U. S. bonds are flat; issue of 1862, 105¾ and 1867, 107. Erie, 8¾. Erie Railway, 16. Illinois Central, 102. Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, July 19, Noon.—Cotton is dull. Several large failures are reported in the market.

Sales of only 2,000 bales—Uplands, 9½; Orleans 9¾; California Wheat, 12s.; Winter, 6s., 11s. a 11s. 3d.; Red Western, 10s. 6d. a 10s. 9d. Corn, 35s. 6d. Pork, 108s. Beef, 115s. Lard, 72s. Cheese, 63s. Tallow, 44s. 3d.

Lower for the Week.—Cotton is selling in again flat on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of rumors that Austria joins France in the war. United States bonds, 81½.

PRUSSIA.

Address and Reply to William.

BERLIN, July 19.—King William, in addressing a town council of Prussia, said: "God knows I am not answerable for this war. The ultimatum sent were such as I was forced to reject."

The Command of the German Fleet.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prince Adelbert, of Prussia, will command the German fleet.

FRANCE.

Naval Commanders.

PARIS, July 19.—Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez will take general command of the French fleet, and Admiral Quriam de la Graviere of the Rhine gunboats.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Neutrality of England in the French-Prussian Struggle.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Tribune's* special cable says:

LONDON, July 18.—Private letters from Paris represent there is a prospect of serious trouble between France and Great Britain. The French Government is furious at the tone of the English journals, and strong representations have already been made through diplomatic channels.

It is threatened that all applications of Englishmen for army passes will be refused.

A meeting of certain members of the House of Commons was held to-day, to consult as to the propriety of holding a great meeting to express sympathy with Prussia, and I have been shown letters from prominent members approving the project. The workingmen propose holding a meeting for the same object. The feeling here against France is universal and intense.

It is now thought that the troops recently brought home from the English colonies have been concentrated here in anticipation of the present war.

Great Britain has now at her home depots ninety-five thousand regulars, and, by calling out her reserves, she could muster nearly three hundred thousand men. There is great activity in the navy.

It is reported that secret instructions have been given to French officers that the French troops shall divide all the lands they conquer.

Russia's Neutrality.

The rumor of Russia's participation in the war between Prussia and France has caused an agitation from which the stock market had not recovered at the close of the day.

The report has not yet received confirmation.

Panic in the Markets.

A panic prevails in all the markets in Liverpool, and many failures of cotton dealers are apprehended to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

Excitement in Washington Over the War News.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1 A. M.—Diplomatic circles here last evening were greatly excited over the intelligence received by the British Minister here yesterday, indicating the extreme danger of a general European war. Much excitement on the question of the neutrality of Belgium.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Stoppage of Water.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The stoppage of water in the city was caused by the bursting of a force-main near the Water Works, which has not yet been repaired, and those houses located upon the lower level of the city have not had a supply.

Meeting in Favor of Prussia.

The meeting of the citizens of German descent in sympathy with the cause of Prussia, which had been postponed to take place on the great Sengerfest Hall last night, was in point of numbers and enthusiasm a failure.

Owing to neglect in making arrangements for the meeting, only about 1,200 were assembled in number, repaired to Turner Hall Garden, and a meeting was organized by placing the venerable Judge Shellabarger in the chair.

The speaker strongly denounced the French Government, and expressed sympathy and sincerity of Prussia, arousing a storm of enthusiasm.

Emil Roth, of the leading Republican German paper, delivered a speech in favor of Prussia against Napoleon and the pretexts he has used for forming a general war for Europe.

He was followed by J. B. Jesup and Dr. Philbach in similar strains.

The national hymn being struck up by the band, all arose and joined and prolonged the strain with expressions of intense enthusiasm.

A series of resolutions was adopted expressing sympathy with the German States, and asserting the moral support of the American people and Government.

Telegrams were sent to the King of Prussia conveying assurances of sympathy with the mother country, and a subscription was started for funds to forward for the relief of the wounded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

This Day.

FIRST BOARD.

300 City 6s new	99	100 sh Read R	49
2000 Alex Bal 6s	75	100 sh do	49
40 sh L Val R	55	100 sh do bds	49
100 sh do	55	100 sh do	49
50 sh Phila&Erie R	29	100 sh do sswn	49
100 sh Leh Nav	39	100 sh do	49
100 sh Read R	49	100 sh do	49
2200 sh Read R	49	100 sh do	49
100 sh do	49	100 sh do	49
50 sh do	49	100 sh do	49
SECOND BOARD.			
100 sh Leh Nav	39	100 sh Read R bs	49
300 Penn 6s N Y	97	100 sh do	49
1000 Penna 6s	97	100 sh do	49
3d Penn Ref 6s	97	100 sh do	49
100 sh Read R	49	100 sh Phila&Erie R	29
100 sh do	49	100 sh Leh Val R	55
100 sh do	49	100 sh Read R	49
SECOND BOARD.			
200 West Jersey R	33	100 sh Read R bs	49
100 sh Read R	49	100 sh do	49
100 sh do	49	100 sh do	49
100 sh do	49	100 sh do	49
100 sh do