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OUR WAR NEWS.
The following telegram from New York, dated yesterday, possesses an interest for all who are desirous of being kept fully posted on the great struggle now pending in Europe:

W. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press, before his recent return from Europe, closed contracts for a five years' alliance with the Reuter Telegraph Company of London, the Continental Telegraph Company of Berlin, and Havas, Berlin & Co.'s agency of Paris.

In addition to this, it may be stated that the North German Government has recognized the Continental Telegraph Company of Berlin as its official reporter, and that its war bulletin, for the making up of which every possible official facility will be furnished, is to be regularly posted throughout Germany.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is the only afternoon journal published in this city which receives the despatches of the New York Associated Press, and it will therefore be the only afternoon journal which will contain the full and reliable despatches received from the three great European agencies above named. Since the first symptoms of the European war our columns have borne daily testimony to our purpose of giving the readers of THE TELEGRAPH a complete and varied assortment of news bearing upon the struggle, outside of our telegraphic columns; and it is our intention to continue in this course, affording our readers the latest, fullest, and most reliable advice of the progress of hostilities, both by telegraph and mail, promptly, illustrated and explained by carefully prepared original articles bearing upon the different questions, localities, and men that come uppermost. The war between Prussia and France is the live topic of the day, and the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will find its columns, in the future as in the past, taxed to their utmost capacity to supply them with information concerning its fortunes.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR PRUSSIA.

The American sympathy for Prussia is marvellously unanimous. It is cherished by all classes of citizens, except those who imagine that neutrality must be carried to the limits of indifference, and one element of our population which is strongly disposed to favor France. The Irish and the French have had for centuries a fraternal regard which is evinced now in the popular sentiment of the cities of the Emerald Isle and in the feelings of a large proportion of the Irish-Americans. This attachment is based on similarity of race or origin, similarity of religion, and friendly associations. Irishmen have repeatedly fought in French armies, and Frenchmen have in turn assisted the vain efforts of Ireland to destroy English supremacy. Catholicism continues to be the dominant faith of both countries, and Celtic traits are perceptible in the individual character of both Frenchmen and Irishmen. Besides, Ireland has never surrendered a vague hope that she might gain substantial military aid from France in the event of a war between that nation and Great Britain. These motives are sufficient to account for the prevailing disposition evinced by Irishmen, in their native land and abroad, to sympathize with the Emperor.

Independent of this Irish element of the population of this country, a few Scandinavians and Frenchmen, and the politicians who are devoted to Irish interests, America is scarcely less unanimous than Germany herself in favoring the Prussian cause. The motives which incite this feeling are various and powerful. An unprejudiced and unbiased judgment on the merits of the controversy inclines intelligent readers to cast their sympathies against Napoleon, on the ground that he is a wanton aggressor. We cannot easily forget or forgive his desire to interfere in our own war, and his attempt to establish an empire in Mexico. He wished to open a wide field for French ambition on this continent, and if the loyal States had been unable to crush the Rebellion he would have endeavored to seize a large portion of American territory. His Mexican expedition was based on the grandiloquent idea that he was to become the protector of the Latin race in North America, and the founder of kingdoms which would have been a standing menace to our republic.

THE EMPEROR AND THE WAR.
The address of Napoleon III. to his army is a bad imitation of those remarkable documents with which his uncle was accustomed to excite the ardor and flatter the vanity of the soldiers of the Republic and the Empire when leading them upon a career of victory. The first Napoleon was a perfect master of what we in more modern times call buncombe, but then he was accustomed to supplement his high-sounding words by deeds that proved to the French army and the French people that there was something more in them than mere sound. That the present Emperor is but a pinchbeck sort of Napoleon after all—it is asserted with considerable plausibility that there is not a drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins—is nowhere more palpably shown than in the address to his army which came across the cable yesterday. The fine-sounding sentence, "All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you," sounds like a feeble echo of the words uttered by the first Napoleon on July 21st, 1798, previous to the battle of the Pyramids:—"Soldiers, from those summits forty centuries look down upon you." But the first Napoleon was a great general, and his soldiers knew it, while the third Napoleon is no general at all, and nobody is better aware of the fact than the armies that he now proposes to lead against Prussia. In this address, as well as in his other utterances, and those of his Empress, since the breaking out of the war, an oppressive sense of the strength of his adversaries and the magnitude of the task before him is almost painfully apparent, and serves to more than confirm the suspicion that he has entered upon this contest with extreme reluctance, and as the only means left him to regain his prestige and to insure the darling idea of his life—the transmission of the throne to his son. The address expresses a certainty of victory, but the careful enumeration of the obstacles to be overcome, the allusions to the strength of the enemy, and above all the unlooked-for reference to Mexico, seem to indicate that fears of defeat predominate in the Emperor's mind above his hopes of victory. The Mexican campaign was perhaps the most serious blunder that the Emperor committed during his whole reign, and his disgraceful failure to establish a Latin empire on the Western Continent, combined with the manner in which he was compelled to withdraw at the dictation of the United States, will make the name of Mexico anything but an inspiration to a French army about to enter upon the most infamous war of the century. The French Emperor has been a gambler with fortune all his life. For twenty years past he has been a winner; but of late his luck appears to have changed, and the indications are that he is playing his last stakes, and that a defeat will be total annihilation.

BUTLER OF TENNESSEE.

When it was first intimated that members of Congress were in the habit of selling the cadetships in their gift, a perfect howl of virtuous indignation went up from the House of Representatives. An investigation was ordered in hot haste, and General Logan, the rival of General B. F. Butler as champion investigator, in his capacity of chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs took the matter in charge, and made so much noise over it that every one expected astounding revelations of corruption and the prompt exposure and punishment of the guilty members. Our readers all know what the investigation amounted to—the guilt of the South Carolina carpet-bagger Whittemore was proved, and he was allowed to resign so as to escape punishment; and the "Honorable" Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, who was also convicted, was merely censured by a vote of the House, as the two-thirds vote required for his expulsion could not be obtained. With the exposure of the two culprits above named the whole matter was allowed to drop, although the finger of suspicion pointed plainly to a number of other members. The reason assigned for the leniency displayed towards Whittemore and Butler was that they claimed to have used the money obtained from the sale of their cadetships for political purposes, in furtherance of the interests of the Republican party, instead of putting it into their own pockets. It is a significant indication of the low standard of morality in Congress that this plea was considered sufficient; and although the House refused to readmit Whittemore, the consistency of its action was merely apparent to the outside public, in view of the fact that it permitted Butler of Tennessee to retain his seat.

Although Mr. Butler failed to get his deserts on the occasion referred to, it seems likely that he will come to grief on a charge of even more serious character than that of selling cadetships. His offense this time is alleged to be the forgery of a pension check for an amount between four and five hundred dollars, and, as our readers will see by referring to a statement of the case on our third page, the charge is brought home to him in such a manner that there can scarcely be a doubt of his guilt. If Congress had cognizance of such a case as this, the plea that the money was used for advancing the interests of Republicanism in Tennessee might be advanced and accepted as an all-sufficient excuse for the crime, but, fortunately, Mr. Butler will this time be called upon to answer in a court of law, and there is a promising prospect that he will be punished according to his deserts by a conviction and a sentence to the penitentiary. This man Butler, like many other of the scamps who now profess to be the representative loyalists of the South, is one of those cunning politicians who always contrive to belong to the winning party. In the early days of the Rebellion he was a Rebel, but he was shrewd enough not to commit himself so deeply that he could not make a change if it should be desirable to do so, and when he saw plainly that the Government was sure to win he became an ardent loyalist. He was rewarded for his disinterested patriotism by an election to the State Senate, an appointment as a Circuit Court Judge, and by being twice elected to Congress. It is no wonder that reconstruction has been difficult when such men as this have been the chief representatives of loyalty in the Rebel States, and it is not possible to contemplate the project of Mr. Butler winding up his career in the penitentiary—where he ought to have been long ago—without a certain degree of satisfaction.

This morning the Press published a military map of the theatre of war for the benefit of its subscribers, which will be appreciated by all who wish to follow the movements of the French and Prussian armies. The map gives all the railroads, the rivers, and the principal cities and towns between Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, with plainly marked boundaries of the different countries. It is decidedly the best war map that has yet been issued by any newspaper in the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORHUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, below WALNUT. Swimming School for both sexes and all ages. Pupils received at all times. The most timid persons taught to swim in from 6 to 10 lessons.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whisks, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. SABINE, ALLEY, BULLER, Agents, No. 1006 CHESTNUT ST. and all Druggists.

FOR SHERIFF. WILLIAM R. LEEDS, TENTH WARD, (7 11 1/2) FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870, WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD, Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. (7 11 1/2)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. UNION SERVICES—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. A. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach to-morrow in WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH at 10 1/2 A. M., and in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD STREET, above Chestnut, at 8 P. M.

GOOD TRUNK FULL OF GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES for each member of the Family. We do not undertake to provide for the FEMALE MEMBERS, but NOBODY CAN APPROACH US IN AMPLER PROVISION for the MEN AND BOYS.

GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROGERS & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 CHESTNUT Street, CLOTHING. LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK. (6 37 1/2) FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MADE FROM MEASUREMENT IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA and TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 924 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA and TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 924 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1870. The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of Taxes, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1870, payable on and after AUGUST 1, proximo, when the transfer-books will be reopened. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. On and after To-day SEASON TICKETS will be reduced fifty (50) per cent. Persons desirous of taking lessons that object to joining the regular classes can make arrangements for strictly private lessons on moderate terms. For further particulars call or address 7 30 smwt4p J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

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The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies. P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES, Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fuel oil so detrimental to life and health. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation, and Kidney Diseases.

DRY GOODS. COLD ADVANCING! GOODS DECLINING! SEWING MACHINES. THE AMERICAN Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Neither the Rise in Gold nor the Present War has effect on the Stock of Table Linens, in every kind made. Shirting and Sheeting Linens. Linens for men and boys' wear. Colored Linen for ladies' suits. Towels, Napkins, Doilies, Crash. Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, all widths.

PIQUES. Closing out a splendid lot of Piques. Plain Muslin, Nainsook, Cambric, Victoria Lawns. English and German Hosiery. Gents' Half Hose, regular made, 25, 28, 31c. Ladies' regular made Hose, 25, 28, 31c. Gauze Shirts for gents' wear, 25, 37 1/2, 75c. Children's half, three-quarter, and extra long English Hose.

JOHN BURNS, House-furnishing Dry Goods and Importer of Hosiery. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St., ABOVE SPRUCE. "AT THORNLEY'S." ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION. GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have vent right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT, and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. EXCURSIONS. BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1. FOURTH GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK AND DOWN TO LONG BRANCH.

Washing Machines. TO THE DOUBTFUL. Bring some soiled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the KING WASHER Will do the work well and quickly. We will sell them payable in easy installments.

J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc. No. 516 MARKET STREET. Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. HOTELS. COLONIAL HOTEL, FIFTEENTH and CHESTNUT STS. ENTIRELY NEW and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED in new ready for permanent or transient guests. AMUSEMENTS. POINT AUBREY ISLAND—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY. Boat leaves for this cool resort first wharf below South every few minutes. Fare six cents round trip. Grand Regatta Monday, August 1.