THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

# Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 25, 35, and 45. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

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:-

ated 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, Beriller & Co.'s agency of Paris. Under this arrangement the Associated Press obtains exclusive use in America of the news of the three European Agencies named, and the services of all their subordinate agents in every part of Europe and Asia, including India and China, Africa, Australia and the Islands of the Pacific. On the other hand the Associated Press shall place its exclusive services in America at the disposal of the European parties to the contract, who control the only organizations of any importance for the collection of news in the

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 advices 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 EVENTSO 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 PRUS-

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 origin, similarity of religion, friendly associations. Irishand repeatedly fought have men 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 Scandingvians 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 unimpassioned 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 be 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. | issued by any newspaper in the country.

Although the course of events rendered it unnecessary for us to resort to open warfare to avert the dangers with which he threatened us, we cannot avoid classing him among the most insidious enemies of our country, nor escape the conviction that wrongs against the United States as well as against Prussia will be avenged by his downfall. While he was intriguing against the Union, Germany was purchasing a large number of our national bonds, and rendering immense assistance in the hour of our greatest need -so that gratitude on the one hand, as well as a lively recollection of actual and threatened injuries on the other, prompts Americans to favor the Prussian cause. Aside from all these considerations, we believe that Prussia typifies the cause of progress and civilization. Slower to adopt modern and liberal ideas than France, she holds fast to all that she acquires, and promises to advance as steadily as England from absolutism to a constitutional monarchy, and from a constitutional monarchy to a republic. Many of her citizens have been trained in the art of self-government, and if they can once consolidate a union powerful enough to protect them from outside aggression, they will quickly develop a complete system of internal policy that will admirably combine liberty with order. They will have within themselves every element that has given power, dominion, prosperity, and greatness to the Anglo-Saxon race; and if they are fully rescued from the possibility of assault by the mercurial Frenchmen, a long career of peaceful industry and wonderful advancement will be opened to them. For centuries a cry for German unity has gone up from their midst. The want of it has inflicted untold misery upon their race, and now that Napoleon has made a remorseless attempt to crush their natural and just aspiration, we cannot wonder at the unanimity of American feeling in behalf of their Fatherland and against their desperate and wicked antagonist.

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 not very 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, fortunatey, 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 byan 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 repretatives 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

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 lifethe 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 unlucky 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION SERVICES—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach to-morrow in WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH at 10% A. M., and in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above the street of the street of the street. Chesnut, at 8 P. M.

UNION SERVICES—CENTRAL PRESBY-TERIAN and THIRD REFORMED CHURCHES.—Services to-morrow (Sabbath) morn-ing in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 10% o'clock, and in the evening in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, at 8 o'clock.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Southwest corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, will be open for Union Services with CALVARY CHURCH congregation, to-morrow morning, 31st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock. The public generally arecordially invited."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHES-NUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10% and 7% o'clock. Baptism after the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets.—Presching at 10% A. M. by the Rev. JAMES MCGOWAN, and 8 P. M. by the Rev. H.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Action see the Inside Pages.

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the transfer-books will be reopened.
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The obligations of this Company given for premium on Gold in settlement for Bonds or Coupons due April 1, 1870, or those given for the settlement of matured Coupons issued by the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at any time on and after the 20th of August zext.

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