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MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. 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.

THE GERMAN VICTORIES.

There are few or no instances in the whole history of mankind in which a powerful monarch arrogantly declaring oppressive warfare has been badly whipped in an interval so short as that which has intervened between Napoleon's defiance to Prussia and the close of the battles which terminated on Saturday night. The celerity, if not the decisiveness, of even the Prussian demonstration against Austria at Sadowa has been surpassed, and a piteous wail of agony and humiliation goes up from the camp that confidently expected to rebound with the rejoicings of victory. There can be no mistake about the significance of the recent demonstrations. The accounts forwarded from Prussia, including old King William's jubilation over the triumph of "Our Fritz," are confirmed in all essential particulars by the confessions reluctantly extracted from the Emperor. France, proud France, may well be thrown into a state of panic and semi-revolution when Napoleon tells her that one of his generals has lost a battle, that another has been obliged to retire, that his communications with his own army have been interrupted, and when he speaks of retreats to a people who in war wish to hear only of advances. And when the very citadel of the nation is placed in a state of siege, when the Ministers officially volunteer assurances that Paris is still safe, and that a heroic effort can yet rescue the country which would fain be the arbiter of the Continent, and when the Empress, to inspire drooping confidence, tells the nation that it will see her "first in danger to defend the flag of France," disheartening memories of the days of Elba and of St. Helena must be vividly recalled in the mind of every quick-witted Frenchman. As matters are progressing now, Napoleon's latest blunder promises to be his last and most fatal one. His hope to find Prussia unprepared, his dependence upon his patent implements of destruction, have all proved fallacious. Even his fleet is well-nigh useless, and while they are talking in Paris of recalling its sailors to help defend the fortifications of the capital, we do not doubt that he fervently wishes that the troops who form his expeditionary corps were in his frontier fortresses, to help retrieve his desperate fortunes or to strengthen his defensive lines, instead of wasting their energies in wild schemes on the Prussian coast. Mistaken in all the cunning manoeuvring that paved the way for this humiliation, Napoleon's presence in the French camp has helped to precipitate his disgrace. A sick old man, who never did understand very thoroughly the art of war, but who is too jealous of rivalry and too much puffed up with conceit to permit any important operation to be undertaken without his personal consent, cannot fail to prove an awful incubus in the French camp. We are told that for several hours preceding the late battles McMahon was closeted with the Emperor, and the subsequent overthrow appears to have been the fruit of their joint counsels. And if the real heroes of the French army are to be compelled in future to dance attendance in this marplot's chamber at critical junctures, when every second is pregnant with great events, the French have no reason to expect better success in future. In the eyes of the nation, Napoleon, unless he speedily retrieves his fortunes, will figure not only as a tyrannical blunderer on the throne, but as a dead weight on the battlefield; and if this double odium does not crush him, the past history of France affords no promise of its future. Among the chances still left him is the possibility of defeating an advance corps of the Prussians if they are too venturesome, and the conversion of the prevailing indignation in his dominion into an overpowering sentiment of antagonism against their invaders. But both these chances, and especially the latter, are desperate. Even the first Napoleon did not venture to send back to Paris any war bulletins except those which, truthfully or falsely, reported splendid victories; and when his great disaster in Russia came at last, he was careful to hurry back to the capital before a rumor of his enormous losses had preceded him. And the nephew of his uncle ventures upon a fearful experiment when he trusts excited Paris to peacefully submit, in his absence, to the double load of national disgrace and of the continued domination of a master she hates and despises.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

According to the latest reports about the "Honorable" Roderick R. Butler, member of Congress from Tennessee, he has been for several years past engaged in pension and bounty speculations, which are likely to get him into a complication of legal difficulties from which he will hardly escape without suffering some of the penalties prescribed for those who prefer to live by swindling rather than to earn their bread and butter by honest labor. We referred a short time ago to the charge made against this model Congressman of forging a check for a pension, but it now appears that this was but one out of a number of cases of fraud in which he is implicated. It is now alleged that he procured back pay and allowances to the amount of \$400, but that he only gave \$40 to the widow in whose behalf it was obtained; that he made a regular business of having bills passed by Congress, the recipient of the benefits of which paying him one-half; and that on one occasion he obtained a pension for a man who had served in the Confederate army, and who had never shouldered a musket in his life for the National Government. We may well inquire whether there is not something radically defective in the present organization of the Pension Bureau when such frauds as these are allowed to be perpetrated. If this man Butler has been making a regular business of swindling not only the pensioners but the Government also ever since 1867, why may not hundreds of others be engaged in like transactions? All the information we are able to obtain about the inside management of the pension Bureau indicates not only that ample facilities for fraud are afforded, but that if a Pension agent is able to keep on good terms with the authorities at headquarters, he will be permitted to run his office pretty much as he pleases. If this is not the case, why has not Colonel Forbes, of this city, not been removed by the chief of the bureau? Without pretending to implicate Colonel Forbes in the frauds for which one of his clerks was tried and sentenced a few weeks ago, sufficient has been proved against him to show that he is not a fit man for the place he holds. He has acknowledged that money has been advanced by him to pensioners at usurious rates of interest, and this, as an open and barefaced violation of the law, ought to have secured his prompt removal independently of any of the other charges of irregularity that were brought against him. That Colonel Forbes was not removed and that Roderick R. Butler was permitted during a series of years to use it as a medium for his swindling transactions prove conclusively that there is something very rotten in the Pension Bureau, and that a complete and radical reform is imperatively needed. Congress, at its last session, under a strong pressure of public opinion, passed a law for the payment of pensions more frequently than heretofore and prohibiting the deduction of agents' fees. The ring of pension agents, however, was powerful enough to prevent such a law being passed as was really needed, and the whole cumbersome, expensive, inconvenient, and inefficient agency system was continued simply because it provided an immense number of lucrative offices which could be bestowed as rewards for political services. For this reason, and for this reason alone, were the pension agencies maintained, and as the case of Colonel Forbes sufficiently proves, a clear political record at Washington is all that a pension agent needs to enable him to drive a thriving trade in the way of discounting claims in spite of law, justice, and public opinion. There is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg; and powerful as the pension agents' ring has shown itself to be, it cannot stand many such damaging revelations as have been made in the cases of Colonel Forbes and Congressman Butler; and if the attention of the public is once fairly concentrated upon the corruptions of the Pension Bureau, Congress will be compelled to make a change that will annihilate the ring.

A BOY-MURDER.

One Boy Hits Another With a Bowlder—Death of the Victim. The Cincinnati Times of the 6th instant says:—We are called upon to record another sad affair, which resulted in the death of a German boy named Beck. The circumstances are, so far as we have them, as follows:—Ten-day about half-past ten o'clock, young Beck, aged seventeen years, was sitting on the curb-stone on George street east of Central Avenue, eating his lunch with several of his companions, when he was approached by a mulatto boy named Henry Gilbert, about twenty years of age, who struck him with a bowlder on the left side of the head, inflicting a terrible wound. He attempted to rise to his feet, but fell over on his side, and was picked up by two of his boy associates, but immediately requested to be laid down. He was then taken into the establishment of his employer, where he remained in an unconscious condition for about one hour, when he died.

POLITICAL.

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, 73d P. V. (7 11 1/2) SPECIAL NOTICES. THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

but "Louis" retreating behind the petticoats of the Empress under the present circumstances is only needed as a pendant to the "baptism of fire" picture to ruin the poor boy's imperial expectations forever. The French people have submitted for a long time to a strong ruler whom they hate, but they would scarcely endure a weak one who commenced his career by being ridiculous.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA telegraphs to his Queen—"Good news! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for His mercy!" The Prussians have good cause to say "God be praised," for the victory won by "our Fritz" is not merely the decisive repulse of an insolent invader, but it at once demoralizes not only the armies and people of the French Emperor, but his lukewarm allies likewise, and will make them less anxious than ever to join their fortunes to his. Unless victory follows the French armies, Denmark will wait for a better season to win back Schleswig and Holstein, and Austria will allow Sadowa to be unavenged for a time longer. A victory was scarcely expected for Prussia at this stage of the campaign, and its moral effect in arousing the enthusiasm of all the German people to make even greater efforts than heretofore for the realization of the great idea of a free and united Germany can scarcely be estimated. The world expected Prussia to bear a possible defeat with dignity and equanimity; and if this victory is but the precursor of others even more glorious, the world expects that the conquerors shall take the lead in freeing Europe from the fetters of feudalism that still bind its people, and become the champion of liberty.

THE ANDAMANESE.—From the official report of Surgeon E. Day, F.R.S., F.Z.S., giving an account of the aborigines of the Andaman Islands, says an English journal, it seems that the Andamanese, although they have been accused of being cannibals are not unlike ourselves in many respects, and far superior to us in others. They consider themselves very handsome, and one of the greatest pieces of abuse is to say, "Your nose is ugly," or, "Your mouth deformed." They are very lazy, and their tempers are impatient. So far they are our brothers; but we should do well to follow their example in some of their social customs, which are a vast improvement on our own. There is, if we may be allowed to say so, among our English ladies a penchant rather than a superiority of clothing on the occasion of festive gatherings. It is not so with the Andamanese ladies; or, at all events, there is an increase rather than a diminution of their garments. The females, in it stated, who intend dancing, "put on a few extra leaves." Also, if a person intends dancing all night, he has an extra coating of paint, which is said to be put on to prevent exposure. At home, we say it with grief, some of our elderly ladies—the mothers, in fact, of our tribes—who have no intention of dancing all night, but simply act as chaperons, put an "extra coating of paint," which, however, does not prevent "an exposure" that but for the veneration with which they are regarded, might be considered ungraceful and ridiculous. The Andamanese have no medicines—their great faith is now in quinine; but whatever drug is asked for they invariably expect the donor to take some of it first, and then they do not object to it. This would be an admirable plan for us to adopt with regard to our own chemists, and would go far to check the sale of adulterated drugs; unless perhaps in the case of a customer who, intending to commit suicide, asks for strychnine, when the refusal of the chemist to take some of the drug himself would be a test of the genuineness of the article. The Andamanese, like ourselves, go into mourning on the death of their relatives, but show their grief in a far more sensible manner than we do in England. If we have the misfortune to experience a bereavement in hot weather, our misery is aggravated by the stuffy black clothing in which we are compelled to array ourselves. The Andamanese when in mourning simply dab themselves over with olive-colored earth, a thick coating of mud being also placed on the head. Olive mud is also used as a decoration when painted over the body in an ornamental manner; indeed, it forms often the only coloring of the body, with the exception of a garb below the knee, which can hardly be called clothing.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. THE FINEST IN TOWN. JOHN WANAMAKER. Nos. 813 AND 830 CHESTNUT STREET.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET. At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, July 27, following, among other proceedings, was adopted:—Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Committee of three be selected from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization thereof.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst.

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