Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the treshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS. THE Prussians steadily continue their advance on Paris, and as there are no French armies capable of resisting it, the invaders will soon be encamped under the walls of the capital. The great problem of the war is what is to follow this foregone conclusion. If wise counsels prevail, the natural result will be a speedy peace, without further devastation and bloodshed. Already there are signs of such a termination of this extraordinary campaign. There has usually been an implied understanding among the continental nations that close approach to an adverse capital should be the signal for a termination of hostilities, and the Prussians set out with the intention of conquering a peace by forcing their way to the environs of Paris. The moral effect of the triumphs they have already achieved is manifest not only in the downfall of the Empire, but in the suppression of the clamor made before the battle of Sedan against any negotiations whatever, and in the surrender of the doctrine that the invaders must be forced beyond the Rhine before a treaty could be framed. It is rumored that the new French authorities are now willing to treat on any basis which does not involve a loss of French territory, and instead of the mediation of foreign powers being contemptuously rejected, it is earnestly solicited by the new Republic. There is a rumor that the diplomatic corps will go in a body to the King of Prussia if they can agree on terms of adjustment, and another that the Ministers of Italy and England will undertake this friendly office, while another statement avers that M. Thiers has gone as a volunteer diplomatist to the camp of the in-

negotiation is near at hand. If King William confines himself strictly to the object he announced at the commencement of the war, the future security of Germany, there need be no trouble whatever in concluding peace. If he marched his army home without a word on the subject of treaty stipulations, there would be little danger of another French attack on Germany during this generation, for written guarantees or territorial acquisitions will add little weight to the sanguinary lessons taught at Weissenburg, Gravelotte, and Sedan. The French are so completely at his mercy, however, that he will be strongly tempted to make extortionate demands, and it remains to be seen whether he can be as magnanimous in the hour of victory as he was terrible in war.

vaders. These statements show at least the

drift of public sentiment in Paris, and as

there are counter rumors from Berlin and

the headquarters of the German army giving

outline sketches of the conditions likely to

be demanded, it is fair to assume that both

parties are convinced that the time for

If conditions are imposed which the republie cannot possibly consent to, its fortunes are, at the worst, not absolutely desperate. The present fortifications of Paris were erected at vast expense for the express purpose of enabling France to prolong a contest after all her armies in the field were destroyed. If engineering science is not at fault, and if the preparations which have been made during the last month have not been grossly exaggerated, the capital can be defended even against the conquering army now approaching it. Time can at all events be gained; allies may be found by the republic among nations which refused to assist the empire; England, Italy, Austria, and Russia may resent the disdainful reception of their remonstrances; the chilling blasts of the autumn and winter months may diminish the vigor of the invading armies; France may yet organize out of her raw levies effective forces; and the whole aspect of the war may be changed.

It will be better for the Prussians, if they merely regard their own interests, to destroy the possibility of such complications by framing at once an advantageous treaty. They have humbled France, and they will gain little, while they may lose much, by driving her to despair.

In France the empire fell as soon as the Emperor was captured, and in England publie business lags on account of the Queen's visits to Balmoral, but in America we have things so fully systematized that it matters not where the heads of government may resort or what happens to them, as the machine runs itself. The country prospered even under Andy Johnson, and if Grant should happen to extend one of his pleasure excursions far enough westward to be captured by Red Cland, the republic would still be alive and haking.

DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY. THE events of the last month, besides their substantive force, are the more and more amazing the more and more they are considered, and those that must follow them within the current month will most probably add perplexity to the astonishment which of itself almost confounds our speculations. The downfall of a French dynasty and the erection of a republic in a day is not such a novelty as need occasion much surprise, but we may well wonder at the complete destruction of an army that was held to be the finest, bravest, best officered in Europe, in the space of a little month, and at the fact that it was outgeneraled in every manœuvre and beaten in every battle by a nation which, within the lifetime of its commander-in-chief, was the common duelling ground of the continental nations; her forts garrisoned by foreign soldiers, and her fortunes the sport of her enemies. In 1806 the whole military power of Prussia was crushed in the battle of Jena. From that time till the fall of Napoleon in 1815 her fortresses were occupied permanently by French troops. Just then, or only fifty-five years ago, her king rallied 'his people for the field of Waterloo by calling on them to throw off the French yoke." But the year of the great historic battle was not the new era of Prussian history. In the three following years the productive industry of North Germany, which had flourished under Napoleon's blockade of the continent against English imports, went down under foreign competition, and unusual distress drove the King upon the policy of the Zollverein league, which has fostered German industry ever since. In 1818 it was established by Prussia and the two Swartzburg principalities, and it grew by the accession of other German States, until now it embraces a population as large as that of the United States of America. Profane history, the annals of vulgar enthusiasm, punctuate national adventures with great battles, coronations, and political revolutions. Providence marks the progress of peoples by the movements that develop men. Just at the time that the Prussian monarch inaugurated the system of industrial independence among his people he adopted also that sys em of common school education which has made men of the masses. The labor of the nation guarded against invasion, military and literary education strictly enforced for fifty years, and the riddle of German supremacy in Europe is read.

Half a century ago military men held that the nearer a soldier was reduced to a machine the better. Our own recent history and that which is now making in Europe shows that the muskets which think are sure to vanquish those that are only drilled. The chasse of has a somewhat longer range than the needlegun, but the men that invariably hold their fire and march within a hundred yards of the fee before they pull a trigger sweep everything before them against all advantages of arms and position. The courage of a frantic enthusiasm is no match for the courage of character. Men are every way better than machines. For half a century Prussia has carefully cultivated the brains of her children, provided and defended self-supporting industry for her men, and in that time has gathered in and consolidated into an effective government some twenty or thirty little principalities which to-day, as the United States of Germany, command the fortunes of Europe. In this brief period, first Austria, next England, and now France, and all together, are below her in power.

But this wonderful story will take a turn unless her rulers are guided by wisdom and their objects are ruled by justice and beneficence. If during this eventful month of September she takes the Apostle's advice, and makes her moderation known to all men, her glory will henceforth equal her goodness. The immediate future of Europe depends upon the civil and military staff of King William. Modern civilization owes so much to the race which they represent that we may well hope from them the other reformations, economical and civil, which Europe so much

Whoever would look deeply into the causes of the events we have witnessed and those we wait for will do well to read and reread Madame de Stael's "Germany," recollecting that it was written in 1810, and correcting it by the changes wrought into the character and condition of North Germany since her day. The literature of the French Revolution is mere folly in the light of this book. It is German in philosophy, morals, religion, and economy, and the Germany and France of to-day represent the differences. It is good to know by the demonstrations of national experience that principles have force, and that the facts of history follow and vin-

THE agents of the Government have been set at defiance by Congressman R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, who is charged with forgery and fraud upon the Pension Bureau and with other offenses, that, if proved against him, ought to secure him a billet in the penitentiary for the balance of his days. After weeks of delay, during which all the details of Butler's crimes and the supposed intentions of the officers of the Pension Bureau to bring him to justice were allowed to be published in every newspaper in the country, an agent was sent out to Tennessee to procure his arrest. The ostensible intention was to bring Butler to Washington, where his principal crimes are said to have been commitied, for the purpose of having him tried in one of the courts of the District of Columbia. Butler, however, contrived to have his case brought before a Tennessee Judge, and after the farce of a trial, in which none of the witnesses against him were produced, the case was dismissed for want of evidence. The agents of the Pension Bureau. it is said, were threatened and abused by the friends of Butler, and there appears to be a settled determination on the part this model Congressman to prevent a legal investigation into his transactions and to defy justice. Not the least remarkable part of the affair has

been the conduct of the Pension Bureau; and if it wished Butler either to make his escape or to adopt the style of tactics he has, it could not have managed things better. There is a splendid field for a Congressional committee to work in here, and we hope sincere'y that this whole affair will be probed to the bottom, without fear, favor, or partiality, so soon as Congress meets.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWAN. Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, just appointed by the President to that office from the rank of Rear-Admiral, was born in Ireland. December 28, 1805. On arriving in this country he was a poor boy, and with his parents em grat d and settled in the West. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy February 15, 1826, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1837. In the war with Mexico he took an active part, and at the battle of the Niesa, Upper Cal fornis, be commanded a naval battalion und r C mmodore Stockton. He also commanded a land party that captured a fort near Mazatlan, and when the Cayne bombarded Guoymas he was an executive officer on board thu ves el.

In 18 5 his rank was that of commander. In the late war he fought the first naval battle, as commander of the Pawnee, at the attack on the tatteries of Acquia creek, May, 1861. He took part in the fights at Hatteras inlet, Roanoke island and Albemarle Sound, and at the capture of E zab th city. At the fall of Newbern he wa commander of the fleet, and had charge of the New Ironsides in the attack on Charleston, and he orts surrounding it.

His commission as Rear-Admiral was dated July 25 1866, and at the time of its receipt he also ottained the thanks of Congress for gallant services. In 1868 he was placed in command of the Asiatic fleet. From this command he is now releved in order that he may attend to his duties as Vice-Admiral. When last heard from he was at Singapore, China, on the route for lome. During all this time he has been far enough away to free him from the suspicion of personal influence in obtaining his promotion. The appointment is said to give universal satisfaction. His name was not the next in the book of line promotions. It was generally supposed that the choice would be between Rear-Admirals Rodgers and Goldsborough. Rear-Admirai Rodgers succeeds him in the command of the Asiatic fleet, and is now on his way to China. The Vice-Admiral's commission was signed yesterday, but dates from August 15, 1870.

> SPECIAL NOTICES. For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages,

DEAR MADAM:-

Permit us to invite your attention to our Fall Stock of Boys' Clothing, the finest in Philadelphia, Will you examine our new styles and materials, and allow us to fit out your lads in school and dress suits?

With great respect,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

BY BTRINWAY & BONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

PRUIT AND FLORAL

EXHIBITION,

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Sept. 13 to 16, 1870.

PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED. HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

All persons claiming to have been elected mem-

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.

bers of the

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will assemble at

1105 CHESTNUT STREET, ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 8, at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ENEASS, President pro tem.

JOHN McCullough, Secretaries.

Des JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:-"ANY BUSE ness firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few hundred dollars in making its business known, ought to shut up shop and go peddling peanuts." Our friend, J. Q. HANCOCK, Coal Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER. TER Streets, entertains a similar opinion, and selects THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as one of the best vehicles for making known his business. He is now well prepared to see his patrons, having a full sup-ply of all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill of all sizes. Call and make his acquaint-

HARPER'S HAIR DYE-THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injoring the hair or stafning the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TERNWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 ff 4p

T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY
Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below
Seventh street. American and Imported Watches,
Diamonds and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

92 lm trouble to show goods.

MUSIC SCHOOL -MRS. ANNIE E. SIMP. FON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEP. TEMBER 18, 1810. Instruction on Piano and Carl net Organ and in Singing and Harmony. S 20 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES. HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY FXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105

PARTIES DATES TO AN ARMED TO THE RESERVE OF THE STREET VALUE OF THE STREET

CHESNUT Street.
At a meeting of the Union Republican City Execu tive Committee, held on Wednesday, September 7 the following preamble and resolutions were unaul

mously adopted:

Whereas, Certain disputes and differences have arisen relative to the Republican nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional And whereas, The Union Republican City Excon-

And whereas, The Union Republican City Excentive Committee, after a careful investigation of the case, decided unanimously that the Hon. Charies C'Neill had been regularly and fairly nominated by a convention heid in conformity with the rules of the Union Republican party;

Ano whereas, A body of men purporting to be the Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee have published the follow-

TPAL COMMITTEE, NO. 1105 CHESNUT

STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously

Resolved, That this Committee recommend the reconvening of the Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and that Charles A. Miller, of this committee, act as tem-porary chairman until a permanent organization is effected, and that John McClintock, of the Seventh ward; William King, of the Eighth ward; and George Truman, of the Tenth ward, be a committee to determine who are entitled to seats in said

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee give notice of the time and place of the meeting of this Convention, and that said meeting shall be held on TUESDAY, the 15th last, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the usual place of holding Congressional Conventions in said District, provided the hall can be obtained; if not, the Chairman of this Committee to designate the place.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee for the convention of the gentlemen who worked

fur, ish to each of the gentlemen who were candi-dates before the Congressional Convention of the become District of 18th of June, a copy of these resortions,

WM. R. LEEDS, Chairman,

CHARLES A MULLER,

ROBERT C. TITTERMARY,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

Thereby meaning and intending to deny the jurisdiction of the said City Executive Committee in the premises; therefore, Rescived, That the City Executive Committee of

the Republican party hereby declare that they will not be bound by any action that may be taken by the Convention to be called as above provided for. First. Because the whole of the aforesaid Congres-slopal District lies within the territorial limits of the city of Philadelphia; and all political disputes and differences which cannot be settled by the respective Wards are to be determined by said Committee, in

second. Because the City Executive Committee deny that the State Central Committee had any jurisdiction in the settlement of political differences which arise exclusively within the territorial limits of the city, and that it is beyond the legitimate power of said State Central Committee to reconvene any convention which may have been held within said city, under the auspices of the said City Executive Committee.

Third. Because the matter proposed to be adjusted has air ady been passed upon by this Committee, after a full hearing, upon the merits.

Fourth. Because this Committee desire harmony of action within the party, which cannot be main-tained if the State Central Committee is permitted to interfere with the action of the City Executive Committee in the settlement of political differences

within the city limits.

Fifth, Because the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, to which the matter was referred by the Chairman, the Hon. John Covode, and of which sub-committee Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., is Chairman, has to-day decided that the dispute in relation to the nomination for Congress in the Second District is one within the jurisdiction of the Cuts Executive Committee, which notice is here. the City Executive Committee, which notice is here-

the City Executive Committee, which notice is herewith appended:—
HEALQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.
In presuance of the call of MAHLON H. DICK-INSUN, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hovel.

The Chairman read the following letter:-

M. H. DICKINSON:

Dear Sir—The State Central Committee have to day passed the iol owing resolution:— Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said

Committee
You will please convene the Executive Committee,
of which you are Chairman, and take into consider-

ation the above resolution.

Truly yours,

Chairman of State Central Committee.

On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the following : escintion was adopted;—
Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second District, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee.
On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neill Captain Creely, John crice Wetherill, Cornelius Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion adjourned to meet at call of Chairman, MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary.

Sixth. Because the legality of the existence of the so called Executive Committee or the State Central Committee is denied by the Hon. John Covode, Chairman of said State Central Committee, as appears by a published notice of this date, of which the following is a copy:

HEAD QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CONTINENTAL HITEL, 1
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870. WILLIAM B. LEEDS, Esq.
DEAR SIR: I find in the papers of to-day what purports to be a resolution passed by a number of gen-tieman claiming to be the Executive Committee (of the Republican State Central Committee), with your isme signed as chairman.

I am surprised at this, after the last conversation

you had with me. I now desire it distinctly under-stood that you are not the chairman of the com-mittee (although a member of it), and that none of the gentlemen who sign with you are upon it, and cannot be recognized as such by me, Truly yours.

JOHN COVODE,

Chairman State Central Commutee,

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee, JOHN L. HILL,

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Secretaries.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA RE-PUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMIT-

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.
In pursuance of the call of MAHLON H DICK-INSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the Committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel. The Chairman read the following letter:—

M. H. Dickinson:

Dean Sin:—The State Central Committee have to-day passed the foll-wing resolution:—

Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an epportunity to be heard before said com-You will please convene the Executive Commit-

tee, of which you are chairman, and take into con-sideration the above resolution.

Truly yours,

JOHN COVODS, Truly yours, 50HN COVODS, Chairman of State Central Committee. On metion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the follow-

ing resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second district, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee. On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish

On motion, the Secretary was alrected to formism a copy of the foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neil, Captain Creek, John Price Wetherlit, Cornelius Walborn, and thairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion, advanced to meet at call of Chairman.

MAHLON H. DICK N-ON, Chairman.

CHAS. H. PERSYPACKER, Secretary.

9 5 4t HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1106

JOHN MCCULLOCGE, Secretaries, M. C. HONG,

CHESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 elected A. M.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. A NTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DE-livered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg. \$500; Stove, \$5-25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg. \$6-25 Stove, \$6-35; SHAMOKIN and LOR-BIRRY Nut to carters at low prices. RASTWICK & BROTHER, Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yacts, cor, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON AV. S 20rp if JOHN L. BILL. President.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS Peace Projects Futile. The Feeling Against Napoleon The Sedan Capitulation.

FROM EUROPE.

It Need not Have Been Made

Germans in Belgium. BRUSSELS, Sept. 9. - The Monitour indiguantly repels the charge recently made that Belgians had maltreated Germans who were driven out Peace Rumers.

LONDON, Sept. 9 .- The reported action of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris in favor of peace is authoritatively denied.

The Paris Observatory has been dismantled, and all of the instruments have been removed to a place of safety.

Paris, Sept. 9. A Letter of General Trochu to a friend is published to-day. In it he ex-

presses his confidence in the army which has

been gathered for the defense of Paris. Trochu has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Gardes Mobiles to their posts of honor. The defense of the ramparts

will be entrusted to them. Luon Besieged. A despatch from Laon, dated on Thursday, says the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has surrounded the town with German forces under his command, giving the garrison until 10 o'clock this (Friday) forenoon to surrender,

with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasburg. A National Assembly.
An official decree has been issued convoking the Electoral Colleges on the 16th of October next, to choose a National Constituent Assembly, agreeably to the provisions of the law of

March 15, 1849. General Caribaldi has offered his services to the French republic. A corps of foreign volunteers is now organizing

Defense of Paris, to be called the Battalion of the Friends of France. Many thousands of the Garde Mobile have arrived in Paris to-day from the Department of Marne and from Normandy. They are strong and hardy men. The sergens de ville have been replaced by

the Garde Civique. The Feeling Against Napolcon.

LONDON, Sept. 9 .- French women in Belgium are wearing mourning for the dead slaughtered through imperial incapacity. The imperial family is now all securely out of France. According to some of the correspondents the life of the Emperor would not be worth a moment's purchase in France, so intense is the indignation at the surrender of Sedan when the army was confident of victory.

Rumored Loss of the Steamer Captula LONDON, Sept. 9-5 P. M .- This city has just been startled with a report that the new Irouplated steamer Captain has been lost. No details have been received.

The Latest Quotations. London, Sept. 9-5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 923. American securities quiet; 5-20s, of 1862, 893; of 1865, old. 883; and of 1867, 873; 19-40s, 84. Railways quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 1123; Atlantic and Great Western, 24. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2-5 P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower; uplands, 9%d.; Orleans, 9%d. Sales toony 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Collfornta wheat, 9s. 10d.; red Western, 8s. @8s. 2d.; wirter, 9s. Ed.@9s. 4d. Flour, 28s. Corn,

 Provisions dull.
 LONDON, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—Linseed firmer at 32s. LIVERPOOL. Sept. 0.—Stock of cotton adoat 43,000 bales, including 16,000 of American. Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dallness in

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Treasurer Spinner is again very sick, and is unable to attend to his official duties.

The Cabinet to-day talked over the Franco-Prussian war question, and finally agreed, which has already been done, that a despatch be sent to Minister Baucroft,

in reply to one from him, in which the Government says in substance that while we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet if our offices should be requested by the belligerents we would be happy to lend them with a view to Bring About a Peace

between two great powers with which we have traditional friendship. The President has not yet designated a successor to Mr. Motley. por will any name be announced until it be known that the person to whom the honor may be offered will accept.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9.—The Rev. Nathan Lord, late President of Hanover College, died to-day, aged 77 years.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL

Navigation Company Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of

OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL.

Newport Coal, From their mines in the Wyoming Vadey.
As the company MINRS, TRANSPORTS AND
SELLS its own Coal the public are assured of GOOD
QUALITY, FULL WRIGHT, AND PROMPT DE-LIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season

Orders received at the Company's Office, No. 122 South SECOND Street, AT THEIR COAL YARDS,

No. 904 RICHMOND Street, \$ 26 (m) AMERICA Street, above Diamond, Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

OLOTHING.

The Fall Fall Fall Fall

Of Louis Napoteon, late Emperor of the French, will not affect THE FALL TRADE

> AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

For the curious weather we have in September, ROCK HILL & WILSON have made every providen that the wants of masculine humanity can suggest. We have yet on hand a few lots of our Sammer Stock of Fine Clothes. It is a spiendid opportunity now for gentlemen who want to lay in a stock for part suppose.

DERT SUMMER. FOR THE EARLY MAL! GOODS IS WORTHY YOUR ATTENTION. OUR STYLES OF MAKE-UP

Of the Early Fall Goods surpass description. Our varied assortment of Early Fail Goods compels Come and admire the Early Fall Goods,

Come and see the prices of the Early Fall Goods. Come and examine the quality of the Early Fall Come and BUY BUY BUY BUY BUY the Rarty

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.



Fall Cvercoats. \$10.00 12.00 Eilk Lined 18'00

> DRY GOODS. AUTUMN.

1870.

EDWIN HALL.

1870.

IS DAILY OPENING

Silks, Dress Goods. Shawls, Cloths, Etc.

A destrable line of FINE BLACK SILKS, purchased previous to the war in Europe, at LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES, SILK CLOAKING VELVETS.

Of the best makes, real Lyons Goods, for sale at last

SERGES FOR SUITS. Of the new cloth colors—Navy Blue, Dark Green, Garnets, Brown and Plum.

VERY RICH CLOTH PLAID SERGES. ONE CASE SILE-CORDED POPLINS, \$1 28. CNE CASE VERY BEAVY GOODS, \$1.76.
PLAIN SILK POPLINS, beautiful shades.
PLAID SERGES AND POPLINS.
BRIGHT PLAIDS, for Children.
CLOTH COLOR ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL REPS AND POPLINS, shi shades.
DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS
PURE MOHAIRS, BLACKS AND COLORS,
THE BEST MAKES OF ALPACAS and MOHAIRS.
NEW STYLES OF STRIPE and PLAID BLANKET
SHAWLS.

OPEN CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS. FILLED CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS. EDWIN HALL.

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA. & SON. H. STEEL

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street, Have just opened

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