EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Thursday, August 4, 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 SKIRMISH AT SAARBRUCK.

The fact that the attack of the French upon the Prussian position upon the heights opposite Saarbruck was the first demonstration in force made upon either side since the declaration of war, has caused the affair to be invested with much more importance than it apparently deserves. As usual in such cases, there is a multitude of contradictory stories about the fight—the French claiming a great victory and the Prussians asserting that the success of the French is attended with no really important result. The latest telegrams received from distinguished sources seem to confirm the latter theory. The heights were defended by a body of Prussians, the diminutive size of which proves that the Prussian authorities regarded the position as of little value. The French appear to have entertained precisely the same opinion of it, for we learn from the despatch received at an early hour this morning, by the New York *Herald*, that after driving away the Prussians and securing possession of the heights, the French themselves voluntarily withdrew. Either their losses in the victory are false, or they have been guilty of the incredible folly of surrendering the fruits of a great triumph at the very moment of success. All the sage speculations of the morning papers as to the importance of the possession of Saarbruck as a strategic position, and the importance to prove that the Prussians have suffered a fatal loss by the French triumph, are confounded by the later intelligence that the Prussian force engaged was a mere picket guard, that "the affair was of slight importance and the loss on both sides trifling," and that the Prussians have never seriously attempted to defend Saarbruck or the heights which is regarded by sagacious newspaper strategists as of vital importance. It is probable that the battle, commenced with such a flourish of trumpets by the Frenchmen, was merely a bit of melodrama arranged by Napoleon to satisfy the impatient people at home, to please the vanity of his soldiers, and to give the French arms the credit of having begun the campaign with a victory. Future events will show that this skirmish has no other significance.

THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

Although there is a general expression of regret that Governor Geary has not yet signed the indications of public sentiment in regard to the office of Register of Wills, made vacant by the death of General Leech, there is an equally general satisfaction that, if the name of General Leech's widow and children were insufficient to influence the Governor's action so good a selection as that of Mr. J. Alexander Simpson has been made.

The Republican party is under large obligations to Mr. Simpson for the untiring fidelity with which he has devoted himself to the prosecution of the several contested elections cases with which he has been identified, and there can be no doubt that he will prove himself a faithful and efficient officer in the new position to which he is now appointed.

One great advantage may be derived from the transfer of the office of Register of Wills to Republican control at this time, if the managers of the party have nerve and good judgment enough to avail themselves of it. Governor Geary having put Mr. Simpson into the office, and the selection being admitted, on all hands, to be a thoroughly good one, it will be of the highest advantage to the Republican party to *keep him there.*

The nomination made for this office, last June, was entirely unpopular, and the determination of the people to have none but well-approved men placed in any important position of trust or emolument, so evident that it will be the height of folly to miss the chance which Mr. Simpson's appointment offers. The vote of the Republican party upon the Register's of Wills ticket was found to be so divided, that defeat, as it now stands, is the highly probable fate of this portion of the ticket. A comparatively easy opportunity now presents itself for strengthening the whole Republican ticket, by an arrangement which shall continue Mr. Simpson in the office to which he has been so expectedly called. His acceptance by the Republican party as the candidate for Register of Wills, at the October election, would be received with universal favor. It will be better than many another gentleman who might have been put in nomination last June, but being in the office, and enjoying, as he does, the confidence and esteem of the community, there is a manifest good policy in keeping him there, under existing circumstances. It may be plain talking, but the Republican party cannot afford to waste its strength on bad or unpopular nominations. It is an old maxim in mechanics that the strength of a chain is to be measured by the strength of its weakest link. And so the strength of a general political ticket is to be measured by the strength of its most feeble name on it.—With the ranks of the Republican party full of fire-rate material, there is never any excuse for presenting any but first-class tickets for the suffrages of the people, and when, by the bad manipulation of primary elections and nominating conventions, obnoxious names and weak tickets are presented, no means should be left untried to correct the evil in time to avert the consequences which ought to follow.

To say the very least of the "regular" Republican nomination for Register of Wills, it is an unwise and unpopular one, and receives no hearty support anywhere. The nominee is quite a young man, and can well afford to wait for further political preferment, until time obliterates the freshness of his Legislative record, and gives him the opportunity to make a new start, under better associations and auspices than those which now surround him. He owes it to the party to which he belongs to withdraw gracefully from the embarrassment which, by means of the opening which Mr. Simpson's appointment now presents, and he will lose nothing, in the long run, by recognizing that the general interests of the Republican party are of infinitely more consequence than any question of individual preferment, especially when that preferment is so exceedingly doubtful as it is in the present case.

THE TRANQUIL PRINCE.

The despatch of Napoleon, announcing the victory at Saarbruck, and describing the conduct of the Prince Imperial, will excite laughter wherever it is read, outside of France. The Emperor endeavors to convey the impression that this remarkable child was in the thickest of the fray, and that he preserved perfect coolness while the bullets whistled around him in a furious storm. The truth probably is that the youth watched the progress of the skirmish from some safe eminence, which was reached, perhaps, now and then by a stray ball or two, one of which the Prince may have put in his pocket, as the Emperor says he did. A "bullet in the face" of this kind is a considerably safer ordeal than that endured by some of our own peaceable religious brethren, who have to endeavor for having themselves immersed in ice-bound rivers in the depths of winter. A "baptism of fire" sounds well, however, and it will have a good effect upon the people of Paris, for whom it was intended. The further statement of the Imperial father that "the soldiers wept at the transport of joy" of the Prince is rather provocative of laughter. Even if the Prince had displayed tranquility amid a storm of bullets, or while he was receiving that fiery baptism, it is reasonable to suppose that the soldiers in such a dangerous neighborhood would have had something else to do than to weep over the good behavior of a little, little boy. The full force of any affecting incident could hardly be appreciated in such a perilous position. But to the Anglo-Saxon mind it is wholly incomprehensible why French soldiers should weep copiously over any such display of fortitude by the Prince. What did they expect the boy to do? Was there a general belief that he would dismount and run, or cry for his mother, or demand to be charged in the arms of his august father, or send the air with screams of fright? If either of these things had happened the soldiers might well have wept over their disappointed sympathies and the failure of the heir of France to display the qualities that belong to a race of heroes. But if he was tranquil it seems to us that the correct thing would have been to have rejoiced. Perhaps we can hex reconcile the difficulties by the theory that Napoleon's despatch is a sheer fabrication. There were probably as many tears wept over the Prince's tranquility as there were bullets whistling about his person. It is not a peculiarity of Napoleon to be nice about lying when he has an end to gain. He has fabricated this precedentous story to suit the people whose enthusiasm he wishes to arouse. It will probably do its work effectively.

FROM THE LAKE TO THE RIVER.

The telegraph announces the laying of the last rail on the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad, and the passage over the road, with a party of the officers of the road, of Chief Justice Chase and his family. This announcement will be hailed with pleasure by many Philadelphians, who have been watching anxiously for the completion of this great new route of trade and travel, and particularly by those who are donated with the relations which the route bears to our city, its citizens and its trade.

The scheme of joining Lake Superior and the great river Mississippi was projected long ago, but its consummation was deferred until several of our citizens—Jay Cooke, the Clarks, A. Wolfe, J. Edgar Thomson, H. Hamilton and others,—perceiving that we already had what in effect is a first-class line of transport direct from Philadelphia to Duluth, about 1,500 miles, determined to complete a link of 150 miles through an almost impassible wilderness of pine and hardwood to St. Paul, thereby connect with the net work of roads of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin and thus secure by one bold strategic move, the great trade of the most rapidly growing district of the northwest,—a district furnishing a trade which, like the trade of the Indies, is sought for eagerly by other communities, as is shown by the long and expensive arms of railways reaching up direct from Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis.

But our great Philadelphia connection is made, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has the steamers lying at the dock, at Duluth, in the shadow of the great Elevator, ready to bring the first load of that river of grain which is to flow outward from the unsurpassed wheat fields of the prairie region of Minnesota, down through the Lakes, a thousand miles, to Erie and thence over our lake railroad to our Elevators and wheat-houses on the Delaware and Schuylkill.

The new road means far more than the grain trade, however, to Philadelphia. It means a new outlet for our anthracite coal or many families in St. Paul burn anthracite and bring it in barrels from the East at a cost of $20 per ton. Its use must be increased a hundred fold when it can be sold at two-third the price it now sells for. It means a new outlet for our iron, both pig and manufactured for Minnesota is already a large manufacturing State, and has a number of foundries, but no furnaces, and this route will probably prove the cheapest way to throw our stone coal from all the great cities of the Mississippi valley. It means a new outlet for our machinists' productions; for Minnesota is a State of saw-mills, grist-mills, woolen mills and all the manufactories that accompany them. It means a new source for logs and malt for our brewers; for in Minnesota the barley grows wild, and there have been several thousand bushels of malt awaiting the completion of the road to be shipped eastward. It means a new and cheap route to a vast market for our glass manufactures, our hardware merchants and merchants, who supply Western goods, and finally, it means a new, exciting, instructive and healthy route for our pleasure and health-seekers, who may visit a voyage of recreation to the invigorating climate of Lake Superior, who may love the grand scenery of the pictured rocks, the rugged fords of Isle Royale, the dashing cataracts of the St. Louis, the wild grandeur of the "Dalles," the picturesqueness of St. Anthony's Falls, and the beauty of the Minnehaha.

All classes must rejoice that this new way to cheap food, abundant markets, and invigorating travel, has been thrown open to their use, and there will be an immediate flow of travel over this new highway of the Northwest as soon as the arrangements for the accommodation of passengers are completed and made public.

A paper published in Iuka, Mississippi, says: "We have some reasons to believe that Mr. Jefferson Davis has been invited by a crowned head to come to that country and engage in a certain war now going on. If Mr. Davis were to do this, thousands of Confederate soldiers would follow him. Jeff. Davis to-day stands higher in the estimation of the virtuous and brave than any man in America. We hope he may become a Marshal of France."

We have not the slightest particle of faith in the truth of this story, although we admit that a perjured traitor like Napoleon might naturally have a certain amount of sympathy and fellow-feeling for such a man as Jefferson Davis. But the French Emperor is far too shrewd a man to place in a position of trust and responsibility in his army a man who has never displayed any military ability, and who, worse than this, has proved that he has no regard for oaths or fidelity or for the requirements of common honesty. We should be glad indeed to believe that Napoleon had determined to secure the services of Jeff. Davis and his rebel friends. These are in this country no persons who can better be spared. It would be a source of general satisfaction to Davis and all the rebels, except those who believe in him would emigrate and remain abroad forever. If they are sincere in their repeated protestations that this government is the tyrannical in the world, it is surprising that they do not adopt such a course without solicitation. It is one of the privileges of American citizenship that a man who dislikes the country can leave it whenever he chooses to do so.

An ordinance of Councils approved February 28, 1860, declares that "it shall not be lawful for the Department of Highways to grant any permit for the removal of any of the cobble pavements of the city for the purpose of laying down rails for passenger purposes until after first procuring the assent of the Councils of the City thereto." In spite of this plainly intelligible and eminently just law, the Commissioner of Highways, we are informed, has issued a permit authorizing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Railway Company to tear up the cobble stones on Locust street, above Broad, for the purpose of laying their track. The work was begun yesterday upon the authority of this document, and is probably nearly completed at the time we write. The consent of Councils has not been, and never could have been, obtained in the case of such a permit, and we should like to know by what authority the Commissioner gave his permission to this company to commit a trespass upon the property of the people and to violate the authority of the City Fathers. It is probably ignorance of the existence of such an important law appertaining peculiarly to his department. Under any circumstances the action of the Commissioner and of the company is illegal, and it devolves upon somebody to compel the immediate undoing of the work. We hope the property owners upon the street—the men who will suffer by this outrage—will take measures to have the law enforced.

The verdict given yesterday against Baldy and Lunean, two of the scoundrels who conducted the outrage upon Sarah Slocum, will be received everywhere in this community with intense satisfaction. It is creditable to our citizens and to their respect for the law that Judge Lynch did not preside at the trial of these men, instead of Judge Paxson. It is equally creditable to the District Attorney that they were brought to justice so speedily, according to the forms of law. It was eminently desirable that the trial should take place while the details of the horrible crime were fresh in the public mind, and before there was any chance for public indignation to subside. We hope to have the trials upon the other counts in the indictment disposed of with equal celerity, and if the convicts are found guilty upon them it is demanded by the people that Judge Paxson shall impose upon them the full term of imprisonment provided by the law—that is, thirty-two years. While this act of justice can afford no reparation to the victim, it may at least have the effect to frighten the villains with which this city is infested from the commission of such crimes in the future.

Some of the Associated Press vassals are trying to be witty this morning over an expression used by us recently, referring to the cable news in the *Daily News* of "to-morrow," etc. The gibe is the product of ignorance, and could only be quoted by a very recently established journal; nothing is more contemptible than for the agent thus to designate the anticipated date of telegraphic news, as is done today in a despatch of the Associated Press itself to the *Tribune*: "The *Daily News* of to morrow gives an important contradiction to the statement of the *Debats*, respecting the secret treaty." Tray Blanche and Sweetheart should learn where to direct their barking, and not yay away, as now, at the heels of their own master.

FOR SALE.

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
No. 1922 ARCH STREET.
Elegant Brown Stone Residence, three stories and basement, with Mansard roof, containing 13 rooms, bath-rooms, gas, hot and cold water, and in a very superior substantial manner. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet deep; Coach-house in rear, for which is erected a handsome Stable and Coach House.
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For which the public is rapidly crowding.

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It has been used by thousands, and has never failed to preserve from decay the teeth, to harden the gums, to give a delicious fragrance to the breath, and to render the teeth a pearl white. Prepared only by
JAS. W. TREGO, Druggist,
Northeast Corner of Broad and Spruce Streets.
Sold by all Druggists.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
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THE TOUGH SKIN IS ENTIRELY separated from the nutritious pulp of the grape, when we use a Range Grape Gratter. The Manufacturer refitters, gratters and other preparations of grapes, for Wine Manufacture, Wine Presses, Wine Cellars, For sale by THOS. W. SMITH, No. 840 Eight Thirty-Nine Market street, below Ninth.

COVER UP YOUR VICTUALS FROM the attack of the sand insects, by using Wire Dish Covers. We also furnish Screen Doors, Screen Windows, or the material wire gauze for putting up, Screen Doors, Windows, and Safes, Trade Sale. THOMAS & SONS, No. 848 (Eight Thirty-Four) Market street, Ninth.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND Commission Merchant, No. 518 MARKET Street, above Fifth, Will sell Diamonds, Silver, Plate, Watches, Jewelry and all good of value. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Established for the last Forty Years. Advances made in large sums on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Business conducted with any other Auctioneer in this City.

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JEWELRY AND PAWNBROKER'S STORE,
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OLD-ESTABLISHED PAWNBROKER'S STORE,
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No. 2 North WATER, 28 North WHARVES,
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By Purviance. 25 cents each. $2 50 per dozen.

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The last likeness for which he sat. Mounted, 25 cts in. Or cents each. $2 50 per dozen.

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Bring some Salted Cabbage, as any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the

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TERMS—$3 piper day June and September. $4 0 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Bath and Shower Baths, and a full Military Band and Orchestra of 20 pieces.
Application for Rooms, address

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Will be opened on the FIFTH of JUNE.
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The best located and most popular House in No. 1 table and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with cool, comfortable beds.
jy27-2m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

BROADTOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Broad-Top, Huntingdon county, Pa. Now open.
jy21 1m W. W. ALSKOP, Proprietor.

M'MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Long Branch, New Jersey.
The now Atlantic is now open.
jy20 tf M. M'MAKIN, Proprietor.

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CAPE MAY, New Jersey, is now open for the season, and ready for Guests. Open during the year in directly on the Sea-Shore, with the best Bathing Beach on the Coast.
Terms for the Summer! $3 50 per day, and $21 00 per week.
Coach from the Depot, Free. No Bar.
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POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870. 1870.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

jel6 tf ocl2 tm*

CONDENSED MILK, EAGLE BRAND.—The very best article this side of Paradise. Nature's Milk Substitute, Patent Barley, Fresh Oat Meal, Arrowroot, Ac. Ac. Ac. Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Cream Cans, Ice Cream Spoons. JAMES T. SHINN S.W. corner Broad and Spruce streets.

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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Count Bismarck Severely Criticised by Duke de Gramont.

His Conduct Prompted Through Fear

Another Engagement Reported

THE NEUTRALITY OF HUNGARY ASSURED.

Movements of the French Fleet

The French Rejoicing Over the Saarbruck Affair.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By the American Press Association.)

Goods in Bond.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The Treasury Department is making arrangements to enforce the new law for the transportation of goods in bond from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Buffalo.

It has issued proposals for furnishing the Department with five hundred or more locks suitable for fastening railway cars and custom bonded warehouses. By the first of October the Western importer will be in position to pay his duties on his imported goods in the city in which he lives.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

$1400 Penn R con	29	30 sh Penn R		c	57½
		100 sh Penn R		b5	57¾
1000 Penn 2 s	88	100 sh do		b10	57¾
1000 Penn 2 s	88½	100 sh do		c	57¾
1000 Penn 2 s	88½	100 sh do		b5	57¾
1000 sh Reg N P	57¾	100 sh do		c	57¾
100 sh Leh Nav	57½	100 sh do		b5	57¾
100 sh Leh Nav	57½	100 sh Northern R	55		57¾
1300 Cam&Am	146½				

SECOND BOARD.

200 City 6 s new	102	50 sh Leh R		c	57½
300 Reading R	49½	100 sh Leh R		c	57½
100 sh do	49½	100 sh do		b5	57½
100 sh do	49½	100 sh do		b5	57½
100 sh do	49½	100 sh Leh Nav		c	57½
100 sh do	49½	100 sh do		b5	57½
100 sh do	49½	100 sh do		b5	57½
100 sh do	49½	100 sh do