EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Saturday, August 6, 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 POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The peculiar perplexities in which the British government is just now involved in consequence of the war between France and Prussia, give to England a position in the eyes of the world, more prominent than that of any of the non-belligerent European powers. Before the publication of the secret treaty proposed to Prussia by France, there was not, at the worst, in England, anything more than a vague notion that Napoleon had designs upon the independence of Belgium which might insure the absorption of that kingdom into France if the war resulted disastrously to Prussia. England, although peculiarly pledged as she was to the protection of the inviolability of Belgium, seems to have regarded the perpetration of such an act of violence by France as too improbable, or at least too remote, to require any very decided action on her part. Even if the government did not take exactly this view of the matter, the people did, and there was no popular pressure of any considerable kind for active demonstration. The publication of the secret treaty, however, opened the eyes of the nation to the true character of the ultimate designs of Napoleon. The English people perceived with alarm that the French Emperor aimed at nothing less than extinction of the kingdom of Belgium. It was easy and natural to construct from this proposed insult to and defiance of England, the theory for which there appears to be reasonable foundations, that, Prussia defeated, Napoleon intended to attack England and to avenge the last and guiltiest of the four great powers which secured the overthrow and exile of the great Napoleon. English papers began to point to the fact that the present Emperor, with patient coolness and ingenuity, had already inflicted terrible blows upon two of the powers, upon Russia in the Crimea and upon Austria in Italy. It was easy to argue that this apparently causeless war with Prussia had for its actual motive a desire on the part of Napoleon to avenge his hereditary wrongs upon Prussia; and it was easier still to show that he was saving for the latest and most fearful vengeance the nation which had made Waterloo terrible and had acted as the jailer of Napoleon the First.

The British people no sooner comprehended these apparent facts and the probabilities which they shadowed in the future, than there was a general demand for immediate warlike preparation by the government, and for armed occupation of Belgium instead of empty protests against invasion of its neutrality by the French unsupported by any display of power. There has been no response by the government to this eager popular demand. Mr. Gladstone has exhibited singular hesitancy about committing himself to any decided foreign policy. He has doubted and temporized and displayed remarkable timidity beneath the extraordinary pressure suddenly brought to bear upon him and he has seemed afraid to depart from the later tradition that England's true policy was non-interference in continental quarrels. There is no room for doubt that his government, for this reason, has become very unpopular within the last fortnight, and that a large portion of the people are ready to give enthusiastic support to any leader, or any party, who will assume a bold attitude, and place England in a position to protect Belgium and command the respect of France. D'Israeli, with customary promptness, has seized the opportunity, and has become the advocate of the popular theories and the bully of the Gladstone government. Unless the Premier very soon determines to take prompt and decisive action in the direction indicated by the popular clamor, it is not at all unlikely he may be driven to resignation, and that D'Israeli, by the happy accident of this uproar, will once more assume control of the government. He will of course, be committed to a policy which will fill Belgium with British troops, and will crowd the waters of the North Sea with British ships of war. Unless the French army has most remarkable success in its Prussian campaign this action of England will certainly insure absolute respect for the neutrality of Belgium. That neutrality is protected now by a flimsy agreement which Napoleon would violate in an instant if it was to his advantage and he could do it with safety.

It is nearly certain that the people of England are right in their demand for this demonstration on the part of their government. It has a warlike appearance, but it will be the surest guarantee of peace. England has almost entirely lost her influence in Europe through her persistent adherence during recent years to her policy of non-intervention; and her army is now so much reduced and so widely distributed, and the country generally is so poorly prepared for war, that her wishes would hardly be taken into consideration by France, if the French army was flushed with victory, and the nation intoxicated with the glory of having beaten the Prussians. In such an event it is nearly certain that Belgium would be seized, and England would be compelled to fight or to suffer humiliation which would be tenfold more disastrous. If England occupies Belgium now, and by ample preparation demonstrates her ability and determination to enforce respectful consideration of her wishes, it is more than likely that she will not have to fight. It is easier and safer to assume a bold attitude now and prevent a shameful insult than to avenge the insult when it is offered. Even if he should come out victorious from a desperate struggle with Prussia, Napoleon will not attempt to repay Waterloo and St. Helena with his exhausted armies, if England is prepared to meet him. He will wait; and the hour for his revenge may never come.

After all, this sentimental idea of vengeance does not depend for its fulfillment entirely upon Napoleon's will. Fortunate chance enabled him to gratify his wish in the cases of Russia and Austria. He has boldly made an opportunity in the case of Prussia; but it is far from certain that he will have such success as he had in the Crimea and in Italy. He is fighting against a powerful and enthusiastic nation, which will never yield short of destruction. His third attempt to avenge the fancied injuries of his family may result in his own destruction, or he may die before the contest is decided, and England's time may never come. The result is in the hands of Providence; Louis Napoleon does not control it in any significant measure. But as there may be an opportunity and a disposition to strike at England it will be prudent for her to be ready. Perhaps her very readiness may make it impossible that her turn should ever come.

THE NEWS MONOPOLY.

The arrogance of the seven New York newspaper publishers who have been permitted to control the news of the whole American press, for many years past, is working out its legitimate results. Six months ago it forced the American Press Association into existence by its rapacious charges, its insolent dictation and its tyrannical attempts to prevent the growth of American journalism. The unexpected success of that Association, which has given vitality to the newspaper business all over the country, by its vigorous prosecution of its liberal policy, would have taught wise men a wholesome lesson, and induced them to recognize the fact that, even if Manhattan Island is the centre of the American universe, its domain does not extend throughout its circumference. But the little newspaper clique which constitutes the New York Associated Press is not wise. Instead of relinquishing its monopolizing pretensions, and confessing that it can no longer give arbitrary law to the whole press of America, its chagrin at the success of the American Press Association makes it crazier than ever in the insolence of its assumption of supreme sovereignty.

The latest exhibition of this insane folly has been made by Mr. Simonton in Virginia, where he has undertaken to excommunicate the Petersburg *Index*, because that paper had the independence to criticize the stale war news doled out to it by the New York Associated Press. The *Index* flatly refused to retract or apologize for its comments, and the New York autocrat ordered it to summary execution. Evidently, the Associated Press has reckoned without its host, for not only has the *Index* boldly declared its independence, but has rallied the Virginia press to its support. The Richmond *State Journal* has come promptly to the rescue, and says:

"We heartily join with the *Index* in denouncing the flagrant injustice perpetrated against the Southern press by Simonton and his agents, and will co-operate in any action that may be taken to promote our common interest against this insolent monopoly."

A banner so boldly raised in Virginia will rally the whole press of the State around it. The American Press Association is ready to supply these rebels against New York arrogance with the means of securing their immediate independence, and the Petersburg *Index* yesterday published the important news of the battle of Weissembourg, half a day in advance of the papers of the old concern. Arrangements, which we do not care to make public just now, are already nearly completed, which will place the Southern press upon a wholly independent footing, while from New England and from the West, the American Press Association is in possession of intelligence, which will soon make more ridiculous than ever the boasts of the dependants of the New York monopoly, that they are the sole, and only, and exclusive and peculiarly favored recipients of the "cold victuals" of their lordly masters of the New York Associated Press.

Mr. Simonton has made many bad blunders, but he never made one so absurdly bad as when he undertook to muzzle the press of Virginia in its bold exposure of the miserable news-service to which it has so long and so needlessly submitted.

POLICE SCHOOL WANTED.

The slight "unpleasantness" which occurred on Thursday morning at the fire at Cary, Lincoln & Co.'s, where our amiable police proposed to club Chief Engineer Downey for exercising his lawful authority, is another illustration of the great need which exists for a police school. Many of the present police are so ignorant of the first principles of their functions that it is not to be wondered at that they commit such egregious blunders, and get themselves into such numerous scrapes.

One or two of the more recent exhibitions of police ignorance that have come under our immediate notice may serve to illustrate the advantage of a good course of lectures on the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia and the duty of the police. A few days ago, a venerable lady politely accosted one of the "guardians" with the question: "My friend, can you tell me whose duty it is to remove dead animals from the streets?" pointing to the carcase of a dog which just then ornamented one of the highways. The policeman promptly and politely replied: "Indeed, madam, *I don't know!*" and peacefully went his way. Now it is true that it was not directly *his* duty, but it would be desirable for him to know whose duty it was, and he might then not only be able to give useful information to citizens, but even to see, himself, that the proper authorities were notified that their services were needed. On another recent occasion, we observed a large-sized policeman hustling a small-sized boy with a heavy wheelbarrow from the sidewalk into the street. The zeal displayed by the "guardian" showed that he thought he was doing his duty, and yet we do not recollect that the ordinance permitting wheelbarrows on the sidewalk until eight o'clock in the morning has ever been repealed.

A course of lectures on the general duties of the police might be arranged, for the coming fall, taking the Police Manual for one of the text-books. His Honor Mayor Fox, Chief Mulholland, the Hon. Richard Vaux, Alderman McMullin, the Hon. Samuel Josephs and others, would, no doubt, volunteer to deliver lectures in the various departments with which they are most familiar. Mayor Fox and Chief Mulholland might take up the subject of Deportment and the Ornamental. Our own O'Vaux could discuss the Æsthetics of Police Education. The "Squire" would be an able master in the sciences of the Ballot-Box and the Billy; while Mr. Josephs, better than any man alive, could instruct the force on How to Raise the Wind; or, The Little Joker of Harrisburg. If there are any of the police desirous of further instruction in How Not to Do It, the Board of Health could furnish an exhaustive lecture on that interesting subject.

We are sure that such a course of lectures, during the coming season, would be of great value to the police, and we trust that the kindly suggestion which we have made will be taken up in the spirit in which it is offered, and carried into practical effect. Any assistance which we can give to the police authorities in this direction will be cheerfully afforded, and we trust that there is not a respectable newspaper in the city that will not give gratuitous publicity to the course of lectures, and encourage the lecturers by the fullest reports of their discussions of the several subjects which we have indicated.

It is not clear that the police are entitled to all this instruction for nothing. Their appointments imply a knowledge of, or capacity for learning, their duties, without any special provision of this kind, and if these gentlemen volunteer to give them such a course of lectures as we propose, they ought to pay for it. Every man should be required to attend every lecture, and should be charged at least a dollar for each. The fund thus produced might be placed in the hands of some one of the lecturers, Mr. Josephs, for instance, and be called The Contingent Fund, as expressive of the peculiar contingencies supposed to connect themselves with funds so raised and invested. Should any emergency arise, either at Harrisburg, or during the approaching campaign, the fund could be called upon. As the divine Williams has it:

"I can call spirits from the vasty deep."
"Why, so can I—or so can any man:
But will they come, when you do call for them."

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

We give in our local columns, to-day, an interesting account of the new Homœopathic Hospital, the erection of which on Cuthbert street, has been commenced. The history of the efforts in this city to establish, at different times, Homœopathic Hospitals if written up, would be interesting. The last effort of the kind was made shortly after the commencement of the late civil war. A large sum of money was raised and the purpose was to furnish accommodations for wounded and sick soldiers who might want Homœopathic treatment. Accordingly the buildings occupying the site of the present property were converted into a small hospital suitable for about twenty-five beds. These beds were offered to the Government for the use of the wounded and sick, free of cost, either for medicines, board or treatment. The offer was not only contemptuously rejected, but the managers were notified that any soldier found under treatment in the hospital would be treated as a deserter, and the managers would be held guilty of harboring deserters!

For reasons which need not be mentioned here, but which cannot occur again, the further attempt to keep up a hospital was discontinued, and during the past seven years only one ward, with a few beds, has been in use for such surgical cases of a serious character as might require hospital attention after operation, in the college amphitheatre. Connected also with this has been a regular dispensary service; several thousand patients being prescribed for either at the hospital or visited at their houses, yearly.

Homœopathy has struggled bravely forward, in the face of all the natural opposition of the old school of medicine, and, however men may differ on the scientific and technical questions involved in the controversy, two facts have established themselves beyond dispute. Homœopathy has impressed itself powerfully on the whole practice of medicine in the Allopathic school, and it has drawn around it the support, not only of a large amount of highly cultivated professional intelligence, but of a very large portion of the educated, wealthy, and influential classes of the community. It has established its own College, with a rapidly growing prosperity; and now it is laying the foundations of a Hospital, in immediate connection with its College, which will at once add largely to the accommodation of the sick poor of Philadelphia, and afford to the Homœopathic school largely increased educational facilities.

Whether we accept the tenets of Hahnemann or not, it must be confessed that the new doctrine has fairly won its way to a position where it can claim recognition as a legitimate and scientific school of medicine, and the erection of its new Hospital becomes an event which Philadelphia at large will regard as a most important addition to her charitable institutions.

The attempt that is now being made by politicians and by certain weak-minded philanthropists to induce President Grant to pardon the Fenian convict "General" O'Neill, will not find favor with the respectable and sensible people of the country. This man, despite his absurd cowardice and the ridiculous character of his expedition, deliberately violated the laws of this country and attempted to murder the citizens of Canada. He failed to take the lives of innocent men and to destroy their property, not because he lacked the desire to do so, but because he had not sufficient brains and courage. If our law is worthy of respect its shameful infraction by this man should be punished with as little mercy as we should display if he had committed any ordinary crime. The semi-political character of the offence, and the plea of patriotic devotion ought to have no influence in mitigating the severity of the penalty. O'Neill's raid was the direct consequence of the criminal leniency displayed toward former Fenian outlaws by Andrew Johnson. O'Neill calculated that, in the event of failure, he could easily secure pardon through political influence, and the readiness with which he surrendered himself to the United States Marshal is proof of the fact that he had faith in the traditional good nature of the government in such cases. If he is pardoned now we shall simply place a premium on this kind of rascality, and it may be regarded as absolutely certain that O'Neill's experiment will be repeated by him or by some other Irishman as soon as a good opportunity offers. It is about time a stop was put to this wretched business, for the sake of our self-respect, the duty we owe to our Canadian neighbors and the expense in which the government is involved whenever a raid is undertaken. We must make an example of some of these unreasonable Irishmen, and O'Neill will serve very well for the purpose. We hope and believe President Grant will keep him in prison during the whole term provided by his sentence.

It was disclosed during the trial of Duncan, one of the men engaged in the Broad street outrage, that this convict was a "haunter" of hose-houses, and one of that class of young men known as "fire runners." This fact was accidentally elicited by the attempt of his counsel to prove an *alibi*. We have little doubt that if the truth was known, it would be found that every one of the villains who participated in the horrible crime belonged to the same class, and that all of them received their criminal education in the same school of iniquity. The rapidity and certainty with which outlaws are bred in these places is well known, and the consequences of such training are so apparent in the frequent acts of incendiarism and in the minor outrages committed in this city, that it might be thought every good citizen would be an earnest advocate of the abolition of a system which produced such pernicious and dangerous results. We shall not make crime impossible by organizing a paid fire department, but we shall at least destroy one of the means by which villainously-disposed young men are able to spend their hours in idleness together and to plot rascality.

In a despatch from Paris, this morning, the Associated Press asserts that "there has been no collision at sea between France and Prussia thus far," and then denies the American Press Association report published a day or two ago, to the effect that the Prussians had suffered defeat in the North Sea. This story came from French sources, and may or may not be true; but it is hardly honest for the Associated Press to undertake to impress the readers of its journals with the conviction that this was the only report of the kind in circulation. In its despatches from Paris, on Wednesday, it gave an account of a fearful naval battle in the Baltic, during which two Prussian ships were captured. Of course, both associations, in the flurry of war time, will occasionally be imposed upon by false reports, but for the Associated Press to claim infallibility, and to attempt to charge that its rival makes all the mistakes, is ridiculous.

It is suggested, with some appearance of reason, that the sympathy of the people of this country should be given entirely to the French army, since it has been announced that "nine hundred medical students have been sent from Paris to the front." It seems uncommonly hard that the poor French conscripts, besides the peril of slaughter at the hands of the Prussians, should be exposed to butchery from their own countrymen.

OUR SOUTHERN TRADE.—It is with sincere pleasure that we notice signs of the increasing demand for communication with Southern ports, as evinced by the special advertisement of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company in another column. They have placed the new iron steamer Hercules on their line to New Orleans, to sail hence on Saturday, the 13th instant, to be followed on the 20th instant by their regular steamship Yazoo, touching at Havana on her return trip. This, coming as it does during our dull season, promises well for the future.

Bunting, Durborow & Co., Auctioneers. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold during next week the following important sales, viz.:

On Tuesday, August 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months credit, 2,000 packages Boots, Shoes, Traveling Bags, Shoe Lacets, &c.

On Thursday, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months credit, 900 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Cloths, Cassimeres, Meltons, Doeskins, Beavers, Chinchillas, Whitneys, Italians, Satin de Chines, &c.

Also, Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Linens, Shirts, Drawers, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ties, Umbrellas, L. C. Hdkfs., Sewing Silks, &c.

Also, 250 packages Cotton and Woolen Domestics.

Also, 20 cases Blankets, 25 cases Fall Prints, 20 cases Mohairs and Alpacas.

On Friday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venitian, List, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings; Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c.

Also, Axminster Carpets, 3 bales Warps, large Table, Desk, &c.

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BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.

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Around New York Bay and down to Long Branch,

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Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

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Progress of the European War

THE BATTLE AT WEISSENBURG

THE PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT

THE INVASION OF FRANCE

PRUSSIA'S PLAN OF ATTACK

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOLD SEIZED

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

PRUSSIA.

Official Report of the Battle at Weissenburg.

BERLIN, August 6th.—The Prussian official report gives the captured at Weissenburg at 800 men and eighteen officers of Gen. Douay's division, which consisted of three regiments of infantry and a brigade of light cavalry. Nine hundred men were killed and wounded.

The Prussian Left.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—This morning a telegram was received here from the seat of war stating that the Crown Prince Frederick William, with the Prussian left wing, continues his advance beyond Weissenburg, thus far without encountering any serious resistance.

FRANCE.

Preparations for an Attack.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The latest reports from the front represent Marshal MacMahon as massing his command at Bitsche and preparing to attack the Prussian left at Weissenburg. A great battle is imminent.

Large Quantity of Gold Seized in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Last night details of Paris police seized at the various railway stations several parcels containing a total sum of fourteen million francs in gold, being forwarded by many dealers of Italy, Holland, England and Switzerland. The police also seized the office of Baron Hirsch, and securely sealed all the books and safes in the establishment.

Baron Hirsch protested to the Empress, Regent and to the Bank of France for redress.

ENGLAND.

Movements of the Armies—The Prussian Programme.

LONDON, Aug. 6th.—The *Times'* special correspondence at the front telegraphs to that journal the probable plan of the Prussian campaign. He opines that Prussia's plan of attack is to envelope the French army in the coils of three great German armies. Prince Frederick Charles, on the Prussian right, will attack the French left from Treves, probably moving upon Thionville. Crown Prince Frederick William, leading the left wing of the Prussian army, will make an offensive movement from Landau.

Simultaneously with these operations upon the right and left, General Von Steinmetz will co-operate by an advance from the centre by way of Kaiserlautern and Saarbruck. This advance will form a formidable line of attack. If the tactics of the Germans are carried out successfully within the next few days a decisive battle will be fought before Metz. Meanwhile fighting is constantly taking place along the line of both armies, from Treves, on the north, to Lauterbourg, on the south, describing a line of battle one hundred miles in length.

The London *Telegraph* assumes that it is the Prussian aim to secure possession of the South or French bank of the Lauter river, and that the attack on Weissenburg was in pursuance of a determination to follow this line of offensive operations in the South. The possession of Lauter insures for the Prussians an excellent stragetic position, commanding the great plain between the Vosges mountains and the Rhine, and forms a base for operations in the vicinity of Strasbourg. This advantage of the Prussian left will most likely be supported by a simultaneous invasion of France by the Moselle valley.

Sale of Charles Dickens's Residence.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The late Charles Dickens's residence at Gadshill has been sold by auction for 6,600 pounds.

Danish War Loan.

A Danish war loan of five million thalers has been authorized and placed on the English market.

The Stock Market.

LONDON, Aug. 6, 10.30 A. M.—A good feeling is influencing the markets upon the Stock Exchange to-day. At the opening this firmer feeling was evidenced in the prices of Consols and American securities, which are quoted at a considerable advance upon last night's closing quotations. Consols open at 89¾a89⅞. U. S. Five-twenty bonds at 83½a83⅝.

Financial.

LONDON, August 6th, 1 P. M.—Consols are steady at 89⅞; U. S. Bonds 83⅝a83⅞. There have been buyers of lots at 83⅞.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Boston Gold Bank.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—All the necessary papers for the organization of the Gold Bank in Boston have been received and approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. It is to be called the Kidder National Gold Bank, and will have a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The organization will take place at once. Plates for the new notes will be immediately prepared. The latter will differ very little in general execution from the usual national bank currency. The color will be yellow, similar to gold certificates.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

Boiler Explosion—Three People Killed.

OSWEGO, August 6.—The tug Tornado exploded her boiler about one mile off this city at three o'clock this morning, instantly killing Captain W. H. Mainwaring, Engineer Moses Ackerman and a deck hand named Bebulon Stene. Three other persons who were on board at the time were picked up by the steam-tug Dodge. The cook, a woman, was badly scalded. The boat is a total wreck, nothing being left but floating planks.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Money Market Easy—Gold Steady and Lower—Governments Firm and Higher—Stock Dull and Irregular.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6th, Wall street, Noon.—Money is easy at 3 to 4 per cent. on call. Sterling exchange is dull at 109¾ for sixty-days' bills.

Gold opened quiet at 121¼, and declined to 120⅞, and is now steady at 120⅞. The rate paid for carrying is 2 per cent.

Government bonds are firm, and ⅛ better.

Southern State securities are dull, and no sales. 60 is bid for both old and new Tennessees.

Stocks are dull and irregular. New York Central, 93⅞; Reading, 95⅞; Lake Shore, 90⅞; Northwest, 81⅞; do. Preferred, 84⅞; Rock Island, 113⅞; Ohio's, 33⅞; Pacific Mail, 39⅞.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Cam&Amb mos '89		95½	13 sh L Val R		57¾
1000 Sun & Erie 7s		102	10 sh do		57¾
1100 City 6s new lts		101¾	100 sh Read R	c	47.94
5000 Amer Gold	b30	121⅛	300 sh do	c lts	47.94
1000 Penn A N Y C 7s		92⅛			

Board adjourned on announcement of the death of Mr. Alexander Benson, Jr.

Philadelphia Money Market.

SATURDAY, August 6.—There is a fair demand for loans to-day for speculative and business purposes, but there is no great pressure in the market. The banks are well supplied with funds, and so is the outside market, but the exciting nature of the foreign news and the speculative movements likely to spring out of the war make all classes of lenders cautious of their transactions, with a view both to greater security and increased profit.

We quote call loans at 5a6 per cent. on good collaterals and prime business paper at 6a8 per cent. for short dates. In the outside market exceptional figures are invariably asked for long dates.

Gold is active but decidedly weak, the sales opening at 121¼ and declining before noon to 120⅞.

Governments are about steady at last night's closing prices.

Stocks were dull enough this morning, but there was a very firm feeling, which accounts for the light sales. City Sixes, new, sold at 101¾; Reading Railroad at 47.94 a48, and Lehigh Valley at 57¾a57⅞. There were also some company bonds sold on a small scale.

The Board adjourned at noon on the announcement of the death of Alex. Benson, Jr.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at noon: United States Sixes of 1881, 113¾a113⅞; do. do. 1862, 110½a111¾; do. do. 1864, 110¼a110⅞; do. do. 1865, 110½a111; do. do. 1865, new, 109⅞a109⅞; do. do. 1867, new, 109⅞a109½; do. 1868 do. 109⅞a110; do. do. 5s, 10-40s, 107⅞a107¾; U. S. 30 year 6 per cent. currency, 110¾a111; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19; Gold, 120¾a121; Silver, 112a115; Union Pacific Railroad 1st M. Bonds, 815a825; Central Pacific Railroad, 865a870; Union Pacific Land Grants, 745a770.

D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., bankers, 121 South Third street, quote at 11.35 o'clock as follows: Gold, 121⅛; U. S. Sixes, 1881, 113¾a114⅛; do. do. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛a111⅜; do. do., 1864, 110⅛; do. do., 1865, 110¾a111; do. do. July, 1865, 109⅞a109⅞; do. do., 1867, 109⅞a109½; do. do., 1868, 109⅞; 10-40, 107⅞a107⅞; do. do. Currency 6s, 110¾a111¼.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day, as follows: United States 6s, 1881, 113⅞a113⅞; 5-20's of 1862, 111⅛a111¾; do. 1864, 110⅛a110¾; do. 1865, 110¾a111; do. July, 1865, 109⅞a109⅞; do. 1867, 109⅞a109⅞; do 1868, 109⅞a110; Ten-forties, 107⅞a107¾; Pacifics, 110⅞a111¼; Gold, 121⅛.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

SATURDAY, August 6.—The Flour market is extremely firm, particularly for the higher grades of both Western and Spring Wheat Families, the stock of which is reduced to a very low figure. The receipts continue small and the demand moderate. Sales of 1,300 barrels, including Superfine at $5 50a5 75; Extras at $6a6 50; Northwestern Extra Family at $6 50a7 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family at $7a7 62½; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family at $7a7 75; and Choice and Fancy at $8a8 52. There is but little Rye Flour sold, and it commands $6 50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is more Wheat coming forward and the demand has fallen off. Sales of 500 bushels old Pennsylvania Red at $1 60 per bushel; some new do. at $1 45; new Indiana do. at $1 55, and new Delaware at $1 45. Rye is strong at $1 10a1 12. Corn is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1 07a1 08; Western do. at $1 05, and Western mixed at $1a1 04. Oats are also dull. Sales of 2,000 bushels old Pennsylvania at 60a61c., some black Western at 51c., and new Delaware at 52c.

Whisky is very quiet. We quote Western iron-bound at $1 02a1 03.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 12½ P. M.—Cotton.—The market this morning was lower and dull. Sales of about 400 bales. We quote as follows: Middling Uplands, 19¾c.; Middling Orleans, 20¼c.

Flour, &c.—Receipts, 5,900 barrels. The market for Western and State Flour is dull but steady. Good flour is scarce. Inferior grades are offered more freely. The sales are 8,000 barrels at $5 95a6 25 for Sour; $4 70a 5 75 for No. 2; $6 00a6 25 for Superfine; $6 65a6 85 for State Extra brands; $7 00a7 30 for State Fancy do.; $6 50a6 80 for Western Shipping Extras; $6 90a7 50 for good to choice Spring Wheat Extras; $6 70a8 00 for Minnesota and Iowa Extras; $7 00a7 75 for Extra Amber Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; $6 00a6 30 for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Superfine; $6 80a7 05 for Ohio Round Hoop, Extra (Shipping); $7 20a7 55 for Ohio Extra, Trade brands; $7 70a8 20 for White Wheat Extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $7 10a8 20 for Double Extra do. do.; $7 10a8 10 for St. Louis Single Extras; $8 00a8 35 for St. Louis, Double Extras; $8 50a9 85 for St. Louis, Triple Extras; $6 50a9 25 for Genesee, Extra brands. Southern Flour is dull but firm. Sales of 400 bbls. at $——a$—— for Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown, mixed to good Superfine; $6 80a9 50 for do. do. Extra and Family; $7 05a$7 60 for Fredericksburg and Petersburg Country; $6 80a7 35 for Richmond Country, Superfine; ——a—— for Richmond Country, Extra; $7 00a7 15 for Brandywine; ——a—— for Georgia and Tennessee, Superfine; $6 80a8 30 for do. do. Extra and Family. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged. Sales of — bbls. at $5 50a9 60 for Fine; $6 35a8 00 for Superfine and Extra.

Grain.—Receipts of Wheat, 33,000 bushels. The market is irregular, and values are uncertain. The sales are —— bushels No. 2 Milwaukee steamer at $1 30a1 36. Corn.—Receipts, 2,120 bushels. The market is dull and unchanged. Sales of 30,000 bushels New Western at 95a97c., afloat; damp and unsound at 88a94c. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts, 37,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels; Western 53a56.; Jersey new, 55a56c.; Ohio and State, 60a64c.

Provisions—The receipts of Pork are 50 bbls. The market is dull and prices heavy at $29 75a30 for new Western Mess. Lard—Receipts, —— packages. The market is dull and unchanged. We quote prime steamer at 16¾a17.

Whisky—Receipts 450 bbls. The market is dull and unchanged. We quote Western free at $1 01a1 02.

The New York Money Market.

[From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.]

FRIDAY, August 5.—The range of the gold premium to-day was within the narrow limits of three-eighths per cent.—a steadiness due on the one hand to the gradual abatement of excitement concerning the war in Europe and on the other to the general dulness of all the markets. The causes operating at the present time are so equally divided in their influence upon the course of the market that steadiness might very possibly be the result even in a more active one. The foreign bankers are openly the present "bears" in the Gold Room, and they base their operations on the strong reaction in American securities on the other side of the Atlantic, '62's in London having risen to 83⅝ this afternoon, as against 79a80 in the earlier stages of the depression in England resulting from the outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia. Opposed to this movement is a strongly bullish sentiment on the part of the domestic speculators and among some of our merchants, who look for at least no lower price for gold at this season, when the cotton exports are slowly tapering to their minimum. How far we shall need to settle the balance of trade with specie exports in the interval to the new cotton crop depends, again, on the balance of trade itself. The statistics in another column, furnished by the department at Washington, show that for eleven out of the twelve months of the expired fiscal year the imports exceeded the exports by the trifle of only $8,000,000, so that a new element enters into the calculation, or rather there is an absence in a great measure of the usual basis for specie exports. We have but a trifling balance against us. The steadiness of the gold market is, therefore, readily accounted for.

The foreign exchanges were moderately active and steady. There was a firmer tone to rates for sight sterling, buyers seeming to prefer this class of remittance.

The rate on call ranged from three to five per cent., with the bulk of business at four per cent. Borrowers on Government were supplied at three to four, and on stocks at four to five. Commercial paper was quoted from six and a half to eight per cent. for prime double name acceptances.

The Government market was steady, large realizations checking the tendency to higher prices produced by the better quotations from London.

THIRD EDITION

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER BY CABLE.

French Account of the Battle of Weissenburg.

Great Excitement in Paris Over the News.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

FRANCE.

French Account of the Battle of Weissenbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The *Journal Officiel* in its issue this morning contains official intelligence received at the French war office of the late battle of Weissenbourg.

The *Journal's* official despatches say that a force of eight thousand French were engaged at Weissenbourg, against two Prussian corps de armée, composed of the *élite* of the Prussian Guard, in a terrific action.

The French retired, after a heroic resistance of several hours.

The enemy's loss was so considerable he was unable to pursue the retreating forces. While at Saarbruck we have cut the enemy's line, our own line is still unbroken.

It is stated that the French General Douay, killed at Weissenbourg, was not commander of the Seventh Army Corps, but commander of a division of infantry in Marshal MacMahon's corps.

ENGLAND.

Execution of Inspector Brennan Denied.

LONDON, August 6.—The reported execution of Police Inspector Brennan by the Prussians as a spy is denied.

Reception of the News of the Battle of Weissenbourg in Paris.

LONDON, August 6.—The news of the defeat of the French at Weissenbourg was received in Paris last evening, and, though not communicated officially, created the most intense excitement.

The news of the battle created an intense effervescence on the Boulevards. The shops and offices of money changers suspected of Prussian sympathies or nationality were violently assaulted.

The police patroled the streets in force, and prevented the doors of the shops from being driven in. The ferment continued until about ten o'clock, when it subsided upon the announcement that the French reverse in the encounter was owing to the numerical superiority of the Prussian corps.

Marine Item.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—The Cunard steamship Scotia arrived out to-day.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Aug. 6, Noon.—Consols for money, 89⅞; do., for account, 89⅞; U. S. bonds firm; issue of 1862, 83½; 1865's, 83; 1867's, 82; 10-40's, 81; Erie Railway, 15; Illinois Central, 101.

LIVERPOOL, August 6, Noon.—Cotton is quiet. Sales of 8,000 bales Uplands, 7s. 8d.; Orleans, 8s. 8d.; California Wheat, 11s. 3d.a11s. 4d.; Winter do. 10s. 7d.a10s. 8d.; Spring do. 9s. 8d.; Flour, 26s. 6d.; Corn, 32s. 3d.; Pork, 122s. 6d.; Beef. 113s. 6d.; Lard, 74s.; Cheese, 63s.; Tallow, 45s.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

New York Weekly Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Cotton for the week has been dull and heavy, with a small business doing, and that almost exclusively for spinners' account. The market for future delivery is quiet, closing weak at 17⅛ for August, 16⅞ for September, 16⅛ for October, and 16 for November and December.

Sales for the week are 4,580 bales, including 4,122 to spinners and 458 to speculators. Receipts of the week are 10,377 bales. Exports from this port for the week to Liverpool, 2,867; to Christiana, 40; to Salem, 600. Exports from all ports for the week to Liverpool, 4,604; to the continent, 1,705. Receipts at this port since September, 733,898. Stock on hand at this port, 27,973.

Cotton at sea for England, 493,000, including 50,060 American, being a decrease of American of 90,000, and an increase of all others of 26,000 bales.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—The morning was occupied with hearing arguments on motions for a new trial in cases tried during the week. In the case of Joseph Kein, convicted of abstracting records, the Court refused a motion for a new trial. Edward Evans, convicted of a charge of forgery in presenting a false recommendation in order to obtain work, was granted a new trial.

In the case of Peter and Joseph Burns, charged with the robbery at Freidenburg's, the District Attorney this morning called attention to the fact that the Grand Jury had *ignored the bill*. Upon the back of the bill, among the witnesses, was Mr. Taylor, who is marked as having been examined by the Grand Jury, and Mr. Sheppard stated that he had been informed that Mr. Taylor was in Ohio, and, therefore, could not have been before the Grand Jury. He asked that the clerk be directed to grant no discharge upon this return of the Grand Jury until the facts connected with the ignoring of the bill could be ascertained. The Judge made the order.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

JONES.—This morning, at Germantown, Harris Fling, infant son of John E. and the late M. Lizzie Jones.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. 1t

☞ OLD BETHEL

CAMP MEETING,

Barnsboro Station, on West Jersey Railroad

Trains leave Philadelphia from foot of MARKET Street at 8.00 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 3.30 P. M., 5.45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP,

6.42 A. M., 8.13 A.M., 1.38 P. M., 4.58 P.M. and 10.05 P.M.

Excursion Tickets, good during continuance of the Camp, 70 cents each.

W. J. SEWELL, Sup't.
au6-7trp

RICE.—91 CASKS RICE, NOW LANDing from steamer "Wyoming," from Savannah, Ga., and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.

FOURTH EDITION

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST BY CABLE.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE WEISSENBURG AFFAIR

Later Accounts Through French Sources

The Prussians Evacuate the Place

Terrible Slaughter Among the Prussians

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

FRANCE.

The Weissenbourg Affair—Evacuation by the Prussians.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—*La Liberte* this morning publishes a private despatch sent at midnight last night from Strasbourg, reporting that MacMahon beat the Prussians yesterday evening; that the latter evacuated Weissenbourg. Telegraphic communication with Weissenbourg has been re-established. *La Liberte* says MacMahon moved yesterday towards Weissenbourg, but two hours march from that point, and the men marched at quick step. He has between sixty and seventy thousand men. To-day there will be about one hundred and fifty thousand men concentrated near Weissenbourg. The loss of the Prussians in the recent engagement reached ten thousand five hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. The French forces were defending the town with but eight or ten thousand, while the attacking force numbered fully forty thousand.

The enemy was so severely crippled that he could not follow the French when they retired.

GERMANY.

Headquarters of the Army of Baden.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser's* cable news says:

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 6.—The army of Baden yesterday passed the French frontier and advanced to Lauterberg, where they established headquarters and seized some boats in the river. The French loss at Newkirchen was three killed and one wounded.

ENGLAND.

War News.

LONDON, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.—No war news of interest has been received since the battle of Weissenbourg. The mail details of that affair have not reached here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indians.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Indian Office has advices from Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, and from several other sections where the Indians have given trouble, all representing a return of peaceable spirit among the warlike tribes. The notice of ample appropriations to meet the treaty stipulations has been received at most of the agencies, and it is believed that as rapidly as the information can be conveyed to tribes now away from their usual camps, the plains will become quiet and safe.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By the American Press Association.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—A boy named James Duncan, aged 13 years, was instantly killed to-day at Malden, by the accidental discharge of a musket.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The boot and shoe trade is active, with a large number of Western and an average number of Southern buyers. The prospects are now that the demand will hold good for some time to come, at least for two months—hence prices rule very firm. Shipments during the past week to points outside New England, 42,432 cases, against 18,629 cases for the corresponding week last year.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The steamship City of London takes out $750,000, the Italy $200,000, the Ville de Paris $280,000 in specie.

INTERESTING TO HORSEMEN.

Lady Thorne not Seriously Injured.

The Buffalo *Courier* of yesterday says: Special despatches from Rochester, published yesterday afternoon, announced that the Queen of the Turf, Lady Thorne, had injured herself getting into a car of that city for transportation to Buffalo. It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that we announce the facts in the case. Lady Thorne was going into the freight car in the Rochester depot, yesterday morning, and had to walk up an inclined plank which had no railing.

There was a crowd about, anxious for a glimpse at the great flyer. Frightened at the novelty of the situation, she started back when part way up the plank, her hind leg slipped and she fell off, coming down on her hip. The fall was less than a foot and a half, but she struck on a bone which corresponds to the "crazy bone" in the human arm, and was temporarily lamed, so that she hobbled on three legs. Dan Mace, who had her in charge, was naturally alarmed, and thought she was ruined, and this fact, added to her going out of the depot as she did, and the lack of competent veterinary skill in Rochester, accounts for the despatches sent early in the day. Before the old mare got back to her stable she was using the leg. William Somerville, the veterinary surgeon of Buffalo, was telegraphed for, and went down by the afternoon train. As soon as he saw the Lady he assured Mace that the injury did not amount to anything, and last evening, at Rochester, she took her exercise as naturally as usual. She is as certain to trot next Friday over the Buffalo track as if she had never stopped in Rochester.

RED CLOUD.

He is Working for Peace.

The Omaha *Republican*, of Aug. 3, says we are indebted to Gen. Ruggles for the following letter:

FORT LARAMIE, Aug. 1, 1870.—*To General Ruggles, Omaha*:—Yellow Bear, one of the delegates to Washington, with Red Cloud, has just been here, with several Indians from his camp on Lance Creek. A runner came there from Red Cloud, who was then on Powder river, with some 30 lodges of Cheyennes, following up the main village of Cheyennes further north. He is exerting a beneficial influence among the Sioux, and hopes to persuade the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes to keep peace with the whites; he will visit all the bands of Sioux, using his authority and influence for peace.

Yellow Bear says the young braves have listened to Red Cloud and their prominent chiefs, and that there are no war parties now out. Game is scarcer; the families are greatly in need of provisions. I occasionally issue small supplies. The Indians have behaved well throughout this region since Red Cloud went to Washington. They appear sincere in their professions of peace and friendship, and no depredations have been committed. If the Government promptly and faithfully performs its part, I believe there will be no trouble to speak of with these Sioux. They often inquire about the Commissioners. It is hoped they will very soon come out and arrange all matters satisfactorily. The Indian must steal—involving loss of life—or be fed by the Government, and arrangements should be made at once.

F. F. FLINT, B. B. G., Commanding.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

UPHOLSTERY.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES,

The Latest Invention.

NEW STRIPED AND PLAIN GOODS

FOR FURNITURE SLIPS,

Made Up at Short Notice.

Lace and Nottingham Curtains.

WINDOW SHADES,

WITH SPRING FIXTURES,

The Most Complete Patent.

HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES

Of the Best Material.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

FURNITURE, &C.

1316 CHESTNUT STREET. 1316

JOHN M. GARDNER

Offers an Entire New Stock of

SPLENDID

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

NEW IN DESIGNS,
RICH IN QUALITY,
FINE IN FINISH,
AND LOW IN PRICE

The above points being well appreciated, induce me keep these facts before the people that I may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to me.
je8-w f m rp tl mhl

FINANCIAL.

J. W. GILBOUGH & CO.,

BANKERS,

42 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Negotiate Loans, Buy and Sell Government and other reliable Securities.

ja31 m w f 1y§

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.—THE UNION BANKING COMPANY,

CAPITAL PAID IN $200,400,

WILL ALLOW 4 (FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND BY CHECK.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President,
JAS. A. HILL, Cashier je8-6mrp§

JAMES S. NEWBOLD & SON,
BILL BROKERS AND
GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS,
jy18-3mrp§ 126 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MADE ON OUR IMPROVED LASTS,

Insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability,

33 South Sixth Street,

ABOVE CHESTNUT.
de13-m w f 1yrp

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Gaskill streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
my24tfrp§

RETAILING AT WHOLESALE prices—Saddlery, Harness and Horse Gear of all kinds, at KNEASS', No. 1126 Market street. Big horse in the door.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND Money Broker, northeast corner Third and Spruce streets.—$250,000 to Loan, in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Silver-Plate, Watches, Jewelry and all goods of value. Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Established for the last Forty Years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. ☞ No Connection with any other Office in this City.

WATCHES THAT HAVE HITHerto failed to give satisfaction, put in good order. Particular attention paid to Fine Watches, Chronometers, etc., by skillful workmen. Musical Boxes repaired.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Musical Boxes, &c.,
my10 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

FOR TRAVELERS.—NEAT, SMALL ALARMS; will awaken at any hour.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
fe27-tfrp 324 Chestnut street, below 4th

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENtilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-Office. oc9-tfrp

FIFTH EDITION

4:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

ARMY AND NAVAL ORDERS

Affairs at Long Branch

FROM THE WEST

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The following named Second Lieutenants are assigned to the regiments designated. They will acknowledge the receipt of this order and immediately proceed to join their regiments unless otherwise directed, or unless they prefer to tender their resignation conditionally. Third Infantry, Second Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson; Eighth Infantry, Second Lieutenant Julius Stommel; Ninth Infantry, Second Lieutenant Edward Hoppy; Tenth Infantry, Second Lieutenant Frank A. Page; Eleventh Infantry, Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Raphael; Seventh Infantry, Second Lieutenant Robert G. Rutherford. To remain on recruiting service until further orders: Second Lieutenant John G. Clague, Second Lieutenant Barry L. Haskell, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Joshua N. Danforth, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Hampton Scattel, Second Lieutenant Hundley S. Maloney, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Franklin E. Town, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Warren R. Dunton, Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Grafton, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry R. Peirne to remain on his present duties until further orders. Second Lieutenant Henry D. Wallen, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Ernest F. Hoffman, to remain on his present duties until further orders. Second Lieutenant Wm. Clarke, Second Lieutenant Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Second Lieutenant Chancellor Mortin.

Naval.

The California and Narragansett are both fitting out for sea at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and are expected to be ready for sea on the first of September. The Narragansett is to be sent to the North Atlantic Squadron. The destination of the California is not yet announced.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Long is ordered to examination for promotion.

Surgeon A. L. Gihon is detached from special duty at New York, and ordered to the marine rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Appointments.

The President last evening appointed the following Postmasters: John Kensley, at Connersville, Ind., and D. L. Hyde, at Dunkirk, N. Y.

The Nipsic.

The U. S. steamer Nipsic arrived at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 31st of July.

Treasury Statement.

The mutilated bank notes burned during the week ending this date, $345,050. Total amount burned, $26,666,338. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed same date, $238,235. Total amount issued therefor, $26,223,170. Balance due for mutilated notes, $443,168. Bank circulation outstanding to date, $299,437,039. The United States Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes, $342,017,650; as security for deposits, $16,366,500. Shipments for the week ending this date to the Assistant Treasurers, depositories, National banks and others: Notes, $1,520,591; fractional currency, $513,114. Receipts of fractional currency for the week ending this date, $767,500. Fractional currency destroyed during the week ending this date, $153,500.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury to-day show coin, $105,000,000; currency, $39,000,000.

Architect Mullitt.

Supervising Architect of the Treasury Mullitt left for Boston last night, to meet Secretary Boutwell, in relation to matters connected with the construction of the Post-office there.

Bank Circulation.

Under act of Congress, approved July 12, 1870, increasing the volume of the National bank circulation fifty-four millions, the Controller of the Currency up to this date has awarded to banks in States entitled thereto, $1,827,830. The amount issued thus far upon this award is only $152,600, but the balance will be ready to issue about the 1st of September. The banks that have secured the additional circulation were all organized before the passage of the law authorizing the increase.

FROM THE EAST.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW JERSEY.

The Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—The first race at Monmouth Park to-day, a hurdle race dash of two miles over eight hurdles, was won by Biddy Malone, Bohannon coming in second, Morris third and Jerrold last. Time, 3.56½. The race was for a purse of $800, of which $500 goes to the first horse, $200 to the second and $100 to the third.

The second race for the Restoration stakes, four mile heats, for eight thousand dollars, the great event of the meeting, was won by Legatee, Ab-del-Kader second, Carrie Atherton third. Time, 7.45½.

In the second heat Legatee came in first, winning the heat and race, Carrie Atherton second, and Ab-del-Kader third. Time, 7.52½. There were fifteen thousand people present at the race.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

ILLINOIS.

Congressional Nominations.

CAIRO, August 6.—Col. John M. Creebs was yesterday nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District, at Metropolis.

Col. S. R. Gibson, of Gallatin county, and T. A. E. Holcomb, of Union, were nominated for the Senate from the First District. The conventions were the largest ever held in the district.

The Lincoln Monument.

SPRINGFIELD, August 6.—The work on the Lincoln Monument is progressing satisfactorily. Several car loads of granite arrive daily, and the blocks are being rapidly placed in position.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Maryland Base Ball Club, of Baltimore, will play the return game with the White Stocking, of this city, to-day.

Fair.

The German ladies are meeting with great success here, soliciting subscriptions for the proposed fair for the benefit of the Prussian army.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The bank statement for the week ending to-day shows that loans decreased $757,600; decrease in deposits $570,000; decrease in specie $3,791,000; decrease in legal tenders $2,550,000; decrease in circulation $62,389.

CONDENSED MILK, EAGLE BRAND.—The very best article for travelers, infants, &c. Nestle's Milk Substitute, Patent Barley, Fresh Oat Meal, Bermuda Arrowroot, &c. Liquid Rennet and Flavoring Extracts. For sale by JAMES T. SHINN, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, Embroidering, Braiding, Stamping, &c.
M. A. TORREY, 1800 Filbert