EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Friday, August 12, 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 WAR.

Since the reports of yesterday morning, there has been no news of a very startling character from Paris or the seat of war. In Paris the streets are still thronged by excited multitudes, but the government seems to have complete control of the situation, and the frenzy which followed the announcement of defeat and threatened to culminate in a revolutionary outbreak, has given way to an earnest enthusiasm, which is directed to the support of military measures directed against the enemy. The new ministry has begun its administration with a commendable display of energy. The military loan of five hundred million francs, which was authorized the other day, has been increased, by order of the Corps Legislatif, to one thousand million francs. Specie payments have been suspended, and the bills of the Bank of France have been made a legal tender. The popular excitation has been limited to one thousand million francs. Provision has been made for the widows and orphans of the war; and, more important than all, a bill has been passed for the re-establishment of the National Guard. A general armament of all citizens over twenty-one years of age will take place. We shall see whether this policy is a wise one. The time may come when the arms placed indiscriminately in the hands of French civilians will be used to the interests of revolution. It is a desperate measure, which could only be adopted in a dreadful emergency.

While Paris is tranquil, symptoms of revolutionary feeling are manifested in Marseilles and Toulouse. In the latter city an attempt was made yesterday morning by a few irrational radicals to proclaim a Republic; but the government appears to have suppressed the foolish demonstration without difficulty. In the red Republican city of Marseilles there have been violent popular demonstrations for two or three days. The people have thronged the streets, and amid tremendous excitement demanded arms. An attempt was made by certain irresponsible to seize the Chateau d'Eau and overthrow the municipal government. Report says that these demonstrations were quickly suppressed. The city is now quiet, however, and it is true, but we are prepared for accounts of other outbreaks in Marseilles. It is indeed strange that we have not had, before this, news of revolutionary movements among the excitable inhabitants of that turbulent Republican city. All these reports, together with the accounts of the uproar which disturbed the streets of Paris three days ago, indicate the fierceness of the fires which burn beneath the thin crust of orders constructed by the government. They prove that it is only required that the authorities shall be followed by another defeat, to set Paris, Marseilles and other great cities afame with a revolutionary spirit which will consume and destroy imperialism. The issues that depend upon the result of the approaching contest in Metz are so vast and appalling, that we contemplate them with breathless interest.

Meantime the situation at the front has undergone some changes of minor importance. The fortified city of Strasbourg, as we conjectured yesterday, is completely invested by the Prussian army. The commander has been summoned to surrender, and has refused. The Prussians are preparing to assault it, and are their heavy batteries in position for the purpose. It is said that there is but one regiment in the garrison; former accounts credited it with seven thousand men. The latter number is probably nearer the truth. It is down full if the French can hold the city for any length of time. A siege was not anticipated by the French commanders, and most probably no provision has been made for such an emergency. The only hope of the garrison is that the Prussians will be beaten at Metz and will be compelled to raise the siege before the city is taken. This is a sorry chance, which seems unlikely to be offered.

The flying corps of MacMahon is said to have occupied Saverne on Sunday, but to have abandoned it the same night. Saverne is on the railroad from Strasbourg to Paris, and is one of the points which command the principal passes through the Vosges Mountains. MacMahon may have deserted it only to fall back to the strongy position of Pfalzburg in the same pass; but, as the report says that the Crown Prince is vigorously pursuing him, it may be that he has pushed on towards Nancy with the design of massing his force with the main French army. He must make a stand at Nancy or to the east of it, or else expose the right of the French army. An engagement may be expected soon between these two bodies, and unless the disheartened, beaten and flying troops of MacMahon are reinforced, a victory will certainly be gained by the large force of the Crown Prince, enthusiastic over its recent triumph and its brilliant advance.

From the Prussian right we learn that the whole of that part of the army under Prince Frederick Charles is advancing from the line of the Saar and pushing the French to the line of the Moselle, which runs from Metz to Thionville, where the extreme left of the French army was but a few days ago. A glance at the map will show a number of roads leading from St. Avold, Saarlouis and several other towns west of the Saar, to Thionville and Metz. Along these highways the left of the French has been driven. The position of the French army is, therefore, exactly perpendicular to its position one week ago. Then it extended nearly east and west from Thionville to Wissemburg, with a corps at right angles defending the river up to Strasbourg. Now it extends nearly north and south from Thionville to Nancy, leaving Strasbourg and the Rhine uncovered, and the passes of the Vosges mountains defended only by detached bodies of troops.

The French have lost a great deal by change of position; for the Prussian army have undiputed possession of a large portion of French territory. But the present position of the army is very strong, and a desperate resistance will be made against an attempt to drive the French from it. The Prussians will probably bring a superior force into the battle, but this will be compensated for in a measure by the position of the French and the consciousness in the mind of every soldier that defeat means utter ruin.

Pending the engagement, which may begin at any moment, King William has issued a generous and humane proclamation, declaring that he is eager for peace, that he will protect the Frenchmen in the vicinity of his army from outrage, and will pay for what private property he is compelled to take. This proclamation will have a good effect if it should happen that the French provinces near hand do not conclude to remain and join the Prussians, or else to join the Germans. The Orleans princes also are manufacturing popularity that may be useful in the future by insisting upon serving in the French army.

Napoleon, it is asserted, will reject at present any offers of mediation from foreign powers, such as are proposed. He rests his hopes upon the coming fight. If he wins, it is that contest he will persist in his refusal to permit intervention; if he loses, such mediation will be unnecessary, for he will be raised beyond possibility of salvation. The doubts that now hang over the result of the contest will be dispelled before many hours elapse.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE REVENUE.

The address to the Republican party by Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, contains the following statements, which are important and interesting enough to require special prominence. Speaking of the revenues, the address says:

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly $300,000,000 against less than $221,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly $88,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year 1870 were less than those of 1869 by more than $20,000,000, thus showing an increase of revenues and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of General Grant's administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of General Grant's Administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's Administration he removed all Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon the country, seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collections is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of General Grant to secure an honest Administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office, earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced from five to two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents; the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burthens amounting to millions.

All the statements contained in this paragraph, with the exception of the reduction of the income tax, are entirely satisfactory, and they offer the best arguments that can be found to prove the excellence of the present administration of the government, and of the faithfulness and honesty of the Republican party. We can safely go before the country armed with such facts as these, and ask the people to continue their support of the organization which, in the management of the financial affairs of the country, has displayed so much ability, and has offered such a contrast to the rascality of the Democracy under Andrew Johnson. The retired gentleman gave us a foretaste of the things which we may expect if his party ever comes into power again, hungry from long abstinence from the public spoils, and apt in all kinds of dishonesty.

It is unfortunate, however, that Senator Wilson has touched upon the subject of the income tax, and it is even more to be regretted that he has undertaken to claim credit for the Republican party by fastening upon it the responsibility for its continuance. The leading Republican newspapers all over the country, and some of the ablest Republican politicians, strove earnestly for the abolition of the tax; and they regard its retention not only as an outrage against the rights of the people at large, but against the party which will have to bear the burden of the responsibility. Retention of the tax was *not* the deed of the party, but of a few bigoted, hard-headed, selfish men, who thought by this means to appeal to the sympathies of certain classes of their constituents, and thrust their action will hurt the party we have no doubt, but we can promise that a strenuous effort will be made, as soon as Congress meets again, to secure the repeal of the odious law. Every Republican newspaper and every politician who fought against the passage of the injurious measure will begin again to attack it, and to demand its abrogation. We have good reason for hoping that these efforts will be successful. In the meantime, we can honestly boast of the rest of the exhibit made in Senator Wilson's address, and ask American citizens for generous support to the party which can show such a record. The income tax, under the revised law, cannot be collected until next year; and in the meantime we can surely secure its total abolition.

The scavenger corps of the Board of Health is out in force to-day, following up the splendid opening made by yesterday's deluges. He was seen at an early hour this morning cleaning out a sewer-inlet at the Tenth and Chestnut streets, and attracted much attention both from the novelty of the scene and from the energy of his operations. In less than an hour, the sewer was opened, and a huge mound of black mud heaped upon Chestnut street, early enough for nearly all the downward-bound tide of pedestrians to enjoy its peculiar *bouquet*. The corps will now go into winter quarters.

WHERE'S THE BOY?

The question of the day is, Where's the Boy? "*What Boy?*" Why there is but one Boy. There are boys innumerable, but the Boy is the Boy of Saarbruck, the Baptized Boy, the Boy with a Bullet. The world already knows what the Boy has done for France; how he moved the hearded grenadiers to tears, while he sported, with touching tranquillity, on the verge of the battle-field, picking up spent balls as mementoes for his Imperial mamma.

And now, while the world still hangs, with unregretable emotion, over the beautiful scene, the Boy suddenly vanishes out of our sight, and a weeping world, like a modern Rachel, refuses to be comforted because her pet Boy is not.

"Where's the Boy?" The despairing say that he is in Paris. Likewise, he is at Metz. Also, according to Mr. Simonton, he is in London, with a carpet-bag crammed with crown jewels, and under the protection of Mr. Wm. F. Smith! Why the Boy should have been sent to London, nobody pretends to know. Why Mr. Wm. F. Smith is, nobody vouchsafes to explain. Careful investigation proves that it is not our Wm. F. Smith, ex-member of Council from the Twenty-second Ward, who has charge of the Boy and jewels of France. If the Boy *is* in London, it was a clever "Napoleonic idea" to hurry him under the incognito of the Smith family. It is easy to imagine the bewilderment of the London reporters and interviewers hunting up a man by the name of Smith, with a Boy and a carpet-bag.

It will be a dreadful example for French youth, if it turns out that the Boy has absconded from his imperial home, in consequence of some domestic difficulty, and run off with the diamonds. Perhaps Smith is a detective,—there used to be a detective, named Smith, at Scotland Yard—and is only "accompanying" the Boy until a convenient opportunity presents itself to return him quietly to his mother. We hope this theory of the Boy's disappearance will prove incorrect, and that all the conflicting stories about his mysterious flight from Paris will turn out to be mere Simontonians. Our own belief is that he is still with his Imperial father at "the centre of the position."

THE LAST COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

Our Pottsville correspondent gives a detailed account of the latest mining horror, by which ten men were suddenly crushed to death, and others wounded, in consequence of defective machinery, and neglect of proper precautions against accidents. These terrible accidents, although they have served to direct legislative attention to the subject of providing better protection for the miners, have not yet sufficiently aroused proprietors and operators to the necessity of far greater caution and more liberal efforts to guard life and limb against such disasters as are so graphically described by our correspondent.

In our telegraphic columns this afternoon, will be found despatches received from Paris this morning, giving an account of the scenes in the *Corps Legislatif* yesterday, fuller and more detailed than those published in the morning papers. Some of the more important occurrences were not mentioned at all in last night's despatches. It seems that M. Thiers boldly declared for a Republic in the following language: "The Empire is beneforth out of the question; there can be no Empire without an Emperor. To this state of things, I prefer a Republic, as Minister. Amid much This declaration coming from a man of M. Thiers' weight and influence—an influence which must increase as the force of his protests against this wicked war becomes more and more apparent, is, in the highest degree, significant. Another indication of the violence of the feeling against the Emperor in the Chamber is supplied in the demand of an unknown member, who, in reply to the request that General Le Bœuf should be brought before the Corps, said: "Summon Bonaparte and not his creatures!" These outbursts of feeling prove the existence in the legislature of a sentiment which may at any moment develop into open revolutionary manifestations.

Upon our inside page to-day we print a letter from our regular correspondent in Rome giving an extremely interesting account of the official proceedings of the Council of Bishops of Infallibility Dogma, together with other entertaining matter.

CLOTHING.

IF YOU CAN'T GET
OUT OF TOWN,
YOU CAN GET
THIN COMFORTABLE CLOTHING,
SUITABLE FOR HOME WEAR,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING
OF
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
Popular Clothing House,
Sixth and Market Streets.

UP! UP! UP! UP!
Goes the Mercury in the Thermometer!
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
Go the prices of the
Superior, Stylish, Splendid
SUMMER SUITS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
☞ Opportunities are now presented
Such as you have never enjoyed
In all previous Summers
For the purchase of Fine Suits.
Suits of Linen Duck,
Suits of Cheviot,
Suits of Cassimere,
Suits of Drap d'Ete,
Suits of All Sorts,
CHEAPER than for a long series of years.
BETTER than you can buy elsewhere.
SATISFACTORY in every respect.
☞ Don't forget the celebrated
Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits.
Remember to buy your Summer Clothes at
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GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Continental Hotel Building.
w27 tf

SUMMER OF 1870.
FINE
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
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JONES'
ONE PRICE ESTABLISHMENT,
604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
☞ Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice.

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STORAGE OF FURNITURE
For families temporarily declining housekeeping. May be had in separate rooms or entire floors of
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Having a private watchman, and an employé resident on the premises, will greatly lessen risks of fire and robbery. jy7 tf

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Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:
"A. & R." Rye. "Wm. Britton & Co.," "M. Weiss & Co.,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.," "J. Alapiston," "Hunter & Co."
"J. Alapiston." "Thos. Moore," "Shanton, Daly & Kern."
"Thos. Moore," "Lynchburg," "Greenwood,"
"Mt. Vernon," "Old Dominion,"
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
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THE PERFECTION OF THE ART
OF
REFINING WHISKIES.
P. HEVNER,
Sole Proprietor for the State of Penna.
OF THE
Celebrated
"P. P." WHISKIES.
This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for Refining Whiskies in "Faccio."
Nos. 246 S. FRONT STREET
AND
117 DOCK STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary manual process, a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposes, disorganizes and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mass, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are spirit, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create NAUSEA, HIGH FEVER, INFLAMMATION and KIDNEY DISEASES; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is BRAIN FEVER, DELIRIUM TREMENS, APOPLEXY, INSANITY, &c.
The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest products of the Cereals in "VACUO," the reversed atmosphere being reduced from the ordinary, to the same inch; consequently a temperature of only about 80 degrees of heat is required in its separation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, BONES, ETC., ETC., BRUGGEMAN'S CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they are manufactured.
The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent Chemists in the country, by analyzed Chemists, and by the best judges of liquors in the United States, and pronounced to be free from all adulterants, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medicinal purposes*.
Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors, and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.
P. HEVNER.
au10 m 1 tf rp

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COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO,
New Photographic Views of the
ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE.
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SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE,
$1 50 Each.
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MONEY TO AN AMOUNT
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OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Spruce streets.
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FOR SALE A
BEHAMBER OF PIANOS.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED
1835—SCHUYLER & ARMSTRONG,
Quitclaim, 1107 Chestnut St. Above Twelfth.
D. B. SCHUYLER. [1834-1870] S.S. ARMSTRONG

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DAILY EXCURSIONS
TO
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD trains leave Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. (Sundays excepted, at 7.30 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. for Water Gap and all points in the Delaware Valley.
Passengers by the 7.30 A. M. train reach Water Gap at 12.20, and can leave to return at 5 P. M., arriving in the city at 9 P. M. Saturday.
4 1-2 Hours at Water Gap.
Passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. on Saturday,
Spend Sunday at Water Gap,
and return to the city before noon on Monday.
Trains leave Water Gap for Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Mondays an additional train at 5.35 A. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, are offered during the Summer at the Ticket Offices,
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AND
Kensington Depot.
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FAMILY FLOUR.
Very Choicest White Wheat
FLOUR.
NEW CROP.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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NEW No. 1 MACKEREL
IN KITTS,
First of the Season.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.
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CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
S. S. FETHERSTON & CO.,
270 South Second Street,
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE
ESTABLISHMENT.
DINNER AND TEA SETS
Of every design.
TABLE GLASSWARE
DECORATED CHAMBER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
All of which are offered at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
Families about going to housekeeping, country dealers and others, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our
FINELY ASSORTED STOCK
GLASSWARE.
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WINDOW GLASS.
A full stock, large assortment of sizes and qualities, for sale cheap.
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RETAIL SALESROOMS,
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CHANDELIERS,
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OF
SUPERIOR STYLES AND FINISH
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chestnut Street.
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PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention called to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frames, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, &c., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability.
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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

THE FRENCH-PRUSSIAN WAR

KING WILLIAM'S PROCLAMATION

The French Army at Metz 130,000 Strong.

Exciting Scenes in the Corps Legislative.

THE THREATENED REVOLUTION

"There Can be No Empire Without an Emperor."

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

PRUSSIA.

King William's Proclamation.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A copy of a proclamation, prepared by King William in the French language for distribution among the people as soon as the Prussian army advances into French territory, has been received for publication. The following is the text of the proclamation:

"We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all inhabitants of the French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon having by sea and land attacked the German nation, we, eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies, to repel aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontiers. We war against soldiers and not citizens, and therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property so long as they abstain from hostile acts. We grant them protection as a matter of right. The generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary usages of war and will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and to the differences of exchange between German and French currencies in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens. WILLIAM.

"Given at Saarbrucken, August, 1870."

FRANCE.

Strength of the French Army at Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—*Le Siecle* estimates the strength of the French army at Metz at one hundred and thirty thousand men. It consists the withdrawal of the French army to the line of the Meuse or Marne rivers.

Exciting Scenes in the Corps Legislatif.

The proceedings of the *Corps Legislatif* yesterday were marked by a still more violent debate than that which forced the withdrawal of Ollivier and Rouher. Amid much tumult M. Keratry moved that a committee of inquiry be instituted, and Marshal Le Bœuf summoned before it. In the tumult, an unknown voice from the Left cried: "Summon Bonaparte, and not his creatures."

As soon as the confusion quieted M Keratry proceeded, and referred to the French population. There was now defeat stared France in the face, but a similar committee appointed by the General Assembly restored victory to our eagles.

The French generals were shown that defeat was due to our reverses ceased.

M. Thiers replied and opposed the motion He said the reverses to the French arms were inscrutable, but that the officers must not be called from the field to answer inquiries while the army remained in so great danger.

M. Thiers concluded his otherwise temperate speech: "The Empire is beneforth out of the question; there can be no Empire without an Emperor. To this state of events a Republic must inevitably succeed." [Cries and the greatest confusion.]

ENGLAND.

An Alleged Spy Shot.

LONDON, August 12.—An English banker, named Elliott, was arrested yesterday at Paris, while on a visit to his brother, charged with furnishing intelligence of French army movements to the enemy. He was taken to Camp Chalons, court-martialed, and shot as a spy during the evening.

The Stock Market.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—There was a firmer tone to the Stock market at the opening of business to-day. Consols for money and account, at 91; United States bonds, issue of 1862, 86¾. Cable quotations from the United States are not yet received.

Financial.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1.15 P. M.—Consols, 90¼ @91; United States bonds, issue of 1862, quoted at 86¾@; and are in good demand.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Major B. B. French died this morning, of diarrhea, at his residence in East Capitol street. He was a native of Glastonbury, Ct. He came to reside in 1835, where he has always resided since. He has held the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, Commissioner of Public Buildings two terms, and law officer to the Second Comptroller's Office of the Treasury, which latter position he resigned recently. He was universally known as a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained to great eminence in that order, and ascended from a Sphinx Mason to be Past Most Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the United States. He was a gentleman of large charities, and universally beloved. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Assistant Census Marshal Discharged.

An assistant Census Marshal in the South has been detected taking his official frank to circulate his private circulars, and, and advertise his garden, orchard and nursery. His case has been attended to, and a vacancy exists.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Appointment by the Governor.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Aug. 12.—The Governor has appointed J. Barnard Taylor, of Lancaster, Physician of the Port of Philadelphia in place of Dr. Thompson, deceased.

Review of the National Guards.

Governor Geary and Adjutant-General Russell left for Reading the morning to review the parade of the National Guards, numbering ten companies.

[By the American Press Association.]

Homicide.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., August 12.—George Wallard was arrested and lodged in jail at this place yesterday, charged with killing a man named James Waterson, on Wednesday afternoon last, at Oxford, Chester county, Pa. The two men, while standing on the porch of Wernts's Hotel, engaged in an altercation which terminated in blows. Wallard struck Waterson two or three blows in the face, killing him almost instantly.

Coal Shipments.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 12.—Total shipments of coal of the Reading road for the week ending August 11, 1870, 37,538 tons, an increase of 44,000 tons over last week.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

INDIANA.

A Millionaire Fatally Injured.

NEW ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Daniel Ketch, an old citizen of this city, and a millionaire, was probably fatally injured yesterday by an axe which was accidentally dropped from the second story of a mill, falling a distance and inflicting a fearful wound.

Rivers' Stage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—The meeting of the coal operators here yesterday was very unfavorable to the cause of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh coal being preferred to Brazil, Indiana, and it was received to Lake Ports. The coal trade is dull, and the boats are idle, or speculate on a small cargo. The Ohio River is low, and the prospects are that it will be lower. The Wabash is rising, and the boats are taking on freight. Only a few hundred barrels of flour are offered for shipment. Pittsburgh coal is held at $2 per ton, delivered. Rates are $2 50@3 for Pittsburgh, $2 75@3 for Brazil, and $3@3 50 for Lake Ports.

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

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW YORK, August 12, Evening, Noon—Money is easy at 3 to 5 per cent. on call.

Sterling exchange is steady at 109½.

Gold opened steady at 111¼ and advanced to 111¾, and is firm at the rate paid for carrying is 2 per cent.

Government bonds are steady and quiet.

Southern State securities are firm, but steady. Old Tennessee, 67, new do, 62½.

The stock market is dull. New York Central, 91; Reading, 91¼; Lake Shore, 99; Northwest, 82; do. Preferred, 84; Rock Island, 110; Ohio, 35; Pacific Mail, 30½; Western Union, 35; Hartford, 81½.

Later.

WALL STREET, 1 P. M.—Stocks are heavy, with a declining tendency. Panama, 80.

Gold has been firm since noon, with sales at 111¼, but afterwards declined to 111¼.

Pacific Railroad securities are dull. Unions, 92½ to 92¾; Centrals, 93½ to 86.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

300 Pa S N Y Ctl 7s 1st 102 | 3 sh L Val R 57¼
1000 Lehigh Nav 6s 85 | 100 sh Penna R 54 ⅛
200 Wilmington R 10 pr 30 | 100 sh do 54 ⅛
500 City 6s new 75 | 100 sh do bo30d 54 ⅛
1000 do 6s 75 | 100 sh do 54 ⅛
100 sh Penna R 54 ⅛

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Phila & Erie 7s 1st 101 | 100 sh Leigh R 43 ⅛
10000 Amer Gold 111¼ | 100 sh do 43 ⅛
1000 do 111¼ | 100 sh do 43 ⅛
1000 Penna 6s 1st 102 | 100 sh do 43 ⅛
1000 Penn 6s bds cp 95¾ | 100 sh do 43 ⅛
2 sh Penna R 54 ⅛ | 100 sh do 43 ⅛
1500 City 6s 75 | 100 sh do 43 ⅛
100 sh Leh Nav var off 30 | 100 sh do 43 ⅛
AFTERNOON.
100 Lehigh Nav 30 | 200 sh Penna R 54 ⅛
40 sh Read R 50 | 100 sh do 54 ⅛

Philadelphia Money Market.

FRIDAY, August 12th, 1870.—There is no new feature in our money market. The demand for loans continues to be fair, and rates ruled about the same as last week. The chief interest is concentrated on gold and Government bonds, which are excited and unsettled, being entirely under speculative influence. The latter seem to be the favorite medium for the investment of funds. Now, if any capitalists are looking for a good thing, we see that our market here seems to be influenced by one tolerably fair opportunity. We refer to the two Pacific of New York bonds for the special fund. $7,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific are now offered at 90 and accrued interest, payable in gold.

The gold market is still active, but the rates are entirely in favor of the lenders. Gold opened at 111¼, sold to noon between 111¾ and 111¼, closing at noon at 111¼.

Government are rather better, and quite active, but not materially changed.

The stock market is very quiet, and prices show little change. Sales of State Bonds fixed series, at $1 in advance.

Reading sold early at 54¼, but closed at 54⅛, a gain of ⅛ on last evening's quotation. Lehigh Navigation sold at 43⅛, a gain of ⅛. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 54¼.

Lehigh Gold Loan 1884 sold at 95¾, a gain of ⅛. City 6s, new, sold at 75, a gain of ⅛ on the last sale. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54⅛, a gain of ⅛.

Bids and offers at the close of the market being substantially

Gold Exchange Bank, Drexel & Brother, No. 40 Southeast Third street, quote as follows:—Gold, 111¼@111¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 86¾@87; do. 1864, 85¾@86; do. 1865, 85¾@86; do. 1867, 86¾@87; do. 1868, 86¾@87; 10-40s, 82¾@83; Coupons, 1865, 86¾@87; do. 1867, 86¾@87; do. 1868, 86¾@87; Pacific 6s of 1896, 90¾@91; Central Pacific 6s, 90¾@91; Union Pacific 6s, 90¾@91; Union Pacific Land Grants, 82¾@83; Sioux City Land Grants, 72¾@73; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 85¾@86; Central Pacific Land Grants, 82¾@83; Sioux City 6s, 90¾@91;