EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Saturday, August 13, 1870

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THE WAR NEWS.

The meagre news received from the seat of war indicates the steady advance of the Prussian Crown Prince and the continued retreat of MacMahon, who has abandoned several strong positions without an attempt to defend them. We learn that the French marched out of Saverne on Sunday night just as the Prussian advance entered the town. Yesterday we conjectured that MacMahon had retired from this place to Pfalzburg, a strongly fortified place where another road to the highway through the great central pass in the Vosges, just as Saverne commands the railway. It is asserted now, however, that the Prussian army corps has occupied Pfalzburg; and the supposition is that MacMahon has either retreated precipitately to Nancy, leaving this important pass wholly unprotected, or has determined to make a stand at Saarburg, a town at the western end of the pass, twelve miles from Saverne, at which point railways stretch away north to Saarbruck and west to Nancy. This latter supposition is founded wholly upon the theory that MacMahon will consider defence of the pass of vital necessity, and will choose this, perhaps the most available position, for its protection. It may be, however, that he considers everything lost except the main body of the French army imperatively necessary, and will press straight forward.

A portion of the army of the Crown Prince has made a movement in another direction. The cable despatch says "it has passed through the Vosges and bivouacked at Dumeringen, near Saarlouis." There are no Vosges mountains in the immediate vicinity of Saarlouis; there is no such place as Dumeringen, and Saarlouis is in Prussia, while we know that the whole French army is in France. The fact probably is that a small portion of the Prussian force has occupied Dralingen, a small town five miles from Pfalzburg, where the main body is, near Saar-Union, and at the foot of the Vosges mountains. This position would give the Prussians control of the public roads leading to Metz and St. Avold.

The only conclusions which we can form from this report of the situation are that the Prussian left is not yet past the Vosges and in the valley of the Moselle, but that it controls all the avenues of approach, and will probably soon be in the very front of the French right at Nancy. The despatch to the New York *Herald* to the effect that the French had evacuated Metz and were in full retreat is wholly unworthy of credence. The position of the army is at present very strong, and it cannot find a better place to meet an assault than it has at Metz, at any point between the latter city and Paris. It is nearly certain that the approaching battle will be fought in the immediate neighborhood of Metz and Nancy.

PRUSSIAN STRATEGY.

That Louis Napoleon should have plunged into the war that now threatens the overthrow of his dynasty, with no better military preparation than it seems to have been made, evinces either a singular ignorance of the whole situation, or a dread and hatred of Prussia which so far outweighed all other considerations, about which the despatches have so much to say, is a fine thing for a steeving party or a forlorn hope, but it will not take the place of numbers, or of complete preparation. At the outbreak of the war, Prussia was to be overwhelmed, because France had a week the start of her. The French army was ready almost as numbering anywhere from half-a-million to a million men, and their superior facilities for transportation and the style of armament were to carry them triumphantly over the Rhine, and into Berlin, before the middle of August.

How Prussia has "changed all that" has already entered into history. She has proved herself, as Napoleon ought to have known that she would, more than ready to defend herself, and her armies, pressing to a war-footing and within a fortnight, have not only defended their invaded soil, but have struck such quick and hard blows that the astonished Napoleon has found the grasp of his enemy upon his throat, almost before he has had time to organize his campaign or to combine his armies.

Prussia has showed herself thoroughly ready; while Paris and Metz both reveal that Napoleon has plunged into war without counting the cost. Bismarck,—for to his master mind may be referred the policy that has won such distinguished prestige for the Prussian arms,—has only carried out the old strategy of Frederick the Great. Carlyle, prefacing his comments on the second Silesian war, in his Life of Frederick the Great, says, in words that have a singularly apt reference to the present state of affairs: "Battle being once seen to be inevitable, it was Friedrich's plan not to wait for it, but to give it. Thanks to Friedrich Wilhelm and himself, there is no army nor ever was any, in such continual preparation. Military people say, 'Some Countries take six months, and some twelve, to get in motion for war: but *in three weeks Prussia can be across the marches, and upon the throat of its enemy*,' which is an immense advantage to little Prussia among its big neighbors. '*Some Countries have a longer sword than Prussia; but none can unsheathe it so soon.*' We hope, too, it is moderately sharp, when wielded by a deft hand."

How completely Carlyle's estimate of Prussian strategy is illustrated by the events of the past week! Prussia is "across the marches and upon the throat of her enemy." The enemy's "longer sword," concerning which so much was boasted, the chassepot and the mitrailleuse, which were to sweep down the Prussian lines, or even keep them within range of reply, have been made practically powerless by the swift, crushing advance of the heavy batallions of the Crown Prince. Prussia has preserved the traditions of her great King in practical readiness and force; while France and her Emperor, preserving the name and the ambition of the first Napoleon, have failed to maintain that preparation in time of peace, which alone can give success in the time of such a war.

THE ORPHAN WORK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the conclusion of the second series of annual examinations of the schools of the Soldiers' Orphan Department of Pennsylvania, it is worth while to take a brief retrospect of what the State has done for the schools, and what the schools have done for themselves and for the State.

The Soldiers' Orphan system was established under Governor Curtin in 1864, and has been carried forward with the same spirit by his successor, Governor Geary. At the end of the present fiscal year, $2,003,131·67 will have been expended on these soldiers' orphans, including the $50,000 contributed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If this amount is large, it must not be forgotten that Pennsylvania, too, is large, and that she first inaugurated the system, which she has perseveringly maintained for six years, in that time sheltering over six thousand almost helpless orphans. The benefits and blessings that have constantly flowed from these institutions are almost incalculable, and instead of regretting the expenditure, we have greater reason to be proud of the work we have accomplished than the people of any State or nation in the world. Hundreds of children, who otherwise would have been left in poverty and rags, without proper guardianship, to grow up in ignorance and degradation, the State has set upon their feet and made of them men and women of enlightenment, an honor and an ornament to society. Widows' hearts have been lightened and their bosoms made to swell with gratitude to the State that has kept its pledges to the end. The period of difficulty and trial has substantially passed. Even at the very time when men were loudest in their carping at expenditures, not only was the maximum number in our soldiers' orphans' schools reached, but we were already rapidly on the descending scale. On the first of June, 1869, there were in the forty-two orphan schools and homes 3,631 children. Up to that time the tendency annually was largely upwards. There are now but 3,230 in the schools, notwithstanding 650 new admissions ordered during last year, the discharges so largely exceeding the admissions. This shows a decrease of 101 since 1869. Furthermore, there were, June 1st, 1869, 701 applications for admission on file in the department; this year there are but 622, a decrease of 70, so that the actual net gain in one year has been 180, counting all the applicants as already incumbents, they having just claim upon the Commonwealth.

Then there is a great letting-down in another respect. The solution has, as it were, commenced at both ends of the problem. Now children can not be admitted under eight years of age, leaving only eight years of exposure to the State, as there are scarcely 200 of eight years and under now in the schools, equal to but one of the smallest advanced institutions. Year by year the reduction will be in still greater proportion. It will thus easily be seen how rapid must be the reduction in the expenses. Col. McFarland estimates that the appropriation of last year will cover the disbursements of the department, and that in 1871 the appropriation needed will be very materially lowered.

An interesting feature of the Pennsylvania system, not generally understood, is that not a dollar has been spent by the State for school buildings, while in the other States which have partially followed our example a large part of their appropriations have been expended in this way. In Ohio, with a system not so old or good as that of Pennsylvania, the State has erected a number of cottage houses at a very large expenditure from its treasury—say from fifty to sixty thousand dollars—for the accommodation of a very small number of children, with from ten to twenty thousand dollars annually to each institution for repairs alone. Yet the Ohio system is popular, nearly as large than in Pennsylvania. In New Jersey, with only a miniature system, the cost on the building at Trenton has been $35,000, with $150 for each pupil. In Indiana, where the system is yet in its infancy, $150,000 were, in 1868, expended by the State for buildings, land and repairs. In Iowa, for the last three years, $200,000 have been paid by the State for the maintenance of about twelve hundred children in all, in three homes, Davenport, Cedar Falls and Glenwood. Here soldiers' orphans are admitted, from the age of two to nineteen years. At Davenport there are fifteen cottages, large recitation buildings and a costly chapel. All the buildings are found and furnished by the State. In Wisconsin it has cost the State, during the last three years, $150,000 for a total of 170 children in one school—building purchased by the State. The Treasury of Pennsylvania never paid one cent towards the erection or purchase of a single one of the many large structures now used as soldiers' orphan schools. What would members of the Legislature have said had a Governor Curtin recommended the erection of such buildings as those at Dayton, Ohio, and Davenport, Iowa, for the accommodation of *one* Children of the Commonwealth? Had we copied after other States, instead of furnishing the original pattern, this additional expenditure would doubtless have devolved upon Pennsylvania. As it was, all the buildings were erected or obtained at the expense of private parties, with a subsequent admonition that their investments were made at their own risk; and all of the schools except one, Cassville, which was purchased at a very low price, are yet heavily in debt for buildings and repairs; and the only income any of them have had to cover their large outlay of capital has been the quarterly payment of a certain rate per pupil, regulated arbitrarily by the law-making power annually.

A brief glance at the schools as they have presented themselves at the recent annual examination presents most satisfactory results. While the numbers are decreasing, the tone of the schools is steadily improving. The individual rivalry among them for good averages in educational branches was a noticeable feature of the examinations. There was a great ef-

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT BY CABLE

ADVICES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE SITUATION AT METZ UNCHANGED.

The Prince Imperial Still at the Front.

The Bavarian Troops Reinforcing the Prussian Army.

Prussian Subjects Must Leave Paris.

A DESPERATE RIOT AT LONDONDERRY.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

Reconnoitering Party.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The situation at Metz is unchanged. The army is constantly drilling and undergoing inspection and preparing for the struggle which now seems imminent.

Frequent reconnoissances have been made of the French strength. In the vicinity and the reports are that a strong army is being gathered in this direction.

On Tuesday, the Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Marshal Bazaine and General Changarnier, under escort of a small cavalry squadron, left Metz and penetrated the Prussian line to a considerable distance. They encountered no scouting parties of the Prussian cavalry, and returned without molestation. They examined the Prussian position in the woods between St. Avold and Forbach, finding the enemy posted in not very considerable numbers. The reconnoitering party accomplished the object of the expedition accomplished.

The Prince Imperial.

It is now positively known by advices from Metz that the Prince Imperial still remains at that place, he not having been recalled from the front as reported.

The Next Attack.

It is rumored that Marshal Bazaine wishes to attack the Prussian armies in the neighborhood of Metz; but the Emperor will have time to effect a further concentration. It is also reported that his troops are eager for fighting, and that an immediate attack is seriously counselled.

Chances of the French.

The *Times* still indulges in gloomy views regarding the chances of success of the French in the present war, declaring them over-an guine in precipitating the conflict.

The Garrison at Metz.

The *Times* thinks that the garrison of Metz is wholly unprepared to sustain a protracted siege. The supplies necessary for the sustenance of a great army resisting assault are wholly lacking, and there is but a scanty store of provisions, and the presence of a short allowance of rations to the soldiers.

Prussian Success Certain.

The *Times* further declares that the Germans have at least three men in the field to every one upon the French side, and that with this overwhelming preponderance of forces and the advantage of repeated victories, the eventual success of the Prussian arms is certain.

FRANCE.

Prussians in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Count Palikao has desired the Emperor to issue a decree offering the subjects of Prussia who have been born in which a village for each place, large or small, on the German coast destroyed by the French naval bombardment.

Retaliatory Measures.

NORTH YORK, August 13.—A *Herald* cable special says:

The Prussian Cabinet has matured a Royal proclamation declaring that it is the determination of the Prussian authorities to drive from every village for each place, large or small, on the German coast destroyed by the French naval bombardment.

The *Herald* special also contains the particulars of the Londonderry riot, stating it first originated between the Queen's troops and the Catholics, the Orangemen joining in at the end.

PRUSSIA.

The French Iron-Clad Fleet.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The French iron-clad fleet is now off Cuxhaven, and an immediate attack on the Hanseatic towns is expected.

The Prussian Troops.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The concentration of the Prussian forces in the French territory continues. The First Corps of Bavarian troops have crossed the Vosges Mountains and bivouacked near the village of Diomeringen. Other corps of the south German forces will probably be advanced to the support of the Bavarians.

IRELAND.

Fatal Riot at Londonderry.

LONDON, August 13.—A terrible riot took place yesterday, during the celebration of the siege of Londonderry, at that place. A monster procession passing through the town became excited by taunts from the Orange spectators, and a general fight ensued, during which two were killed and forty wounded.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 10.30 A. M.—Consols open at 91⅜@91⅞. U. S. Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 85@86. There is a good tone in the market at the opening.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

OHIO.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—A two-story frame feed mill and store, the property of Mr. H. F. Thiening, No. 321 Broadway, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at five thousand dollars, which is partially covered by insurance.

Health of Commissioner Delano.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 13.—Commissioner Delano is rapidly recovering from his illness, and will be able to be driven from his carriage. He will return to duty at Washington on September 1st.

INDIANA.

Temperance Convention.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 13.—In the Supreme Council of Templars and Temperance, yesterday, a motion to strike the word white from the constitution was lost by a vote of 9 to 23. The next annual meeting of the Council will be held at St. Louis, on the second Wednesday in August, 1871.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By the American Press Association.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Two men named John Driscoll and Patrick Lynch were killed last night at Half Moon place, on the Port Hill improvement, by the falling of an embankment upon which they were at work.

Female Temperance.

Two bad characters named Annie Cunningham and Ellen McCracken, had an affray on Washington street, near the Boston Theatre, last evening, during which Ellen struck Annie several times in the head and neck. The wounds are not serious.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

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

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, Wall street, Noon.—Money is easy at 3 to 5 per cent. on call.

Foreign Exchange is steady at 109⅛@109⅜.

Gold opened at 111¼, and advanced to 111⅜, and remains firm and steady. The rate paid for carrying is flat.

Government bonds are dull and lower.

The stock market is dull. New York Central, 95½; Reading, 96; Lake Shore, 92½; Northwest, 82½; do. Preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 108; Pittsburg, 97½.

Nothing is doing in southern and miscellaneous securities on account of the month of July.

The general market was inactive and lower in the afternoon, and closed heavy at the following quotations:

U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon	113½
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	110½
U. S. 6s, currency	114
Pacific 6s of 1881	110½
Virginia 6s, new	61
Missouri 6s	91
Tennessee 6s, new	69
Canton Co.	39
Cumberland Preferred	29
New York Central	95½
Reading	96
Pittsburg	97½
Fort Wayne	92
Chicago and Rock Island	108
Northwest	82½
Do. Preferred	85½
Toledo and Wabash	52
Illinois Central	124
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93
Cleveland and Toledo	107
Michigan Southern	92
Michigan Central	118
Ohio and Mississippi	30
Western Union Telegraph	34½
Quicksilver	37½
Mariposa Common	11
Mariposa Preferred	25

Philadelphia Produce Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.—There is more demand for Timothy and Clover Seed, and prices are firmly maintained. A small sale of Cloverseed at $7 75. There is no change to notice in Flaxseed. Sales of 1,000 bushels at $2 30.

The flour market is dull, very dull, and for the most part prices are nominal. There is a good shipping demand, and the home trade purchase lightly. Sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at one hundred barrels flour, at $5 75; Extras at $5 00@5 25; Northwest extra family at $5 75@6 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6 25@6 75; Indiana do. do. at $7 25@7 50, and fancy lots at higher figures. No. 2 Spring Wheat at $5 25@5 50. Rye Flour at $5 25@5 37½.

The Wheat market is very dull at the late decline; sales of 1,000 bushels Red at $1 30@1 32; 2,000 bushels new Southern and Western Red at $1 44@1 45, and 1,000 bushels Amber at $1 50. Rye is dull at 80@81c. Corn continues dull; sales of 2,000 bush. at 81 @82c for Yellow, and 78@79c for Western Mixed. Oats are dull at 47@48c for Southern and Pennsylvania. Whisky is dull; sales of 35 bbls. Iron bound Western at $1.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton—The market this morning was dull but steady. Sales of about 600 bales. Middling Uplands, 30½c. Orleans, 30½c.

Flour, &c.—Receipts, 2,070 barrels. The market for Flour is unchanged. Sales of 5,000 barrels at former prices. The demand is confined chiefly to home trade. The sales are 1,000 barrels No. 2 at $5 00@5 50; 1,000 do. No. 2 Spring at $5 50@5 75; 1,000 Superfine Western at $5 75@6 00; 2,000 do. do. at $6 00@6 25; 2,000 Extra Western at $6 25@6 50; 2,000 Southern Superfine at $6 00@6 25; 2,000 do. do. at $6 25@6 50; 2,000 choice Spring Wheat Extra Western at $6 50@6 75; 2,000 White Wheat Western Extra Family, Indiana and Ohio at $6 75@7 00; 2,000 do. do. do. at $7 00@7 25; 2,000 do. do. do. at $7 25@7 50; 2,000 Extra Ohio at $7 50@7 75; 2,000 do. do. at $7 75@8 00; 2,000 Southern Extra Family at $8 00@8 25; 2,000 do. do. at $8 25@8 50; 2,000 Southern Flour is quiet but steady. Sales of 500 barrels at $6 25@6 37½ for Baltimore. Canadian is unchanged. Rye Flour is steady at $5 00@5 50 for do. do. Extra Corn Meal is dull and unchanged. Sales of 1,000 barrels Yellow Jersey at $3 75@3 80.

Wheat is dull and heavy. Receipts, 1,000 bushels. Sales of 1,000 bushels Red at $1 45. Rye is dull at 80c. Barley is dull and unchanged. Barley Malt is dull at 85c. Corn is dull and lower. Receipts, 13,000 bushels. Sales of 2,000 bushels Western at 81@82c. Oats are dull and lower. Receipts, 11,000 bushels. Sales of 12,000 bushels Western at 47@48c.

Provisions—The receipts of Pork are 200 bbls. The market is dull and nominal at $21 50@22 00 for new Mess. Beef is dull and unchanged. The market is quiet. We quote prime at $10@11. Lard—Receipts, 200 bbls. The market is dull and unchanged. We quote Western at 12½@13c.

[By the American Press Association.]

BALTIMORE, August 13.—The Flour Market is dull and heavy, though prices are nominally maintained. No sales were reported.

Wheat is dull and nominal, but prices about as on yesterday—$1 30@1 45 for fair to prime Red, $1 50@1 56 for Amber, and $1 45@1 50 for Western. Corn is dull and lower; 82@83c for White, and 81@85c. Western Mixed, 80@82c; Yellow, 82@84c.

Oats are firm. Sales 1,000 bushels from second hands at 51@52c, good duty paid.

Provisions unchanged from spinners. Good grades Meats are very scarce exceptionally are firm. Lard, Bacon and Hams are in demand. No Middles here. Lone supplies are very dull.

The Provision markets dull and rather heavy, though prices are nominally unchanged.

Whisky is dull at 95c. for iron-bound.

The New York Rooney Market.

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

FRIDAY, August 12.—Wall street was disturbed yesterday by the persistent efforts of two cousins in the interests of which it was largely occupied during the forenoon, to obtain a "corner" in the stock of Lake Shore, and the consequent temporary inflation of values. First in chronological order among the two gentlemen referred to was Mr. Vanderbilt, who, in direct defiance of Minister Magne's proposition in the French Chambers "that the Bourse should be closed for a month," declared that "limitation" can scarcely mean an increase, especially in the present existing high circulating medium, and in direct defiance of the same authority declared his purpose to confidently declare. It appears, however, but reasonable to suppose that Mr. Vanderbilt, by this measure, and additional issue of currency, would be obliged to resort to the several occasional expedients and distinct from the ordinary bank rate of discount. Consequent on the sharp rise by the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, the Bank of England has been compelled to raise the rate of discount, with probable similar action in Berlin should the war be prolonged. The first and most important question was as to advance in the rate of discount; but there are those who hold that such a proceeding would be premature, and would only tend to increase a panic already excited by the war. Against the latter view is the assertion that bills of exchange have to be met here and consequently will require the larger amount of coin to meet them. It is not proper to say at this time that the Bank of England will advance the rate of discount, but it is difficult to see any reason why an increase in the operation of our own legal tender act. It is confidently asserted, however, that there will be no change already decided upon to-day. The situation is, in fact, a very delicate one.

Gold was the leading feature, opening all the other securities involved in the new situation, acted upon by the experience that John Pierpont Morgan, the leading gold operator in our board, upon any movement of importance, is always on the bull side. Gold opened at 111¼, but upon the announcement of the advance in the rate of discount from three to four per cent. in the Bank of France, in addition to the items above referred to, it went up to 111⅜, and closed at 111⅛. Loans were reported at "the Loc-Gen-ga-tion" for our bonds. Various and sundry were the rumors as to the amount of gold to be carried, during the day, to Canada. Nothing of such information being of the most confusing character. Taking the whole of information, however, in the course of the English mail it appears to have been, for the week, £1,000,000 sterling, and the Canadian banks have been in the habit of carrying from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 each week. Such information being of the most confusing character.

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The stock market was dull and heavy, and the general tendency was downward, being carried at 99⅛@99⅜, and closing at 99⅛. Lake Shore, which in itself neither more nor less than an appreciation to the extent of 2 per cent.

The government market was inactive and lower in the afternoon, and closed heavy at the following quotations:

U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon	113½
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	110½
U. S. 6s, currency	114
Pacific 6s of 1881	110½
Virginia 6s, new	61
Missouri 6s	91
Tennessee 6s, new	69
Canton Co.	39
Cumberland Preferred	29
New York Central	95½
Reading	96
Pittsburg	97½
Fort Wayne	92
Chicago and Rock Island	108
Northwest	82½
Do. Preferred	85½
Toledo and Wabash	52
Illinois Central	124
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93
Cleveland and Toledo	107
Michigan Southern	92
Michigan Central	118
Ohio and Mississippi	30
Western Union Telegraph	34½
Quicksilver	37½
Mariposa Common	11
Mariposa Preferred	25

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

MATANZAS—Brig Ida Elizabeth, Phelps—70 tons cold iron Mickler & Sons.

CIENFUEGOS—Brig Prentiss-Hobbs, Snow—42 hhds 24 tcs 9 bbls sugar, E & W Peacock.

ST. MARY'S, GA.—Schr C C Reere, Hodgson—100,000 feet timber, 50,000 shingles, Master.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Schr Sarah Brown, Fisher—700 qtls codfish to Jas Barratt & Co; 200 qtls do to Jas Barratt & Co; 200 qtls do to Jas Barratt & Co; 200 qtls do