EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Saturday, August 20, 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.

The despatches of to-day confirm the impression which, despite the confusion and obscurity of the week's news, has been generally received concerning the main results of the fighting around Metz. That result has been, in the aggregate, most unfavorable to the French and most encouraging to the Prussian cause. We have the Prussian accounts of the desperate battles of Wednesday and Thursday, confirmed by an official despatch from the veteran King William, who is proving himself every inch soldier as well as monarch. For two days the battle raged, west of Metz, terminating in the defeat of Bazaine, whose communications with Paris are cut off, while the victorious King writes his despatches from the battle-field which he holds, in proof of his victory. The losses on both sides have been tremendous, but it is evident that they are more rapidly and fully replaced on the Prussian side than on that of the French, who do not seem to have been able to obtain any important re-inforcements. It is apparent now that the design of the Prussians has been to engage Bazaine in the vicinity of Metz, so that he would be forced to stop and defend himself, while the unembarrassed army of the Crown Prince, without an enemy in its front, hurried off by way of Bar-le-Duc towards Chalons. The fighting of the last four days of this week would have been a gain for the Prussians, whatever their actual success on the battle-field, because it gave the Crown Prince time to execute his flank movement, and made it absolutely impossible for Bazaine to enter into the race for Chalons. If the Crown Prince succeeds in getting between that place and Verdun before Bazaine has shaken off the giant foe which clings to him with such desperate tenacity, all the hard-won triumphs of the French before Metz, all the heroic courage and splendid valor of the soldiers and the masterly generalship of Bazaine will count for nothing. Unless, then, a large and well disciplined army can be marched out of the camp at Chalons to engage the Crown Prince, it seems impossible that the same disaster will not overtake the French. Bazaine will be completely isolated and surrounded, and his army will be compelled either to surrender or to cut its way through the army of the Crown Prince. In its present exhausted condition the latter alternative seems entirely impossible. It is difficult to obtain accurate information respecting the character of the force at Chalons, but different authorities indicate that the troops there are mere militiamen who have never been engaged in battle, and are without perfect discipline. If this report is true, the splendid Prussian host has little to fear from the French in that quarter. It is somewhat surprising that we have not heard more something of the movements of the Crown Prince. He has had time enough to reach the country in front of Chalons, and he cannot retrain from instant action upon his arrival. We shall probably have some news to-day or to-morrow. When it comes it will perhaps tell of the beginning of a general engagement.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We congratulated the Republican party of the Second Congressional District, a few days ago, that the dispute over the nomination in that District had been settled by the unanimous action of the City Executive Committee, in recognizing Mr. Neill as the properly nominated candidate. That the Republican party should go into the approaching campaign, with a perfectly unbroken front, is a proposition too self-evident to require any argument. And it is certainly to be regretted that this Congressional issue which has been carefully and thoroughly investigated by the only body having proper jurisdiction over it, and by it determined with a unanimity which can leave no reasonable doubt as to the fairness of the decision, should be revived by a reference of the dispute to the State Central Committee.

Not as a matter of policy and principle, it would be far better for the State Committee to leave the whole matter in the hands of the proper authority, which has already decided it. As a matter of mere policy, it is difficult to see how anything but harm is to come from a conflict of jurisdiction between these two executive bodies. The one having acted with entire unanimity upon the subject, any attempt to reverse its decision must inevitably lead to difficulty, as it is extremely improbable that the city Executive Committee will yield a point like this to another Committee, about whose jurisdiction in the case there is, to say the very least, so much doubt.

And as a matter of principle, it is difficult to frame any theory upon which the State Central Committee can take cognizance of this or any other dispute connected with the coming election. It is very clear that in the absence of any general State ticket, the State Central Committee has no jurisdiction at all. Beyond issuing an address to the voters of the State, it has no work to do. The whole contest is purely a local one, and must be carried on by the local organizations. As regards the particular dispute in question, it is perfectly clear that, even if there was a State ticket in the field, the State Central Committee would have no control, whatever, over the decision of a local convention. The convention is the creation of the City Executive Committee. The rules which govern it, and the mode of constituting it are alike the work of that Committee, and the appeal from the action of the Convention, or the investigation of its proceedings must be made before the body to which it owes its existence. The fact that this particular convention was for the purpose of making a Congressional nomination does not, in any sense, deprive it of its local character or separate it, in any degree, from the other conventions held at the same time and under the same authority. The jurisdiction of the State Central Committee is evidently to be confined to matters arising from the proceedings of a State Convention, while the local conventions are only amenable to the local authorities.

There seems to be but one condition of things under which the State Central Committee could rightly interfere in any matter of local nominations. If a local committee were unable to determine a dispute, and, as the result, two or more candidates should claim the regular nomination, such a dispute might be referred, *by consent*, to the State Central Committee as an arbiter in the case, but in no other capacity.

We do not argue this case particularly in Mr. O'Neill's interest. While we are well satisfied with the faithful manner in which he has fulfilled his public duties, we should be happy to give to Mr. Crosby our cordial support should he receive a regular Republican nomination. But in the interest of the great Republican party of Philadelphia we must deprecate the continued and evidently irregular agitation of a controversy which has once been properly heard, considered and settled by the only authority that appears to have any jurisdiction in the premises.

A PUBLIC GAIN.

It is a cause for congratulation that so good a public officer as Fire Marshal Blackburn has been induced to withdraw his resignation of the important office which he has so able and so honorable filled. At the beginning of the present summer, Mr. Blackburn, worn down by the mental anxieties and physical exposure and exertion inseparable from his duties, tendered his resignation to the Mayor, who very properly refrained from accepting it, hoping that it might be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Fire Marshal Blackburn has been for twenty years connected with the police department of Philadelphia in several different capacities, and in each has displayed those qualities of unblemished integrity, zealous devotion to the public service and intelligent capacity for duty which are unfortunately so exceptional. As Fire Marshal, Mr. Blackburn's duties have been peculiarly arduous. At all hours of the day and night he is liable to be called upon for service in all parts of the city, and he is always ready to respond. In the examination of the circumstances and causes of fires, the highest qualities of the shrewdest detective are constantly in demand. In tracing out the work of the incendiary, whose tracks are generally so far obliterated by the progress of a conflagration as to be almost wholly lost, promptness, sagacity and experience must all be kept in constant exercise, and it is no easy task, when the attention is directed to the subject, how constant must be the wear and tear of mind and body of the officer who is conscientiously devoted to the duties of his station.

Mayor Fox has done well in withholding his acceptance of Marshal Blackburn's resignation, and in urging his influence to induce the withdrawal. Philadelphia cannot afford to lose his valuable services, and now that he has consented to continue them, we trust that Councils will take early measures to retain one of the best public servants under their control.

The salary of the Fire Marshal is hardly adequate, and very disproportionate to the amount and character of the work to be done and the kind of responsibility constantly required. An officer like the present incumbent is worth paying for liberally, and arrangements should also be made to relieve him of the drudgery of the position. The Fire Marshal should have an assistant, of his own selection, and a suitable vehicle for his conveyance to distant parts of the city in case of fire. We do not doubt that Councils will see the propriety of a generous provision of this kind for the Fire Marshal. As we have already said, the office is an important, and, administered as it is under the present incumbent, it is impossible to say what is its full value to this great city. While the insurance companies are constantly benefited by its operations, by the detection of fraudulent incendiarism, the temptation to destroy property by fire is greatly reduced by the great probability that the crime will be discovered and the criminal ferreted out and punished.

Yesterday Paris was in a frenzy of enthusiasm over the reported successes of the army before Metz. The government had magnified to the people the heavy blows inflicted upon the Prussians by Bazaine, and had so deluded them with the assurance that these Prussian reverses were great victories for the French, that Parisians were flinging their caps in the air and shouting themselves hoarse over the success of their arms. But these people know only half the story. They did not understand that the time lost by Bazaine in winning these triumphs may insure his ultimate ruin; that while he is beating back the foe in his rear, another powerful enemy is creeping around his flank and threatening to interpose itself between his army and Paris. There was just such rejoicing over the melo-drama at Saarbruck, and in less than a week the exultant citizens were transformed into a wild mob, sweeping through the streets, howling with rage and fear against the men who have led the French armies to destruction. This morning the scene of yesterday is evidently changed, in Paris. Sleepless night has followed all this unfounded exultation. There is "no news from Bazaine," and the fear that he is cut off from Paris has again crept over the popular heart. Our next news will probably be that of panic and perhaps fearful disturbances. The Governmental policy of lying, and partial disclosure of the truth will only make the true story of disaster more terrible when it comes. If the Crown Prince succeeds in his designs, and Bazaine is unshaken, not all the present enthusiasm, nor indeed the popularity or the strong arm of Gen. Trochu, will keep Paris in tranquility.

The *London Illustrated News* gives a superb war map in its last issue, which is marvel of minute accuracy and of artistic execution. Singularly enough, the artist seems to have decided that the field of war would be limited to the Rhenish provinces, and his map therefore extends only from Berlin to Bar-le-Duc. But within this range of country, the map is a complete photograph. Every town, village, fort, road, mountain pass, lake, in short every geographical feature of the country is carefully and distinctly depicted. The map is not only a most valuable guide to the movements of the war, but is a splendid specimen of newspaper enterprise. We hope it will be followed by a companion map, giving the region of France between Verdun and Paris.

It is wonderful that any of the Prussian army is left after the terrible slaughter of the mitrailleur batteries of the French. Every French account of a battle mentions how whole regiments of the enemy were annihilated by this astonishing weapon, which does not seem to get warmed up to its work with anything less than a full regiment for its morning meal. It would not be a bad notion, by the way, to change the name of this deadly mangling machine from Mitrailleur to Mantalini, in honor of the distinguished gentleman who cried, *de-mantalize!* "I am always turning, I am perpetually turning, like a demd old horse in a demmition mill. My life is one demd horrid grind."

In addition to our weekly foreign letter, from the Rev. Dr. Newton, we publish to-day an interesting letter from the Rev. Dr. Marsh, of this city, written from the high northern latitudes within the Arctic Circle. His many friends in Philadelphia will be glad to receive this late account of the reverend gentleman's travels.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"*Lippincott*" is out for September, with a very attractive number. "Aometta" is a classic poem of over five hundred lines, in which the author, Emma Lazarus, works out the story of the old king of Thessaly and his queen Alcesta, with the smoothness of rhythm and poetic sentiment. Mrs. Hooper contributes "The Story of the Sapphire" and also another clever sketch of Gotham life, Donn Piatt has a paper "About Dogs." Trollope's "The Harry Lorrequr of Humble-twaitha" is continued. Barton Hill has "A Pilgrimage" to Gad's Hill. "The House of Pennypacker & Son" is a fanciful story of mystery, located in Philadelphia, by J. W. Watson. "Waifs from Field, Camp and Gaslight" is one of James Franklin Fitts, character istic complaints of amusing incidents of the late war." Mr. Cope has another of his philosophical papers on the "Hypothesis of Evolution." George H. Calvert has a good article, "Errata," pointing out a number of vulgarisms and inaccuracies in the modern use of English, a subject which might be continued with good effect.

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Turner also supplies the *Transatlantic* for September. It is filled with choice selections from the London magazines, such as *Belgravia*, *Temple Bar*, *Macmillan's*, *Chambers's Journal*, &c.

The *Galaxy* for September continues a capital story, "Overland." Dr. Draper supplies "Mind" to the *Galaxy*, in a scientific discussion of that article. The irrepressible Polard profanely doubts the ability, integrity and patriotism of Patrick Henry, and contributes an article on the subject by saying: "A man whose public life could compass such inconsistencies, so utterly at variance, so audaciously contradictory, may have been a successful demagogue, may have been the very prince of 'stump-speakers,' but he must have lacked, alike, the consistency of intellectual purpose and the integrity of moral principle, to constitute him a great orator." "The Album of the Regiment" is a lively translation from the French of About. Another remarkable paper on the Inquisition, called "Ten Years in Rome," gives a fearful record of the horrors of that institution. Justin McCarthy has the beginning of a new "tale of two countries" entitled "Lady Judith." Richard Grant White gives a description of "Three Women," whom he has known, by way of illustrating three distinct types of womanhood. The "Memoranda" and "Nebula" present their usual variety of attractions.

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OHIO.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Fire broke out at half-past twelve o'clock this morning in the extensive paint and oil manufactory of the factory owned by Mesars. W. Cameron & Co., at 245 Sixth street, and in a few minutes the fire was immediately rung, and the entire fire department was immediately on the ground, and in the rear of the building, in the second story, and some time before it was discovered which contained a large amount of finished work. The fire was in the upper floor, and water will amount to between forty and forty-five thousand dollars. Insured for fifty thousand dollars.

The flames at first were fierce and threatened the passenger depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., but a number of men perfectly understood how to work, so the fire is very stubborn, and at this time, 2 A. M., is still burning.

Another Battle and a Great Prussian Victory.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, 1 A. M.—Despatches of great importance have been received from army headquarters in the field this morning.

The following telegraphic despatch has just been received:

A great battle was fought at Rezanville on Thursday.

The action was opened on Wednesday morning, and at the termination of the day our army occupied a strong position upon the field.

On the morning of Thursday the battle was renewed. The French were commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and fought desperately. Our troops sustained their assaults firmly. The contest was fierce and prolonged. The battle was opened at eight in the morning, and we got possession of the ridge furious.

At nightfall the French, under Marshal Bazaine, were totally defeated.

Loss on both sides was 40,000 in killed and wounded. The French losses were heavy and a great number of French prisoners. The King of Prussia commanded, and directed the movements of the German army throughout the battle.

BERLIN, August 20, 10 A. M.—King William of Prussia, from the headquarters of the Prussian army upon the battle-field, has telegraphed the following account of the battle to Queen Augusta, which was received this morning:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN THE FIELD, REZANVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 18.—We are again victorious. The French who were occupying a strong position to the west of Metz were to-day attacked under my leadership. Our troops went steadily into action, and fought splendidly. After a battle lasting over nine hours we dislodged the enemy from his base, and completely defeated him. Communication with Paris has been cut. I have established my headquarters on the battle-field. WILLIAM."

The Siege of Strasbourg.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 20.—The bombardment of Strasbourg has been commenced from the Prussian batteries posted upon the right.

The Prefect of Strasbourg and the Commandant of the French forces garrisoning the city having refused to listen to a summons to surrender, heavy siege guns have been entrenched at the bridge-head of Kiel and at other points upon the river bank opposite Strasbourg, and yesterday morning the batteries opened fire upon Strasburg with effectiveness.

The garrison of Strasbourg are slowly replying, without much effect, thus far, from the citadel and batteries upon the outer front.

The French Demands in Case of Victory.

LONDON, August 20th.—It is reported that the Prussian Government has published a *facsimile* of a document detailing the claims which France intended to advance in case she should prove victorious in the war with Prussia, to justify Prussia's determination to demand the annexation of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

No War News in Paris—Telegraphic Communication Stopped.

LONDON, Aug. 20, Noon.—The French official journals of Paris, this morning, are devoid of news of army movements. Even the *Journal Officiel* contains nothing relating to war news.

It is too evident from this barrenness of information in the Paris press that telegraphic communication has been destroyed between that city and the Emperor's headquarters at Chalons and Bazaine's position near Metz, possibly by detachments from Frederick William's corps of Prussians.

Battle Near Chalons Imminent.

A rumor was in circulation last night in this city that a battle was imminent between the vanguard of the Prussian forces under the crown prince and a portion of Marshal MacMahon, in the vicinity of Chalons-sur-Marne.

Health of Napoleon.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—The *Etoile Belge* has posted an extra announcing that the Emperor Napoleon was taken extremely ill on Wednesday, on his arrival at Chalons, and that it is intimated that he contemplates abdication.

The Feeling in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Accounts of the feeling in Paris represent the entire population in very anxious concerning the situation at the front. Paris is sleepless; the greatest nervous disquietude is everywhere betrayed. There have been no late diligence from Bazaine, and it is feared that his communications have been cut by the Prussians.

Unfounded Rumors.

Reports of the death of the Emperor Napoleon have reached Paris, but they meet with no credence whatever. The people of Paris disbelieve these rumors.

The Prussian Result.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 11 A. M.—Consols 91¼ 91¼; advanced 1. U. S. bonds, issue of 1862, 88¼ 89; American securities are firm and active, at 62's partically.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 1.30 P. M.—Consols are now quoted at 91 7-16@-8ths. U. S. bonds of 1862, 88½@88¾. Market is flatter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(By the American Press Association.)

Arrest of Roderick Butler.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A despatch from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to-day states that Marshal Riggs arrested Roderick Butler at Taylorville, in that State, on Wednesday. Butler, however, was not carried to Selma, but the Marshal released him under bonds to appear yesterday before Judge Trigg, of the U. S. District Court at Bristol, Tennessee. The nature of the papers sent from the Court here were of such a character as to call for Butler's being bound over to appear before the circuit and district courts in the next term, which opens in September. Upon his arrest, Butler asserted his innocence and his ability to clear up all charges.

FROM THE WEST.

(By the American Press Association.)

OHIO.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—The Navy department is in receipt of despatches from Commander Worden, commanding the United States steamer Monocacy, regarding the recent massacre of American and European missionaries and others at Tien Tsin, Pekin. Among the killed are Henry Fautavier, French Consul, Mr. Simon, his secretary; a Russian officer, Mr. Protapopoff, and his wife, and twenty other foreigners. The whole number ascertained to have been killed is nineteen.

The Shanghai *News Letter* of July, 1870, says Mr. A. J. Meadows, the American Consul, was the only one who seemed to view the whole affair with seriousness. He was evidently under the protection of his friend and employer, Chunghow, for he did not turn out with the volunteers, and rather sneered at their efforts to protect their lives and property.

When the rumor came in town that Tseng Tien Tsin had been ordered down here by the Emperor, Mr. Meadows then did show some interest, as Chunghow had looked down on any price to foreigners. For how long, Oh America! will you keep from the cup of bitterness in your pouts of honor and true?

The Ministers at Pekin have been in, and the news from there is to the effect that the French Minister, Prince Kungchung, is to leave, and come down and help his countrymen, has been prevented by the government.

In fact all the foreign officers at Pekin have, by this events, become anxious of war.

The Chinese government appear to have relied on Bullingame's treaties with America and England to prevent interference on their part.

Naval Orders.

Captain E. R. Colhoun has been ordered to Ingersoll's Station of Guidance at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieutenant L. A. Kimberly is ordered to command the Benicia.

FROM THE WEST.

(By the American Press Association.)

The Labor Congress in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—*Evening Bulletin.*—The platform was resumed on the eighth section, which, with the succeeding one, was adopted—the final one being amended so as to express the necessity for temperance legislation to prevent the presence of the Chinese in this country.

The entire platform was then adopted.

Mr. Mynster (colored), from Baltimore, obtained the floor, and in the course of his remarks charged that the Democratic party had its emissaries on the floor.

A scene of intense excitement immediately arose, and quite a number violently made for the expulsion of delegate Myers, who refused to mention any names and withdraw the assertion. Some delegates declared the remarks disgraceful to the Convention.

A Washington delegate desired the right to defend the name, as equally had charges had been made on the other side without opposition.

A Kentucky delegate arose and said he had suppressed his prejudices and come here, and would not be insulted by one of a class that could be taking one hit however of a dozen drawers of water (hisses and excitement), and he came to help to form a new political movement, and he would never appear in this Convention, unless the object were accomplished.

Mr. Troup, N. Y., favored the formation of a National Executive Committee, to inaugurate a reform movement, and declared that the New York State a nomination for Governor and for any other officer should be immediately made.

Mr. McClure regretted to see a pretended effort for the elections throughout the union. Certain parties had continually objected to the proceedings of the Convention, and he was satisfied that there was a settled determination on the part of the politicians of this State to break up the organization.

After a lengthy discussion, a resolution providing for the formation of a National Labor Reform Party was promptly adopted, and its birth was announced by vociferous cheers.

The female delegates voted affirmatively on the resolution, and expressed their belief that the success of their efforts to obtain protection would with the new party.

Mr. R. S. Trevellick received the nomination for President.

Messrs. McLean, of Boston; Troup, of New York, and Cameron, of Kansas, were nominated for Vice Presidents, but withdrew, and Messrs. Cleon, of New York, and Wolff, of Virginia, received the nomination.

For Second Vice President Mr. Wallace, of Connecticut, was nominated.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The political complexion of the assembly has now become distinctly marked.

A delegate from Syracuse, N. Y., said he came here instructed to form a new political party in the interest of the laboring classes, and he asked no protection for them. The industrial interests' had labor unions and labor organizations, which guaranteed them all the protection desired. Both the Republican and Democratic parties were corrupt, and had nothing to do with their purposes. He was there,