EVENING BULLETIN

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Friday, August 26, 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 IMPERIAL DISAPPEARANCE.

ONE of the interesting and remarkable features of the war now raging in France, none are so striking as the sudden and apparently total collapse of Napoleonism. Five or six weeks have passed since Napoleon plunged France and Prussia into this terrible conflict, and through the lapse of this short period the Emperor has faded rapidly out of sight, until he and the idea which he represented have wholly disappeared from the scene, and a new form of government, to all practical intent, is steadily rising into definite shape, and filling the canvass upon which the brilliant picture of a spurious Napoleonism has glittered before the world, for a score of years. France, to-day, presents a ground "dissolving view" of Government, in which the last phase of Napoleonism is almost without a shock to the political system of France, merging and disappearing into some new form, which may be Orleanism, or may be Republicanism.

This was the Emperor's war. Restless ambition, arrogant assumption of dictatorial control of neighboring powers, a groundless belief in his personal military greatness, a blind determination to perpetuate his dynasty, by winning military *éclat* for his son, drove him on into precipitating France into a causeless war, for which she was not prepared, with a great nation whose social system keeps her always ready to defend herself, and who could promptly confront him in the triple armor of a just quarrel.

With all the pomp and circumstance of a great conqueror, Louis Napoleon put himself at the head of the French armies, and hastened to lead them across the Rhine. At the little affair of Saarbruck he and his son were the central figures of the scene. He hastened to dazzle France and the world with the brilliant spectacle of the Emperor and the Imperial Prince under fire. Then came Wissembourg and Woerth, and once more the Emperor flashes up with characteristic heroics, as he "goes to place himself at the centre of the position." Then the end is beginning to fade. The Prussian moves down upon Metz, and once more the ill-fated Emperor speaks, as he moves farther into the back-ground, going, "to meet invasion," with his face turned toward Paris. At Gravelotte we have a passing glimpse of him, as he scurries to the rear in his carriage in a midnight flight through the Prussian out-posts. There he disappears. Newspaper correspondents refer to him as being here and there, not knowing where he is, until he is spoken of as being "at Rheims incognito." Paris, under an Orleanist baker, puts herself in order for a siege, without the Emperor. The armies assemble, organize, manœuvre, fight, without the Emperor. "Trochu," "Bazaine," "MacMahon," are the watchwords of the French, not "Napoleon." The *Corps Legislatif* breathes freer as it grows conscious of the dying dynasty; and becomes daily more bold in its denunciation of Imperialism and its assertion of the people's share in the government. The Imperial telegrams are laughed to scorn in the coffee-stands on the boulevards, or were laughed to scorn until they ceased and were forgotten in the hurly-burly of the impending siege. Official despatches from the "Headquarters in the Field," go to Berlin signed by the kingly "William." Palikao is rudely interrogated by the Left to know whether his name was the signature of Bazaine. *Le Siècle* disposes of the news that the Imperial headquarters are at Rheims, with a curt "Who care?" "Imperial headquarters can only be a superfluity, an embarrassment, a pretext for losing battles."

All this marks the disappearance of Imperialism from France so clearly, that foreseeing men are already writing the political obituaries of Napoleon. Whatever France may do in the national crisis that Napoleon has precipitated upon her, she must and will do for herself. If she falls, she will let the curse of her humiliation fall upon him. If she triumphs—and no man can yet certainly read the end of the struggle—she will give no thanks to the Napoleons. She may go back to the house of Orleans, and try that monarchy again; or she may go forward to a Republicanism which will spoil the plans of the "Emperor of Germany." But she will not put herself again under the Imperialism that has so sorry a figure on her battle-fields, upon which she will charge all the ills that must come from either victory or defeat, after such a bloody costly war.

There is nothing of the ideal Napoleon in the history of these past weeks. King William and the Crown Prince have been the Kingdoms of the campaign. And as the world looks on and sees the harassed, worn, beaten, and now neglected Emperor fading away from "the centre of the position," it takes up the doubt again and wonders whether this can be the Corsican blood that blazed across the bridge at Lodi, and on the long series of brilliant victories that made France glorious in the eyes of the whole world. The history of the present Franco-Prussian war, thus far, stamps the Napoleonism of 1870 with something of that "Dutch courage" which may possibly belong, by birth-right, to the would-be Cæsar of modern France.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

The glimpses of the situation in France, afforded by the morning despatches, are slight and unsatisfactory, but yet they give us some notion of the actual state of affairs. The important fact is that there has been a general advance of the Prussians. It is apparent that an immense force of the reserves, of which there is an overwhelming supply, has been brought up from the Rhine and has taken position in front of Metz. This army has been united with one corps of the old army of General Steinmetz, and charged with the duty of taking care of Bazaine. The rest of the Prussian army, under Prince Frederick Charles or General Steinmetz, has advanced toward Paris as far as Bar-le-Duc, where the King has established his headquarters. This place, it will be remembered, is immediately southwest of Chalons, and is only one hundred and twenty-five miles from Paris. This advance movement is made, of course, for the purpose of supporting the Crown Prince, of whom we know only this much, that he has pursued MacMahon nearly to Rheims, and that MacMahon has evacuated that city without striking a blow. The Prussians, then, have two strong lines; one in front of Metz, and and another marching along the Marne river from Rheims, through Chalons probably to Vitry-le-François.

What the next movement will be—whether directly on to Paris or not,—we can only conjecture. If we know positively where MacMahon is, the question might easily be decided. It is in doubt whether he has gone to Mezières, and from thence made an effort to reach Bazaine, or whether he has withdrawn to the northwest to Soissons, where he can command the railroads and highways direct to Paris and Rheims. We incline to believe that he has left Bazaine to his fate, finding it impossible to reach him, and has adopted the latter course, going either to Soissons or further to the northwest, so as to increase his railway communication with the capital. This would give him a position upon the flank of any army marching toward Paris, and would make such an advance very unsafe, unless the flank was protected by an enormous force. It may be that this duty of protection devolves upon the Crown Prince, who clings closely to MacMahon, and that his army will hold the Frenchman in check while the force at Bar-le-Duc advances to Paris. Whether the Prussian army at the latter place is strong enough to attack the capital, of course we cannot tell. We think it may be; for with Bazaine shut up hopelessly at Metz, and MacMahon threatened face to face with a force equal, if not superior, to his own, the main body of the Prussians would have nothing to encounter but the raw levies, poorly armed, inefficient and without discipline, which strong the fortifications of the capital.

In brief then the situation is this: Bazaine is kept in perilous idleness in one place; Mac-Mahon apparently is driven into a corner in another; and if he reaches Paris the effect will only be to add the force of the Crown Prince to the assailing army—and there is a huge Prussian army marching to the capital with no out an obstacle in its path. It is masterly and wonderful generalship which thus drives two great armies from the field into helpless positions, and opens a clear road to the invading host. Napoleon the First never performed a more brilliant strategic feat than this.

In the meantime Paris dimly comprehends the situation, despite the lying declarations of the Ministers and the refusal to publish despatches from the army. Preparatory are destroying everything in the path of the invaders which would be likely to assist them, and the whole country between Chalons and the capital is being devastated and ruined. In the fortifications, men are working with the energy of desperation, and there seems to be an earnest, heroic determination to defend the city to the last extremity. There will be hard fighting, and many stubborn opposition; and we can give who realize that they are fighting for their homes and for the salvation of their country, and who hate the invaders with bitterness hatred. We fear it will not avail much, however. The Prussians are old soldiers, and their opponents are poorly armed, undisciplined civilians. If the Prussians appear before Paris, and MacMahon does not come with his army, the city is lost. The war will end if we can be in the fortifications are the last hope of France.

THE INCENDIARY BIGGS.

After nominating Ponder, brother-in-law of the Sanisbury's as candidate for governor of Delaware, on Wednesday, the Democratic convention at Dover renominated Mr. B. T. Biggs as the Democratic candidate for Congress. We do not know whether his relations between Biggs and the Sanisbury family, but we take for granted, as a mere matter of course, that Biggs either has the Sanisbury blood in his veins or is allied to the family by marriage. Such a connection with the cheap aristocracy of lower Delaware is necessary to procure political success. We have little fear that Biggs will be re-elected, not because he is a self-pronounced ass, for the Delaware Democracy are not sufficiently intelligent to make such a reason an objection and they have sent Biggs to Congress before, but because we believe the Republicans, reinforced by the negro vote, will carry the State at the next election, and send Mr. Heald, a gentleman of great ability, to Congress. The election of Mr. Heald becomes more imperatively necessary now that Biggs has been renominated; for if Biggs goes to Congress again there will be trouble. Biggs is an incendiary. Biggs has in his possession important State secrets, which are the property of no other Democrat; and if he gets to Washington again, he intends to reveal them and use the damning evidence to destroy Congress, the Cabinet and the Republican party. A hint of the mysterious knowledge which Biggs conceals within the recesses of his patriotic soul is given in his speech before the Sanisbury Convention at Dover. Thus Biggs: "If the people knew as much as I do of the corruption and extravagance of the Black Republican Congress they would arouse *en masse* and take Grant and his corrupt Cabinet, and Congress, with the exception of the Democratic members, and throw the whole corrupt mass into the Potomac river."

We seem to be getting along so comfortably now, even with these terrible secrets unrevealed, that it would be a base deed to permit the mysterious Biggs to divulge the truth and provoke such an outburst of popular wrath as he describes. It will be a sad day for this country when Biggs plays the part of Moses, and, standing poised upon the balustrade of the Capitol, Long Bridge, waves his wand and closes the waters of the Potomac over the Cabinet and the Republican faction in Congress, while the indignant Democratic congressmen, standing upon the shore, chant a Miriam song of triumph, guided by the *baton* of Biggs! What will foreign nations say to such a spectacle? How will the Muse of History regard such wholesale slaughter? What will become of the navigation of the Potomac? If Biggs is elected, we hope the House Committee on Commerce will lie to Delaware and offer to Biggs glittering hoards of gold as an inducement to withhold his revelations and keep the people from "arousing en masse" and permanently obstructing the channel of the noble Potomac, ruining the navigation and destroying the herring fisheries. Few men have held such power of life and death in their hands as Biggs, and he must be bought off or crushed or this happy land will be blighted and cursed. He can be bashed with money if he is like other Delaware Democrats. Dell-aware is the only State in the Union in which men sell their votes openly at the polls. Such transactions are as common in the lower counties, as the purchase and sale of dry goods; and Biggs understands the business thoroughly.

But Biggs has another complaint. He is the sworn enemy of the negro and of the Fifteenth Amendment. Said Biggs at Dover: "In the presence of this people and Almighty God, I declare the Fifteenth Amendment a monstrous fraud;" and then Biggs, bursting into a strain of rapt eloquence—rapt at least for Delaware—ejaculated: "Hear, Oh Earth, and give ear, Oh Heavens!" (Biggs's quotation is not exactly straight, but never mind; distortions of Scripture are not noticed by the unfamiliar ear of the Delaware Democracy), in the Senate of the United States sits a dirty, thieving, lousy nigger preacher combing his lousy wool in that august body!" The propriety of invoking Heaven and Earth to listen to such a disgusting piece of intelligence is not exactly manifest, but we must make an allowance for the frenzy of Biggs, and understand that this is merely his method of expressing his determination to root out Revels from the Senate, and to strike the Fifteenth Amendment from the Constitution. Possibly Senator Revels can defend himself from the belligerent Biggs; if he had not more sense and nice gentlemanly instinct than the negroes of the country would have good reason to be ashamed of him; but when Biggs attacks the Constitution of our beloved country we must "arouse *en masse*" and rush to its defence. We call upon the Republicans of Delaware to save us from Biggs; to protect the Constitution from his assaults; to keep Congress and the Cabinet out of a watery grave; to guard with care the navigation of the Potomac. We have reached a crisis. It is Biggs, or anarchy and death! We must fight this battle as men who are on the brink of destruction.

Seriously, is it not strange that such a ridiculous donkey as this Democratic Biggs should ever have the support and countenance of any community of American citizens? We venture to say, however, that Biggs will receive nearly the whole Democratic vote in Delaware, and will be regarded by a vast majority of the counsellors of the party as a competent and worthy man. Volumes could not do more to prove the ignorance and stupidity of the people who maintain the Democratic party in Delaware. If this man is re-elected, the State will be disgraced even more than it was by his former election, and by the drunken orgies of Senator Saulsbury.

POLICE MANNERS.

Taking it at its best, the performances of Sergeant Coates and Officers Penderville and Doran, of the Fourth Police District, yesterday, in the matter of the arrest of a drunken disorderly man, do not reflect much credit upon the police force of Philadelphia. Two officers, taking an intoxicated man into custody, proceed to beat him over the head with their clubs or billies, inflicting numerous severe cuts and bruises. Citizens calling at the station-house to remonstrate against this ill usage, and to protect the prisoner's rights, are ordered out of the house, and a respectable lawyer who is present professionally is told to "get out of here or I'll put a head on you," followed up with the choice remark that "I don't care for the Mayor or any other man, and I will fight any one of you for ten dollars, right out here in the yard," or as this elegant sergeant himself puts it, "If I was not for the position I hold I would take you in the yard and skin you in about two minutes." Mr. Sergeant Coats says that the lawyer was very abusive and remarked "If you were from behind that desk I would convert your nose!" When we mention that the lawyer in question was George D. Stroud, Esq., the son of Judge Stroud, and an amiable and accomplished gentleman, Sergeant Coates becomes supremely ridiculous.

On the side of the officers it may be said that they have no power to accept bail, and are bound to procure special bearings for prisoners, except at specified hours in the day. But beyond this qualification we can suggest no excuse for the officers, either sergeant or patrolmen, unless they can prove that they were drunk and did not know what they were about.

It is very poor satisfaction to the citizens of Philadelphia to have such fellows as these brought up before the Mayor, and reprimanded, suspended or dismissed. If they were exceptional cases, this would be all very well, but there are, very unfortunately, too many such cases as this occurring, which indicate the total unfitness of a very considerable part of the force for their position.

The conduct of the patrolmen was unparalleled by brutal. A man must come to a good deal of a savage to beat a drunken man over the head with a billy or club, in order to sober him enough to induce him to submit to arrest. And a sergeant of police who does not know that citizens have a right to come to his station-house and to make inquiries in such a case as this, without being bullied and threatened and blackguarded, proves himself wholly unfit for any public office. If the gentlemen were somewhat excited at witnessing the brutality of the officers, and at the insolent manners of the sergeant, they were not very much to blame; and we trust that Mayor Fox will make such an example of this case as will check this sort of thing among the police, and relieve citizens who desire to see the laws properly enforced from the fear of meeting with similar treatment to that which was exhibited yesterday at the Fourth District station-house.

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO,
New Photographic Views of the
ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE.
For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each.
Also, larger, mounted.....50 cents each.
The Best Map of the
SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE,
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DICKENS'S LAST PORTRAIT.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,
816 Chestnut Street.

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PAPER HANGINGS
THAT WILL WASH.
After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and *public the current Washable Plain Tints*, which we *guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge*, and which requires no *preparation* previous to or after *hanging*. They need no *varnishing*, thus *preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss* which is given by *varnish*.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,
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The Copartnership between
GEO. E. SAUERMANN & F. A. NORTH,
Trading as G. ANDRE & CO., having expired by limitation, the business will be continued at the same place and convenient stores,
1030 CHESTNUT STREET,
where he will continue Importing, Publishing and Dealing in
Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
Having had the general supervision and management of the business of the late firm, he hopes, by strict attention, to retain a liberal share of the public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.
F. A. NORTH.
N. B.—Mr. Andre had no interest in the late firm nor liabilities.
aug 22 3tmrp

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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THE NEW "KENSINGTON" SCARF.
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Note to Gentlemen.
JNO. C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth St.,
Would particularly invite attention to his
Improved Pattern Shoulder-Seam
SHIRT.
MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.
WORK DONE BY HAND.
THE CUT AND FINISH OF WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
Warranted to Fit and give Satisfaction.
Also, to large and well-selected Stock of
SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING
CONSISTING OF
Gauze-Merino, Silk, Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
BESIDES
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PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Wardrobes, &c.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple or other "hard woods," now known as "Cottage Furniture Imitation" "Solid Furniture," are hereby informed that very article of our manufacture is
Stamped with our Initials and Trade-Mark.
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should see that the goods and the styles they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and then no other or better what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
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1316 CHESTNUT STREET. 1316
JOHN M. GARDNER
Offers an Entire New Stock of
SPLENDID
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY
GOODS
NEW IN DESIGNS,
RICH IN QUALITY,
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OLD GOVERNMENT
JAVA COFFEE.
VERY FINE
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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
Pure Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, &c.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
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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 "Vacuo."
Nos. 246 S. FRONT STREET
AND
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It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large per centage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil, so detrimental to life and health. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when not used sparingly as a stimulant, to create NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, INFLAMMATION and BURNING DISTURBANCE of the Digestive Organs, 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 prepared from the choicest products of the Cereals in "VACUO," the process of the vapor being reduced from a temperature of 212 deg. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, or other CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome and innocuous as a beverage, recommending themselves to the favorable notice of those who prefer a good article.
The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and have received the decided testimonials of the highest character as a pure, wholesome and *delicately* flavored Family use and *Medicinal purposes.*
Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors, and the inquiries are invited of the Editors and Reporters, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.
P. HEVNER.
aug 1 m w f 6mrp

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Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela.
WHISKIES,
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"Lynchburg," "Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market Street.
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CAPE MAY, N. J.
Good accommodations can now be had at this first-class Hotel. Address,
SCULL & SAWYER, Proprietors.
aug 17 1t*w7

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For Circulars and other information, address P. O. as above.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best accommodations for families. Large and elegant sleeping chambers, with or without board.
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Tennessee Place, Cape Island, 50 feet from the ocean. Beautiful cool breezes.
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Rope and Twine Manufacturers and Dealers in Rope and Ship Chandlery,
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BENJAMIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in Hemp,
23 N. Water Street and N. Delaware Avenue
PHILADELPHIA.
SIDNEY H. FITLER. CORNAN Y. CLOTHIER.
GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT
Keeps Saloon, 1 Bank street, Lancaster. Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, Shave and bath 25 cents. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting in the latest style. Gentlemen's Hair Dressing, 50 cents. Fish oder, Cologne, Opera Bouquet, Musk, Ho. 125 Kentucky Fair Ground.
C. C. ROPP.
FOR THE WEST.
ALAIRS, 121 Market at any hour.
FARR & BROTHER, Hacquers,
254 Chestnut street, below 4th.

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

THE WAR IN FRANCE

A Doleful Cry from Paris

The Hopes of the Country Fixed Upon MacMahon.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT

Italy Adheres to Her Non-Intervention Policy.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

THE WAR.

MacMahon's Army—No Time to be Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 26, Noon.—The following advices have been received here from Paris:

The hopes of the country are fixed upon MacMahon's movements. A great battle is imminent, and because we seek it, but because there is a necessity for the enemy to act quickly in order to be successful.

A delay of two weeks will turn the tide against us. Within two days the foe will gave us time to form two new armies, and reinforce those already in the field; consequently a serious conflict is imminent.

Peace negotiations are still spoken of, but unless disastrously defeated, we will listen to nobody while the enemy remains on the soil of France. M. De LaTour D'Auvergne declares this, and the press unanimously approves his declaration.

Exciting Debates in the Corps Legislatif.

The despatch terminates with the announcement that the session of the *Corps Legislatif* was a renewal of the stormy scenes of the last few days, resulting in an amicable adjournment.

Neutrality of Italy to be Preserved.

LONDON, August 26th.—The London *Times*, of this morning, contains a despatch from its correspondent at the Italian Capital, announcing that the Italian government adhered firmly to its policy of non-interference between the belligerents, and declines the solicitation of France for the mediation of Italy, or other powers concerning the war.

The *Times's* despatch says that Prince Napoleon's mission to demand assistance is, therefore, a failure, Italy declining to accede.

The London Times on the War.

The London *Times* devotes space to another characteristic article, going to show the desperate straits to which the French Empire has been reduced. The article says the war in France is now at the end of its first period, which has been a series of reverses, not unqualified by anything but military heroism. The conflict has now reached its momentous crisis, when a rapid train of events must decide the war. Within two days the Prussians could appear before Paris. Then will arise a moment of supreme interest for the expectant world.

Anxiety for the Pope.

FLORENCE, Aug. 26.—It is stated that the Jesuits in Rome are entreating the Pope to leave for Malta.

Honor Conferred.

Baron Von Arnim, the Envoy of the Prussian government to Rome, has been gazetted a Count by the King for securing the non-interference of Italy in the Continental complication.

Financial.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11 A. M.—The market opened somewhat firmer. Consols, 91¼ for money, and 91¼ for account. U. S. Bonds of 1862, 88⅛@88⅜.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 1 30 P. M.—The market is steady. Consols, 91¼@91¼; U. S. bonds of 1862, 88⅛@88⅜.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

OHIO.

German Concert.

CINCINNATI, August 26th.—A grand German patriotic concert was given, last night, at the Pest Hall, in this city, in aid of the Prussian army, and was well attended, over two thousand persons being present.

Subscriptions amounting to $2,300 were raised. The German national hymn was introduced during the evening, to the delight of the audience.

Republican Meeting.

COLUMBUS, August 26th.—A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee and the various Congressional nominees will be held in this city to-day, to arrange the fall campaign.

It is understood that the case of Mr. John A. Smith, the present unpopular candidate in the Sixth District, will be discussed, and that the Committee will unite in a request to him to withdraw from the contest in order to harmonize the party in that district.

ILLINOIS.

Republican Caucus.

ELGIN, August 26.—In the Republican caucus here yesterday, the Farnsworth delegates were elected by an overwhelming majority.

IOWA.

At Davenport.

DAVENPORT, August 26.—Kennedy, charged with the murder of his wife and two children, has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

MICHIGAN.

A World-be Murderer and Suicide.

DETROIT, August 26.—A man named Martin yesterday held an interview with a wife from whom he was divorced, and tried to induce her to return and live with him. Failing in his attempt, he shot at her and then attacked her with a knife. Assistance arrived, and he attempted to escape and was pursued, when he shot himself in the head, inflicting a mortal wound.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

100 Pa 6s War Loa cp	104⅛	2000 Lehigh 2d lo Mon ss	81
100 do do	104⅛	100 Leh Nav 6s 1884	90
1000 Leh Nav 6s 1884	90	100 do 6s 1884	90
1000 Sgd 6s cp '80	93	400 do 6s 1884	90
300 N Penn 2d mg	70	100 do 6s 1884	90
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
2000 Penn 6s 1 sers	97½	100 Leh Nav 6s 1884	90
1000 Leh Nav 6s 1884	90	100 Cata Pref 5s 1st mg	48
1500 Lehigh 6s '98	87½	100 do do	48
1000 Lehigh 2d mg 6s	81	100 Phila & Erie 7s Sec Bd	102
1000 Ann Gld	109	100 do	102
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
1000 Lehigh Coal Nav 6s	90	100 Leh Nav 6s	90
500 City 6s new	101½	2d Pa Railroad 6s	92
6 Sh Penn Rcon mg bds	70	100 Lehigh Gold Loan	67½
100 do do	70	500 Cata Pref 5s 1st mg	47½
100 Leh Nav 6s 1884	90		

Philadelphia Money Market.

FRIDAY, August 26th, 1870.—The rates for money to-day are the same as yesterday, viz: 6 per cent. for good and very little good business paper in current at less than 6 per cent. Gold opened at 111½, declined to 111¼, and closed at 111½@111¾, the last price for regular business. Outside paper rates are nominal, very regular on the street, and the close anything of a stiff offering; notwithstanding a certain class of borrowers are willing to pay 7 per cent. for the use of money, the majority of lenders will not take it. Gold is active and steady, opening at 111¼, declined to 111 on account of the Government sale, and closing at 111¼@111½. Government bonds are quiet at a slight advance.

The following were the closing prices of Philadelphia and New York stocks: Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼; Gold, 111¼; Reading, 49¼; Pennsylvania Railroad Sixths, 102; Lehigh Navigation, 56¼; Lehigh Gold Loan, 67½; Lehigh Sixes, 90; Lehigh Second Mortgage Sixes, 81; City Sixes, new, 101½; Philadelphia and Erie Seven-Thirties, 102; Cata. Pref. 5s 1st mg. 48; Cata. Pref. 5s 1st mg. 47½; Cata. Pref. 5s 2d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 3d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 4th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 5th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 6th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 7th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 8th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 9th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 10th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 11th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 12th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 13th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 14th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 15th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 16th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 17th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 18th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 19th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 20th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 21st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 22d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 23d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 24th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 25th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 26th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 27th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 28th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 29th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 30th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 31st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 32d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 33d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 34th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 35th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 36th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 37th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 38th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 39th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 40th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 41st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 42d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 43d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 44th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 45th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 46th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 47th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 48th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 49th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 50th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 51st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 52d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 53d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 54th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 55th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 56th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 57th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 58th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 59th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 60th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 61st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 62d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 63d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 64th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 65th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 66th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 67th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 68th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 69th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 70th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 71st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 72d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 73d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 74th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 75th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 76th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 77th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 78th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 79th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 80th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 81st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 82d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 83d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 84th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 85th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 86th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 87th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 88th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 89th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 90th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 91st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 92d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 93d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 94th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 95th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 96th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 97th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 98th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 99th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 100th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 101st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 102d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 103d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 104th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 105th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 106th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 107th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 108th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 109th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 110th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 111th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 112th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 113th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 114th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 115th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 116th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 117th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 118th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 119th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 120th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 121st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 122d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 123d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 124th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 125th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 126th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 127th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 128th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 129th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 130th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 131st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 132d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 133d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 134th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 135th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 136th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 137th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 138th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 139th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 140th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 141st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 142d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 143d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 144th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 145th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 146th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 147th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 148th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 149th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 150th mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 151st mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 152d mg. 47; Cata. Pref. 5s 153d mg. 47; Cata.