EVENING BULLETIN

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Thursday, September 1, 1870.

"THE HOPE OF FRANCE."

A few days ago a despatch from Paris declared that "MacMahon is now the hope of France." To-day we have to announce that all the brilliant expectations founded upon MacMahon's generalship and the splendid character of his army, have been utterly disappointed. MacMahon has been beaten by the Prussians, after fighting desperately for two days, and his shattered columns have been hurled far back beyond the position which they defended with such heroic valor. The contest took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, within the triangle formed by Sedan, Stenay and Montmedy. Upon the two opposite sides of this triangle, half way to the apex, lie Moulon and Carignan, the former on the highway to Verdun, the latter on the railroad to Thionville. Between these towns the battle raged, MacMahon's design being to cut his way through the Prussian force to Bazaine, who lay helpless beyond. The assault made upon MacMahon by the Prussians was fierce and persistent, and it was gallantly met; but the French hosts, after suffering fearful losses, were driven back toward Belgian frontier and Sedan.

It is reported now that MacMahon, having been disastrously defeated in his attempt to relieve Bazaine, possibly may try to withdraw his army to Mezières, and from thence to endeavor to reach Paris by way of Soissons. It is to be feared this such a feat has become impossible. The Prussians have at Rethel and Rhetns an enormous force, composed of the whole of that army of the Crown Prince which was marching on to Paris a day or two ago. The Prince outnumbers MacMahon, his troops are fresh; and he occupies a position, which will enable it easy for him to advance and intercept the retreat of the French. The Prince can reach Soissons by a shorter line than any open to the French; and even if the latter slant in the Belgian border, trying to get around to the north of Paris, and to reach some one of the railways which connect that city with Belgium, the Prussians can move in parallel columns and cut them off. If MacMahon retreats, the whole of the enormous army of Prussia, excepting the force which holds Bazaine, will be at liberty to support such a movement. Indeed, the Prussians could afford to detach a force equal to MacMahon's to watch that general, and still continue their march on Paris with an immense army. We cannot perceive that this defeat of yesterday is anything but a fatal and final disaster for the French cause. It insures the isolation of Bazaine; it threatens to cut off MacMahon, and it leaves no obstacle in the way of the immediate participation of the Prussian hosts upon the capital. MacMahon has fallen utterly in that brilliant strategic movement of which we heard so much from Paris, and there is reason to believe that the conflict which brought him such heavy disaster may be the decisive conflict of the war. If the victorious Prussians march upon Paris with a splendid force of trained soldiers, and the two armies which contain all the disciplined troops in France are useless and helpless, the result cannot be doubtful.

All good men will hope that the end may speedily be reached, and very few will regret that the result should be what is promised. We may give our sympathy to the valiant French nation in its humiliation, but we must congratulate mankind in the name of justice, civilization and humanity, that the Empire provoked such speedy destruction. It will be sublime retribution that the author of this shameful and bloody war, the man who caused all this slaughter and anguish, who is personally responsible for the devastation of the fair fields of France, for the death of thousands of brave men of both nations, and who has brought sorrow to a hundred thousand households, should be overthrown, ruined and driven a fugitive from the country which he betrayed, which he oppressed for nineteen years, and then led to humiliation and bloody defeat. When he is gone we will have seen the last ruler bearing the name of Napoleon; the last of a family whose existence has been a curse to the human race.

A PRACTICAL SWINDLE.

During the last two or three days people have been surprised at the unwonted spectacle of small bands of scavengers in several of the streets, plying scraper and broom with all the solemnity of men engaged in an occupation in daily recurrence. Streets that have been strangers to anything like such a visitation during the whole summer have been swept up and cleaned, and while this demonstration by the contractors has not been a general one, there has been enough of it to attract attention and direct the inquiry of those who cling to the old dream of Philadelphia's once clean streets.

There is no great mystery in this flourish of scraper and broom. As the newsboys says, "about this time expect" street-cleaners. For to-day is the first of September. It is pay-day. And the contractors have had instilled into them a wholesome fear lest the Board of Health, moved thereto by the continued appeals of the EVENING BULLETIN, may possibly insist, this time, upon clean streets or no pay. The fear may or may not be well-founded. Contractors have taken large risks on such chances in by-gone days, and have never been disappointed. But even a street-contractor, it not very old in iniquity, may sometimes have a twinge of conscience, and there are doubtless some of them, who, feeling that the summer has passed away without their having done a stroke of work, may have doubted whether the board of Health might not, under the pressure of public opinion, suddenly turn over a new leaf with them.

Be the cause what it may, several streets have certainly been cleaned. A portion of Walnut street, a portion of Broad street, a small piece of Spruce street and possibly a few other localities, have been scraped and swept, well enough to give quite a new and pleasurable sensation to those who have traversed these streets, "with bated breath," during the long summer, just past. To-day, the contractor or contractors of this section of the city will go in boldly and demand payment of the Board of Health, and the demand will be promptly met, and this is what we call a Practical Swindle. It is so, because it is putting on a face of honesty, under whose false pretences money is to be taken out of the public treasury. For the contract requires not only that the streets shall be clean when the money is paid, but that they shall have been kept clean during the intervening period. They are to be cleaned *every week*, and if they are not cleaned every week, it is a palpable swindle to scrape up a few streets just before pay-day, after having them in total neglect for weeks, and even months, and then to claim that the contract has been kept.

The Board of Health take it much to heart that they are censured in public and in private for leaving the streets in the filthy condition which has been so common to them during the past summer. We have been told that if we would specify the stagnant gutters and filthy streets of which we have complained they will be cleaned immediately. But the suggestion only reveals the extremely loose view which is taken in the Board of Health of the duties of the contractors and of the Board. If private citizens will constitute themselves volunteer Inspectors, and will devote their time to selecting the worst mud-holes and dirt-heaps of the city and reporting them to the Board, then the Board will have them removed. At least some of the members say that they will. Our own experience does not justify the promise. So that it comes to this: The Board of Health will interfere after any locality has become so desperately filthy as to attract special attention, and to provoke the action of private citizens. But neither the law empowering the Board of Health, nor the obligations of the contracts contemplate any such principle as this. The design was to keep the streets so clean that offensive accumulations of dirt would be impossible, and whenever the Board of Health can rise to this true view of the situation they will not only enjoy the reward of the conscious performance of a difficult duty, but will receive the cordial commendation and support of the entire community.

But this will never be, so long as contractors are allowed to idle away a whole summer, as many of them have now done, and then rush in with a little spasmodic show of work, just before pay-day, and receive their money without any official inquiry into the way in which it has not been earned. The whole situation is so palpably clear, that the only wonder is that gentlemen so honest and intelligent as those who compose the Board of Health cannot see it.

ENGLAND'S SHAM NEUTRALITY.

Prussia talks as imperiously to England as she has had faith as did the first Napoleon when he denounced the "nation of shopkeepers." With all her protestations of a strict neutrality, England has not been able to resist her greed for traffic, and there can be no doubt that she has furnished, and is furnishing, as substantial aid and comfort to the French as she did to the rebels of the South. Her, with a transparent show of neutrality, she turned the Alabama loose to ravage the unarmed commerce of the United States. Her march has addressed a strong note to Earl Granville, remonstrating against England's disregard of her obligations as a neutral. The Prussian Prime Minister declares that Prussia will not accept the mere quibbles of the law officers of the Crown, and demands the prompt solution of this diplomatic question.

This promptly demand has, of course, stirred the virtuous indignation of John Bull more than a little, and there is talk about sending a sharp reply, and about England not allowing herself to be badgered. But how is England to help herself? Prussia is only doing what we ought to have done in the matter of the Alabama. She does not wait until the war is over and the mischief is all done. She believes that England is not living up to the principles of a strict neutrality, and she has not only the right, but the power to demand that she shall. England dreads a war with any nation, however she may blunder about it, and she of all nations is great military power like Prussia; and England will appreciate not only the justice of Bismarck's demand but also his ability to enforce it. Whatever aid and comfort England may give to France is done, not out of any feeling of hostility to Prussia, but simply out of her great commercial love thirst for trade. Such aid and comfort Prussia just as much, if Prussia were as conveniently within reach of her markets. But she professes high principles of absolute neutrality and Prussia means that she shall live up to them.

It is intimated that some of the neutral powers have already remonstrated with Prussia their intention to interfere at an early day in the quarrel with France for the purpose of procuring peace. The principal object of such intervention of course would be to prevent Prussia from reaping the full reward of victory and acquiring dangerous power in Europe. Italy has been the first power to move in this matter, and her action has awakened very deep feeling in Prussia. It is well known that Italy would have been the ally of France in the war if the king had not been seriously afraid of Prussia, and this fact will hardly dispose the Prussians to accept kindly any advice from that quarter. Indeed, Prussia, if she has any sagacity, will not allow herself in such a position that she can afford to reject offers of mediation from any direction; and she will be justified in such a policy. This war was begun by France for the purpose of invading and destroying Prussia. The latter Power did nothing to provoke it, but rather maintained a remarkably passive position until war was declared. She was forced to fight to defend her territory and her people; if she wins she will deserve to enjoy all the fruits of victory, and to dictate her own terms, whatever they may be, without the counsel or interference of any other Power, particularly of nations which are unfriendly to her. We hope Prussia will adhere to her sturdy declaration that, rather than let a neutral profit from our troubles, all the powers of the world must not stop us half way in a war of self preservation."

The People's Own Establishment.

More than ever before

The people are realizing that ROCKHILL & WILSON are the best friends.

The Striking Reduction

Made by ROCKHILL & WILSON on all grades of Summer Goods is making an impression on the hearts, the pockets and backs of our citizens more than ever before.

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That the public, knowing their best interests, are now flocking to the GREAT BROWN HALL more than to all other Clothing Houses put together, to secure the GREAT SUMMER BARGAINS.

The Conclusion

"In the mind of every sensible man and boy is I must buy a Summer suit at the GREAT BROWN HALL."

"I can buy cheaper at the GREAT BROWN HALL than anywhere else.

"I will take all my friends and neighbors to GREAT BROWN HALL for their Clothes."

LET US ALL GO

And see the Closing Out of the
SUMMER STOCK
Of Elegant Raiment
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET,
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Continental Hotel Buildings.
s27 tf

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STORAGE OF FURNITURE
For families temporarily declining housekeeping. May be had in separate rooms or collectively of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
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Having a private watchman, and an employe residing on the premises, will greatly lessen risks of fire and robbery. s27 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.—It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice ever used. Prepared by the Discoverer, Dr. Trego.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth,
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums,
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath,
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar,
Counteracts Acidity of the Mouth!
In a Superior Article for Ladies' Use
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor
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YOUNG MEN AND ADULTS PRACTically educated for business at
CLAYTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 1102 CHESTNUT STREET, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1856.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
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TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter before Sept. 1.
DAY SESSIONS: Commence September 15.
Circulars free. s6m30 3t 4p

PICTURE NAILS, WITH RUBBY, Velvet, Porcelain and Brass Heads, a variety of sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 952 (Eleven Hundred and Fifty-two) Market street.

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DUNG DRIVERS, TAP BORERS, SUGAR Scrapers, Cotton Hoes, Manure Forks, and a variety of other articles suitable for hardware stores, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 952 (Eleven Hundred and Fifty-two) Market street, below Sixth.

AIR TIGHT JARS,
JELLY TUMBLERS,
GRIP-T A PAGE.
Arch street.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1852—SCHUYLER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1857 Germantown avenue, above Master st. D. H. SCHUYLER, Instructor. R. S. ARMSTRONG.

REFRIGERATORS AT WHOLESALE prices—Stoddart, Harrison and Horse Gear of YOUNG & ENEANY, No. 152 Market street. Ship horse to the door.

EVERY SATURDAY.—*Every Saturday* feels the general stimulus of the European war, and comes to us freighted weekly with varied illustrations of the scenes, incidents and localities of the great conflict. The last number issued, under date of September 10th, contains a number of large war-cartoons, beside a superbly-executed head of Mollie Sesse, the French cantatrice; a portrait of our townman, Mr. George W. Childs, with an interesting biographical sketch by Parton; a supplement with two summer subjects "On the Beach at Long Branch," by Bush, and "A Pic-nic in the Woods," by "Gus." Hopkins. Hennessy also contributes a good, lazy picture of "Summer Days," which we wish we were there. "Edwin Drood" is continued, with a good variety, beside, of capital literary matter. *Every Saturday* is growing in grace weekly, and is gaining favor both by its enterprise in the production of fine illustrations and in its skilfully-edited literature.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' FALL SUITS.
Of all Styles, Qualities and Sizes.
NOW RECEIVING
BOYS' THIN SUITS.
Selling Very Cheap
To Clear Counters.
YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS
and
FALL OVERCOATS
in great variety.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House,
Sixth and Market Streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

[From the Mystic (Chelsea, Mass.) Press.]
"Those of our readers, who, like ourselves, have been exasperated by the contradictory and often conflicting despatches from the seat of war, will thank us for laying before them the following clear summary of recent events, which we take from the New York "Nation," one of the best informed of our exchanges.

THE NATION,
No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
s10 1m

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 Chestnut Street.
au27 tfrp

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, &c., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.
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COPARTNERSHIP

The Copartnership between
GEO. E. SAUERMANN & P. A. NORTH,
Trading as ANDREW J. SAUERMANN & BRO., having expired by limitation, the undersigned has removed to the attractive and convenient store
1026 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 unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.
P. A. NORTH.
N. B.—Mr. Andre had no interest in the late firm nor since.
s31 1m

NOTICE.—ROBERT T. KNIGHT, OF the late firm of DAVIS, BORT & KNIGHT, Carpenters and Builders, informs his customers and friends that he is prepared to undertake and superintend any work they may intrust to his care.
R. T. KNIGHT,
1305 Green street.
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CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

PRESERVING JARS.

PRESERVING JARS.

The Best, Cheapest and Most Reliable

PATENT FRUIT JARS

IN THE MARKET.

Sold by all Grocers.

COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
LEHIGH COAL,
Office, No. 124 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
YARDS, Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Streets.
No. 828 SWANSON Street, above Queen.
au29-6m

THE LEHIGH COAL
AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY
Are now selling their own
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL"
AND
NEWPORT COAL.
Delivered to families in any part of the city or Germantown, at the lowest market rates, by order at No. 95 Broadway, street entrance; at the Company's Office, Allentown, or at the Coal Yard of JOHN T. ROBERTS & BRO., Germantown.
AND AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 112 South SECOND Street.
au26-1m rp

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

FINE GROCERIES.
E. BRADFORD CLARK,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARK,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
Is ready to wait upon his regular patrons and the public generally with a full supply of the best quality of
FINE GROCERIES,
and will endeavor to meet their wants with the best goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
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WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:
"A. A. H. & G. Guckheimer," "Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.," "M. Weiss & Co.,"
"H. Inskeep," "Hagan & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore," "Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Livingston," "Berry & Co.,"
"Mt. Vernon," "Old Dominion,"
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market Street.
au12 3m rp

CARPETINGS, &c.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
509 CHESTNUT STREET.
FRENCH MOQUETTES,
FRENCH AXMINSTERS,
CROSSLEY'S 6-4 VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES.
CARPETINGS
Of Every Description.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
509 Chestnut Street,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
PHILADELPHIA.
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DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON
HAVE JUST OPENED
FALL GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks of all qualities.
American Gros Grain Black Silks.
ALSO,
Black All-Wool Poplin Biarritz.
Drapline, Ottomans, Monosellines, Imperials.
French Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Satin De Chines, Tuscans.
Satin Merinoes, Armure Royales, &c.
ALSO,
Black English Bombazines.
Brunswick Cloths, Australian Crapes.
Barathens, Janus Cloths, Alpacas.
Rattinettes, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, &c., &c.
ALSO,
English Crapes and Veils.
Thibet Long Shawls.
Joseph's Kid Gloves, &c.
With a Large Stock of
SECOND MOURNING GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
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COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO,
New Photographic View of the
ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE.
For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each.
Also, larger, mounted for the Table.....25 cents each.
The Best Map of the
SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE,
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JAMESS. EARLE & SONS,
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816 Chestnut Street.

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NEW MESS
MACKEREL.
VERY FINE.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET.
CHOICE
WHITE PRESERVING LIQUOR.
M. DAWSON RICHARDS,
Successor to Davis & Richards,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
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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 purpose.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.
THE TURF.
POINT BREEZE PARK
Philadelphia.
TROTTING MEETING,
September 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1870.
PREMIUMS, $13,500.
Closed with the following entries:
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, September 6th.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2.50.
S. Sayre, Esq., s. g. Spring Bridge.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. g. Dunderberg.
E. Jay Talbot, Boston, Mass., enters br. c. Charley Dog.
Wm. McBride, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Belle of Philadelphia.
C. W. Hubbs, Philada., enters blk. m. Oneida.
S. C. Hoffman, Philada., enters ch. m. Lucy.
John K. Levitt, Philadelphia, enters s. g. John P. Kennedy.
J. Fox, Dunmyre, Jr., Troy, N. Y., enters b. m. Flora Temple.
J. Cummings, Philada., enters s. m. Flora.
H. Jay Nugent, Philada., enters g. g. Caliph.
H. P. Cornell, Philada., enters br. s. Tredgar.
Dr. Samuel J. Jackson, New York, enters b. m. Flora Temple.
Wm. L. Allen, Newark, N. J., enters s. m. Snow Flake.
Wm. Paine, New York, enters b. c. Two White Heels.
J. A. Patterson, New York, enters s. g. Charlemagne.
No. 2—PURSE $1,000.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2.35, $600 to the first, $300 to second, $100 to third.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. m. Josephine.
E. Jay Talbot, Boston, Mass., enters b. c. Billy.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. g. Rip Van Winkle.
Wm. Paine, New York, enters b. c. Two White Heels.
J. A. Patterson, New York, enters s. g. Charlemagne.
No. 3—PURSE $1,000.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2.30, $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. g. Dunderberg.
E. Jay Talbot, Boston, Mass., enters br. c. Billy.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. m. Josephine.
Wm. Paine, New York, enters b. c. Two White Heels.
J. A. Patterson, New York, enters s. g. Charlemagne.
No. 4—PURSE $1,000.
For Double-Team Horses, to which has either in his possession or has owned prior to the 1st inst. 300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
C. W. Hubbs, Philadelphia, enters ch. g. Blue Dick, br. m. Lizzie Keller.
C. W. Hubbs, Philadelphia, enters g. g. Ironsides, s. m. Lightfoot.
John K. Levitt, N. Y., enters s. g. Dot, s. c. Hickory Jack.
Dr. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. g. Rip, b. m. Flora Temple.
J. Wm. Bacon, N. Y., enters b. c. Garibaldi, b. g. Two White Heels.
SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, September 8th.
No. 5—PURSE $2,000.
For Horses that have not trotted better than 2.30 $800 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. m. Josephine.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. g. Dunderberg.
C. W. Hubbs, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Colonel Reed.
Wm. Paine, New York, enters b. c. Two White Heels.
S. Bush, Bible, New York, enters br. c. Billy.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. m. Lucy.
J. Wm. Bacon, New York, enters s. c. Garibaldi.
Dr. Samuel J. Jackson, New York, enters br. m. Lady Augusta.
No. 6—PURSE $1,000—TO BADDLE.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2.24. $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.
C. W. Hubbs, Philadelphia, enters g. g. John J. Bradley.
J. Hall Bible, New York, enters b. c. Rodger.
J. O. J. Hibbs, N. Y., enters r. m. Gipsy.
Wm. Paine, New York, enters b. c. Two White Heels.
S. J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Perry Allen.
THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, Sept. 9.
No. 7—PURSE $1,000.
For horses that have not trotted better than 2.40, $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters br. m. Berlin Girl.
J. M. Bedell, Philada., enters blk. m. Oneida.
E. Jay Talbot, Philada., enters br. m. Jennie.
J. J. Miller, Philada., enters b. m. Lotta.
J. Jay Jones, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Lucy.
Dr. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters br. m. Blanco Boy.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. m. Flora Day.
Wm. Paine, New York, enters b. c. Two White Heels.
S. Jacob Kremer, Williamsport, Pa., enters c. m. Gipsy Wilkins.
Wm. Wm. Paine, N. Y., enters b. g. Two White Heels.
H. A. Patterson, N. Y., enters s. g. Charlemagne.
Jas. Lane Bonney, Jr., Philada., enters s. m. Fannie Lambert.
No. 8—PURSE $4,000—OPEN TO ALL.
$2,000 to first, $1,200 to second, $1,000 to third.
Rudolph Ness, N. Y., enters ch. g. Dodgemire.
J. M. Bedell, N. Y., enters s. m. Josephine.
Wm. Paine, New York, enters b. c. Two White Heels.
H. Bedon, N. Y., enters b. c. Lucy.
Time—Horses are to be driven in five to a harness, except Double Team and Saddle races, and Saddle to contest in full harness. Rules of the National Association.
Admission, $1.
Cars will be at the terminus of the Union and Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets cars every half hour from Market street, and leave Point Breeze from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Trains will stop and horses will be called at 2.15, and started at 2.30 promptly.
ALEX. KILPATRICK, Secretary.
au31 2t rp

POINT BREEZE RACES.
N. FINELLI, of 29 South Seventh street, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and patrons that he has taken the Restaurant on the Point Breeze Park for the ensuing season. Special Dining Rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Refreshments will be supplied by the celebrated Champagne Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., to be had on the grounds during the ensuing season.
au31 2t rp

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical and Practical Instruments.
JAMES W. GREEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut Street.
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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

THE BLOODY CONFLICT

The Battles of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The French Claim a Victory (?)

Authentic Reports from the Battlefields.

The French Repulsed in Each Day's Fight.

Fighting Still Going On

DESPATCHES FROM PARIS

A DEFEAT NOT ADMITTED

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

MacMahon Claims a Victory on Wednesday.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In Paris there are no reports of a serious French reverse on Tuesday, as claimed by the Prussians. MacMahon reports himself victorious on Wednesday.

Account of the Battle Yesterday on the Meuse.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.—Accounts from the vicinity of the great battle-ground upon the Meuse furnish an exact plan of the operations which have been and are now being conducted by both the French and Prussian armies in the triangular country in the valley of the Meuse, between Rethel and Sedan and Mouson and Montmedy.

The march of Marshal MacMahon's army after their evacuation of Rheims is clearly indicated. The movement of his forces began at Rheims, and from thence to Rethel, and from Vouziers and Bouzanzy by the valley of the Meuse and Bar to Stenay and from Stenay, and from thence to Montmedy. He transported all his war material by rail, and now has batteries of artillery numbering six hundred guns.

The Army of Lyons

is composed of veteran soldiers, 100,000 strong, and is expected to be between Epernay and Sedan.

LONDON, Sept. 1st—Later accounts of the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday have been received here, from which it appears that the Prussians attacked MacMahon's army upon both banks of the Meuse, assailing both wings with fierceness, simultaneously.

The First Battle

was fought southwest of Carignan, the Prussians upon the right bank, MacMahon's right marching from Vaux towards Montmedy.

The Prussians at once delivered battle to the French, which ended by the Prussians driving the French to and beyond Carignan, which latter town was taken by the Prussians.

It is supposed another Prussian corps attacked a part of MacMahon's army remaining upon the left bank of the Meuse, and, having routed them, drove them northward back upon Sedan.

The Engagement at Carignan

was probably fought by the troops composing the Fourth Prussian Army Corps, under the Crown Prince of Saxony. The battle upon the left bank was brought on by advanced forces of the Crown Prince of Prussia's army.

Fighting Still Going On.

ARLON, Belgium, Sept. 1.—Furious fighting was reported to be progressing last night between Armigny and Douze.

The Prussian advanced column entered Carignan at ten yesterday morning, after routing the French and driving them beyond the town.

More Troops.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A ministerial decree has been promulgated ordering the immediate arming and transportation of 100,000 Gardes Mobile from the Departments to take part in the defence of Paris.

The correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* sends the following;

Paris Anxious for the Situation.

PARIS, August 31st, Midnight.—The seat of war has been transferred to other places. Paris, perhaps, will not be besieged at all. To-day, in the valley of the Meuse and Meuse, the great *rale* being enacted at this moment is the question of the junction of our armies. It is probably being decided by a series of hot combats.

At the War Department they assure me these preliminary operations will result favorably for us. MacMahon keeps his troops together and, in communicate with Bazaine, the commander of Metz, who is virtually under MacMahon's orders, with whom he is to co-operate in the great struggle which will probably decide the fate of the campaign and the country.

I saw the instructions given to MacMahon, by Montauban. MacMahon does not need them. He has to take revenge and he doubt will do it.

The Minister of War has news up to noon. The junction of the Prussian forces in time to ruin MacMahon's movements will be extremely difficult. He has power and will to fight each army separately after an interval of twenty-four hours. Paris, with feverish impatience, awaits the reports of the blow. Trochu acts quietly, now the armies are being ormed.

Austrian Intervention.

PARIS, September 1.—[Special by cable to New York *Post.*]—*La Liberté* says Austria pledged herself to France to move on the Prussians simultaneously if subdulized. Olivier, then Prime Minister, agreed. The money, however, was never paid.

Austria pressed matters on France, when Ollivier replied: "Go; we fight without you."

Belgian Account of the Fight on Tuesday.

The *Independance Belge*, of Brussels, says: "Marshal MacMahon, while on the Heights of Vaux, Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back with deadly carnage. This region of country is now entirely depopulated." This corresponds with the Italian account of the action near Beaumont, reported late last evening.

Reduction of the Rate of Discount.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

Financial.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 11½ A. M.—Consols, 92¼ @92¼. U. S. Bonds, 88@88½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Enforcement Act.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The first decision of the United States Courts in a case arising under the enforcement act has been rendered by Judge Bond, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit:

John McIlvee, one of the registrars in West Virginia, refused to enter the name of one Alkirk on the roll books, on the ground that he was not qualified to vote under the laws of the State, he having participated in the rebellion. Judge Bond held that the case did not come within the provisions of the statute in question, as it clearly was not the intention of Congress to abolish the laws of the several States, prescribing the qualification of voters, or even to alter them, except so far as they were founded on race, color or previous condition of servitude. It was plainly the duty of the registrar to inquire into the qualifications of the applicant under the laws of West Virginia, and if he found him otherwise qualified he was to register him without regard to race or color. The Judge further called attention to the fact that the act applies to elections where representatives or delegates in Congress are voted for, and that in the case under consideration the registration made was only a preliminary, and an appeal could be had to a reviewing board.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Money Market Easy—Gold Steady—Government Firm and Higher—Stock Firm.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Half-past, Noon—Money is easy at four to five per cent. Sterling Exchange at 109½ for 60-days bills, and 110½ for sight.

The gold market is steady, opening at 114¼, and is now selling at 114¼.

Government bonds are firm at an advance of ¼ per cent. Stocks are firm.

Stocks are firm at the following quotations: Erie, 23¾; Reading, 91¼@91¾; Pacific Mail, 33½; Lake Shore, 97¼@97¾; Wabash, 31¼@31¾; Northwestern, 69¾@70; Northwestern preferred, 79¾@80; Rock Island, 111¼@111¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 47¼@47¾.

Southern State securities are steady and inactive.

Later.

WALL STREET, 1 P. M.—The rates paid for carrying gold are 1 to 1 per cent. and flat.

Pacific Railroad mortgages are firm. Central, 88; Union, 81.

Stocks—Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3¼@3½; Panama, 224.

At the Sub-Treasury to day $4,719,850 of bonds were offered to the government at 109.04 to 109.07.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Politics in Chester County.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WEST CHESTER, Sept. 1.—Hon. Washington Townsend was renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Chester County Republican Convention, which assembled here on Tuesday. Mr. Townsend's opponent, Dr. D. W. Hutchinson, withdrew his name from before the Convention before any balloting took place.

Hon. Henry S. Evans, editor of the *Village Record*, received the nomination for State Senator. This Senatorial district is composed of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties. Montgomery claiming that the vacancy should be filled from there, it is, therefore, uncertain whether the nomination will be agreed to by the conferees appointed by the conventions of these three counties, which are to meet soon. Gen. Percy Price, of Keech and Samuel Hoopes were nominated for the Assembly.

The Democratic County Convention met here yesterday, nominating Benjamin Jones, for the Senate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Penna 6s 2 mos	93	47 sh Penn R	55
100 City 6s	99	100 sh Leh Nav	36¼
1000 Penna 6s 1870	93¼	100 sh Phila R	55¼
500 Penna 6s 1st Mtg	93¼	100 sh Chestn R	97¼
1000 U S 6s 1881	113¼	100 sh Leh Nav	36¼
500 Sch Nav 6 7	77	600 sh do	36¼
100 Leh Gas	49	100 sh do	36¼
100 Leh C Minin	35¼	100 sh do	36¼
1 sh Mech Bank	31¼		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

2 sh L Val R	50	200 City 6s new	99¼
100 sh Leh Nav	36¼	1000 Penna 6s 1870	93
100 sh Read R	55	1000 Leh Nav 6s	81
100 sh Read R	55	Silver N 18c	90
100 sh do	55	Silver N 18c	90
100 sh do	55	400 sh Leh Nav	36¼
100 sh do	55	400 sh do	36¼
100 sh do	55	100 sh do	36¼
100 sh do	55	100 sh do	36¼

SECOND BOARD.

1000 City 6s new	99¼	50 sh Leh Val R	56
500 Penna 6s 1st Mtg	93¼	50 sh Penn R	55
1000 Leh Nav 6s	81	100 sh Read R	55
1000 Leh Nav 6s	81	100 sh do	55
500 Amer Gold	114¼	100 sh do trans	55
		100 sh do	55
2000