EVENING BULLETIN

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Friday, September 2, 1870.

THE WAR REPORTS.

The reports from the seat of war of the battles of the present week around Sedan are almost hopelessly confused and unintelligible. Some of them, both accounts claim overwhelming victories for MacMahon; others admit his retreat, but not his complete defeat, while the French claim, in what we must consider rather an unenthusiastic manner, to have been uniformly victorious. The fighting seems to have begun on Tuesday, at a point near Carignan, in the road from Sedan to Montmedy. MacMahon was engaged in an attempt to move in the direction of the latter place. While his army was in motion it was attacked furiously on both wings by the Prussians. This much is admitted by all parties. Yesterday the contest was continued, but this time, all accounts agree in placing MacMahon at Sedan, in front of which yesterday's battle is said to have been fought. This fact proves one thing conclusively; that MacMahon's advance towards Montmedy was checked on Tuesday, and that he was so badly whipped that he was compelled to retreat to Sedan. Besides this we know absolutely nothing of the result of the contest, except that MacMahon appears to hold his position at Sedan against violent assaults from the Prussians. Possibly he is making a desperate effort to keep his ground at this place in the hope of being reinforced by the army of 100,000 new levies which is approaching from Paris to have acted with the single view of enabling him to win a great victory. If it does not come, we may consider his condition desperate. We have already surrounded by an army of Prussians which is larger than his own, and which can be reinforced to an unlimited extent without interference. It is likely that both armies have been fearfully reduced by the contests of the last three days.

In the cable despatches of last night Bazaine is mentioned two or three times as the victor in several minor engagements. We have absolutely no information, definite or indefinite, of the character of these battles, and the hints of the Bazaine information which they were fought are very unsatisfactory. A despatch from Brussels says that Bazaine attacked the Prussian rear north of Metz, and routed the enemy. A despatch from Paris declares that the same general fought with the Prussians on Tuesday at Courcelles, and beat them. The improbability of at least one of these statements is apparent when we remember that Montmedy is fifty miles northwest of Metz, while Courcelles is ten miles to the east of the latter city. We incline to believe that Bazaine may have made some sort of a demonstration at Courcelles, but we discredit the Montmedy story entirely, because of the distance of that town from Metz, and because we know that all the country to the south and southwest of Montmedy from Dun to Longuyon is, and has been, held by a large force of Prussians. At the best, however, we can only wait for further particulars before we can know the exact truth. We know that the French are trying to win a decisive victory upon the ground now occupied by them, and that Bazaine is striving desperately to second the efforts of MacMahon. The conflict promises to be as bloody and terrible as that which raged around Metz a week or two ago. The result will probably determine the fate of France.

LATER.—To-day's telegrams confirm reports of the desperate fighting between the great armies massed upon the Meuse, but they contradict the improbable stories of French victories, and indicate a steady continuance of the wonderful series of Prussian successes. The contest is evidently waged by MacMahon with the desperate gallantry of a last forlorn hope, but the overpowering numbers, the splendid discipline and the *prestige* of past Prussian victories combine to hold him at a terrible disadvantage. King William telegraphs to Queen Augusta news of "victorious engagements," and the latter news, while not yet decisive, all points to the overwhelming defeat of MacMahon and his brave, but doomed army.

THE STRAW BAIL CASE.

There ought to be some substantial good derived from the Lyons case—which is just now occupying considerable public attention. From the beginning to the end there is a peculiar and very unpleasant mystery about the whole case. The burglary itself was a mysterious one. The fact that out of several safes, the burglars selected the one, which, but for the delay of the mails, would have contained $150,000 is pretty conclusive evidence that they had information from some one well acquainted with the habits of the office. The whole subsequent business seems to be unusual and irregular. The transfer of the prisoner from the United States authorities to the State authorities; the remarkable interest manifested by all the most notorious thieves and other rascals of Philadelphia in the escape of an English pickpocket who does not appear to belong in this country; the warning conveyed to the Recorder of the trick to be played on him; and the immediately successful performance of the very trick against which he was forewarned—all go to make up a case which, while it fastens no guilt upon any of the officials concerned, leaves a general impression upon the public mind that there has been something thoroughly wrong about the whole proceeding.

The relations of Recorder Givin to the case so far as we can judge after a careful investigation, are simply those of an officer who has been victimized by a very skillfully-executed trick. The Recorder, like his predecessors, has been in the habit of taking bail at home and out of office hours, as a matter of accommodation to prisoners. In the present case he was first offered good bail, a Mr. Thomas Elliott, who, however, refused to be a party to the case when informed of its nature. This initial step was a very adroit one, and well calculated to throw a watchful officer off his guard, and to excite a doubt as to whether the warning of the detectives had been well founded. Then the "straw bail," the personator of an individual known to the Recorder, not by personal appearance, but by reputation, was brought to the Recorder's house by John Ahern, and was subjected to a searching inquiry about his alleged property, which he sustained with extraordinary coolness and tact, entirely deceiving the Recorder and securing the escape of the prisoner.

The Recorder was undoubtedly deceived. His fault consisted in trusting *any* bail offered by John Ahern, without a personal investigation of its entire soundness. In such a case, it was proof presumptive that there was something wrong, no matter how skillfully it was covered up. Recorder Givin has always been extremely cautious about taking bail, but he must now be convinced that still greater precautions are necessary. We do not know whether the law can reach Ahern as an accomplice of Lyons, or not, but it will certainly be for Mr. Sheppard and Recorder Givin to look closely into that feature of the case, while no stone should be left unturned to secure both the burglar and the "personator" who was so quickly produced to procure his release.

In what has been thus far divulged in the case, we are unable to see anything which implicates any of the detectives in this conspiracy. The United States authorities had no jurisdiction in the case, which was, technically, an attempt to commit grand larceny, and not a burglary. The detectives, suspecting the prisoner's connection with other previous robberies, were anxious to get hold of him, and so procured his transfer to the State authorities, and seem to have gone out of their way to put the Recorder on his guard. Their interference in the case has turned out very badly, but unless it is assumed,—of which there is no evidence,—that the whole affair is a most elaborate conspiracy, involving a great many more people than are usually employed upon such conspiracies, detectives Franklin and Tryon appear to have acted with the single view of getting the prisoner committed and safely lodged in prison.

We have suggested that this case may be productive of good, and so it may. It will have a direct tendency to increase the difficulty of procuring fraudulent bail, and it will raise, indirectly, the question of an improvement in our detective system, which is greatly needed. We do not choose to reflect upon the officers connected with this particular case, until there is some evidence that they have been at fault. Nor are we prepared to denounce the acquaintanceship that undoubtedly exists between the detective and the thief or criminal, until we can propose some system by which the business of the detective can be carried on without some such acquaintance. But that there has been much criminal complicity between detective officers and rogues of various grades cannot be reasonably doubted. There is abundant proof of instances in which officers have become mere go-betweens and, practically, receivers of stolen goods, bargaining between the losers of property and the holders of it, biggling about rewards when they should be bringing criminals to conviction. To reform this state of things is a task of extreme difficulty, but it is not an impossibility.

We trust that the several officers of the law concerned in this Lyons case will derive whole-some lessons from it for their future guidance, and that the triumph of the lawless gang who are now rejoicing over their successful exploit will be nipped in the bud by the capture of the thief, and his "personating" straw bail, and the punishment of them and their accomplices in this racally conspiracy.

The *Age* considers the use of the lash at a public whipping-post "the least objectionable form of the practice" of flogging, while it denounces the use of the rod by a father upon the person of his son as "the worst feature" of the system, and declares Mr. Beecher's reference of it "vulgar and brutal." We have nothing to do with Mr. Beecher's opinions upon the subject, and we have no right to interfere with parents who choose to whip their children, unless they indulge in cruelty; but we do assert that the habit of flogging half-naked criminals, in the presence of hundreds of children, in a public place, is demoralizing, brutal and horrible. If no other arguments could be urged against the practice, we might demand its abolition for the two reasons, that it places upon the criminal such a brand of shame that his reformation is impossible, and that it gives to the Sheriff power to make the physical punishment so trifling that it shall be farcical, or to kill his victim. The law commits two crimes; it injures society and the criminal by making it impossible that he should ever become a good citizen and an honest man; and it cannot and does not fix absolutely the degree of severity with which he shall be punished, but leaves it to an officer, who may be a cowardly brute, or who may have some personal revenge to gratify.

We are glad to see that some of our daily papers are again calling public attention to the monstrous scheme of destroying the fine sweep of Market and Broad streets, for the sake of carrying out the Penn Square building job. The *Press* says, this morning:

"Their plan now looks to hobby taking the very intersection of Broad and Market streets, and twisting both these streets around; or rather, to cutting both these streets short off, obliging the travel to turn round into Juniper and the other neighboring streets. This intention is, moreover, plainly visible in the words of the act which has just become a law, and which authorizes the Commissioners to condemn, and take possession of, Market and Broad streets, as they may deem needful."

Therefore, to vote for placing the buildings on Penn Square means to vote to put a huge obstruction in the very centre of our great street. Such an obstruction will break the continuity of the street, close up the view and perspective, and ruin the effect of our public edifices, by processions, reviews and displays, for which this great avenue is the appropriate place.

The people of Philadelphia certainly cannot be so blind to the best interests of the city as to sanction this wretched device, and yet it will undoubtedly be forced upon them, to the destruction of two of the finest avenues on this continent, unless the scheme is defeated at the polls.

The comic artists are losing splendid opportunities by inattention to the cable despatches from the seat of war. What, for instance, could afford better material for a humorous picture than the situation suggested by the following:

LONDON, September 1.—A Prussian correspondent describing the scene at the battle of August 17, near Metz, says the King had taken a seat near a garden wall, close to the Rezon villa. A wounded factory on fire near by illuminated the royal headquarters. *A fiddler, one end resting on a pair of scales, and the other on a dead horse, furnished a seat for His Majesty.* He was accompanied by Prince Charles, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Count Bismarck and the Minister of War, Von Roon. The deepest silence reigned, when, suddenly, Moltke, gasping for breath, approached and cried: "Your Majesty, we have conquered." "Hurrah," was the response, and the whole party, on all fours, *began a frugal supper of soldiers' brown bread and whisky.*

It is a shame that Napoleon does not send the poor little Boy home. Now he is sick at Avesnes, "produced by emotion consequent in events he has gone through," and it is no wonder. The poor child has been dragged around by his sensational parent, in the vain hope of making him famous and popular, until he is worn out, with exposure and fatigue, and is of as little consequence to the success of the French arms as the Emperor himself.

The Associated Press says that "the accumulation of articles pledged in Paris at pawnbrokers has become so large that the pledges are now refused by brokers." Like Emperor, like people. Both are abandoned by their uncles.

EDUCATION.

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MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

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Mr. ROBERT M. HOFFMAN, Instructor in English Branches.

The Ninth Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, September 7.

The buildings are new, and the accommodations for pupils in all respects of the first order.

For healthfulness of situation and completeness of outfit in all that can contribute to the health, comfort, and convenience of cadets, this institution is unsurpassed. OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been expended in the erection and furnishing of the buildings.

THE APPARATUS for the study of science is extensive, and meets every want of its varied departments of study.

THE ENGLISH COURSE, in which cadets are entered twelve years of age, embraces all the branches belonging to a thorough English education, and is so designed as to be preparatory for the other departments.

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THE CIVIL ENGINEER OF MINE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING is in the highest grade, and is equivalent to a College course. Graduates receive the degree of C. E. in this department, in the same way that granted at the United States Military Academy at West Point, of which institution two of the Professors are graduates.

The discipline is firm and kind, but unobtrusive; the cadet is treated as a gentleman. It is only through the MILITARY TRAINING that he can be made orderly, systematic and punctual, as well as to furnish them with the best of all exercises, the drills of a rigorous military course.

Special attention is given to the moral and religious culture of cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of James H. Orne, Esq., SECRETARY, T. B. Peterson, Esq., 306 CHESTNUT street, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

Col. HYATT will be at the store of James H. Orne, Esq., No. 628 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, SATURDAY, the 3d day of September, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and others on official business.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, 1721 WALNUT STREET.—This institution is now open for the reception of boarders and day scholars. Terms moderate. Pupils are respectfully referred to the scholastic year re-opens on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. For Prospectus, apply at the Academy.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT!
A Furnished House in the Country,
For six months or a year. Must be near a Railroad Station, and not over a half hour's ride from the city. The Advertiser will rent the Furnished House, located in genteel neighborhood, northwestern part of the city, to the party owning the country place.
Address, "M. L," Bulletin Office.

$30,000 WANTED—A SPECIAL Partner with above capital, invited to the business of a manufacturing establishment. Good "CAPITAL," this office.

LEARNER WANTED—WANTED AN active, energetic young lady to learn the dry goods business.
First class reference required.
Also, a lady of good address, as Saleswoman.
Apply to HENRY ALBERTSON & BROS., 1 South Second street.

FOR SALE.

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
No. 1922 ARCH STREET.
Elegant Brown-Stone Residence, three stories and Mansard roof; very commodious, furnished with every modern convenience, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 20 feet front by 150 feet deep to Carlisle street, on which is erected a handsome Stable and Coach House.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
No. 7 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR DWELLING, 1608 North Fifteenth street, three-story front, with all the improvements; lot 16 feet front by 150 feet deep to Hoffman street. House is well built and replete with modern improvements. Possession will be given. EDWARD C. BIDDLE, 530 Walnut street.

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TO RENT—NO. 2020 ARCH STREET, four story Business Stand, with three-story Extension in rear, fronting on Sixteenth street. G. A. GRUMM, 535 Arch street.

TO RENT.—Large store communicating offices, third story front. Apply 1 Dock street.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 506 Crown street; large yard, and garden. Apply 1 Dock street.

RAILING AT WHOLESALE prices—Saddlery, Harness and Horse Goods of every description, at SHEARS', No. 1129 Market street. Big horse in the door.

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A Very Large Assortment
Of Elegant Light Weight
Ready-Made Clothing
Of Latest Styles
And Best Make.
At Prices to suit Purchasers,
To Clear Counters
For the reception of
OUR IMMENSE FALL STOCK
Now Arriving.
Fall Overcoats, $5 00.
Fall Overcoats, $6 00.
Fall Overcoats, $8 00.
Fall Overcoats, $10 00.
Fall Overcoats, $12 00.
Fall Overcoats, $14 00.
Fall Overcoats, $16 00.
Fall Overcoats, $18 00.
Fall Overcoats, $20 00.
OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT will make up to order any Garment desired.
A Special Discount allowed on Thin Goods for a short season.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
Popular Clothing House,
Sixth and Market Streets.

The People's Own Establishment.

More than ever before

The people are realizing that ROCKHILL & WILSON are their 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.

It is apparent

That the public, knowing their best interest, 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 everyone sible man and boy is I must buy a Summer Suit at the GREAT BROWN HALL."
"If can be cheaper at the GREAT BROWN HALL than anywhere else.
"I will make all my friends and neighbors to GREAT BROWN HALL for their Clothes."

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603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

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Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET,
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Continental Hotel Building.

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CRESCENT.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE

For families temporarily declining housekeeping. May be had in separate rooms at the Undersigned

TRUMAN & SHAW,
NO. 835 MARKET STREET.
Having a private watchman, and an engine room in the premises, will greatly lessen risks of fire and robbery.

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
NEW YORK BAY EXCURSION,
By their complimentary members, in honor of the return of the Band from Long Branch,
On Monday, September 5th, 1870.
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT Street Wharf, at 7½ o'clock A. M.,
Landing at Fire No. 1 North River, and giving passengers a view of the
THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY,
OR THE DELIGHTFUL RIDE UP THE HUDSON
ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES.
Single Tickets, $1 50; Children, 75 cents. Tickets can be procured at the office of Beck's Band, No. 804 Chestnut; Ticket Office, 526 Chestnut street, and at the wharf any day previous to sailing, and on the morning of the Excursion.

T. W. BALLY'S OLD-ESTABLISHED WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, No. 32 MARKET street, 4th door below Seventh street, offers a large and superior assortment of the best Gold Jewelry and Silverware in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranties the Watches he sells. Watches and clocks in stock. No trouble to show goods.

THE PERFECTION OF THE ART
OF
REFINING WHISKIES.
P. HEYNER,
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 "Process."
Nos. 246 S. FRONT STREET
AND
117 DOCK STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the usual process contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposes, disorganizes and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases included in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health. Consequently Whiskies, as ordinarily distilled, are so, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, INFLAMMATION and KIDNEY DISEASES; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is BRAIN FEVER, DELIRIUM TREMENS, APOPLEXY, INSANITY, &c.
The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are refined from the choicest products of the Distillery, "VASCUL," the presence of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 86 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHALK, COAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome and luscious as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.
The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by analyst chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for 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 importance of the subject, to the Retailer and Consumers, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.
P. HEYNER.

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 choice supply of the best quality of
FINE GROCERIES,
and will endeavor to meet their wants with the best goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

NEW MESS
MACKEREL.
VERY FINE.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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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,
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Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

The Battle Progressing

The River Meuse Filled with the Slain.

AN OMINOUS SILENCE AT PARIS

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]
The French Repulsed at Sedan.
BRUSSELS, September 2.—Despatches from Florinville, dated last night, say on Wednesday the French were repulsed at Sedan, the Prussians keeping the advantage they had won. On Thursday evening the French took the offensive, and pushing forward steadily, forced back the Prussians, winning ground, and approaching the Carignan battle-field, near Douzy. Great events are anticipated within the next few days.
Other French Victories Claimed.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Telegrams received this morning from Belgium reiterate that the French have been successful in the recent battles, Bazaine throwing the Prussians towards Sedan, whilst MacMahon gained a victory between Douzy and Bazeilles.
Prussian Victory.
BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The morning telegram has been received by Queen Augusta from King William, and communicated to the people:
"SEDAN, Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 1, 3 o'clock.—Victorious engagements have been progressing since 7 o'clock this morning around Sedan. Fourth, Fifth and Twelfth Corps and Bavarians been engaged. The enemy has been driven back almost into town
"WILLIAM."
Another Tremendous Battle.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Despatches from Sedan, dated yesterday, report a tremendous battle then progressing between Sedan and Moulon but result not decided. The belligerents appeared to maintain their respective positions. It is said, however, that the Prussians have advanced, and occupy Chapel Gwenne. The villages of Bazeilles, Balan, Remilly, Wilher and Floing are said to have suffered by the fatal fire of artillery. The slaughter was frightful. The river Meuse is filled with corpses.
French Confession of Defeat.
The *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, of this morning, to-day admits that MacMahon was defeated on Tuesday, but claims that he achieved partial success on Wednesday.
French Victory Contradicted.
BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.—Private despatches received here contradict yesterday's reports of a French victory. They assert that the French were defeated and that fugitives are flocking to Belgium, where they are disarmed and sent to camp at Beverloo.
Result of this Week's Fighting.
LONDON, September 3d.—Telegrams from Paris announce that despatches from the front report hard fighting with various results, and heavy losses on both sides, within the past week. On Tuesday the Prussians were drawn by MacMahon into an angle formed by the ramparts of Sedan and the heights upon the left bank of the Meuse, and heavily punished. On Wednesday MacMahon passed the Meuse in force.
No News in Paris of Yesterday's Fighting.
Paris despatches state that no reports have been received from French sources of yesterday's fighting.
Another Stormy Session of the Corps Legislatif.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Advices from Paris state that in secret session of the *Corps Legislatif*, Wednesday, Count Palikao, War Minister, in reply to a question, stated he proposed the appointment of a commission to examine into the condition of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and to arm the people of those departments, and to recognize no commission outside of the Government Special Commissions; he also said that such special commissions, composed of Counsellor of State, had been sent into the invaded departments. This declaration aroused the ire of the deputies of the left. They stormed, and retorted that these commissioners had gone to propagate Bonapartist quackeries. The majority of the Chamber applauded the decision of Count Palikao, while the left manifested the most intense dissatisfaction and disapprobation. They excitedly cried: "You applauded Marshal Le Boeuf in the same fashion!" They made other expressions against the Ministry. The delegation of inhabitants of Alsace, men of prominence, who were present in the Chambers for the purpose of securing aid from the Government, departed immediately, incensed at the Ministerial decision.
Prussian Success.
MUNICH, Sept. 2.—[Cable to *Post*.]—The Bavarians Minister have received the following despatch, dated near Beaumont: "Battle just occurred, in which we were victorious. French driven over the Meuse. "First Bavarian Corps participated successfully, one battalion capturing two guns.
Bazaine Comes to Light.
BOUILLON, Sept. 2.—Marshal Bazaine has driven the Prussians towards Metz. The French are at La Chapelle. Paris papers report obscurely three French successes, without locating them.
INDIA.
Insurrection in India.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—A telegram from Calcutta to the *Times* says vague panic and apprehensions are springing up among the Europeans of a native insurrection at Allahabad, an ancient city of Hindostan, 456 miles northwest of Calcutta.
CHINA.
Another Massacre in Pekin.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Private telegrams from Pekin announce that another massacre has been committed by the Chinese in that city. The British Consul is said to have been among the victims.
Financial.
LONDON, Sept. 2, 11 o'clock.—Consols for money, 91¼; consols for account, 91¾. United States Five-twenties, 88⅞@88¾. Market dull.
LONDON, Sept. 2, 1:30 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ 91¾. United States Five-twenties, 88¾@88¾. Market steady, but inactive.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Obstruction of Business—Counterfeit Money.
[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following paragraph in Judge Hoar's report, recommending the motion to attach Secretary Cox for contempt will in future relieve the department from the annoyance and embarrassment from disappointed parties attempting to obstruct the regular business by various writs issued by the Supreme Court of this District. "The Patent Office, as well as the Land Office, has been frequently troubled in this way. No jurisdiction has been given to this court to enjoin an executive officer from exercising his official functions or to compel him to do other than a mere ministerial act after all discretionary power of a right has ceased. It will probably happen that the Land Office must judge and decide for itself, free from the control or dictatorship of the courts of the country, whether a party has or has not what shall issue; but as to parties who may be contending for equities, the proper Courts have full jurisdiction whenever a case is made, and may enforce their orders upon the parties from the inception to the close of the controversy."

[By the American Press Association.]
Another Stop Put to Money Orders.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Lieut.-Commander John C. Beaumont has been appointed by the Navigation Department at the New York Navy Yard, vice Capt. Sigsbee, U. S. N., on the Coast Survey. Commander George Brown, who has been ordered to Washington, has been ordered to command the Michigan, on Lake Erie, on the Great Lakes.
Capt. Sibley, in charge of all matters pertaining to the Signal Academy, goes to Pennsylvania on leave.
Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, U. S. A., has been ordered to make an inspection along the Northern frontier, continuing by way of Great Falls, Helena, Eagle Harbor and Portland to the point where the Northern Pacific Railroad strikes the Columbia River.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Debt Statement.
[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]
HARRISBURG, September 2.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day concluded the examination of the August monthly account of the condition of the State Treasury which shows the following:
The balance in the Treasury on August 31st was $1,271,856 54; applicable to the payment of overdue loans, relief notes and interest certificates in gold, $236,853 43; Loans redeemed during the month, $34,460 98. Total debt August 31, $31,347,439 27. Amount of debt redeemed and purchased since November 30, 1869, $1,867,161 68.
Appointments.
The Governor to-day appointed General John F. Hartranft Major-General of the Second Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania; General Thomas J. Jordan as Major-General of the Fifth Division, and General Bowman Sweitzer as Aid to the Governor in the Eighteenth Division.

[By the American Press Association.]
Fatal Accident.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Thomas McCorcack, an employe of the Connellsville Gas-Coal Company, was run over and crushed to death by a coal train yesterday.
Fire at Mahanoy City.
POTTSVILLE, Sept. 2.—The coal breaker of Hill & Harris, at Mahanoy City, was burned last night. Insured for $27,500. Particulars not yet received.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]
NEW YORK, September 2.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says: "We have accusations against the *Tribune* that its despatches are false. We have no knowledge whatever that it is out of its power and contrary to its desire to publish the exact truth concerning the news gathered from a few words here and there by calls, the *Courrier* calls attention to the fact that its own despatches have been regularly issued by the very journals which denounce it. As to these despatches, says the *Courrier*, if they have never passed over the cable, we would like to know whence they come. We affirm that no concern, journalistic or private, receives so well despatches as ourselves, though, for the most part, they come to us through intermediate and countless agents, at this moment a surer means of giving news to the public than if such messages were received by for publication. We confine ourselves simply to continuing the information we receive, without any comment. Our readers and accounts do know well that our correspondents are the authentic sources on which they can depend. Unfortunately, our correspondent has informed us that we must not count on them much longer, as the authorities or a battalion at any moment stop them. In such cases, we should be compelled to opening ourselves, like many others, to the despatches of the American Press Association, to which we belong and from whom we receive news till 3 o'clock in the morning.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

[By the American Press Association.]
CALIFORNIA.
Marine.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Steamship China sailed from this port yesterday for Hong Kong, with $600,000 in specie. Ex-Secretary Seward and party are passengers.
Ship Sunoora, from New York, arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.
FIRST BOARD.
200 Penna R 52 | 100 Penna R 52⅝
200 Penn G Co Bds 94 | 100 Leh Nav 35⅛
200 Cent Cal Gold 18 | 100 Read R 5 s 84
Int Leh Gold 19 | 100 do 84
100 do 19 | 100 do 84⅛
2 Sh Cit Ass St 105 | 100 do 84⅛
37 do Cit Ctrs 55 | 100 do 60 bn 84⅛
4 Sh N Y Cen RR 87½ | 100 do 60 bn 84⅛
100 do 87½ | 100 do 84⅛
100 Schuylkill 50 | 100 do 84⅛
50 do 50 | 100 do Northern R 8⅝
BETWEEN BOARDS.
2000 Elmira R 7s 62 | 200 do Bonds 84
2000 Union Can 1st 82 | 200 do do 100 | 100 do 84⅛
100 do 82 | 100 do 100 | 100 do Mon 84⅛
400 Leh Val R 54 | 100 do 60 bn 84⅛
4 Sh Penn R 52 | 100 do 60 bn 84⅛
SECOND BOARD.
200 City 6s new 101½ | 40 sh Leh Nav 35⅛ | 100 Read R 5 s 84
100 do 5s 1869 97 | 100 Penna R 52⅝
100 do O & Alb 44½ | 100 do Bond R 84⅛
100 North Pac 1st 70 | 100 do 84⅛
AFTER BOARD.
700 City 6s New 101½ | 100 Penna R 52⅝
100 N Penn R 29 | 100 Read R 5 s 84
74 sh Penn Canal 130 29 | 6 sh Cam & Am 115

Philadelphia Money Market.
FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—Public affairs is still unsettled and on the war news from Europe, the controlling influence of great battles begins to manifest all the market. Gold is necessarily unsteady, but the influence of the war news is counteracted by the fact that there is a decided scarcity in the city in speculation, and the gold strike of 3 Sh into the Treasury. Loans are still quiet and rates are very firm at 6 per cent on call and 7 to 8 per cent on first-class paper.
Government securities are still quite firm, opening at high rates and closing at about the same.
Government bonds are dull but steady, but in London the market is nominally lower and quiet.
Stocks were fairly active, and prices are strong. State Loan sold up to 97 for the new issue, and 101½ for the old. City Sixes were steady at last quotations. Lehigh Gold bonds sold at 88½@88.
Railroad shares were generally active. Sales at 54 and 54¼ for Pennsylvania and 84½ for Lehigh and Amboy. Lehigh Navigation sold at 35⅛, a slight decline. Reading was firm at 52 for the old and 52⅝ for Catawissa preferred.
Coal shares were active and firm. Lehigh Valley sold at 60 bn, a slight decline. Spring Mountain was firm at 12½ for Gold.
Canal shares were steady but dull.
Bank shares were dull and nominally lower. Sales of Penn Township at 29 and Commonwealth at 130.
Bids for Philadelphia and Erie gold bonds at 72½ for Gold.
Bids for Lehigh Navigation at 35 for Gold.
Bids for Lehigh Valley at 60 for Gold.
Bids for Reading at 52 for Gold.
Bids for Pennsylvania at 54 for Gold.
Bids for Philadelphia and Erie at 22½ for Gold.
Bids for Northern Pacific at 17 for Gold.
Bids for Philadelphia and Erie Bonds, 72½ for Gold.
Bids for Lehigh Navigation Bonds, 75 for Gold.
Bids for Lehigh Valley Bonds, 75 for Gold.
Bids for Northern Pacific Bonds, 75