EVENING BULLETIN

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN is published daily, Sundays excepted, at

THE BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street.

The EVENING BULLETIN is served by carriers, at Eight Dollars per annum, payable at the Office, or Eighteen Cents per week, payable to the carriers; by mail, at Eight Dollars per annum, or Seventy-five Cents per month.

PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Saturday, September 3, 1870.

AT LAST.

It is ended. All the uncertainty and obscurity in which the movements and triumphs and defeats of the armies in France were involved is at an end. Napoleon has surrendered in person to King William of Prussia, and the armies of Bazaine and MacMahon, outgeneraled, decimated, beaten, have laid down their arms in the presence of the victorious hosts of Prussia. Thus ends the most wonderful campaign that the world has ever seen. Less than six short weeks ago this defeated army marched, with flying banners, to the frontier of Prussia, and all the world looked on the spectacle half believing that the Frenchmen would fulfil their loud boasts that they would dictate peace to Prussia from her capital, that they would make Napoleon once more the arbiter of Europe, and perpetuate his dynasty. To-day a hundred thousand of those Frenchmen lie dead upon the field of battle, and their comrades give up their arms after a succession of defeats such as are not recorded in history. It is a crushing humiliation for proud and valiant France, and the world will demand for her in the hour of her defeat the most generous treatment from her triumphant foe. But we congratulate mankind in the name of Civilization and Christianity for the result, because the dynasty of the Bonapartes is at an end, and the man who, for nineteen long years has betrayed France and sustained himself upon his throne by bloodshed, treachery, falsehood, suppression of free speech, free thought, a free press, and by annihilation of all the best and bravest of the sons of France is destroyed. The Napoleons, whose existence has been a curse to the earth, shall disturb the nations no more. They have ceased to exist as a political power, and there is none of the race that can ever again oppose himself to the progress of liberty and civilization. There is hope now that France disenthralled at last, and free to choose her rulers, may seize the opportunity to give to her people free government; not the wild licentiousness which was the result of the reign of the brutal men who were tossed to the surface in the first bloody revolution; but the decency and order and freedom of a constitutional government which rests upon the patriotism and intelligence of a great people.

THE GREAT NEWS.

The American Press Association achieved a splendid triumph this morning, by the transmission of the great news of Napoleon's surrender far ahead of its slower rival, the New York Associated Press. The EXTRA EVENING BULLETIN was for sale on the streets this morning long before the Associated Press papers had even got the news upon their bulletin boards. If there are any intelligent people who still doubt the real enterprise and abundant resources of the American Press Association, the single fact which we have just mentioned should be enough to convince them of their error. The astounding news of Napoleon's surrender flashed over the country by the American Press Association and the independent telegraph wires, this morning ahead of competition, is a clinching proof of what can be done by Independent American Enterprise.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF CAPITULATION.

We take it for granted that the surrender of Napoleon and the two great armies of MacMahon and Bazaine will be accepted by the French people as the natural conclusion of the war. Paris, to be sure, is surrounded by fortifications of such strength that even the undisciplined force within them might, for a time, defend the city from the victorious invader. But the ultimate result would be certain, in view of the fact that the entire Prussian army could concentrate upon Paris, and further resistance on the part of a utterly useless, but brave, army would be criminal to permit more slaughter. We doubt not there are multitudes of Frenchmen who would like to fight this battle to a more desperate and awful conclusion, but in view of probable that they will be permitted to fulfil their desires. The government remains in the hands of the Empress, even though the Emperor is a captive, and there can be little doubt that she will accept the verdict without delay or protest. As this is the constitutional law, everything depends upon her. The Prince Imperial is a mere nullity, his action will be final. We may be sure that a brave and sensible man like Trochu will favor instant submission, no matter what may be the wishes of the Ministers, who are the creatures of Napoleon, and who lose all in consequence of his overthrow.

When this matter is settled will come the after question of the appropriation of French territory. It seems to be regarded as a fixed fact that Prussia will demand Alsace and Lorraine, but whether for herself or not we cannot determine. Count Bismarck has declared that Prussia had no wish for further territorial aggrandisement, and there was talk of dividing the provinces between Baden and Bavaria. We shall soon know what Prussia has decided upon; and we may be sure that she will insist upon carrying out her plans despite any protests from foreign powers. She is in a position now to enforce her own designs in whatever shape they may be.

It will be not the least part of Napoleon's disgrace that he began a shameful and causeless war to extend his own boundaries, and in six weeks witnessed his dethronement, the overthrow of all his dynastic hopes, and the dismemberment of France, besides. If his remorse can be made more terrible and bitter, this will do it, and it will gain fresh intensity from the reflection that his gigantic crimes have deprived him of all hope of human sympathy in the hour of his tribulation.

AMERICA'S LESSON TO PRUSSIA.

Prussia began her war where America left hers off. Moltke adopted the strategy of Grant, and wasting no time upon fortifications, drove the fighting into a speedy end. Hard hitting, rapid marching, incessant "hammering" are the lessons which the grand tactics of Grant and Sherman have taught to Prussia, and Prussia has been well learned and gloriously practiced.

THE ANTI-COOLIE MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Some of the San Francisco papers seem to apprehend a violent demonstration in that city, during the present month, against the Chinese population. It is even asserted that a day has been appointed for an uprising on the part of the classes inimical to the Chinese, and that it is the intention of the participants to strike a crushing blow which may end in the murder of many of the offensive but innocent people. Precisely how much exaggeration is contained in these statements cannot of course be determined; but we have certain pretty strong indications that such outlawry will be attempted in San Francisco sooner or later. There is in that city an association called the Anti-Coolie Society, which was organized for the ostensible purpose of preventing importation of gangs of Chinamen under the contract system. This society, however, has enlarged its sphere of operations, and seems to have arrayed itself not only against immigration of individual Chinamen, but against the privileges of those who are already in this country trying to earn their bread. It is controlled in a great measure by Irishmen, who are the bitterest enemies of the Chinese, and who advocate in its most offensive shape the very Know Nothing doctrine which was preached against them and excited their wrath to such an intense pitch a few years ago. One of the labors of this society is to encourage and foster the hatred of the Chinese which exists among the lower classes of California, a hatred which is infinitely more violent, bitter and demonstrative than the prejudice which once existed in the East against the negro.

Last spring it became evident that the operations of this association were about to bear fruit. It was generally understood that a bloody attack was to be made upon the Chinese quarter by the Irish disciples of the society, and a tragedy was averted only by prompt action on the part of the civil and military authorities. In July following a meeting was held in San Francisco under the auspices of the Anti-Coolie Society, for the purpose of taking action against the Chinese. The result of this was a letter drawn up by a committee and directed to the six Chinese companies engaged in assisting immigrants. This document is as brutal an exhibition of bigotry and intolerance as any ever made by the most ignorant of uncivilized Chinamen. It demanded that Chinese immigration—whether of individuals or bodies, should be stopped, and it urged as a reason that citizens of China have no right to come here to labor while citizens of the United States are excluded from any portions of China. This, truly, is an admirable argument to be addressed to a semi-barbarous nation which has sunted its growth by exclusiveness, by the citizens of a free country which owes its greatness to its policy of encouraging immigration. Its absurdity is not made less apparent by the fact that its authors have Irish names, and doubtless owe their political existence to that policy. But if this were all, we might treat these bigots merely with contempt. The document contains, however, several very distinct threats of vengeance if the Chinese immigration is not discontinued. The authors call attention to the fact that "the people" before this "have taken life without law, sometimes taking the place of counts, of juries and of governments." They say:

"We do not advocate or justify riots, but as they have occurred we may expect them again. When the public mind is disturbed by any great wrong, it is well for the object of the people's dislike to keep out of the way. Every vessel that brings Chinese to this coast only serves to fan the flames of dissatisfaction until at last they may reach a point beyond Government control. We counsel moderation, but our voice for peace will scarcely be heard amongst the shouts of an excited populace. The feeling of opposition to the Chinese is increasing everyday."

This outrageous language is a direct promise of violence against the Chinese, and in view of past demonstrations and the present excited state of feeling among the lower classes in San Francisco, it is not unreasonable to believe that the threats will be fulfilled and that the outlaws who lead the movement will begin a riot and murder the Chinese if they have an opportunity. But a few weeks ago the civilized world received with horror the ghastly story of a butchery of innocent men, women and children in China by a mob of savage natives. Here, upon the soil of this free and enlightened land is a promise of a like outrage to be committed against this very people by American citizens; and even if the promise is not fulfilled we have the proof of the savage purpose and of the existence of the spirit of barbarous intolerance and hate which made the tragedy in China possible. With what grace can we profess contempt for Chinese bigotry and horror of Chinese lawlessness, when we have the very same faults in our own people, and threats of the very same outrages before? The treatment accorded to the Chinese in California every day in the streets is worse than the behavior of the people of China to foreigners, and this intolerance is more odious and scandalous than that practiced in he Empire, in proportion as our civilization and intelligence is superior to Chinese barbarism and ignorance.

If any mob violence is offered to the Chinese in San Francisco, we shall suffer and deserve deepest disgrace in the eyes of the civilized world. We sincerely hope for the credit of the country, that the authorities will be on the alert to detect any hostile movement on the part of the mob, and its parent, the Anti-Coolie Society, and will punish with utmost severity every man who ventures to attack a Chinaman. It ought to be clearly understood that this country is open to individual foreigners of any nation, and that a Chinaman who comes here of his own free will has as good a right to protection and to the privilege of earning his bread as the native of any other country. We do not now, and we can never, preach or practice any other theory than this until we change the whole structure of our government and the sentiment of its intelligent citizens upon which it is founded.

Napoleon was wont to remark that "The Empire is Peace." He may now pluralize the idea and say "The Empire is Pieces!"

Bunting, Burborow & Co., Auctioneers,
Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold during next week the following important sales, viz:
On Monday morning, Sept. 5, 1870, 1000 French, English and Domestic Dry Goods, including large lines of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Satinets, Linseys, Doeskins, Beaverets, Chinchillas.
On Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 800 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including large lines of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Satinets, Linseys, Doeskins, Beaverets, Chinchillas.
Also, Linen Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Hosiery and Gloves, Shawls, Balmorals, Shirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts, Suspenders, Notions, &c.
Also, 50 Packages Cotton and Woolen Domestics.
On Friday, Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1000 Cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Gaiters, Cottage and Bag Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale, on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, will include a number of Bank Stocks, Insurance, New Jersey Ferry, Point Breeze Park, Avon Street, Fairmount Avenue, Ridge Avenue, Spring Garden, Thirty-ninth and Thirty-fourth streets, and dwellings, &c. See catalogues and advertisements.

CLOTHING.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
OUR FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES.
To announce that our preparations for the present season are fully equal to the last two or three years, which is a sufficient assurance that Oak Hall is the place to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing; but to call forcibly attention to the fact that
A MORE PERFECT SCALE OF PRICES,
DISTANCING ALL COMPETITORS ON THIS ONE VITAL POINT,
AN IMPROVED AND HORIGINALLY CUTTON DEPARTMENT,
UNDER THE CARE OF A CUTTER OF TASTE AND EXPERIENCE,
A GREATER PERFECTION IN READY-MADE DEPARTMENT,
A VARIETY OF GOODS THAT EVER BEFORE WERE NOT THE LARGEST AND BETTER ASSORTED STOCK.
Have on hand a very large and choice assortment of goods for a large retail trade, which we shall offer at very greatly reduced prices for the ensuing 30 days, in order to make room for our fall goods, which are now coming forward in large quantities.
Our Fall and Winter Goods are now ready, and we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock, and we will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Corner 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 every sensible man and boy is implanted by Summer heat 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,
PHILADELPHIA.
Continental Hotel Building.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE

For families temporarily declining housekeeping. May be had in separate rooms or collectively of

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

T. W. BAILY'S SOLD-EST ABLISHED WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, No. 422 MARKET street, (3 doors below Seventh street. Americas and imported Watches, Diamonds and fine Gold Jewelry, and Silverware in every variety, at reasonable prices and warranted. Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. wf2 1m pp

FINE GROCERIES.

E. BRADFORD CLARK,
SUCCES OR 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. ast-tf

DRY GOODS.

Extra Announcement

The continuation of the European War will undoubtedly advance prices of Foreign Fabrics. We have determined, however, to open our entire Fall Stock, from last season, at lower prices, and give our patrons the benefit, before opening new stock at higher prices.
We shall therefore offer many
Real Bargains in Desirable Dress Goods
Among which, are
One lot Figured Mohairs, 12½c., worth 20.
" " Plaid Mohairs, 20c., worth 25.
" " Striped Poplins, double width, 31c., worth 41.
" " Striped Poplins, 25c.
" " Colored Alpacas, double width, 25c., worth 37½.
" " Colored Poplins, rich wide, slightly soiled, 40c. worth 75.
" " Imitation Silk and Wool Poplins, 25c., worth 37½.
Black All-wool Poplins, double width, 62c. to 87½.
Black Alpacas, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62 cents.
Black Mohairs, 60, 65, 75, 87½c., $1, $1 12.
Colored and Black Silk and Wool Poplins, $1 00.
Bargains in Flannels and Muslins
We shall display our entire stock of Dress Goods and invite the attention of consumers early, guaranteeing prices such as to insure rapid sales.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
No. 215 N. Ninth Street, above Race.

USELESS, CRUEL, BLOODY WAR.

400 ARCH STREET, 400
EYRE & LANDELL,
On the first intimation of HOSTILITIES, went into the market and bought largely of GOODS likely to be affected.
Good Black Silks,
Good Plain Silks,
Good Black Mohair,
Good Black Alpaca,
Mulhausen Prints,
Foreign Woolens.

CONFECTIONERY.

SURPASSINGLY
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
AND
Fine Chocolate
FOR PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED.
A Beautiful lot of Pictures for Straw Frames.
ALSO,
The Finest Qualities of French Note Paper
Mrs. J. H. THOMAS, 1344 Chestnut St.

HATS AND CAPS.

NOTICE.
GENTLEMEN'S HATS
FOR AUTUMN in a variety of new and elegant designs will be ready on Monday.
WARBURTON, Fashionable Hatter,
420 CHESTNUT STREET, Next Door to Post Office.

HARNESS &c.

ANTHONY LYNCH,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,
No. 20 North Thirteenth St.,
ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HORSE CLOTHING in every variety, and every article employed in the business, on hand at lowest prices.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION
Around New York Bay and Staten Island,
GIVING CHOICE OF
5½ HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY,
OR THE BEAUTIFUL THREE RIVERS ABOVE
THE FAMOUS PALISADES,
Accompanied by BAND OF MUSIC, to celebrate Liberty Office of Peace, and Good Cheer.
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1870,
Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut St. Wharf, at 7, P. A. N.
A FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $2 50; Children, $1 50. Tickets may be obtained of the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Wm. M. Brown, 824 North Second street; C. W. Jones, 600 Walnut street; Jas. Barrett, 1417 Passyunk ave.; Bernard Boyle, A. Bernard, 407 North Fifth street; John Trenwith, Hanover, 1 Shackamaxon street; Jas. Barrett, Jr., 1417 Passyunk ave.; Geo. Ashmead Farmer, 1000 Chestnut street; Ticket Office, 52 Chestnut street, and at Tick. office, Walnut street wharf, on the morning of the excursion. ss3 3trp

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
NEW YORK BAY EXCURSION,
By their contributing 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 Pier No. 1 North River, and giving passengers the choice of
THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY
OR THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER UP THE HUDSON
ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES.
Single Tickets, $2 50; Children, $1 50. Tickets, $1 50. Can be procured at the office of Beck's Band, 516 Market street; Ticket Office, 52 Chestnut street, and at the wharf any day previous to and on the morning of the Excursion. aug26-w f s 2t

TOILET SOAP.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps,
641 and 643 North Ninth street.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK
Embroidering, Stamping and Braiding.
M. A. TORREY, 1050 Filbert

THE PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE.
N. W. Cor. Ninth and Market Sts.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.
The largest stock of Woolens at Retail in Philadelphia, comprising full and complete lines of
CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
DIAGONAL COATINGS,
A SPECIALTY.
VESTINGS,
100 Different Styles.
LADIES' CLOTHS,
Of all kinds.
WATER-PROOFS! WATER-PROOFS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK FROM 75c. to $3 00.
FANCY PLAIDS FOR WRAPS.
FANCY COLORED CLOTHS.
CLOTHS FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
SACKINGS FOR CHILDREN.
WHITE CORDUROYS.
VELVETEENS!! VELVETEENS!!
All qualities.
BOYS' CASSIMERES!
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA.
We cordially invite an inspection of our stock by the public, buying or not.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. COR. NINTH & MARKET STREETS.

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.
aug31-th s tu 5trp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Mosaic Canopies
FOR BEDS,
AND
NETTING BY THE PIECE AND YARD
Of all the approved new styles and descriptions. Put up at Short Notice at LOWEST PRICES.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
1008 CHESTNUT STREET.
s1 m w 3m

COPARTNERSHIP

The Copartnership between GEO. E. SAUERMANN & F. A. NORTH, Trading as G. ANDRE & CO., having expired by limitation, the undersigned has removed to the attractive and spacious premises,
1026 CHESTNUT STREET,
where it 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 retain a liberal share of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the late firm.
F. A. NORTH.
N. B.—Mr. Andre had no interest in the late firm nor in the business. aug13tu3p

REMOVAL.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between G. ANDRE & A. NORTH, trading under the firm name of G. ANDRE & CO., having expired by limitation, the undersigned, A. NORTH, will continue the business at the old stand, 1026 Chestnut street, Importing, Publishing and Dealing in Foreign and American Music, and hopes, by unremitting attention to the attractive and convenient store, No. 1026 Chestnut street, to merit a share of the patronage of the late firm, and by unremitting attention, to retain a liberal share of the public patronage.
A. NORTH.
A CARD.—
G. W. A. Trumpler, late of 22 Chestnut street, having connected himself with Mr. F. A. North, will be pleased to see his friends at No. 1026 CHESTNUT street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid gold, will constitute a leading feature of our business, and we shall be happy to show our stock, and be chosen for engraving and stamping our initials, free of charge.
JAMES S. WORTHINGTON,
324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

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.
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,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.
New Photographic View of the
ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE.
For the Stereoscope, 25 cents each.
Also, larger, mounted for the table, 50 cents each.
The Best Map of the SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE,
$1 50 Each.
DICKENS'S LAST PORTRAIT.
JAMESS. EARLE & SONS,
Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,
816 Chestnut Street.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments a full line.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut Street.

EXTRA

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT BY CABLE

THE END!!

NAPOLEON SURRENDERS!!

Sedan Capitulates!!

KING WILLIAM'S DESPATCH

THE FINAL BATTLE

A GRAND BAYONET CHARGE

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

Napoleon Surrenders.

BERLIN, September 3.—Sedan has capitulated. Napoleon has surrendered in person to King William.

King William's Despatch.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—King William has telegraphed the following despatch to the Queen and the War Minister.

"What a course events have assumed by God's guidance."

[Signed.] "WILLIAM."

Official Announcement.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The King has telegraphed to Queen Augusta announcing the capitulation of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor.

LATER DISPATCH.

The entire French army at Sedan has capitulated. Napoleon has surrendered himself to the King of Prussia.

STILL LATER.

The following is the King's despatch in full:

"SEDAN, Friday, September 2, 1.20 P. M.—A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with Generals Wimpffen, commanding in place of Marshal MacMahon, who is wounded.

"The Emperor surrendered himself to me, as he has no command, and left everything to the Regent in Paris.

"His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed.

"What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken. "KING WILLIAM."

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Count De Flahault is dead.

A signal advantage has been gained by the Prussians in the late battle upon Meuse, whereby the French lines of communication have been severed, and the movement to the north or southwest checked. The substantial fruits of victory rest with the Prussians. At the end of the battle of Thursday the Prussians had surrounded Sedan, and occupied the roads connecting with Belgium and Paris, thus cutting MacMahon's communications.

A Decisive Battle.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—A sanguinary battle was fought on Friday, along the line from Mairy to Douzy, commencing at five o'clock in the morning. MacMahon resisted the Prussian attack until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The firing was incessant and furious along the entire line of both armies, and continued with fearful destructiveness and slaughter.

The firing slackened and ceased at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. At that moment the solid columns of the Prussians, bayonet in hand, advanced to the assault. The crisis was now decided on steel. As did the Prussians move, and, overwhelming and exhausting, they precipitated themselves upon MacMahon's lines at all points. The French unavailingly struggled, and were defeated, routed and were driven in an utterly disorderly mass across the Meuse.

The Prussians were victorious and held the entire field lately occupied by the French. The slaughter was fearfully fearful from the awful fire which has been incessantly maintained or ten hours. The rout of the French was complete. Later particulars are momentarily expected.

The Times on the Situation.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The editorial in the *Times*, this morning, was clearly in anticipation of disaster to the arms of France. The article says:

"Paris may awake to find herself upon the edge of an abyss. It is easy and possibly patriotic to beguile the people with fallacious hopes and promises of triumph, but the revolution will be rude and terrible. A dark, threatening cloud, which is growing blacker and blacker, overhangs France."

The *Times* is overwhelmed at the prospect of the calamity, which it is perhaps impossible to avert, and which seems to the *Times* scarcely to forecast or fear. The *Times* apprehends mob violence against the French Protestants, and a repetition of white terror.

Prince Imperial.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Prince Imperial has left Mezieres for Manberg.

Gunboats for Charenton.

Twelve light draft gunboats for service upon the interior rivers ascended the Seine, yesterday, for Charenton.

Financial.

LONDON, September 3, 11 A. M.—Consols, 91¼@92. United States Bonds, 89a89½. Very good business upon Exchange.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3, 1.15 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ 92¼. U. S. bonds, 89a89½. Market excited and rampant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Judicial Trick.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3d.—When the case of Butler, of Tennessee, came before Judge Trigg, a motion was made by the United States District Attorney to commit the prisoner to await trial in Washington. Judge Trigg, however, held that he had jurisdiction in the case, and announced that he would hear testimony. In giving his opinion, the Judge stated that when he first thought of the matter he was clearly of the opinion that he could only commit the defendant, having no power to bear proof, and also so stated to the Government agents, but upon further consideration he had changed his mind, and would enter into a preliminary investigation. This took the Government agents entirely by surprise, as no witnesses were on hand, owing to the opinion given by Judge Trigg that he should not assume to try the case. So the prosecution dropped the testimony, and the Judge immediately discharged Butler. The whole matter is regarded here as a trick.

[By the American Press Association.]

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Captain James H. Spotts, United States Navy, is ordered to the command of the Lawrence.

Assistant Engineer D. M. Fullmer is ordered to League Island.

Master Charles O. Allibone is detached from the Portsmouth Yard and ordered to California.

Midshipman Marcus D. Hyde from Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Pacific fleet.

Commander Elias K. Owen to the receiving ship at Norfolk.

The Republican Congressional Committee

have recently adopted a new mode of distributing documents. Advanced sheets of each document are now sent to all the Republican candidates, with directions to send orders for the kinds and quantities they want distributed in their districts. This saves the cost of the usual indiscriminate scattering of all documents over the country. The papers issued by the Committee were Blaine's letters and Morton's Terre Haute speech modified.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

OHIO.

Sad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—A carpenter, named Andrew Dunkert, was at work in the second story of a butcher shop, in Reading, yesterday, when the scaffolding gave way and threw him on a row of cow meat hooks on the wall in the first story. One hook entered his side and came out at his back, suspending him in the air until he was taken down by his fellow workmen. He will die from the injuries.

Racing.

The Buckeye Racing Club will give a horse fair next month for all classes of horses. Some jewelers are manufacturing the gold cup for valuable premiums for the fair.

Politics.

LIMA, Sept. 3.—The Fifth District Republican Convention met here yesterday and nominated Joseph H. Rothrock, of Hancock county, for Congress. Resolutions endorsing the State platform and expressing sympathy for Prussia were adopted.

SANDUSKY, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Saml. Shellabarger will open the campaign in the Seventh District, by a speech at Fremont on Saturday.

BELLEFONTAINE, Sept. 3.—At the parade of the fire department here yesterday, during the exercises a man was put at the top of a thirty-foot ladder, the top rung of which broke and precipitated him to the ground, mortally injuring him.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—800,000 Indiana five-twenties were purchased here for the New York agency yesterday. The interest ceased on the bonds September 1st, and the work of redemption will go on until all the bonds are taken up and the State entirely freed from debt.

Vice President Colfax is announced for a number of speeches during the fall campaign.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

$200 Penn 6s time	103½	200sh Sch Nav stk bnk	10½
500 do	103½	200sh Sch Nav stk cash	10½
300 Leh Nav 6s	86½	100 do bds	40
200 City 6s new	101½	14 sh CR Ins Co	114½
100 Read RR 6s	100	100 sh Leh Nav bds	40
200 Amer Gold	115	100 sh Read R bds	30
500 do	115½	50 sh do s5	30
500 L-S Gold	115½	100 sh Leh Val R bds	40
500 Leh Val R 6s	80	100 sh do s60	40½
100 do	80½	100 sh do	40½
2300 Sch Nav 6s 87	71	50 sh do bds	40½
500 Sch Nav 6 old 18	85	200 sh do s30	40½
1000 do	85	100 sh do s30	40½
4 Rivers R 2d mtg	85½	100 sh do	40½
200 Leh Nav	40½	100 sh do	40½
200 sh do	40½	100 sh do	40½
100 sh Leh Val R	39½	100 sh do	40½
100 sh Read R	30	100 sh do	40½
200 Penna R 2s sent	26	200 Amer Gold	114½
100 do	26	100 do	114½
100 do	26	100 do	114½
100 sh Penna R	56	100 sh Sch Nav bds	40
100 do	56	100 sh U G A R S C	45½

Philadelphia Money Market.

FRIDAY, EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

There is a fair demand for money at the opening of the market, but in these sensitive times on active buying or selling movement in the securities, he is unable to do a large movement in the premium. The rate is still ruling at 6@7 per cent. for good, and 7@8 per cent. for other paper, according to the nature of the collateral offered for operating. The large commercial demand for money is now over, and the banks are rapidly getting back their currency. The Bank of France has put out the announcement that Napoleon was dead—a contingency which will have a very important influence upon the position of peace. Under this rumor gold sold at 116¼, but it subsequently fell back to the present figure, 115½, at which it remains, and it is believed it will remain for some time, even approximately known, but in view of the large amount of gold now held by the Bank of France, it will be highly improbable that it will go much higher.

The stock market business at the Stock Exchange has created considerable excitement, and the prices have been very generally settled to the figures of four to five per cent. on the transactions of yesterday, and a decline in the market for gold is yet rather gloomily anticipated by those who are interested in the operations of the Stock Exchange.

Foreign exchange was without change as to nominal quotations, but there is a feeling which may lead to a concession of an eighth to a quarter per cent. therefrom. The last steamer from Europe brought a very large amount of specie, which is now being shipped to Europe, and it is believed, on the report that they had been overbought and were going to be shipped for delivery to-day at noon: United States sixes of 1881, 114¼@114½; do. do. 1862 coupons, 114¼@114½; do. do. 1864 coupons, 114¼@114½; do. do. 1865 new, 114¼@114½; do. do. 1867 coupons, 114¼@114½; do. do. 1868 coupons, 114¼@114½; Five-twenties, 113¼@113¾; Ten-forties, 112¼@112½; Seven-thirties, 109¼@109¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, —@—; Silver, 109@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st M. Bonds, 99@99½; Central Pacific Railroad, 87a88½; Gold, 115¼@115½; Pennsylvania Sixes, —@—.

Quotations of United States Bonds at the close of business to-day: United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; 5-20's of 1862, 113¼@113½; do. 1864, 113¼@113½; do. 1865, 113¼@113½; do. July, 1865, 113¼@113½; do. 1867, 113¼@113½; do. 1868, 113¼@113½; Ten-forties, 109¼@109¾; Seven-thirties, 109¼@109¾; Gold, 115¼@115½.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

FRIDAY, EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

The business of the interior has been the subject of the French army and decline of one per cent. in gold, announced in the morning papers, has caused a decline in the morning to the extension of business affairs. There is a fair demand for Flour for home use.

Flour—Receipts, 5,000 barrels; small sales of Middling Upland at 10¼@10¾ cents, and Gulf at 20¼ cents. The Flour market is extremely quiet, and there are free sellers at yesterday's quotations, but buyers both for home use and for export are not forthcoming.

Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels sold at $1 37 for Western Red, and $1 40 for Western Amber.

The Flour market is extremely quiet, and there are free sellers at yesterday's quotations, but buyers both for home use and for export are not forthcoming.

Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels sold at 85c. for Southern Yellow.

Oats—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels sold at 40c. for Western.

Rye—Receipts, 500 bushels; 500 bushels sold at 85c. for Western.

Cotton—Receipts, 500 bales; 500 bales sold at 20c. for Middling Uplands.

Whiskey—The demand is limited. Sales of Western iron-bound at 92c.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened with a fair demand for the staple, and sales of 700 bales. Wednesday's sales: Middling Uplands, 12½c.

Flour—Receipts, 7,000 barrels. The market for State and Western is 5@10c. better, while the demand is quite moderate, and the sales are 11,000 barrels at $4 90@$5 for superfine; $5 05@$5 20 for extra State; $5 20@$5 30 for superfine Western; $5 25@$5 40 for common to good extra Western; $5 25@$5 40 for good to choice Ohio; $5 25@$5 40 for common to good extra Ohio; $5 25@$5 40 for common to good extra Michigan; $5 25@$5 40 for common to good extra Indiana; $5 25@$5 40 for common to good extra Illinois; $5 25@$5 40 for common to good extra Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 40 for common to good extra Iowa; $5 25@$5 40 for fancy Extra Amber Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; $5 50@$5 75 for fancy Extra Western; $5 50@$5 75 for fancy Extra Ohio; $5 50@$5 75 for fancy Extra Michigan; $5 75@$6 for Ohio Extra, Trade-brands; $6