EVENING BULLETIN

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Thursday, September 8, 1870.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Affairs in France are rapidly approaching a crisis. Within twenty-four hours the Prussian army will be in front of the fortifications of Paris, and then, unless peace is secured by diplomacy, the first act of the great tragedy will begin. It is impossible to believe that a siege of the city can have any other conclusion than the overwhelming triumph of the Prussians. Against their magnificent army the French can oppose only a small force of disciplined men, supported by a multitude of civilians, untrained, poorly armed, and compelled to defend fortifications that are without sufficient armament. No matter how great the courage, how desperate the valor of the French, their ultimate defeat is certain. There may be a bloody conflict, but sooner or later the Prussians will throng the streets of the capital, unless a peace can be concluded. We believe that the government which submits, even now, to any but the most generous terms will make itself so terribly unpopular, and yet the Provisional Ministry, apparently conscious of the grave peril of the situation, is making strenuous efforts to secure peace and avert the great catastrophe. It is reported that several delegations have been sent to the King of Prussia by M. Favre, and one despatch this morning assert that at last Lord Lyons, who has been in consultation with the Minister, has gone forward to endeavor to secure cessation of hostilities. We earnestly hope he may be successful, and that Prussia will consent to such terms as France can accept without utter humiliation and disgrace. We have reason to fear, however, that such will not be the case. Bismarck will not look with favor upon the successful establishment of a republic in France, and the German people will hardly consent to any conclusion of the war which will not bring some substantial fruit to them. The French government has declared its intention to fight to the bitter end rather than yield its territory, and we doubt not this resolution will be kept, although it involves the destruction of the new republic, and, in the end, dismemberment of France.

It is impossible to blame Prussia for carrying her triumph to its legitimate and natural conclusion, and yet we cannot help giving to the brave Frenchmen who have assumed the responsibility of directing national affairs in this crisis our deepest sympathy. We must inevitably desire the success of their effort to give a free, constitutional, representative government to France, and deplore that further triumph of Prussia which will probably place another Bourbon upon the throne. Our Government cannot better express the sentiment of the people than by recognizing the changes in France, and by directing Mr. Washburne to use the whole influence of the United States to secure the perpetuity of the free government which has succeeded the empire. The French have appealed to us for sympathy and moral support, and we are bound to give these to them, and to do what we can, through the medium of peaceable intervention, to save them from another monarchy.

MINDING ONLY BUSINESS.

A correspondent writes to us with much feeling on the important subject of minding one's own business. He complains that Philadelphia has not yet outgrown the provincial habit of strict obedience to St. Paul's injunction, "Look not every man on his own things but every man also on the things of others." And the illustration which "adorns his moral and points his tale" is drawn from the alleged fact that "one has to be very careful how he frequents the streets, for fear that some idle gossip or busy-body may injure his reputation." Our correspondent asks: "Should not the general good character of a man preserve his name from the slanders of Messrs. Smooth and Gammon? And should we not cultivate such a spirit as to make it no more a matter of comment that we see a gentleman entering or leaving a reputable eating-house, than we would to see him going in or out of a dry goods or hardware store?"

Undoubtedly. But our correspondent is evidently over-sensitive, or else does not make that distinction between things that differ, which the case requires. Granting that there is more of that village trick of gossip and minding each other's business still left in Philadelphia than to comports with the dignity of a great city, we incline to think, on the one hand, that there is not nearly as much of it as there once was, and, on the other, that, in a qualified sense, it is not a bad thing for the morals of a community for its members to feel that they are in some degree amenable to the judgment of their fellow citizens and neighbors.

It is not true that any one who has a good character will run any such risk of his reputation by taking his meals at a "reputable restaurant." The man who lives upon reputation, and not upon character, is always in danger of damage; but he who goes about his business honestly and openly, and with manly independence, makes the places he frequents and the people with whom he associates respectable, and need not be afraid of eating his dinner, or taking his pretzel and mug of beer in any decent house. It is generally people who live upon a reputation which is not backed up by character who are most sensitive about other people minding their own business, and who slip in and out of places where they have a perfect right to go, as if they were conscious of doing something wrong.

Moreover there are many "restaurants" in Philadelphia which are not restaurants but very common and low drinking-shops, and the clerk or young man of business who is in the habit of frequenting these establishments may well be suspected and watched, for he has no business there. Friends and neighbors and employers and business connections are "minding their own business" in such cases, when they notice, reprove or criticise such association with disputable places or persons.

It is not good for society that men and women shall be permitted to "mind their own business" in any such sense as is now the rule in New York, and which many would like to see the universal rule in Philadelphia. The immorality of private and public life in New York, the corruption of politics, the rascalities of rich adventurers and speculators grow out of the impunity with which bad men and bad women lead their bad lives in the highest society, and are allowed to "mind their own business" by the community at large, each individual of which is either too busy to give a thought to the misdeeds of his neighbor, or too anxious to cover up his own, to lend his influence for the bettering of the morals of the mass in which he lives.

There are large circles in Philadelphia in which the habit of minding each others' business is carried to a detestable extravagance. The temptation to tell something ill of a neighbor is irresistable with such people, and reputations are torn to pieces and dissensions created, and trouble made, in the idle wantonness of a love of scandal and gossip which no life-time is long enough to repair. The seaside watering places are the prolific hot-houses for starting annual crops of these roots of bitterness, which are transplanted to the cities to be nursed and forced into their full poisonous fruition during the winter. It does not need to be said that it takes small minds and impoverished natures to live upon such trash as forms the staple of discussion in many of our fashionable and domestic circles. This fashion of minding the business of other people is infinitely contemptible and mischievous. But to those whose business is honest and good, we do not imagine that much harm is done by the idle tattle of either thoughtless or mischievous people.

If our correspondent will take our advice, he will select his restaurants judiciously and then eat his dinner or take his honest mug of beer like a man, undisturbed by the fear of being misrepresented or injured. "*Heat soit qui mal y pense*," will suit his case, and all similar ones, precisely.

Certain editors in this city are fretting their small souls because we protested against the attempt of a few Democrats in Montgomery county to pervert a great agricultural exhibition to political uses, and to make it the occasion of honoring on mean a rebel as Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. The mere fact that this unrepentant outlaw is to make a speech at a certain place, is, of itself, of small consequence. But the offence in this particular case is that certain virulent Democratic politicians have determined to force this rebel into a society many of the members of which are loyal men whose sons were slain by his treason, and who have protested earnestly against his presence on this occasion. This society represents the larger portion of the population of the county, and its exhibitions are attended by multitudes of people who regard Stephens as no better than a common cut-throat. They are entitled to be heard in protest against this insult, and we have given expression to their sentiments. We may go further that the attempts of Republican journals to excuse this effort to confer conspicuous honor upon a prominent rebel, who is even now engaged in justifying his efforts to destroy this government, will not recommend them to people who still realize the enormity of the crimes which plunged the country into civil war. If Stephens does speak at Norristown we hope he will be placed in front of the monument erected to the memory of the men who were slain in defence of the principles of which he is still the bitter enemy.

The European situation is very ominous and threatening at this moment. The war in France has disturbed all other powers, the German triumph provoking the jealousy of some, and the republican revolution exciting the revolutionary elements in others. We have reports of an approaching crisis of a grave character in Italy, and the certainty of the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel. The republicans in Spain are assuming an aggressive attitude; Russia is arming and preparing to make certain demands upon Prussia which may not be conceded, and Austria is holding herself free from embarrassing alliances, apparently so that she may improve any opportunity that offers to better her condition. It will be strange if at the conclusion of the present war fresh complications do not present themselves and demand solution upon the battle-field.

The true way to treat black-mailing adventurers in any branch of business is to *let them severely alone*. Dashing darkness with lamp-black has long been known to produce but one effect; and that is to leave some marks on the hands of the dauber. People who live upon sensation or black-mail can best be made miserable by taking no notice of them. In every large community there are miscreants who are too poor to be punished by the laws, and yet make their living by their abuse of decent people; only because other decent people will not leave them and their dirty work in the obscurity where they belong.

DRAMATIC.

At the Walnut last evening Mr. Forrest gave his conception of *Othello* to a house comfortably filled, and containing a number of dramatic artists whose engagements permitted them to appear among the audience. Nothing is more instructive, in theatrical study, than the attention bestowed by the younger members and acolytes of the dramatic school upon those who have passed its degrees, earned its honors, and crystallized their own theories of art; "when a well-graced actor leaves the stage," or appears bearing the confines which separate his honorable toils from an equally honorable retirement, it is fit that his life should be analyzed, his ideal criticised, and the foundations of the most perishable and evanescent of human arts constituted a memory which alone can embalm them. Mr. Forrest's conception of *Othello* we think one of his best; it is singularly simple, largely outlined, and filled out with a sort of massive dignity all its own, and unalterable to such of different temperament. It has, of course, "the defects of its qualities," and there are certain refinements which penetrate the imagination in a chamber reading of the play which no one thinks of waiting for in attempting his representation. Mr. Forrest, last night, added to his familiar merits the finishing grace of calm and sobriety. He was evidently fatigued or indisposed, and a film of *ennui* seemed to spread over the entire representation as a whole; but beneath this muffling lassitude the old finish, the old exactitude of study and intellectual discrimination of reading were perfectly apparent, the old haughty music of tones and accent remained, while out of it the grand traditional rhapsodies of the play burst with added contrast and energy, and tore away for the moment like a veil the lagging which hung around the action. Perhaps Forrest never declaimed better the address to the signory, last last evening, and never delivered the famous farewell to war with more piercing melancholy.

The audience hung upon Mr. Forrest's words with constancy and attention, but divided their applause between him and the supporting actors, who in most instances were able. Miss Lillie made a winning and graceful "Desdemona." She dressed her *role* with a rich simplicity, and acted up to the varying exigencies of the counter or title part with great accuracy and feeling. We have imbibed a hearty respect and liking for this conception, unprecedentedly actress. Miss Graham appeared to advantage as "Emilia," a character which is one of her best, and inferior only to her "Pompadour" in the drama of *Norman*. "Emilia's" scenes with her vile husband, and finally with the distracted and guilty Moor, were direct, passionate and powerful; we were glad of the round of applause which followed her final exit. Mr. Bradshaw made an amusing "Roderigo," and Mr. Morrisch was not unequal to the manly part of "Cassio."

Mr. William Harris, endowed with a fine person and a florid heartiness of expression is unsuited by every gift of nature and advantage, of "character for the part of "Iago."

The rare appearance of Mr. Forrest in the part of "Gloster, afterwards Richard III.," will take place to-night in the play of *King Richard III.*

The Star Course of Lectures.

Mr. T. B. Pugh has issued his programme for the Star Course of Lectures during the coming season. He has determined to give three lectures a week, for various reasons, the principal of which is the difficulty of obtaining the Academy of Music for ten, or even five, consecutive weeks; and to have an interval of two weeks or a month in the middle of a course is not only inexpedient, but the public is apt to lose its interest.

Mr. Anna E. Dickinson will open the first course on Monday evening, Oct. 17th, and the dates for her successive lectures will be as follows: October 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31; November 2, 3, 4. The second series will be given in January, and the scientific course in the Spring, with a matinee lecture, each, by Miss Dickinson and Miss Olive Logan.

A course of five scientific lectures will be given, embracing the names of Prof. Doremus, Prof. Henry Morton and others, who will be announced hereafter; including, possibly, Tyndale, the great English Scientist.

The list of lecturers embraces the following distinguished names: Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Wendell Phillips, Geo. Wm. Curtis, James E. Murdoch, D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Geo. Vandenhoff, John Brougham, John G. Saxe, Josh Billings, Frederick Douglass, Daniel Dougherty, R. J. Dale Owen, Mark Twain (if he lectures), Anna E. Dickinson, Olive Logan, Mrs. F. W. Lander (Rending), Isabella Glynn (the distinguished Irish Actress and Shakspearean Reader), and Rev. Dr. Newman.

It is possible that Hon. Lathrop Motley, Hon. E. Joy Morris, and other distinguished names will be added to the list before the close of the season.

Mrs. Lander will read "Midsummer Nights' Dream," with an assortment of fairy pieces and a chorus of one hundred voices.

Hon. Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Anna E. Dickinson and Olive Logan will each appear twice during the season.

Mr. Sumner, Mrs. Lander, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Dr. Newman, and others hereafter to be named, will appear in the supplementary course to be given in December.

Duluth Beginning.

We are already receiving Flour from Minnesota, by way of Duluth. Messrs. H. H. Sears & Son, commission merchants, are receiving 500 barrels to-day, the first to come over the new route by way of the new railroad just completed, uniting the headwaters of the Mississippi with the extreme western corner of Lake Superior. This road was built by Philadelphia capital, and the flour comes by the Evans line propeller, Winslow, the same which took the excursion party from this city a few days ago, to open the road.

The Flour comes by rail to Duluth, thence by lake to Erie, and from Erie to Philadelphia by rail, the distance traversed being about the same as though the shipment was sent from within 150 miles of Chicago.

This union of the new Northwestern State of Minnesota, so vigorous in the war, so active in her manufactures, so immense in her grain product, with the older Keystone State, alike vigorous and productive, is destined to produce results adding to the prosperity of each.

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We have yet on hand a few lots of our Summer stock of fine Clothes. It is a splendid opportunity now for gentlemen who want to lay in a stock for next Summer.

Our list of prices for the Early Fall Goods is worthy of your attention.

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The co-partnership of WM. H. AUFMANN and J. A. NORTH, trading under the firm name of G. Andre & Co., having expired by limitation, the undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he will continue the business of Importer, Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, and has removed his stock and business to his new and commodious warehouse, No. 1026 CHESTNUT street. 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 public patronage. F. A. NORTH.

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PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

FIRST EDITION
11:00 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS
THE WAR.
The Arrest of Princess Mathilde
A PRUSSIAN REPULSE ON THE RHINE.
Successful Sortie from Strasbourg
American Recognition of the Republic
English Mediation with Prussia
FROM EUROPE.
[By the American Press Association.]
The Prussian Advance.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—A Prussian corps has occupied Rheims.
Princess Mathilde's Portable Property.
Princess Mathilde, when captured near Dieppe, had an enormous amount of baggage, which excited the suspicion of the police, who, upon searching it, found she had several large boxes filled with national objects of art. All her baggage has been seized, and a detachment of the Garde Mobile surrounds her domicile, and keep a close surveillance upon her movements.
Reported French Success at Malhouse.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—Despatches from Mulhouse report that France-Tireurs and a battalion of National Garde, at that place, which had been ordered to oppose the invasion from troops of Baden, gallantly prevented the Prussians from crossing the Rhine above and below Mulhouse.
Doubtful Report from Strasbourg.
It is rumored that the garrison of Strasbourg effected a successful sortie, and that they have defeated the Prussians in an engagement under the walls of Strasbourg. The despatch announcing the battle comes from Belfort.
The United States Recognize the Republic.
The United States Government, through Minister Washburne, has recognized the Republic. The new Government has received the notification of recognition.
Lord Lyons as Mediator.
It is reported that a prominent gentleman that the British Minister, Lord Lyons, has gone to meet the King of Prussia on behalf of the provisional government, and arrange for terms of mediation.
French Diplomatic Appointments.
It is probable that the Provisional Government of France will make the following diplomatic appointments: Minister to Belgium, Victor Hugo; Minister to England, Louis Blanc; Minister to Italy, Signor Cernuschi.
The Prussian Prince Annexation.
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A despatch from Berlin to the *Times* states that the Prussian annexation includes the cession of all Alsace and Northeastern Districts of Lorraine, including the fortresses and cities of Metz, Thionville and Strasbourg.
An Armistice Imminent.
Strong belief is entertained in diplomatic circles that an armistice is imminent, and even now being negotiated.
The Times on the French Republic.
LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, is sanguine that the Republic can oppose no effectual resistance to the Prussian armies. The *Times* is not confident of the stability of the Republic.
It says that the Empire has rendered it impossible for the Republic to continue the war. A government who can no longer wage war ought to know how to make or purchase peace even at exorbitant, if unavoidable price. Its hopeless for the Paris Government to attempt to obtain better terms for France than is now possible.
The Prussians Occupy St. Dizier.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Prussians occupied St. Dizier. They are thought to be the advance divisions of the army moving from Nancy. In the north the Prussian scouts are at Laon. Communication has been re-established between Parisian and Mezieres, Laon and St. Quentin.
Troops in Paris.
The number of troops now in Paris, including the marines, Garde Nationale, and volunteer organizations, together with the corps of pioneers, amount to 300,000. The greatest activity prevails among the soldiery, who are constantly drilling and manouvering.
The Siege of Metz.
BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The King of Prussia entered Rheims on Monday.
Financial.
LONDON, Sept. 8, 11 A. M.—Consols for money, 91; Consols for account, 91; U. S. Bonds, 82s@82½. Market opens firm; feeling and business good.
An Author's Dream.
"Methers, too, grow wary
Of children in the house,
As autumn with its business
Brings children in with a catouse."

SECOND EDITION
1:30 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
IMPORTANT BY CABLE
Death of Marshal MacMahon
The News Received with Profound Sorrow.
THE DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA
PRUSSIANS IN PARIS
A DARING EXPLOIT
MORE PEACE RUMORS
FROM WASHINGTON
Important Letter from President Grant
What He Thinks of the Southern "Reform Ticket."
FROM EUROPE.
[By the American Press Association.]
Death of Marshal MacMahon.
SUNDAY, Sept. 6.—Marshal MacMahon is dead. He was dreadfully wounded in the late battle, by fragments of shell which struck him on the hip and back. He was deprived of motion since the surrender. Every care was bestowed upon the heroic General, but the wounds were mortal and have caused his death.
The news of the decease has been communicated to the soldiers. Demonstrations of grief are indescribable. The most profound sorrow prevails among the French. The entire French camp is turned into lamentation, and the most impressive scenes are witnessed. Even the Prussian soldiers are affected by contagion of grief. The entire camp is one of mourning.
Daring Reconnoissance.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—Two Prussian cavalry men performed a most daring feat. Attired in full uniform of Prussian cavalry soldiers, and wearing overcoats common to both armies—they entered into the Prussian lines half way, along with Gen. Vinoy's troops, without having their nationality discovered. Upon arriving at the depot of the Northern Railway, in Paris, they parted with some other low-travelers, and, without being recognized, left the depot and continued their journey to the heart of the city. They explored the city all day, and examined the fortifications, until they reached Rue du Dauphine, when they were apprehended by police agents and captured. They retained their full uniform and were paraded and cheered when taken. The arrest created great excitement, and a mob quickly collected. No violence, however, was offered to the daring Prussians. They were rapidly hurried to the police station. The Prussian cavalrymen were wearing full uniform, under the rules of war they cannot be shot, and have claimed protection under the plea that they are prisoners of war.
The Prussians Expected at Paris To-morrow.
The Prussians are expected to appear at the entrances of Paris to-morrow.
Diplomatic Circular.
A circular issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the diplomatic representatives of France, is regarded in Paris as indicative of a desire to make terms with the Prussians.
Financial and Commercial.
LONDON, Sept. 8, 1.15 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¼; for account, 92; U. S. bonds of 1862, 80¼@80¾. Market steady.
FROM WASHINGTON.
[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]
Return of the President.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The President arrived this morning. He will return to his Long Branch to-morrow evening.
Only two members of the Cabinet are here, Cox and Robeson. Matters of usual routine will be considered to-day.
The French Republic.
The State Department declines to give any information concerning the correspondence passing between Mr. Fish and the President in at the Department this morning. Secretary Fish will arrive to-morrow. Any number of stories are afloat, but they do not originate at the Department. Neither the French nor Prussian Legations have anything to communicate to the press.
The President on Southern Reform.
An attempt has been made by some of the leaders in the conservative movement in South Carolinato create the impression that President Grant approves of the course of those who are opposing the regular republican nomination. To counteract this, the President has written from Long Branch to one of the State officers as follows: "I look upon the so-called reform movement in South Carolina only as a device to give control of the State to the enemies of the party, which has supported me and which supported our armies out of which the Union."
[By the American Press Association.]
The American Recognition of France.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Under instructions from the Government of the United States, Mr. Washburne yesterday recognized the new government of France, and offered the congratulations of the President on the establishment of a Republic.

THIRD EDITION
2:15 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
LATER BY CABLE.
Seizure of Imperial Documents
A BLOODY AFFAIR AT STRASBOURG
THE DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA
FROM EUROPE.
[By the American Press Association.]
Napoleon's Correspondence Seized.
BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The entire Imperial correspondence has been seized upon the frontier. The Imperialists are in a great state of perturbation, fearing that the documents may reveal damaging developments.
Affairs at Strasbourg.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—The French Ministry of the Interior publishes, under reserve, a despatch from the French Minister of Basle, Switzerland, stating that the garrison of Neuftertretz, numbering 3,000, has been ordered to Strasbourg, where the besieged, by a sortie, attacked the Prussians and killed from 8,000 to 10,000, and captured several cannons.
Between Thursday and Friday the Prussians throw a pontoon bridge over the Moat, between Porte des Juifs and Porte de Austerlitz, and a great force prepared to cross over upon the bridge. When the column had reached the centre of the pontoon, mitrailleurs which had been posted at Porte des Pecheurs, fired upon the column and the whole column melted away—in an instant. The carnage was dreadful. The moat was encumbered with the dead and the whole Prussian force was swept to destruction, to the last man, helpless and without a chance to oppose their fate.
The Prussian Territorial Demands.
BERLIN, Sept. 8.—[Special to the New York *Post*.]—The part of Lorraine now in the hands of Prussia, and all of Alsace, probably represents the territory to be demanded from France as indemnity by the Prussians.
The western frontier will begin at Eschen border, Luxembourg, flanking the river Moselle, about ten miles from its western bank, crossing that stream at Curacy, half way between Metz and Pont a Mousson, then following the course of the Moselle and Seille rivers, then cross the eastern bank of the latter, to Mt. Dapon.
The southwestern frontier will consist of the

FOURTH EDITION
3:00 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
LATEST BY CABLE.
POLITICAL AGITATION IN ITALY
A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED
The French Republic Officially Recognized by Minister Washburne.
FROM EUROPE.
[By the American Press Association.]
The Republic Proclaimed at the Fleet.
LONDON, Sept. 8.—Advices of an official character received in this city to-day from Copenhagen state that the French Baltic fleet accepts the new Government, and will continue to do duty under the new organization of government for the defence of the country.
The State of Siege Proclaimed.
The arrondissement has been declared in a state of siege by a proclamation from the Ministry.
The Release of the Princess Mathilde.
The Princess Mathilde has been released from surveillance.
The United States' Minister's Address to the New French Government.
LONDON, Sept. 8.—The American Minister, Washburne, is officially informing the government of the Republic of France of its recognition by the United States, felicitated it upon the peacefulness of its inception and the encouraging auspices under which it commenced.
The tone of Minister Washburne's address throughout was very cordial and congratulatory. He informed the new government that the American people heard with joyous enthusiasm the proclamation of a Republic in France, with which they sympathize heart and soul. He recalled the traditional friendship between France and America; congratulating them upon the choice of Jules Favre for Minister, and hoped that gentleman for his eminent qualifications.
Financial.
LONDON, 5 P. M., Sept 8.—Consols, money 91 15-16; Accounts, 92 1-16. U. S. Bonds, '62, 80¼@80½. Market closed strong.
FROM WASHINGTON.
[By the American Press Association.]
Naval Orders.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Commander Walter Green has been detached from naval rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to command of receiving-ship Potomac.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. F. Beemis has been ordered to the Kansas.
The President at Work.
The President has been spending this morning in interviews with the heads of department.
Treasury Balances.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day:
Currency.....$37,119,222 37
Coin.....97,419,169 41
Coin Certificates.....24,120,020 00
FROM THE WEST.
[By the American Press Association.]
Political.
COLUMBUS, Sept. 8.—Hon. Thomas Wright-son, present State Senator, was nominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District.
Railroading.
Zanesville, Sept. 8.—The Dayton Short Line Railroad will be built at once from Springfield to Zanesville, without using any part of the Sandusky road.
MISSO