# 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.

Friday, September 16, 1870.


## PEACE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

It is now asserted positively that Prussia actually offered to treat for peace with the Provisional Government of France upon terms which included cession of Alsace and Lorraine and destruction of the French fortresses upon the German frontier. The government was, and is now, ready to make stupendous sacrifices for peace, and its offer, made through M. Thiers, was so liberal that Prussia might have accepted it and have been completely satisfied with the results of her triumph and the humiliation of her adversary. But it is impossible that any French ministry or any influential portion of the people should purchase peace at this time at the price of dismemberment of the country, and the terms of Prussia have been refused. This result was of course anticipated by the Prussians, who, it is now apparent, are determined to complete their triumph with the occupation of Paris and the overthrow of the new government. That this design will be fulfilled there is very little doubt. However desperate the valor of the defenders of the city, however earnest their intention to resist to the last extremity, the Prussians must eventually triumph. Their army is superior in material and in numbers, and though the siege should be protracted and multitudes should be slain upon both sides, this superiority will secure inevitable victory. What will come afterward cannot now be conjectured. We can hardly believe that any attempt will be made to replace the Napoleons; but it may be that the throne will be offered to one of the Bourbon princes. There are certain mysterious movements among these individuals, which, together with the Prussian inclination to monarchical government, lend plausibility to this supposition. It may be said, however, that the French prince who accepts the throne at the hands of the king who has humbled and dismembered the country, can have no claim upon the affections of the French people, and no secure tenure of power.

But while the result of the Prussian policy in this direction is beyond reach of conjecture, it is easy to foresee one of the conse quences of seizure of French territory. It is nearly certain that such an act will provoke instant interference on the part of Russia, and most probably Austria and Italy. In that event there will be a war, in which the conquered provinces will be a dead weight upon Prussia, so that her capacity may actually insure her disastrous defeat. No intelligent man who observes the situation closely can doubt that the present attitude of Russia is very menacing, or that Austria, at least, will embrace with eagerness the support of such an ally to avenge her wrongs upon Prussia. It will be a retribution which will be the result of the rapacity of Prussia involves him in alarming complications, and robs him of all the righteous consequences of his triumph over France.

## THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A writer in one of the daily papers makes occasion to censure, and with much justice, the weekly bitter attacks of the *Sunday Dispatch* upon those who oppose the occupation of Penn Square for public buildings. He asks this plain and direct question, which, however it may be answered, must reduce the issue to the narrowest limits: and if upon mature reflection the citizen feels he can conscientiously answer it affirmatively, he will need no additional reasons to justify his opinion—to wit: Would Penn Square be a proper site for the Post Office? Were a change of location suggested, would the business interests concerned should be placed there? And what may we suppose would be the line of argument on which the citizen would rest in justification of his belief that Penn Square was the proper place for it? It would certainly be that Penn Square was the centre of population. If this were the fact, as has been so frequently assumed *(but never proved)*, would that be a good reason for placing the Post-Office there? We say *no*. And why? Because the Post-Office should be placed so as to be most accommodate those who have most to do with it, and not with reference to the centre of population. Any other position would be in effect assuming that one person in the community received and sent as many letters as any other person.

There is one very significant fact which has been overlooked in all this discussion. It is that the Post-office is now not more than *three squares* west of its location at the time, or shortly after the period, of the foundation of the city. And further, it was for a number of years in a position east of that in which it stood for a quarter of a century or more previously. Has any one at any time complained that these locations were inconvenient?

But it may be asked, what has the location of the Post-office to do with that of the Court Houses, &c. The answer is, that by presenting the question in this light the citizen will see that it would be as absurd to place the Post-office on Penn Squares as to put the Public Buildings there.—The people naturally associate the location of the Public Buildings with the business centre of a city. They should be placed where they will be most convenient of access by the business community; that is, those who have most to do with the courts, namely, of parties, witnesses, jurors, &c.

Those who have most to do with the Courts as parties are merchants. The progress of trials is often slow,—with the utmost industry of the judges it is difficult rapidly to reduce the trial list, and owing to the uncertainty when one trial may terminate and another be called, parties and their witnesses are compelled to wait day after day in expectation of the coming on of a case. The only alleviation is that parties are now able to return to their places of business, ready to give their attendance, however, on the arrival of a messenger requiring it. We need not say how impracticable this would be were the Courts at Broad and Market streets.

Again—the position of the present Court House is but two squares further east of where the Court House stood over a hundred and fifty years ago. The municipal buildings now stand where they stood nearly one hundred years ago. Has any one complained that their present position is so inconvenient that they must be placed on Penn Square? But, say the advocates of Penn Square, through their organ, the *Sunday Dispatch*, we must think of posterity—these are buildings which are to stand forever—that is to say, the present and the succeeding generation are to be inconvenienced out of tender regard for our great-grandchildren. Let, however, every candid citizen, who is not the victim of prejudice or of *one idea run wild*, ponder this statement for a moment. If the present site of the public buildings is so little removed from that of a hundred and fifty years since, and is so entirely convenient to the present generation, is it likely placing the buildings on Washington Square will prove an inconvenience to those who may have to do with them one hundred and fifty years hence?

In truth, as the public buildings are now almost upon the edge of the great business limits of the city, if placed on Washington Square they will be in the centre of the business region a century and a half or more. The case of New York and Boston is similar to the experience of Philadelphia, and affords proof that the business centre, so far as the necessities of the public are concerned, has not materially been changed.

## THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The message sent by the Mayor to Councils yesterday was not very critical. It recommended an increase of the police force, and a change in the method of electing the Engineers of the Fire Department. These suggestions have frequently been made by Mayor Fox's predecessors, and there is no particular blame in repeating them. With regard to the police force, it will be generally conceded that it is not only wholly inadequate in numbers, but that it is as objectionable in quality as in quantity, and the proposition to add fifty per cent. to it, as is suggested in Mr. Hanna's ordinance, may be reduced to a mathematical form, thus: If eight hundred policemen furnish so many specimens of the Prenderville pattern, how many will be furnished by the twelve hundred? Briefly, while it is undoubtedly true that Philadelphia has a very small police force in proportion to its area, it has proved itself large enough to raise a considerable Legislative Corruption Fund, and to do very efficient political service in other directions, and it is a practical question whether we had not better try to worry along for another year, depending on the general good order of our community, and wait until we can either get a good, permanent Municipal Police, or until the present force is modified by the infusion of a few respectable Republican officers.

As for the Fire Department, the Mayor's remedy for its disorders is utterly and palpably inadequate. Why could not Mr. Fox respectboldly at the true seat of the evil, and ask Councils for a total reform, abolishing the present system and giving Philadelphia what every other good-sized town in the country now has—a Paid Fire Department? The election of the engineers by the fire companies is absurd enough; but it is not half so absurd as the existence of the fire companies themselves.

## CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Among the active benevolences that will engage the energies of the good people of Philadelphia, during the present season, will be included an effort to increase the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This Society has now been in existence for two years. It has already outlived much of the opposition and thoughtless ridicule which attended its commencement at its start, while it has profited by the judicious criticisms of those who foresaw the tendency to run, in some directions, into a rather sentimental extravagance. During its short career it has done much to abate the evils at which its operations are aimed, and to educate public sentiment in those good lessons of humanity in which large portions of the community have been lamentably deficient.

In furtherance of its excellent designs, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has made arrangements for a Grand Fair, to be held at Horticultural Hall, commencing November 28th, and continuing for two weeks. The arrangements for this fair have been placed in the hands of an Executive Committee of gentlemen and ladies whose names ensure its success in advance. General Meade, supported by Mayor Fox, heads the list of gentlemen, and the list of ladies comprises many names identified with the greatest successes ever achieved in Philadelphia in this direction. With such an able and spirited corps of engineers, the Society's Fair will be sure to be very attractive, very well managed and very successful. The Society needs a large accession to its funds. Its expenses are numerous and heavy, and, with increased means, its usefulness may be largely extended. It has agents to pay, prosecutions to pursue, publications to make, and it should be cordially supported in all its legitimate work.

We give this timely notice of the approaching Fair because the preparations for it are already begun, and the Executive Committee is ready to receive donations of money or useful and fancy articles, at the Rooms of the Society, No. 1320 Chestnut street.

General William B. Thomas last evening put himself fairly into the hands of the Democracy, and may now be accepted as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. He opened his speech by saying that he was willing "to see whether the Republican party would give him the same privilege." It is hardly likely that they will. The lines are now clearly drawn, and the two candidates know where to find each other. We wish General Thomas had remained in the political affiliation to which he has done credit by his patriotic and honorable course during the war. We regret that the very poor chance of being sent to Congress by Democratic votes should have been able to influence him. But as he is a gentleman of mature years and experience, he probably knows his own preferences best.


CLOTHING.

A CALL
to the
LEGAL VOTERS OF
All the Wards in Philadelphia.

All citizens who are opposed to High Prices and are disgusted with Misfits; all who would protest against misrepresentation and want to secure fair dealing; all who wish to buy Fall Suits at Popular Prices and are determined to dress well this season are invited to the

Daily Mass Meeting
at
Oak Hall, Sixth and Market Streets
To Examine
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
Immense New Stock
of
Fall and Winter Clothing!

A Great Many Young Men
want to know what sort of clothes will be the most becoming to them.
WE ANSWER. You are safe in buying any sort of Clothes offered you at the Great Brown Hall, but especially
The Young Man's Business Suits.
The Young Man's Walking Coat.
The Young Man's Wedding Suit.
The Young Man's Derby Sack.
The Young Man's Diagonal Derby.
The Young Man's Light Overcoat.
New and popular styles continually presented for your examination.
Great inducements to young men.
Remarkable reduction in prices.
For a complete outfit, in fine materials with perfect fit, in becoming style, and
AT SHOCKING LOW PRICE.
There is no place in town like the
GREAT BROWN HALL
603 CHESTNUT STREET, 605
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
HARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

DOUBLE MILLED
MELTON SUITS,
$25 00,
ARE AHEAD OF ALL YET OFFERED.
JONES'
CRESCENT
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE
604 MARKET STREET.
FINE READY-MADE GARMENTS.
Fall and Winter Styles.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Custom Work made to order at Shortest Notice.

STORAGE.
For families temporarily declining housekeeping. Must 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. 5p 17

MICHAEL WEAVER. JOHN M. VEIZE.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers and Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery,
N. North WATER and 22 N. North WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in Hemp,
23 N. Water Street and 22 N. Delaware Avenue
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

T. W. BALLY SOLD-ESTABLISHED
WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, No. 624 MARKET street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Foreign Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silverware in every variety, at reasonable prices and warranted. N. B.—Plain call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 8m1mwp

GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT
1870, Ropp's Saloon, first door hair-cutters, Hair and whiskers dyed. Shave and bath 25 cents. Ladies and children's hair cut or dressed in the quiet, Opp Sansom street. No. 105 Sansom Street.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK
Instructions, Stencils, Stamps, etc.
M. A. FORNEY, 106 Fifth St.

CARPETINGS, &c.

NEW CARPETINGS.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.
626 CHESTNUT STREET.
We are now receiving a full supply of all the new styles of
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MADE
CARPETINGS.
FRENCH MOQUETTES,
FRENCH AXMINSTERS,
ENGLISH AXMINSTERS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
WILTON, VELVET and TAPESTRIES.
English and American
INGRAIN THREE-PLYS,
AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
In Sheets from 4 to 8 Yards Wide.
All of which will be offered at unusually Low Prices.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.
Chestnut Street, below Seventh.
s46 fm w 1mrp

PIANOS.
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
*An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.*
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors of J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 Chestnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
s6 th 1fm

FOR SALE.
BROWN STONE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,
No. 1922 ARCH STREET.
Elegant Brown Stone Residence, three stories and Mansard roof, modern conveniences, furnished with every modern convenience, and built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 36 feet front by 150 feet deep to Winlhert street, on which is erected a handsome Stable and Coach House.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
123 WALNUT Street.
s mwf4t rfrp

FOR SALE
A STYLISH-NEW YORK DRAG,
For one horse, with turn out back seat, at
DE KIEFFER'S STABLE,
Dugan Street, below Spruce, and above Fifteenth.
s16 2t*rp

FOR RENT—DWELLING, NO. 2020 Walnut street; handsomely furnished.
WARNER ERWIN,
No. 32 South Fifth street.

AUCTION SALES.
HERKNESS' BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE EVERY PRIVATE DAY FOR LADIES' VARIED WEARS.
At 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar, will be sold
The entire Elegant Stock of Ladies' Fine Goods, embracing Silks, Satins, Poplins, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Linen Goods, Hoops, Corsets, Balmorals, Shawls, Skirts, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linseys, Jeans, Cottonades, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linsey Woolsey, Ticking, Denims, Cambrics, Muslins, Linings, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions