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FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 13 cents per week, payable to the entriers, or 88 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; new styles of French and English Papers and Envelopes. W. G. PERRY,

MARRIED. °

MARRIED.

BAKEWELL—BOARDMAN.—At Philadelphia, on Wednerday evening, Oct. 18th, by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Ellen Frances, daughter of the officiating olergyman, to B. Bakewell, 17., of Pitteburgh.

CARPFNTER—DORR.—On the 17th instant, at Christ Church, J. Edward Carpenter to Harriet Odio, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D.

CLARK—McGUIRE.—in Chicago, October 12, by Rev. Father Chakey, Mr. Peter Clark, of Chicago, and Miss Jane McGuire, of Philadelphia.

BCHEFTER—JENNINGS.—in Harrisburg, Oct. 18th, by Rev. John F. Chaplain, Mr. B. Franklin Scheffer to Miss Lizzle M. Jennings.

WELLS—WOOD.—On the morning of the 18th instant, by Rev. John Patton, D. D., James N. Wells, Jr., of New York, and Belle, eldest daughter of Thomas Wood, Eq., of Philadelphia.

DIED. CALDWELL.- On the evening of the 15th inst., Thomas Caldwell, in the 63d year of hiz age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Spring Garden street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel 1611. Hill.

CALHOUN.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, 18th inst., Clarkson, son of Commodors John C. Calhoun, U.S. N., aged 23 years and 8 months.

DEAN.—On the evening of the 18th inst., in Washington, James Dean, aged 23 years; was a citizen of Philadelphia, and member of Joshua Lodee, No. 14, A. P. A.

HOSUA.—At Shiloh, Macengo county, Alabama, on the 25th alt, Mrs. Ann Locke, wife of Thomas J. Hosea, in the 25th alt, Mrs. Ann Locke, wife of Thomas J. Hosea, in the

25th uit, Mr. Ann Locke, wife of Thomas J. Horea, in the 5th vert of her age.

JENKS.—At his re-idence in Newtown, Bucks county, Pr., Mr hael H. Jenks, in the 751 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Seventh-day, the 18th inst., at 12 of lock, noon. Conveyances will be at Schenck's Station upon the arrival of the 8 o'clock morning train from Kensangton Depat.

WOOLWARD.—On Monday, 14th hust., at Wilkesbarre, Pa., William W. Woodward, son of Hon, George W. Weedward.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH WARD—CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH Ward who are favorable to the nomination of General GEANT as the candidate of the Lopublican party for Treefied is are represented to assemble. In Ward Meeting, at the Hall of the Good Intent Hose Company, 422 Spruce Sirect, THIS (Thursday) FUENING, at The oclock.

K. Runole Smith, B. Huckle, Anten A. Hurley, Jan. W. Donnelly, Jan. H. Kenney, Jos. Brobston, Jr. H. H. Deitz, P. Fastl. It

UNITED STATESTREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17th, 1887.
NOTICE.
Holders of 20 or more coupage, due November 1st, may now leave the game at this Office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on the morning of November 1st.

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Lord Savondale. 1 60 Kenneth. 1 0
Count Christoval. 1 90 The Rye-House Plot. 1 0
Rosa Lambert. 1 00 The Necromancer. 1 1
The Opera Denect. 75 Queen downing. or the
Child of Waterloo. 75 Count of Naphes. 1
Robert R. sec. 75 Loves of the Harem.
The Gipey Chief. 75 Ellen Perey.
Mary Stuart, Queen of Scot. 1 1 Steven of Scot. 1 Steven of Scot. 1 1

All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you want to P.B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 263 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. HARPER'S PAZAR.
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an advantage which will belong exclusively to this Jourant, and country where three hundred millions of dollars are
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chally in vogue in 'New York—the centre of Fashion in America.

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of Harper's recastly, printed weekly, at ten cents per single No., or \$\frac{1}{2}4\$ a year.
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Single subscribers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first volume, for the vearly price of \$\frac{1}{2}44\$. volue end of the year 1868, which will complete the first volume, for the yearly price of \$4.

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THINGS IN ITALY.

[Letter from our Home Correspondent.] VEROLI, Sept. 44th, 1867.-Although I am still residing in my old home in Darby, you perceive that I date my letter from Italy, It is a common practice among foreign corres-

pondents. I am on young Garibaldi's staff. I am, in fact, one of his staves. None of us wear hoops, for they are not in fashion, and we are not females

anyhow. It is well none of the sex are around here now. They would be in the way. A sex-ton would be handy, however, for we have had a fight.

If you know a good one who is warranted to keep in any climate, and can bring recommendations from clergymen whom he has cured, and from men with bad legs of eighteen years' standing, you can send him out.

We have had a fight with the Papal Zouaves. Papa's Zouaves, my youngest child call them, but I have nothing to do with them. I am not on the pay-pay at present.

The battle was hotly contested. I commanded regiment of Italian resurrectionists, so-called because they have got up a body guard for me, and also because they have corpse-cules in their

When I threw out my right the enemy left. 3 We defeated them by over six hundred maority, and three counties not heard from. But the men on the other side run well-six

miles an hour at the lowest calculation-and on the home-stretch against a head wind. And their ticket was a good one. It was a ticket of leave.

They made good leavers; but while I acted as the power, and their legs as a fulcrum, there was no wait. They went off instantly. Their General sent in a flag of truce, denving the right of my soldiers to vote, and he actually wanted to carry it up into the Court of Common

Pleas. I had him arrested by a common p'leeceman immediately. My soldiers are certainly entitled to vote. Are they not all votaries of Mars?

I feel exultant over this victory. I swell up over it as I contemplate it, until I feel as big as the Belgian giant. My adjutant says I put him in mind of a pair

of twins. Menotti Garibaldi has just come in to inform me that his forces were not as large as they ap-

"Me naughty Garibaldi, have you deceived me then?" I exclaimed in accents of despondency and dejection. "You see I was compelled to: I had only a few

men, so I placed six of them in a back and drove them around from place to place until the enemy thought I was bringing a whole army into hack-"That's poor-very poor even for a hackciden-

tal joke. If you can't do better than that you'd better join your aged parent in Caprera, and cultivate the festive lima bean. But tell me, did'nt they challenge your men at the polls?" "They did, but I had the pass-word and the grip, and had paid my taxes.

I ain about moving on Rome now, and the indications are that I shall make it howl. How'll I do it? you may ask.

I shall surround it with my troops, and then begin an assault with my batteries. Then I shall order a simultaneous attack upon it by columns in the newspapers. I shall then call on the Pope offer to let up on him if he will make me one of the Cardinal principles of morality-and, taking up my residence in the Vatican, do "vot I can" to assist the aged pontiff in leading a jolly life.

When you next hear from me I shall be under St. Peter's dome looking after the dom-estic relations of the new government. Until then I am Yours.

JOHN OCHE. GUIDE, PHILOSOPHER, AND FRIEND, AND KNIGHT

BEFORE CHRISTMAS. AMUSEMENTS.

Thin Walnut, Little Barefoot was repeated last evening at the Walnut Street Theatre, and Miss Thompson gave, if possible, even a more charming performance than upon the evening of the first repre-Thompson gave, it (possible, even a more charming performance than upon the evening of the first representation of the play. It is unnecessary to repeat the opinion already expressed in this journal in regard to her merits as an actrees, further than to say that it is a matter of regret that the play-going public, in these days of sensational and agonizing drama, do not better appreciate an artist whose greatest excellence lies in her tinth to matare, and whose quiet and gentle simplicity contrast strongly with the rant and passion of other actresses who find favor with so many among the multitude. It is unpleasant to find fault, but a word of reprobation is demanded in the case of two of the gentlement who supported Miss Thompson last evening. Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Mordanut both made their parts ridiculous by constantly indulging in senseless and stupid gags which were in entire incongruity with the text and spirit of the play. In the case of the latter gentleman, particularly, was this oftensive, and, coupled with a certain want of gentleness in his action, displeased the better portion of the audience exceedingly, and apparently amonyed Miss Thompson. If an actor aims only to tickle the ears of the groundlings, and to evoke the applause of the gallery gods, this soft of thing will do well enough, but it is beneath lings, and to evoke the applause of the gallery gods, this sort of thing will do well enough, but it is beneath a man who aspires to be an artist.

Little Barzysot will be repeated to-night.

Little Barry-sot will be repeated to-night.

The BLACK CROOK,—This splendid spectacular piece will be withdrawn on Saturday night, and will probably not/be presented in this city for a long time again. Those who desire to see it should embrace the earliest

opportunity to do so.

The Chestrout.—Mr. James E. Murdoch will repeat, this evening, his the impersonation of "Don Folix." in the good old comedy of The Wonder. The public rarely enjoy such an opportunity to witness acting such as Mr. Murdoch is nightly giving at the Chestunt, and as he will shortly withdraw from the stage, all should attend at the performance of the fine comedies which he interprets with so much eloquence.

Tur. Arcu.—Innisfallen is still on the stage at the Arch and is proving successful. Mr. Falconer and Miss Reignolds appear nightly. THE AMERICAN.—A number of entertaining novelties are effected at the American this evening. The whole ballet corps will appear with the combination troupe. Philadelphia Opera House,—This popular place of amusement offers a splendid bill for to-night. Eph Horn and Frank Moran, together with the other Ethiopian stars of the troupe, will indulge in delineations and eccentricities, while songs, dances and burlesques will be produced in profusion.

ELEMENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—The great attraction for this evening will be the "Wonderful Japs and Arabs," who will contort, evolute and flip-flap to an unprecedented extent. This is a most excellent and laughable burlesque, and will have deserved population.

PHILABELPHIA CIRCUS.—This popular place of amusement, at Tenth and Callowhill steeds, will open with a fine company of acrobats and equestrians this

evening. CONCERT HALL.—The panorama of the Apocalypse will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall. It consists of a series of very handsome paintings. BLITZ.—The incomprehensible Signor will mystify and bewilder the public at Assembly Building this

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A Belgian paper, La Meuse, says that a robbery took place recently at Chenée, under singular circumstances. The proprietor of the menagerie, at the fair in that place, had just sold his collection of animals, and had received in part payment about ten thousand francs. This sum was deposited in a chest, which was placed in the den itself. Notwithstanding the proximity of lions, tigers, an elephant, &c.,a bold robber entered and carried off both chest and

money. —A young Englishman of wealth and culture recently fell in love with a squaw in Omaha, Kansas, and married her. The next day she got drunk and turned somersaults in the street Johannes Taurus is at a loss what to do under

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1867. EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM PARIS. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867 .- I terminated my notice of Italian affairs on Friday last, by aying that Garibaldi was free to go back to Caprera, if he renounced his projects. Garibaldi has now gone back to Caprera, transported thither by the Italian Government, on board of a ship of war. Are we therefore to understand that e renounces the enterprise against Rome in which he was engaged? Undoubtedly so; he has given up, and does retire from that undertaking, so far as his personal action in it is concerned. But is the national cry of "Rome the capital of Italy!" therefore abandoned by the Italian people, and the Roman question at last finally disposed of? Assuredly not; on the contrary, so far is this from being the case that every one now begins to see that Garibaldi's projects are only developing their full force just as they seem to have come to an end. What Garibaldi has really done, or rather been led to do by a sort of inspiration, by the simple force of his heroic and patriotic instincts, is, not to go to Rome himself-there was probably little chance from the first of his ever doing so-but to revive the Roman question. It is in this that lies the force of what has just taken place, and in this that the final results of it must be looked for. France, or a certain party in France, tried to think, the Emperor himself thought, or perhaps rather pretended to think, that the question of "Rome for capital" was settled. Rome herself hugged the fond delusion to her breast, and fancied that the national aspirations had died away. But, lo! it needs only the reappearance of the national hero for a few moments on the scene-and those apparently moments of defeat and discomfiture—it needs only the sound of the old voice, the sight of the old face, and the whole question is alive again; and with this vital difference, that every time it comes up again, as happens in all great popular causes, the defence is weaker, the attack stronger and more assured. The fact is that the utter preposterousness, politically and socially speaking, of the existing situation of things in Italy becomes only more apparent every time it is brought up afresh. Imagine a great and rising nation being told that it cannot be allowed to have possession of its chief city, because that city is wanted for somebody else! The absurdity of the proposition can only perhaps be fully appreciated by supposing the Italian Parliament (which is said to be about to meet to consider what is best to be done) passing a resolution to the effect that, whereas, a difficulty is found in providing a residence for the Papacy; and that, whereas, Spain, for instance, is a preminently Catholic country, and highly suitable for such purpose, therefore the Italian Parliament proposes that Madrid should be given up for the purpose in question, and that her Most Catholic Majesty, Queen Isabella, be pleased to make her capital somewhere else. The Italian Parliament might go on to add that, in case of the above proposal being declined, (which is not to be supposed, however, in the case of so pious and virtuous a lady as the above-named Queen Isabella) -but, in case of accident, the Parliament might dd that if Spain and Oneen Isabella refused to make way for the Papacy, no doubt Napoleon III. (being the eldest son of the Church) would de so, as in duty bound, and in that case Paris might be appropriated to Plus IX and the Emperor might set up his Court say at Dijon. Now, jesting apart, and in sober carnest, there is not a single element to distinguish the above two extreme cases, or any others that might be put, from the Papal possession of Rome, except one, and that is time. The Papal posession of Rome has time in its favor. It has been so held for a thousand years. It was "given" to the Papacy(or at least asserted to be so given) by Charlemagne. Now, there is one simple auswer to this formidable objection. By what right did Charlemagne "give" the State and people of Rome, either to the Papacy or any one else?

By none whatsoever - except that of force. But the legal maxim that "no prescription runs to the wrong doer" is older even than Charlemagne, and is to be found in the Tandeets. A title so conferred is vicious from its very beginning, and may be made voidable whenever it is contested, though it dated from

Adam. A letter from Garibaldi announces that the offer to return to Caprera was made to him "unconditionally" by the government. It does not however, the less entail the personal renunciation of his enterprise. But we read that the entire journey of Garibaldi from Asinalunga to Alessandria was almost an ovation, the people, the soldiers, his very guards crying "Vive Garibaldi!" and "Rome for capital!" Every report confirms what I have said above, viz.: that the late movement has completely reopened the Roman question.

The day after the arrest of Garibaldi was known, the Papal Nuncio paid a visit to the Marquis de Moustier, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at his official residence, and begged to express to the Emperor, through the medium of his Excellency, the gratitude of the Holy See for what had just been done. The Pontifical Government, it appears, repudiates all "gratitude" to Italy, and insists upon attributing solely to French influence the measures by which the projected expedition has been successfully stopped. The Empress and Empress of Austria are now expected in Paris on the 20th, instead of the 25th

The Foreign Commissioners are said to intend giving a grand international banquet at the Louvre Hotel, to the French Imperial Commission. The project creates some surprise in the public mind, at a moment when the general opinion is almost ununimous in condemning the spirit in which the Commission has carried out its duties from first to last. The celebrated Dr. Louis Veron, better known as the Bourgeois de Paris, has just died. He was for some years a Deputy, also Director of the Grand Opera-but above all, a large proprietor and chief editor of the Constitutionnel at a most critical moment, when the President of the Republic was preparing his coup d'état. He opened the columns of his journal to M. Granier de Cassagnac, and perhaps it is not too much to say that no advocacy tended so much both to prepare the public mind for that event and reconcile it to it, as the bold, unscrupulous, but able writings of that gentleman.

Upwards of one hundred Americans assembled on Tuesday last, at the Grand Hotel, to do honor to Mr. T. Buchanan Read, of Philadelphia, the poet who has perhaps penned the best lines upon some of the most stirring incidents of the late war. The banquet was offered at the expense of a fellow-townsman of Mr. Read, Mr. J. L. Claghorn. After the health of the guest of the evening had been proposed and replied to, Mr. Read, in compliance with the general wish of the company, recited with most telling effect his spirited poem of "Sheridan's Ride."

The Rev. Dr. Eldridge, Senator Doolittle, Judge

Allison, Chanceller Zabriskie, and other gentlemen, also delivered patriotic and appropriate addresses; and the party only broke up at a late, or rather early hour, after a most friendly, pleaeant and convivial meeting.

The continuous rise in the price of brend was creating uneasiness to the government, and alsooccasioning abullitions of discontent among the the laboring classes. The Monitour, however, now hastens to announce that the bakers of Paris, doubtless under a gentle "pressure," are lowering their terms to 1 fr. the 4-lb. loaf. Numerous cargoes of wheat are arriving at Havre from the United States and Black Sea; and the imports of wheat and flour for the first ten days of September are stated at 187,000 quintals, against 7,000 only of exports—a difference of rather more than 36,000,000 lbs.

ROME.

Political Peeling Towards the Revolution—Seeming Indifference to Garibaldi's Arrest—The Official Journal on the Situation in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 28, 1867.—Rome has maintained an apparently apathetic indifference to the start-ling intelligence that the veteran revolutionary leader, whose red-shirted followers were to have proclaimed from the capital the downfall of the Papacy, has been imprisoned by the very government who owes to his valor half the present dominions of the Italian Kingdom. It must be frankly confessed that no initiative is to

be expected either from the Romans or the inhabitof the great work of Italian unity, and it will be doing a great deal if they ever co-operate heartly and vigorously with the movement in that direction, which must originate on the Italian side of the frontier. The most adventurous and patricular of the Roman youth have long since left the one of the Roman youth have long since left the Pope's dominions either voluntarily, to take part in the recent Italian campaigns, or forcibly, as exiles, or are imprisoned for political offences. The mass of the population is inert, and although with respect to all the most important rights of citizens the Pope's subjects are perfect slaves, still, they enjoy a degree of material welfare and quiet which would be diminished by the increased faxation and military services required by the

quiet which would be diminished by the increased taxation and military services required by the organization of the Italian government.

At present the threats of France have prevailed; and Ratazzi has been obliged to disgust the parliamentary members of the left and rouse the revolutionary passions of the Garibaldian party throughout Italy, in order not to see once more a French force in Rome and the renewal of French protection forcer and a day. Some people hope protection forever and a day. Some people hope that Garibaldi's check will lead to a more pacific solution of the Roman question; but the Papal Government has given too many examples of its unyielding principles to infer that it will become

pliable at the present moment of triumph.

The official journal of Rome, after maintaining a dignified silence respecting Garibald for three days after his arrest, only mentioned his name incidentally yesterday, when alluding to the disturbances in Florence; but the *Observatore Ro*nano of last night has the following exulting ar-

ticle on the subject:—
"If we were allowed to make use of a phrase "If we were allowed to make use of a phrase smacking somewhat of the figurative we should say that the impious torch, braidished by Garibaldi to spread confusion and terror among the tranquil people of the Roman territory, has burned his hand, and the sparks driven out have sown conflagration and blood, not in Rome, but precisely there where the sinister flame was kindled. Rome, under the agis of the inviolable tiars, hears from afar the demagogical howlings around, and hears them with the dignity suitable to the queen of the world, with the surety inspired by a provident and mild government. Rome, the ob-ject of the furious passions of all the revolutionists of Italy, whether they wear the red shirt or quil, while Florence, Naples, Milan, Genoa and other cities not worth mentioning are more or less threatened by anarchy which bayonets alone can stop. Let others seek, if they please, for the causes of such extraordinary facts in the inaptitude of the ministers who reign at Florence in the servility of the freed slave towards his lord, in the interested faith for treaties, in the ostentatious respect for the laws—we, and as many as, like ourselves, look deeper than the earthly integument of human things, direct our glances higher and adore the inscrutable ways of Providence, which confounds the plots of he impious and turns their own arms against

them. The same paper taunts the Opinione, of Florence, for hinting that if a fresh French interven-tion were to be attempted, the Italian troops stationed at the frontier would be sooner in Rome than the French fleet could arrive at Civita Vecchia, and inquires why the Italian Government, if so strong, ever ceded Nice and Savoy to Napoleon III. ?—N. Y. Herald.

JEROME PARK RACES.

second Day---Magnificent Racing---Metairie Wins the Champion Stakes La Polka the Nursery Stakes, and Local the Two-Mile-Heat Race---

Kentucky to Run His Great Match Against Time To-day. [From the N. Y. Times.]

Rentucky to Run His Great Match
Against Time To-dry.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The champion stakes was decidedly regarded as the most important race of the day, and the speculation on it was heavy and spirited. It was a race of mile heats, for three-year olds, carrying 110 lbs, each, with the usual allowance for fillies, \$200 entrance, half forfeit, with \$1.500 added by the Jockey Club, and the second horse receiving \$300 out of the stake. There were thirteen entries for these take, but eight of them, Hampton Court, Maid of Honor, Redwing, Ruthless, Monday, Egotist, Phoenix Rehe and General York, paid forfeit, leaving Fanny Cheartham, Metrirle, Morrissey, Steely and De Courcy to contest for the rich prize.

Fust Heat.—Metarire was quickest on his legs when the dag fell, and cut out the race at a ratiling pace, the favorite next and Sleety third. In this order they ran around the turn, past the quarter pole, and as they skited the Club House hill, immediately opposite the Grand Stand, Metairie was leading two lengths, Fannic Cheathama length before De ordercy, Sleety next and Morrissey Jast on het Lird quarter the favorite moved up and got within half a length of Metairie, but the latter shook her off, and, although she made another effort on rounding the turn up the quarterstetch to reach him, she could not succeed in doing so, and her rider took her in hand and made no further effort for the heat, Metairie winning by three lengths, De Courcey second, two lengths before the favorite, and sheety last. Time, 1492.

Sheadh Heav-Panny Cheatham s.ill had the call not withstanding Metaire had won the first heat; for her infatuated followers maintained she had not gone for the heat. She sold for \$200; Metairie, \$105; DeCourcey, \$35; Morrissey, \$30, and Sleety 1825. Morrissey of away with the lead, but as they passed the quarter-pole Metaire was on even terms; the hadre had not gone for the heat could never neach the hadring the hadron of the stakes. Changion the stretch the rider of the favorite was seen hard at work

Hna, by Jup. Albion.

R. W. Cameron's Imp. b.c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbeurne, Durindana.

dr. A. Belmont's Imp. c. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminleter, out of Himalayaa.

dr. Leonard W. Jerome's c. f. Redwind, by Balrownie... dr.

K. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse; imp. Barbertit.

Leonard W. Jerome's c. f. Redwind, by Balrownie. dr. P. Morris' b. f. Ruthices, by imp. Eclipse; imp. Barbarty.

F. Morris' b. c. Boulday, by Colton; Mollie Jackson... dr. F. Morris' ch. c. Egotist, by Eclipse, out of Vanity, by Revenue... dr. E. Grigsby's ch. f. Pheenix Belle, by imp. Australian, dr. L. B. Grigsby's ch. f. Pheenix Belle, by imp. Australian, dr. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. by Planet, dam Abbine... dr. Time—1.495; 1.163;

The nursery stakes for two year olds, dash of a mile, \$50 entrance, play or pay, with \$1,500 added by the Club, was the second race. This stake closed with seventeen nominations, Mr. Barford having no less than nine, Mr. Morris three, Mr. Jerome two, and Mr. Bolmont, Mr. Watson and Mr. Bncon one cach. Four came to the post—La Polka, a racinglike bay filly by Lexington out of Pance, patra, a chestnut filly, that won the two-year stake here at the Summor meeting, that of Mr. Morris, while St. Paul ran for the home stable, and the Soo, and Cheopatra for Sing. La Polka had only cun once before.

but on that occasion had shown fine powers of speed, winning the two-year ald stake at Trenton with consumnate ease, and heating Mr. Recei's filly Si ter to Morrissey, and Boating Mr. Recei's filly Si ter to Morrissey, and Boating Mr. Recei's filly Si ter to Morrissey, and Boating Mr. Recei's filly Si ter to Morrissey, and Boating to Hitter the Asserting the quarterpole, shout to the front and asserting a commanding lead, had her opponents and before fray and gone half a mile, and galloped home the essient of winners, six kengths before Cleopetra, who was ten lengths before St. Paul, and Bacon's filly last. Time—1,90%. The cultur sastic cheering which manued evinced the popularity and esteem in which the owner of the winner, Mr. Sanford, is field by turfmen and the public.

The Nursery Stakes for two year olds; one mile, 850 entrance, p. p., 8500 added by the Club, second home to receive \$200 out of the etakes.

M. H. Sandford's b. f. La Polka, by Lexington, dam Dance.

in 3.46.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting \$500 to \$160 on Local, who as before made a waiting race until the last quarter of the second nile, when he went up, challenged and beat Julius cleverly by a length and a half. Time, 3.44.

Pures \$1,000 for all ages, two mile heats, entrance money to second horse.

cleverly by a length and a half. Time, 3.44.

Pures \$6,000 for all ages, two mile heats, entrance money to second horso.

J. W. Weldon enters ch. h. Local. 4 yrs., by Lightning, dum Maroon, by imp. Glencoe.

1. D. McPanlel enters b. h. Julius, 5 yrs., by Lexington, dam Julia, by Glencoe.

2. Time—3.46, 3.44.

THE RAGES TO-DAY—KENTUCKY'S GREAT MATCH.

To-day the attractions at Jerome Park far surpass those of any of its predeceleors, brilliant sa has been the sport hitherto. The programme shows that a three-year old rice, two miles, with twelve entries, will be contested, which comprises among others, such well-known fast horse as DeConrecv. Virgil, Conolly, Sleety, Baywood, Morrissey, Clement and others, The Steward's Cup, value \$2,000 a dash of three miles, has aline entries, including Onward, Morrissey, Delaward, Baitimore and Conolly, and it seems almost any odds on Onward winning it, Judging from the fine form he has lately shown. There are also two other races on the card, but the great oven is Kenticky's great match sagainst time, in which his spirited owner, Mr. Jerome, has matched him torun four niles in seven minutes and twenty seconds, carrying the steadying weight of 120 younds on his back, He has the privilege of having any number of horses in his owner's stables to assist him in the task, and he will be ridden by the able joozee, Charles Littlefield. The betting yesterday on the course, after the announcement that Kentucky would positively start, was \$5.0 to \$450 on "time."

Has the Republic been Just to the Family of Abraham Lincoln.

To the Estizer of the New York Tribune—Sin:—Every patriotic clizen has been pained and humiliated by the exhibition of impostic and ingratitude developed by the recent publications in the newspapers in regard to the sale of certain articles by Mrs. Lincoln. Republies have been so long reproached for ingratitude that it has passed into a proverb. Few more striking illustrations of it can be found in history than the treatment of the family of the marryred President. This is the more strange from the iset that his party has continued in power since his assasination, and most of those who, were his associates in public life are in Congress and in the public service, in positions to control the action of the Government. An attempt has been made to shield the Government from this reproach by the allegation that Mrs. Lincoln is not "popular," &c.

It is enough to say, in reply to all this, that he last he widow of Abraham Lincoln. She was, while she lived, his cheri-hed and honored wife, toward whom he ever manfected the most affectionate regard and respect. Broken-hearted, and almost grief distracted, is it not most ungenerous and unmanly to make her conduct, now, since her terrible and crushing her-aveneure? Nether the American Gongress for their neglect—their injustice—toward the family of the late President. No gallant golder over gave his life more directly a sacrifice for his country than Lincoln. He was murdered because of his idelity to Liberty and the Republic. By his death his family has been left without a provented him from receiving. But it is a precedent long established in our Government to pension her widow and children of Abraham Lincoln be the only exceptions? I would not have our country imitate the extrawagant expenditures havinged by Europe upon her great mee, but America could well take a lesson from abroad in justice, if not in gratitude, to those who render her great and distinguished service. In Europe is seen everywhere the wealth Has the Republic been Just to the Family of Abraham Lincoln.

In there a man in the Republic who would question an appropriation which would give to Mrs. Lincoln such a home, and to her son the best education the country can afterd?

afterd?
Congress has not done its duty in this regard. Let it, at its appreaching session, relieve the Republic from just repreach, by voting to the family of Lincoln such sum as will clutante the son and decently suport the widow.
Very respectfully votes. ISAAC N. ARNOLD. CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1867.

POLITICAL. Important Constitutional Questions.

Important Constitutional Questions.

(Washington (Oct. 15) Correspondence of the Boston

Hon. Francis Thomas stated before the Sub-Committee
to-day his complaints against the present State government of Maryland, contending that no State government against the present State government against the process of the properties. He said the new constitution of Maryland
practically placed the government of the State in the
hands of a minority of one-third of its people. Another
grave question, he said, was whether a State government
reorganized by the United States can be superseded
by a new form of government created in defiance of the
provisions of the existing constitution, and ceptecially,
whether a convention called by a Legislature in defiance
of the provisions of the constitution under which said
Legislature acts, and which convention is made up on a
State is such as can legally act on behalf of the people
of a State. Such nody being clearly revolutionary, the
question remains to be determined by the authorities of
the Linted States whether the forms of government
guaranteed to the people of the States are to be changed
according to the terms prescribed therein, by which
the United States Government, the State Government
and the people of the State are equally bound, or by recolutionary processes, in total disregard of the terms of a
solemn compact. The determination of these insportant
questions will not only affect the validity of the pretended new constitution of Maryland, but are essential
to the stability of our Government. One thing was
clear and admitted by both parties, that Congress must
be satisfied that the government of any State is republican
in form, and that it has a right to go behind the credentisle of Senators and inquire finte the whole subject. The
obligation of the government of

Judge Chase and General Grant-The Presidential Nomination.

The Chase and General Grant—The Presidential Nomination.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.]

The Ohio election has settled the question of Mr. Chase's nomination. We remarked, it will be remembered, on the day before the election, that in ease Ohio condemned a gro-suffrage. Chase would disappear from the arena, and Grant would be brought forward more prominently. The result has verified the prediction. Grant stands forth to-day at once the hope and glory of the Republican party. The enthusiasm his candidacy would inspire is needed to aronse the country from the spathy produced by the selfishness, villainly and imbeelility of politicians. Beddee, his great firmness, wisdom, reticence and patrotism are wanted at the head of the Government, lie is true to libeity, and possesses the elements of a ropular leader. The thousands of Republicans who have become thred of supporting a party so largely dominated by unfaithful and incompetent leadership, and thousands of Democrats, too, who are repelled from us by the hordes of peculators who have, through venal Congressional recommendation, or equally venal Exsecutive preferement fastened like levelus monther Treasury, we all preferements at once fock to our estimated carried by Grant. If the result of the late elections shall force his nomination over and through all the Presidential schemes of the politicians, in which, in case of success, the spoils are already parceled and, every well-wisher of the country ought to rejoice. Elected as he would be to save a sinking party, he would be free from party transmels, and free from debt to public leaders. Such a President the country now needs—one who has no particular friends to reward or enemies to punish at his country's expense.

preferent factored like ircehes upon the Treasury, weight preferent factored like ircehes upon the trans. It he result of the late elections shall firms his nomination over and through all the President inchemes of the politicians, in which, in case of success, the spoils are already party, joice. Elected as he would be to save a sinking party, joice elected as he would be to save a sinking party, joice. Elected as he would be to save a sinking party, joice. Elected as he would be free from primmels, and free from dobt he would be free from primmels, and free from dobt he would be free from primmels, and free from dobt no public leaders. Such a President the country now needs—one who has a particular friends to reward or enemies to punish at his country's expense.

PHOM NEW VORK.

New York, Oct. 17.—A great Republican demonstration of the Union. The pontimitions of the diate convention of the Union. The pontimitions of the diate convention of the Union. The pontimitions of the diate convention of the Union. The pontimitions of the diate convention of the Union. The pontimitions of the diate convention of the Union. The pontimition of the Union. The pontimition of the Union. The pontimition of the diate convention of the Union. The pontimition of the Union. The Union of th

Secretary McCulloch to feave Callicott's vacasey in the Brooklyn Revenue District manipplied mail that gentleman's trial takes place. An individual poeted is revenue finit operation in that district. I hundred illicit district can be seen as the operation in that district. There were 32.37 voters registered in New York and Brooklyn yesterdby, making a total registered for the two days of 70,114,

The Sentence' of a Court Market Re-The Sentence of a Court Murain Remitted.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16, 1889.—An order was received to-day from General Grant remitting the sentence of the court martial in the case of United States soldiers of Batery M. Fourth Artillery, whese arrest and sentence have already been reported in the Herald, for participating in Feniam procession on the 17th of July last. General Grant states in the order that the resulting of time sontence is done by order of the Iresident.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. \$200 City 6s new 101 38 sh Leh Nay stk 83% 1000 Penm R1 mg 6s 100 13 sh 65 1ts 88% 20 sh do 124% 100 sh do 124% 100 sh do 124% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 124% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 124% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 52% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 50% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 50% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 3 sh Lehigh Val R 50% 100 sh do 2sh 50% 100 s

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, October 17. There was a general softening in prices at the Stock Board this morning, and the business was small in both investment and speculative shares. Reading Railroad was again lower and clesed at about 60% regular. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52%, and the First Mortgage Bonds at 100. Camden and Amboy Railroad closed at 124%@125; Norristown Railroad at 63%; Mine IIII Railroad at 58; 27 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 32 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 52% for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 27 for Catawissa Railroad Preferred; 27% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad; 121% for Philadelphia and Trenton Ratiroad, and 43 for Northern Central Railroad. Lehigh Navigation was better, and sold at 88%@38%. 27% was the best bid for Schnylkill Navigation Preferred: 14 for the Common stock; 14% for Susquehanna, and 44 for Wyoming. In Bank shares the only sale was of Manufacturers' at 32@32%. Government Loans were dull, and City Loans were a fraction lower: Passenger Railway shares were neglected and prious entirely

Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, 15 South Third street, quote at 11 o'clock, as follows: Gold, 1483;: United States 1881 Bonds, 111%@111%; United States 5-20's, 1862, 111%@11216; 5-20's. 1864, 108%@10876; 5-20's, 1965, 1083(@109; 5-20's, July, 1865, 1063(@ 1063(; 5-20's, July, 1867, 1063(@1063(; United States 10-40's, 100%@100%; United States 7-30's, 1st series, par; 7-30's; 2d series, 104%@105; 2d series, 104%@105; Compounds, December, 1864,148%@118%.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c.. to-day, as follows: United States 6's, 1881,111 16 11124; Old 5-20 Bonds, 1113(@112; New 5-20 Bonds, 1864, 1093(@10834; 5-20 Bonds, 1865, 1093(@10834; 5-20 Bonds July, 1865,106%@106%;5-20 Bonds,1367,106%@ 106%; 10-40 Bonds, 100%@100%; 7 7-10 August, par; 7 3-10, June, 1047, @105; 7 3-10, July, 1047, @ 105; Gold (at 12 o'clock), 1437, @144.

Mesers. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P. M.: American Gold, 148%@ 14374; Silver-Quarters and halves, 137%@139; Compound Interest Notes—June, 1364, 19.49; July, 1864, 19.40; August, 1864, 19.40; October, 1864, 19 40; Dec. 1864, 184; May, 1865, 17; August, 1868, 18; Sept. 1865, 151/2; October, 15.

Philadelphia Markets,

THURSDAY, Oct. 17 .- There is no change to record in the Flour market. - The demand is very moderate and confined exclusively to the wants of the home connmers, but with a continuation of small receipts relatively high figures in the West, holders are stiff in their demands. Sales of 600 barrols extra family, at \$11 50@\$12 ? barrel for low grade and choice Northwest, Penna. and Ohio, do. do. at \$11@\$12 25, fancy at \$18@15, extra at \$8.50@10, and superfine at \$7.50 49 50. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.75 to \$9.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing; Brandywine is held at

\$7 25. There is not much Wheat coming forward and the demand is confined to prime lots, which are relatively scarce. Sales of common and prime Red at \$2 40@ \$2 70 per bushel and California at \$3 25. A tele-\$2 10 per bushel and California at \$3 25. A telegraphic despatch from Chicago was received this morning, stating that the first shipment of Wheat in bulk from that place via Erie, was made to-day for Philadelphia. This let is consigned to Messrs. Wm. B. Thomas & Co., and is the ploneer of an immense basiness which will hereafter be carried on between Erie and this city. Rye ranges from \$1.65@176 28 bushel for Bouthern and Penna. Corn is less active and lower. Sales of 4000 bushels Penna, yellow at \$1.50, 153 and some Western mixed at \$1.50. Oats are unchanged; 1000 bushels Delaware sold 75 cents, and 2000 bushels Penna, at 76@80 cents.

In Barley or Malt nothings doing,
Whisky—Prices are nominal.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-Oor, 17. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—Oor, 17.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Brig Eurus, Yates, Boston.
Schr Wm Paxeon, Brower, Boston.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Boston.
Schr J A Crawford, Buckley, Greenport.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Providence.
Schr Kwoolsy, King, Bristol.
Schr Mw Griffing, Griffing, Hartford.
Schr McHarler, Griffing, Hartford.
Schr McHarler, Bounelly, Cromwell, Ct.
Schr S T Wines, Hulee, Apponaug.
Schr S T Cohn, Brower, Lynn.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, New York.
Schr Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Medford.
Schr Willam, Scovill, Middletown.
Brig E H Rich, from Ivigut, and a brig from Windsor, with plaster, name unknown.

sor, with plaster, name unknown.
CLEARED THIS DAY.
Steamer W Whilden, Riggins, Baltimore, J D Ruoff.
Bark Cynthia Palmer, Milner, Antwerp, L Westergaard

Bark Cynthia Palmer, Milner, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Maggie E Gray, Pillsbury, Marseilles, do
Brig Enrus, Yates, Portsmouth, captain.
Schr Anna Barton (new), Frink, Boston, Van Dusen,
Lochman & Co.
Schr A H Cain, Simpson, Gloucester, Sinnickson&Co.
Schr W Paxson, Brower, Boston, L Audearied & Co.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller &
Nutting,
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Boston,
Schr Julia A Crawford, Buckley, Newpars, Rommel &
Hunter.

Hunter.
Schr A T Cohn, Brower, Lynn,
Schr S T Wines, Hulse, Fall River,
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Greenport, Castner, Stickney
& Wellington. Schr A Woolsey, King, Norwich, Hammett & Neill.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Pilomidon, Cowan, entered out at Liverpool Ist Ship Phomaca, ones, or this port.
Ship Autocrat, Burwell, hence, below Baltimore vesterday.
Ship Zephyr, Potter, cleared Boston yesterday Bark Thomas (Br), Rodgers, hence at Cardonas 8th Bark Gottfried, Jongelboad, cleared at Helvoet 9th ult, for this port. Bark Carl Georg, Arimann, cleared at Roudon 1st Brig Matilda, Dix, sailed from Portsmouth 18th inst. or this port. Schr Lochiel, Haskelf, cleared at Calais 12th inst. for this port.
Schrs J T Price, Young; Northern Light, Ireland;
Schrs J T Price, Young; Northern Light, Ireland;
Lizzle Evans, Evans, hence; Gale, Shropahire, and
Scud, Ireland, from Trenton, NJ. 25 Providence 15th