GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

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GIBSON PEACOCE, ERNEBT C. WALLACE, E. FETHERSTON, THOE. J. WILLIAMBON, CASPER BOUDER, JE., FRANCIS WELLS, The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED OR Written; new styles of French and English Papers and Envolopes. W. G. PERRY, Stationer, 728 Arch street.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON-SMITH.-On the 30th inst., by the Rev. ibert Barney, Charles Hamilton, to Olivia Y., daughter of Albert Barners, Charles Australianty, Weiner, by the Roy. MEARS-KOLLNER-On the 29th Inst., by the Roy. H. M. Bickel, Edward B. Mears, Jr., and Clara, eldest daughter of August Kollner, Est, all of this city. TYRIREL-MARNED, At Perth Amboy, Wednesday evening, October 18th, by the Rev. James A. Little, Wm. Rufus Tyrell, and Isabella, daughter of Isaac S. Harned, Esq., all of Perth Amboy.

DIED.

ALTEMUS.-On the morning of the 2th inst., in the 53d year of her age, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of samuel T. Altenues, Eeq., and daughter of the late Franklin Lee. Due notice will be given of the funeral. ALLEN.-On the 25th instant, in Haltimore, Margaret E. Allen, wife of the late William Allen, in the 54th year of her age.

Alleg and the second se

Philting of Caleb J. and Elizabeth Brinton, in the light year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1/29 Wood street, on Saturday morning, Noy. 2d, at 10% o'clock. To proceed to Monument Concervy. " HUNTER-Buddenly, in New York city, on the even-ing of 25th inst., Wm. Hunter, Jr., of Germantown, aged

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fumeral, from his hate realdence, 5, w. corner of Tubpchocken and Giveen stread. We without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. Historia morning, Nov. 1st, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. Historia morning, now the 20th jort, of disease of the heart, Ambroso W. Holnnes, so of Edmund A. Holmas, in the 22d year of his age. His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his Saturday morning, Nevember 12d, at Poclock. JACKSON, -On the evening of the 20th lost, November 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his hate residence, 122 Con-greasatives and his under friends are respectfully invited to attend his fumeral, on Faturday, November 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his hate residence, 122 Con-greasatives, and his age. KOHUR, -On Monday, October 2th, Thomas Rorer, St., in the site year of his age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his hate residence, use a furday. November 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his hate residence, 122 Con-greasatives, and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his hate residence. No 4320 Frankford struetty arear of his age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his hate residence. No 4320 Frankford struetty frankford, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock To proceed to Find Cancer, K.

BURIAL CABKET. PATENT FOR DERIGN GEANTED JULY 9, 1967. E. 5. EARLEY, UNDELTAKES, 6. E. ODENKE OF TENTH AND GREEN. I claim that my new improved and only patented BUILAI. CASKET is far more beautiful in form and finish than the old unsightly and repulsive coldin, and that its construction adds to its strength and dura-billy. Duily. We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our families E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, would not in the future use any other if they could be ob-tained.

ined ishog M. Simpson, Herkehenck, M. D., E. J. Crippen, ora, J. Marston, U.S. N., Jacob S. Birdsall, erfD, W. Bartine, D. D., erfD, W. Bartine, D. D., Win, Hicks, eff. Orne, W. Claghorne, D. N. Sinn, ocl8-3mrp EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY Lyons Velvets for Closks. Lyons Velvets, 28-inch, for Sacks.

Lyons Velveta, 28 inch, for Sacka. **E**YHE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A fine assouthment of Casimures for Boys' Clottee, Cas-simeres for Business Bult. **H** 0 U S E F U R N I S H I N G G 0 O D S.-220 and 223 Dock street, below Wainut, corner Pear, now offer, very low for each, their large and varied stock of House-Furnishing Hardware, Cutlery, Tea Tays, Silver Plated and Britannis Ware, Bright and Japanued Tin, Ware, Moth Chesta, Kefrigerators, Clothes Wringers, Carpett Sweepers, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Mate, etc., cite. Gail and get an illustrated catalogue. Young Housekeepers will find it a great help. or 25 k.tu,th.25

LETTER FROM PARIS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

orrespondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18th, 1867,-Perhaps there never was a moment in which the tension of European political affairs was greater than it is just now. But when I have said this, I have really said almost all that it is possible at present to enunciate with any degree of confidence upon the subject. Anything else which I might venture to add has about an equal chance of being confirmed or contradicted by the next telegrams. The only consolation which lies open to the public in this perplexity is to be found in the consideration that most probably all the chief actors in the scene are as much puzzled to guess what the denouement will be as the spectators themselves. France and Italy are watching the Roman insurrection, without as yet being able to decide what are the chances of its success or discomfiture. They are also watching each other, without being able to make out whether, on the one side, France is determined to move from Marseilles upon Civita Vecchia and Rome, and on the other side, whether Italy is equally decided to cross the Pontifical frontier and occupy the exist between the two rival but kindred branches Papal States-in case the insurrection should prove victorious. Both are also speculating and hesitating upon all the hazards and political perils and quagmires which lie ahead of these adventurous modes of action. All I dare venture to say is that I doubt whether at present any decisive action has been determined on by either party. At Paris, as at Florence, the tide of events is anxiously watched, and much will depend upon the ability and energy with which the favorable moment is seized by the men who hold the rains of government in either capital. On! for the hand of a Cayour upon the helm, to guide the vessel of State in Italy through the rocks and shoals which bar its entrance into the last haven ! Were that great statesman still alive, there is but one opinion, that he would prove too much for Napoleon in this ast struggle, as he did in all preceding ones. It eems impossible to say how Napoleon may act. He is vacillating and wavering on the Roman juestion, just as he did on the Prussian and Serman; and the chances are that he will do so until the game is taken out of his hands. Query: Does he wish it to be so? The supposition is far from unlikely. His position is, indeed, not a little embarrassing. He fears the influence of the elergy and the fanatical party in the nation on one side; on the other, the saner portion of the community and all the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the country, look with

Bismarck looking on from the other side of the Rhine! The Emperor and Court returned on Tuesday night last to St. Cloud, where his Majesty will ave plenty of employment in pondering over his opening speech, and preparing to receive his guest, the Emperor of Austria. who is expected to arrive on the 22d, and remain probably until the closing of the Exhibition. The number of persons who passed through the inrustiles of the Exhibition on Sunday last. was 66,000. composed almost exclusively of the laboring population of Paris, and people of the same class arriving from the Provinces by special and pleasure trains. There is a talk, with a view of benefitting the poorest ranks of the population, of keeping the Exhibition open till the 17th o November, making the rate of admission fifty centimes (ten cents), from the 1st to the 8th of that month, and gratuitous from the 9th to the 17th. There is no doubt that this would be a boon to many of the indigent population, and would be well received also as a compensation for that gratuitous "Sunday," which has always

horror and alarm upon a renewing of the Roman

expedition, and all the embarrassments and com-

plications, political and financial, of which it

must be the certain precursor. If the Roman insurrection can be brought to a head, and Ratazzi

has the daring and energy to strike in boldly at

the right moment, and take the direction of it

such a solution would be accepted by the Imperial Government-especially with Prussia and

into his own hands. I think the chances are that

in forty-three days, under the command of Mr. John Mikes, captain, George Miller and Jerry Mallene. Two of these brave fellows slept under the tent, while the third watched. They had very bad weather for a fortnight, and were obliged to lay to no less than seven times, their only means of artificial heat on board being an eillamp. They had no chronometer, and were obliged to sail by dead reckoning, correcting their position by the help of vessels they met with. The last of these was the John Chapman, whose captain presented them with a fowl, which they kept alive and brought with them to Southampton. On their arrival at that port, they were met and warmly congratulated by Mr. J. R. Stebbing, the President of the Chamber of Commerce; and the Raft was at once towed alongside of the Victoria and Albert Yacht, to be exhibited to the royal family who were on board. Soon afterwards Captain Mikes was heartily welcomed and entertained at dinner by the members of the Royal Yacht squadron at Cowes. Thus this daring achievement, besides its highly humanitarian character, contributed, like the famous yacht voyage, to restore that mutual feeling of respect and good-will which ought never to cease to

of the Anglo-Saxon race.

ITALY.

Count Bismarck's Pledge to King Victor Emmanuel. LONDON, Oct. 29, 1867.—The London Globe, of this evening, says in an editorial article that although Prussia is engaged to a neutral course of policy on the Italo-Roman question, Count Bis-marck, the premier, has given an assurance to the Cabinet in Florence, that he will not allow France to make war on Italy, on account of the Papal complication.

Popular Canvass of the Situation-The King's Proclamation Generally Condemned--Feeling of Disaffection in Florence. FLORENCE, Oct. 29, A. M.—The Italian press is

engaged in an anxious discussion of the national crisis and the policy of the Government. The more moderate liberal journals express approbation of the action of the Cabinet towards

the Garibaldians and in the observance of the September Convention. The Democratic papers are firm in their opposition to the course of the Executive and loud in their condemnation of the

There is much popular disaffection, produced mainly by the vagueness of the King's proclama-tion on the subject of the Roman question, and from the fact that the royal manifesto contains no allusion or makes no reference to the matter of French intervention and how it should be met. The army contingent, as classed in the year

1841, of the royal troops has been called out.

Reported Appeal of the Pontifical Government to the Cabinet of St. James. The Paris Journal des Dibats says:

The Paris Journal des Debate says: The Paris Journal des Debate says: The Hauss Agency gives an analysis of a despatch said to have been addressed to the Cabinet of dt. James by the Positians Government. In this document the Court of Reme complains of the support the revolutionary Italians and in England, whence they receive arms and money. This is pointed out as a flarrant violation of the same of neutrality, which the Holy See has so much leve reason to expect, as Fenianism which causes so much enhartisment to the English Government, found no sort of encouragement at Home. That is about the substance of the despatch, of which there is every reason to supper the authenticity, and to which consequently but little importance is to be at-tached. It is very well known in Rome that in a country of liberty like England the Government cannot prevent the citizens from forming committees with the object of favoring the Garibaldian provement, and collecting subcriptions for the insurferns. The despitch of would therefore be without utility, and would bealdes lave the incorrenience of producing a collense in the producters in the Government and England. We can the rearrely believe that Roman diplomacy, the shility of which the strong which has hiberto applied between the rontifical Government and England. We can the arearely believe that Roman diplomacy, the shility of which is generally recognized, has chosen to expose itself probably would be produced by such a document if it really existed."

lieved here that he is now at the very gates of | RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. voyage from New York to Southampton |

lieved here that he is now at the very gates of the city. *La 1 atrie* says that the Premier and members of the new Italian Cabinet accepted office under two positive official conditions with Victor Emmanuel. The conditions are:-First, that the King shall publicly disavow all con-nivance with or in support of the Garibaldian bands who have crossed and are crossing the frontier into the Papal domain; and, secondly, that by a military movement on the frontier the. Italian army will co-operate with the French ex-peditionary force.

Daily Ebening Bulletin.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

Itanan army will co-operate with the French ex-peditionary force. The Paris *Epoque* publishes news, dated in Florence, announcing that the Italian troops of the King's army crossed the frontier and entered

the Ring's army crossed the frontier and entered the Papal territory to-day. News ef Garibaidi's Victory---Italian Military Co-operation Refused by Napoleon---The Second Expedi-tionary Fleet Delayed at Tonion-PARS, October 29th, A. M.—The news of Gen-eral Garibald's victory over the forces of the Pope at Monte Rotondo, in the States of the Church has been confirmed by therease form

hurch, has been confirmed by telegrams from Florence and other sources.

The General displayed great personal daring during the engagement. His soldiers succeeded in capturing all the Pontifical force, made up of Zouaves and gendarmes from Rome; but the Italian Government authorities at once released them.

The stote of the wind has delayed the departure from Toulon of the second French fleet, which has just arrived in that port.

Just arrived in that port. La Liberte, of this city, says that the Emperor Napoleon refused to permit the Italian army to co-operate with the French expeditionary force in the operations which may be undertaken in the Roman territory. In reply to the proposal of King Victor Emmanuel in this direction Napoleon said that Italian co-operation was unnecessary, as he at present intended to limit the sphere of French action to Civita Vecchia.

AT TOULON.

Sailing of the Second Roman Expedi-tionary Flect-A Force of Artillery at Sea-Artival of Troops.

Toulon, Oct. 28, P. M.-The second Erench fleet which had just arrived from the North and was detained here by adverse weather, has fol-lowed in the wake of the first and left port for the Roman waters.

A force of artillery has also sailed. Troops are still pouring in here from different

stations of the military departments. A Naval Conscription—Troops Still Pouring In.

Touron, Oct. 29.—The imperial conscription for sailors for the French navy has been resumed here and in all the other maritime quarters and

here and in an the other maritume quarters and districts of France. The railroad is still engaged in bringing in troops from different points to augment the Italo-Roman expeditionary force.

THE POPE'S SAFETY.

Supposed Attempt on the Life of His Holliess.

[Rome, (Oct. 5.) Correspondence of the Gazette du Midi.] The day before yesterday, as the Holy Father was leaving the Vatican for his customary drive, the Noble Guard which preceeded his Holiness awaiting the passage of the Pope, concealing an object under his clothes. The sombre air and strange attitude of this man aroused suspi-cion. He was arrested, and the object he was trying to conceal was found to be a pistol. It is asserted that he was going to make an attempt on the life of the Pontiff, and, should the interroon the life of the Fondar, and, should be interior gations be will have to undergo confirm this cri-minal and sacrilegious intention, sincere thanks must be addressed to Providence for having frustrated it.

trated it. The Pope will go no more to Castel Gondolfo, and will not even visit the Quirinal. The Vati-can is united to the Castle of St. Angelo by a covered gallery, through which the Holy Father can always pass in case of danger. It is said that if troubles break out the legion will take possession of the fortress.

Spirited Reformation Jubilee in the New Street Lutheran Church-Handsome Church Decorations-Addresses by Rev. Drs. Stork, Hutter, Albert and Others-Original Reformation Hymns Sung by the Sunday Schools. This day, October 31st, as already stated, commemorates the 350th or Seventh Semi-Centenary Anniversary of the Reformation of the Fiftcenth Century, dating from the nailing of Luther's celebrated Ninety-five Theses, or Declaration of Faith, on the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg. This memorable historic epoch has awakened an unusual degree of interest in all the Lutheran Churches of this country, and in none more than in those belouging to the General Synod of that denomination.

At the New Street Lutheran Church, this morn-ing, Rev. Dr. Hutter, pastor, the services were of a highly interesting character, and were partici-pated in by a large audience. The church is ele-gantly decorated, the galleries being fostooned with laurel and evergreens, and the pulpit being literally covered with the rarest plants and bou-quets of natural flowers. In the recess of the pulpit a conspicuous steel portrait of Luther is suspended, handsomely adorned with ever-greens. The decorations are all exceedingly neat and tasteful, combining simplicity with beauty. St. Matthew's is the mother of several English Lu-theran churches in this city, her membership, from the first, having been actuated by a most liberal and enterprising missionary spirit. At the New Street Lutheran Church, this morn-

liberal and enterprising missionary spirit. On this occasion she was joined by St. An-drew's, a new congregation, corner of Broad and Arch streets, Dr. Stork, pastor, the Messiah Church, Oxford street, above Thirteenth, Dr. Courad, pastor, Trinity Lutheran Church, Ger-mantown, Dr. Albert, pastor, and Rev. Heck's Church, Lower Merlon, with their soveral pas-Culturen, Lower merion, with their boyent pas-tors. There were present, also, Rev. Klinefelter, late pastor of the St. Peter's, and Rev. P. Wil-lard, General Agent of the Publication Board. Rev. Dr. Hutter, opened the services with an invocation, and thereupon announced, in brief and general terms, the purposes these festivities were designed to subserve. This assembly of Christian men and women, he said, was not here, s was too often the case, to heap obloquy on the Roman Catholic Church, its priesthood, or its membership, or by remotest implication to deny to them, along with other Caristians, "a title clear to mansions in the skies." Rising superior clear to mansions in the skies. Rising superior to any narrow partizanship, their alm was simply for themselves, to testify their own convictions as to the teachings of God's word—and to do their own work, in their own way, assailing no one, molesting no one, maligning no one, but awarding to all men the liberty of thought and speech, and action, in which they themselves rejoiced, and which, he said, is the crowning glory of the free institutions, under which our lot has been providentially cast.

Nor did the Rev. Speaker interpret these festivities to signify mere glorification of Luther. That would be an expenditure of time and talent, affording no adequate compensation. Regarding Luther as an illustrious instrument, raised up by Divine Providence, to be the author of one of the most stupendons and far-reaching moral revolu-tions recorded in mankind's historic annals, the restorer of light and liberty to the Church, and to the world—his name and memory, he said, were, of course, inestimate that themory, he said, were, of course, inestimatoly dear to the wor-shipers here assembled. But they, nevertheless, do not deify Luther, do not swear by Luther, do not regard Luther as they do the Apostles, as under the immediate inspiration of heaven. They do not receive or regard Luther's writings as they do the conors of Scripture, as free from the possibility of mistake or error. Above all things, they seek ever to bear in mind that it was not Luther who twas nailed to the cross—that they were not baptized in Luther's name-nor are they saved, in any sense, by or through Luther. A higher purpose hence animates these wor-A lighter purpose hence animates these wor-shipers in these festivities, than the profitless ex-penditure of incense at the shrine of Luther, Our purpose, said the Rev. Speaker, is to re-joice in the sublime *truths* which Luther and his coadjutors of the Reformation enunciated, and in the glorious work they wrought out, and the blessings they obtained, capccially in this, that to them, under God, we owe the imprescriptible right of private judgment in the solemn con-cerns of the soul, as over against all human de-crees and devices. And as thankfulness consists not in mere words, but in correspondent acts, they would seek to testify their appreciation of these inestimable blessings, by extending their enjoyment to others, and perpetuating them, by means of moral sussion, to the end of time. This they would do by founding missions, fos-tering education, and spreading a pure Gospel everwhere. At the close of Dr. Hutter's address the scrip-tures were read by Rev. Klinefelter, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Albert, who used in his appeal to the Throne of Grace the General Synod's Liturgy. The popular hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow the glady solemn sound," was sung with spirit by the entire congregation. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Albert and Klinefelter. everwhere. Klinefelter

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher

PRICE THREE CENTS.

In these days of controversy and division about the phylacteries of Protestantism, the Church is drifting away from the great ideas and funda-mental principles of the Reformation. Some, in their demand for absolute subscription to a more extended and complicated confession if faith, and the virtual subordination of the sacred light of private indometric the Church and in their of private judgment to the Church, and in their zeal for a more uniform and elaborate ritualism. are actually losing sight of the primordial ele-ments of the Reformation, and are relapsing are actually losing sight of the primordial cite-ments of the Reformation, and are relapsing noto the dead formality and ecclesiastical despot-ism of the ante-reformation period. There is need, therefore, that we should reform our Reformation by the revival of true religion from her spiritual and original re-sources. And whilet some are exalting the Church above Christ, and their Sectarianism above their Christianity, it may be well, during the Jubilee, to revive in the dim consciousness of the Church the true spirit of Luther, and bring into proper conspication. If may be well for those who are ever vaniting their Luthe-ranism, to hear again that noble protest of the Reformer in 1522: "I beseech you above all things, not to call yourselves Lutherans, but Christiane. If, during this year, the people should hear more of Luther than of Christ-more of our confessions than of the Bible-more of our Lu-theranism, than of a holy, Catholic Christianity the one they camb Confessions than of the Bible-more of our La-theranism, than of a holy, Catholic Christianity --then our Jubilee will be a monstrous perver-sion and mockery. And, instead of an onward, jubilant march in the great line of the Reforma-tion, it will be a sad retrogression, and a dis-cordant jar in the movement of Christian pro-gress and civilization.

gress and civilization. Let us bring out and hold up for the great ideas of the Reformation. Let us, like Luther, exait the Bible above all human confessions, and Christ above the Church, and the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience above all human councils and authority. Let us, like Luther, seek to promote experimental plety, and genuine revivals of religion, by faithful preaching and believing prayer, remembering that "the history of Protestantism, in its origin and early progress, is simply the history of an extensive and mighty revival of religion." The Sunday school then same as follows.

The Sunday school then sang as follows : THE JUBILEE BANNER. TUNE .- "BEAUTIFUL RIVER."

TUNE-"BEAUTIFUL RIVER." L Shall we gather in the Battle, Where our noble sires have trod ? Holding up the Open Bible, Tructing in the living God. CHORES.-Yes, we'll gather round the Banner, Gather with our sires round the Banner, And welcome THE JUNTLER. Whils the Jubilec is sounding From the River to the Stan. We will come with guits abounding And return them, Lord, to Thee. GROBUS.-Yes, we'll gather round the Banner, &c. While the passing years are speaking Of the moreise of the Lord, Speak the glory of His Worn, CHORES.-Yes, we'll gather round the Banner, &c. Soon we'll wave the Gospel Banner, &c. Now, we'll shout the loud Hossanna, And welcome THE JUNILER. Now, we'll shout the loud Hossanna, And welcome THE JUNILER. Book, we'll gather round the Banner, &c. Booh we'll wave the Gospel Banner, And welcome THE JUNILER. Book we'll shout the loud Hossanna, And welcome THE JUNILER. CHORUS.-Yes, we'll gather round the Banner, &c. Both these hymns were expressly composed

CHORES.-Yes, we'll gather round the Banner, &c. Both these hymns were expressly composed for the occasion by Rev. Dr. Stork. Exercises of a kindred character are to take place in St. Andrew's Church, Broad and Arch streets, this evening. at 7% o'clock. Rev. Luther E. Albert, D. D., alluded to the hand of the Lord in the Reformation, and how Luther had been enabled to carry on the great word in opposition to the entire array of the power and natural prejudices of the people at the time, all the sympathies having been with that church. All the work of the Reformation in overcoming the opposition to the Reformation of God. He said that there was reason to be thankful in view of the glorious results which have flowp.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES. TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A meeting will be hidd in the Town Hall, German. town, on FRIDAY, November I. 1867, at 7% o'clock, P. M. of those who favor the nomination of General U. S. Grant for President. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting held on last Saturday evening, and is for the object of forming a Grant Club for the ward. All who cordially endorse the movement now being inaugurated all over the land, to nominate this distinguished soldier as the standard-bearer of the like-publican party in the coming Presidential context, are invited to attend.

JOSHUA T. OWEN, GEORGE W. HAMMERSLY, JOSEPH T. FORD, Com. on Town Meetings.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. PHILMPELPHIA, October 20, 1867. The members of the Union League of Philadelphia, with the ladies of their families are invited to assist in the unveiling of the Statue of "AMERICA HONORING HER FALLEN BRAVE," just received from Rome, the work of our eminent artist and follow townsman, J. Henry Haseltine, on THURSDAY, October 31, at 6 o'clock P. M.

oc21-215

M. By order of the House Committee. GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary. N. B.-Members will show their tickets at the door.

The Coupons due of the WARREN AND FRANKLIN FAILWAY COMPANY, No. 365 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 31, 1857. The Coupons due November 1st, will be paid on presen-tation at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 South Third street. 0c31 3t² Treasurer.

HOLLINGBWORTH SCHOOL-OPENING EX-ercises.—The opening exercises of the Hollings-worth Behool. Locust street alove Broad, will take place on THUBBAX EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock. Utizens of the Eighth Section are respectfully invited. Addresses of the Eighth Section are respectfully invited. Addressee will be delivered by Prof. Stille, Mayor McMichael Edw'd, Shippen, Esq., and othere. Edw'd, Shippen, Eq., and othere. oc3u3trp* THE ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE ARE invited to meet as the College on FRDAY AFFER. NOON, at 3% o'clock, to take part in the exercises inaugu-rating President Allen. Full attendance requested WM. H. McCONNELL,

It* Secretary. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1516 AND 1320 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,-Meil-cal treatment and medicines furnished gratuitoasiy to the

MUSICAL.

THE CONSERVATORY MATINEES .- The first of the twenty matinées to be given on Saturday afternoons during the coming season will take place on the 2d of November, at the New Horticultural Hall, at 31 P. M. These entertainments are intended to provide amusement for the amateur and lover of art, as well as instruction to the student of music and their inauguration is another evidence of that progressive and liberal spirit which has induced the directors of the Conservatory to present sixty-five free scholarships to the pupils public schools, thus promising to Philadelphia in the early future such an orchestra as we have not yet heard in our city.

It is hoped that the generous spirit evinced by the institution will be as well appreciated as it deserves, and that it may be substantially evidenced by a full attendance at the matinées.

POPULAE CONCERTS .- In our appoundement column of to-day will be found a card of Mr. Mark Hassler announcing the inauguration of a series of Monday afternoon grand orchestral concerts at Concert Hall. The particulars and terms are as yet not stated, but from what we can learn these musical entertainments are to be given in a superior style. We understand that these concerts will not alone be of a pleasing, but also of a very instructive character. The terms of admission will also be put at popular prices and will give special advantages to families. There is no doubt that this will be a successful enterprise. The first concert will be given on Monday afternoon, November 11th, at 3% o'clock.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

LIGHT SPRINGING OUT OF DARKNESS .--- The re LIGHT SPRINGING OUT OF DARKNESS.--The re-sidents of the quiet city of Beverly. N. J., were taken by surprise last night by the sudden breaking forth of a volume of light along the principal street of the town, which previously had been nightly street of the town, which previously had been nightly street of the town to light the place, the citizens along Warren street, by private contribution, placed lamps; filled with coal oil. In front of their residences, gas not having been yet introduced. It is expected that the residents of the other streets will follow the example set, then my the occupants of houses along the street mandel a ro-markably brilliant light, owing, probably to its peculiar structure. Bo unexpected was the occurrence, that the citizens the lights.

hitherto been the rule in France, but which the inexorable Imperial Commission refused to accede to on the present occasion. Attacks in the streets at right have become alarmingly frequent in Paris. These are generally perpetrated by large gaugs of garroters by which the city is at present infested. The other night an individual was attacked; about one o'clock, by some twenty men at the corner of the Boulevards Sebastopol and St. Denis, one of the most public points of Paris, and robbed of his money and watch; and a similar, but less succesful, attack was made in the Avenue Pereire. Such a state of things is inexcusable where the

numbers and powers of the police are so great as they are in Paris, and when the city is so heavily taxed for their support. The creation of a new corps of mounted police for night duty s spoken of, to protect the inhabitants from these dangerous maranders.

Frenchmen are decidedly not partial to emigration. The numbers who leave their own country, always small, seem to be steadily decreasing. According to returns, the number of emigrants. which was 17,000 in 1856, had decreased to 6,800 in 1862; to 5,700 in 1863, and to ,400 in 1864. In the latter year only 1,300 persons, out of a population of 40,000,000, were found willing to transfer themselves to Algeria, a French colony, separated from the mother country only by the width of the Mediterranean. In the same year 1,057 Frenchmen emigrated to the United States.

Returns from Galais state that 22,000 persons per month have passed through that port from Dover on their way to Paris, from the 1st April to 31st August. As this is the dearest route, there is no doubt that the visitors arriving by Boulogne and Dieppe must have been much more numerous, and the entire amount something enormous.

We are expecting soon to have over here the Nonparcil Life Saving Raft, whose extraordinary Atlantic voyage, following so closely upon that of the wonderful little craft, the Red, White and Blue, preceded, as the latter again had been, by the great Atlantic yacht race, has carried the prestige of American ocean navigation to its highest pinnacle in Europe. The Nonparell is at present exhibiting at the Crystal Palace in England, but will shortly be brought to

Paris, where the specimen of similar raft (but unrigged), shown at the Exhibition, and which I formerly noticed. has already keenly awakened public curiosity to this Interesting and humane American invention. A trial trip which was recently made down the Seine by this latter raft; in presence of a number of French and other naval authorities, was attended with great success. The Nonparell itself, as many of your readers are probably aware, carries two masts, one of a lugger, the other of a cutter rig, With these she accomplished her

Garibaldi in the Army of Liberation.

Garibaldi in the Army of Liberation. The Turin Gazetta publishes the subjoined pro-clamation from Garibaldi: CAUERA, Ectober Sti, 1867. -To the Victors of Bagnarea and Acquarendente, Greeting: The foreign mercenarics have fird before the young and valorous champions of Italian liberty, and the bloodthirsty shirt have enjoyed the exquisite generosity of their conquerons. Yes, it is you, priorte, unrivalled in ingenuity in the art of imprisoning, cotturing and burning at the stake; you, who have drunk the blood of the liberators with the artidity of the byena in the cup of your faischoods; you it is who have been pardoned, with your trained executioners, the peathential fith of all the servers of the subjective none of your existence has arrived. Do not cease to protest energetically and unceasingly against the mis-erable tools of foreign tyranny. Remember, they will make to you promises of opportunenessand better, they. make to you promise of opportuneness and better times. Falschoods! Do not believe them. They will deceive you for the hundredth time. Then take up arms, and do not lay them down until your standard shall float over the Seven Hills-until you have driven away to their protecters the fold agents of despotism. GAPHRALDI GAÉIBALDI

ROME.

A Revolutionary Rising at Hand---Orsini Bombs Exploding in the Streets. Rome, Oct. 27, 6 P. M.—The revolutionary

junta is exceedingly active in its operations to promote the advancement of the national cause by a popular movement inside the city. and a g against the temporal authority of the Pope is regarded as imminent. Great alarm exists, as a number of Orsini

oombs have been exploded in the streets during last night and to-day. PARIS, Oct. 29, 10 P. M.—The latest despatches received from Rome before the destruction of telegraphic communication were highly impor

tant. The insurgents in the city were actively engaged, and an outbreak was momentarily ex-The Italian army has crossed the frontier, and the commanding general has ordered Gen. Garl-baldi to disarm and disperse his forces. FLORENCE, Oct. 29.—Telegraphic communica-

tion with Rome has suddenly ceased, the insurgents having probably cut the wires. Owing to the serious aspect of political affuirs the National Diet will be called together at an carly day, Despatches received from Civita Vecchia an-

nounce that the French fleet had arrived without accident. The troops and munitions of war were eing landed. The Pope was hourly expected to arrive.

Determination of the Pope. PARIS, Oct. 30, Evening.-It is reported that the Pope has informed the French Government that if King Victor Emanuel enters Rome he (the Pope) will leave.

No English Reports from the Eternal City. London, Oet. 30, Evening.—No further de-

Nothing is known of the future course of Gen. Garibaldi.

PARIS, Oct. 29, Noon.-M. Moustier has recently issued a note explaining the intervention of France in the Italian question. He regards

of France in the Italian question. He regards the expedition as justifiable for the reason that Italy has failed to protect the Pope in his lawful and time-honored rights. A sense of honor and a due regard for the opinions of mankind impel the government to this course. M. Moustler as-serts that the agency of France will proceed no further than is necessary to crush armed rebel-lion against the Holy Father, and free the Pon-tifical territory from the tread of hostile soldiers. When these objects shall have been accomplished the troops of France will be withdrawn, and a conference of the great powers of Europe called conference of the great powers of Europe called to forever settle the Roman guestion.

Reports from Garbaidi's Camp-Con-ditions Between the Premier of Italy and the King-Reported Passage of the Frontier by Italian Troops.

PARIS, Oct. 28, Night.-The La Presse of this afternoon says that Géneral Garibaldi's army is being reinforced by thousands of men who have deserted from the royal army of Italy. Garibaldi carried Monte Rotondo after a severe

fight, and marched direct for Rome, and it is be

AUSTRIA.

Letter of the Emperor Concerning the Concordat.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed the following autograph letter to the Prince Arch-bisbop Rauscher, in reply to the address of the

bisbop Rauscher, in reply to the address of the Austrian prelates respecting the Concordat : "The address forwarded to me by the Archbishops and Bishops I have handed over to my reponsible Min-istry. I willingly appreciate the pastoral zeal and the well-meaning intentions which made it appear to the Bishops to be a matter of conscience to stand forward again as in P849 and Bisl, with a solern declaration in favor of the preservation of the rights and interests of the Catholic Church. Yet I must complain that, instead of supporting in accordance with my wishes, the earnest endeavors of the government in church questions, and instead of ad-vancing their most pressing solution in a spirit of mutual conciliation, the Bishops have preferred to increase the difficilities of the task at a time when, as they themselves when it is so earnestly enjoined on us not to to add to the Bishops will be convinced that I shall at all times protect and sheler the Church, but I trust that they will lake retween to perform."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Tad. Lincoln is at school in Chicago.

-Semmes is out with a lyceum lecture. -Ristori bursts on Boston, November 11th. -Cruel scandal says that Jenny Lind has a

shrewish temper. ---Vermont reports a divorce to every nineteen marriages.

-Mile. Judith, the French tragedienne, is trying to play Hamlet.

-Beethoven's piano, with a medallion of himself on the panel, is announced for sale.

-Ar exchange wants to know if, when young hlush ar d weep, they can be said to vomen raise a hue and cry.

-Mr. Joseph Parker's book, to prove that Sir Philip Francis was the letter-writing Junius, will soon be published.

-A Fenian paper is published in London, and among its features is a department of news done into verse.

-A photograph of Juarez is being sold in Paris which was taken from a French actor, en costume. -Complaints are made of the persecution of

the American missionaries in Upper Egypt by the Coptic Ratriarch. -Louis Napoleon's model tenement houses are

a failure. The workmen call them barracks, and will not live in them if they can get rooms elsewhere.

-The poor pilot who was drowned by the upsetting of the Imperial boat near Biarritz left six children, all of whom Eugenie has taken under her charge.

-In Aexandria, not long ago, a negro ate eighty large biscuit on a wager; and was carried, not quitedead, by the spectators in triumph. Where is the Great American Pic Biter?

-A nev office has been invented by her Majesty, that of "Sergeant-Surgeon Extraor-dinary to her Majesty," for the purpose of being bestowed m Mr. James Paget.

-Bob. Lincoln was once wild. He ran away with a circus, and his father discovered him in destitute dreum tances, took him home again and castigated him. -Ex.

-The distance from Windsor Castle to Balmoral is 602 miles, and it costs about \$10,000 for the Queen and her attendants to travel over that space.

-A Freich wit says that the gibbet is a species of flattery to the human race. Three or four persons are hung, from time to time, for the sake of miking the rest believe that they are virtuous.

tuous. —An American who was sentenced to servitude in Van Dienau's Land for life, for complicity in the Canadian rebellion in 1885, has just been par-doned, and made the way benniless to his old

-The wife of a laborer in Ipswich, England, -The wife of a laborer in Ipswich, England, has just gave birth to a child with two heads and the monstroalty still lives and takes its susi-nance freely. It is a figuale, well developed and apparently healthy.

The Sunday school, of which Martin Buetler is the Superintendent, sang with great spirit the following hymn;

JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION TENE-OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL ARMY.

JUBILEL OF THE REFORMATION. TUNE-OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL ARMY. I Hail, our immoral saviour, Our Prophet, Priest and King: All hail, huroic Lather, Thy works of faith we sing. When from the gloom of errors night Thererose the dawn of Gongel light And Freedom's echoes ring. CHORE. I sun glind i'm in this army, In this leformation army, Yew, I'm glind I'm in this army, And I'l battle for the Right. Then let us be encouraged, God's Word is no more bound, Then let us be encouraged, God's Word is no more bound, Then let us be encouraged, For Grace and Truth abound ; The Cross uprear'd - the Bible frae; Now Conscience set at likerty, And heav'nly peace is found. CHORES-I'm glind I'm in this army, dc. In this Reformation army, dc. In this Reformation day, For blessings the different this army, And breaving peace biline, We sing the Reformation day, And bring our glits without delay; For all. O Lord, are thing ! CHORES-I's mild I'm in this army, In this Reformation army, dc. I'v Around the sweep of listing skies Is heard the song: WE'RE Exerci-O'er all the carth shall incense rise From all the land and sea! Then heav'n and earth with sweet accord Shall join to prise ONY SAVIONE-Long, And sound the Jublice; (Hore, I am glithe in this army, In this Reformation army, dc. I'v Around the sweep of listing skies Is heard the song: WE'RE Exerci-O'er all the carth shall incense rise From all the land and sea! Then heav'n and earth with sweet accord Shall join to prise ONY SAVIONE-Long, And sound the Jublice! (Hore, I am glithe in this army, I'n this Reformation army, dc. I'v Ard sound the Jublice! CHORES, I am glithe in this army, I'n this Reformation army, dc. I'n the Reformation army, dc.

Rev. Dr. Stork made the next address, and said

that the Reformation was not so much the evo-lution of specific doctrines, as the realization of personal liberty—liberty of direct access to the Bible and to Christ, without the intervention of saints and angels. The doctrine of instification by faith in Jesus, found not only in the Bible, but realized in Luther's own personal salvation, came the very life and power of the Reformation. The idea of personal liberty and open Bible, for which the Reformation battled, and which was actualized in that great religious revolution, has been the watchword of religion and civilization been the watch word of religion and civilization ever since. When the Pilgrim Fathers came to this country, it was that same idea sounded through the solidudes of the New World. The Puritans, with that idea of the sacredness of man, laid the foundation of this great Republic. This same old idea has been working itself out into actuality, in the terrible upheaving and con-yulsions of battle and blood. And the day is dawning, when every land touched by the cross-of Christ shall be free. When to touch any land in the wide world, under the shadow of the cross-of the, world, for the universal freedom of the, world, for the universal coming of His kingdom: Let us renew to-day our loyaity to the great idea of the Reformation—an open Bible and personal liberty. Let up powar ever take from us, as a people, these two great bleesings. "Before logicity throme of Hes'n The hand is raised, the pledge is i'm The hand is raised, the pledge is i'm The mon ar also, the pledge is i'm The mon ar also, the pledge is i'm. ever since. When the Pilgrim Fathers came to

Rev. J. H. Heck, of Lower Merion, referred to the Bible having been rescued from obscurity by the Reformation, and that Luther's great cardi-nal principle that the Bible is superior to all other standards of faith and practice, is the great trust committed to the Lutheran Church which she is to keep and maintain before the world, and

that fidelity to this principle is the best proof of loyalty to Luther and the Reformation. Rev. F. Klinefelter, in opening, addressed him-self to the children of the Sunday Schools and of our indebtedness to the Reformation for the our indebtedness to the Reformation for the liberty we enjoy, civil and religions; that the liberty which we enjoy also as citizens, is the fruit of the Reformation, and the present indi-cation in Italy is a development of the freedom of man. Wo realize the value of the blessings which we enjoy when we call to mind the state of things prior to the Reformation, and which impelled Luther to his course.

GATHERING OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS THIS MORNING. At an early hour the streets were alive with children on their way to St. Michael's Church, at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, where they assembled previous to marching to St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at St. John and Brown streets. There were present about 1,200 children, repre-senting St. Michael's, St. Paul's, and Zion Lutheran Churches. On arriving at the church edi-fice they took their positions in the body of the audience chamber. During the morning, an ad-dress was delivered in German by Rev. Dr. Mann, and the children sang several hymns adapted to the occasion.

SERVICES AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH. St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Spring Garden street, above Thirteenth, was beautifully deco-rated. The Church was filled in all parts by de-

vout worshippers, and the exercises were very pleasing and instructive. This evening a grand Sunday School Jubilee will take place. The scholars of the Sunday School department will assemble in the body of the Church, and addresses, recita-tions, and vocal and instrumental music will form the pleasing features of the occasion. Rev. Dr. Krotel, the pastor, will preside.

SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH. SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH. At St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street, above Fifth. a large audience assembled this morning. The audience chamber was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and tho music by the choir, and addresse by the pastor, Rev. John A. Seiss, was in kcoping with the memorable occasion. A service will also take place at this church this evening, when addresses of an instructive character will be made of an instructive character will be made

-Blackwood's Magazine says there are three intercourse of life; and literary English, when they make speeches or sermons, and write or read articles, reviews, or books.

-One Italian brigand makes a modest domand, accompanied with the necessary threats upon a land owner, for watches, etc. Among other things he wants ten musical snuff-boxes playing twenty tunes each. Another playful bandit some time since sent a letter to Baron de Rosis de Ro-sano, demanding a sum of 500 ducats. M. de Rotime since sent a letter to Baron de Rosis de Ro-sano, demanding a sum of 500 ducats. M. de Ro-sis took no notice. A few days since Palma went to Foresta, where the Baron has a country house, set fire to it, and when he saw the house well alight, he went away, taking four of the Baron's men with him as hostages. He then went to the farm of M. Pietro Palopoli, and col-lecting the cattle shot fifteen cows.

The button-gathering manis at Pittsburgh rages unabated. Here is an instance of its derages unabated. Here is an instance of its de-velopment: Annie Tannel is a young girl who has been living for some time as a domestic in a family on Sixth street. Her employers gave a social party, at which as gentleman attended, ac-companied by his wife and daughter. The lat-ter wore a rich and valuable veluct cloak, orna-mented with buttons. Annie, the maid, possessed a string of buttons, and, coveted some of those on the cloak. She, therefore writed her ona string or buttons, and coveted some of those on the cloak. She, therefore, watched her op-portunity, and tors two of the ornaments off, thereby making an ugly rent several inches in length in the velves, and ruining the cloak; . The deed and the perpetrator were discovered, and the latter arrested and locked up on a charge of malicious mischief.