

Evening Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 134.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS

For Parties, &c. NEW STYLES, MARION & CO., 107 Chestnut street.

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL BEEHIVE

BEHVIOR SPONGE CAKE.

MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

G. BYRON MORSE,
402 ARCH STREET.

\$1.00 PER BOX.

DIED.

BONSALL.—On Second day morning, the 12th inst., in the 74th year of her age, Mary B. Bonsall, wife of Edward H. Bonsall.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 14 School Lane, Germania, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock train from the city to the Germania Depot.

HAY.—On Monday, 12th inst., Samuel Hay, 78 years of age, died at his residence, No. 271 A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Elm street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Airy Cemetery. (New York and Baltimore papers please copy.)

GRAVE.—On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Judith Graf, widow of the late Frederick Graf, died at her residence, 133 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Monday, 12th inst., Sarah A., daughter of the late Jacob Wilson, died at her residence, 100 Walnut street, on Thursday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TODAY

6 New Shades of Brown Silk.

Scarves, the new Fall Shadings, Plain Silks from \$1.25 to \$5 per yard.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE

Manufactured by JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 715 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

818 CHESTNUT

and THE STREET.

820 MOST FASTIDIOUS

PRONOUNCE

WANAMAKER'S

NEW STOCK OF

FALL OVER

COATS

Superb!!

Examine those who have no desire to purchase are invited to examine these Coats. They are "Works of Art."

LYONS GROS RAIN

BLACK SILKS,

A YARD.

81 75
82 00
82 25
82 50
83 00
83 25
83 50
84 00
84 25
84 50
85 00

BESSON & SON,

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

Horticultural Harvest Home.

AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,

Horticultural Hall, Broad Street.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday

September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUSIC AND SONG.

Promenade Concerts Every Evening,

By Invincible Musicians and Singers, concealed within a Bower of Plants.

Germania Band,

Chorus of 100 Voices.

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS.

REOPENING OF DIVINITY

SCHOOL.—The address to the Students of the Divinity School of the P. E. Church will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia. The friends of the school are invited to be present.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF

the age is the HESS SELF-WATERING FLOWER CASKET, for holding native flowers, now on exhibition at the Horticultural Fair. Manufactured and sold by the inventor,

JOHN M. HESS,
1229 COLUMBIA AVENUE.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

—The Candidate Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves for examination at 10 o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
Secretary.

IF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL

White Mountain Cake, go to DENTON'S, 348 South Fifth street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Republican Invincibles of Philada.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

Under the auspices of the

Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia,

On Wednesday Evening, Sept. 14,

AT CONCERT HALL,

CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

The meeting will be addressed by

Hon. R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore.

LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

ALEX. P. COLEBERRY, President.

J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.

A. WILSON HENSZKY,

Chairman Committee on Meetings.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN

Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N. SOBY'S, 415 Library street, from 10 until 1 o'clock.

JOHN H. BERRY, Chairman.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions:

EDWARD M. PAXSON,

THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

Judge of the District Court:

JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

Sheriff:

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

Register of Wills:

WILLIAM M. BUNN.

Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Clerk of the Orphans Court:

SERG. JOSEPH C. TITTMARY.

CITY.

Receiver of Taxes:

ROBERT H. BEATTY.

City Commissioner:

CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN F. BUCKLE.

2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.

3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.

4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

5th " ALFRED C. HAMBER.

Senator—Third District:

BENJ. F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMPSON.

2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.

3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.

4th " WILLIAM ELLIOT.

5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.

6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.

7th " ROBERT JOHNSTON.

8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.

9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.

10th " JOHN F. HEYBURN.

11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.

12th " JOHN LAMON.

13th " JOHN DUMBLELL.

14th " JOHN CLODD.

15th " ADAM ALLENBRIGHT.

16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.

17th " WATSON COMLY.

18th " JAMES MILLEB.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, Secretaries.

1871 17 20 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Headquarters Union Republican

City Executive Committee,

1105 Chestnut Street.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on the afternoon of the above date,

The report of the Sub-committee, appointed to reorganize the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee, was received, as follows:

The Committee met in pursuance of resolution passed by this body and organized said committee by the election of the following officers: President, Joshua Russell; Secretaries, Robert T. Gill and Alexander Stewart; when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee recognize the Committee as above organized as the only Republican Executive Committee of said Ward, and the following as the Ward ticket:

Sub-Committee—James B. Alexander.

Committee Council—Captain Wm. Thornton, Robert Briggs.

School Directors—Francis Gwynon, Sr., John R. Hahn, John Kessler.

Constables—Alexander McNeil, John Laird.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, Secretaries.

MARSHALL C. HONG, 165

Second Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Officers and Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee, held at the Girard House, on Wednesday, the 14th day of September, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Republican City Executive Committee having decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL is the regular Republican candidate in the Second District, the officers of the State Central Committee, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, who were charged by the State Committee with the general management of the campaign will use all their exertions to secure the election of Hon. CHAS. O'NEILL.

JOHN COVODE.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY,

M. S. QUAY,

Secretaries. 165

1870. 1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

307 1102 1027 1028

BREATHING FELT-TEN FRAMES

English Binding. For sale by PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

THIERS IN ENGLAND

His Interview with Earl Granville—

The Result—Fall Particulars.

(By Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—M. Thiers arrived in London yesterday. He was accompanied by five ladies of his family, including Miss Prevost-Paradol, who have come to seek refuge in England during the war. Their baggage filled four cars, and as no room could be found for them in any of the hotels, they went to the French Embassy.

Interview with Earl Granville.

This afternoon Earl Granville called on M. Thiers at the French Embassy. Although M. Thiers came fully qualified by the French government, he could not be received in Downing street, as the English government will not yet recognize the republic. Earl Granville, however, conferred with him, as the representative of the de facto government of France, semi-officially. The Earl exhibited all his well known courtesy and suavity.

Earl Granville's Remarks.

His Lordship said: "I hope you will allow me to express the deep regret with which as an individual I have seen so many misfortunes befall France, a country allied in so many ways with England, to be thus afflicted. It could be of any avail, peace would soon restore to her her former prosperity."

Thiers Replies with Dignity.

M. Thiers replied with the most able and determined to defend herself against all attacks; but she earnestly desires peace, and it is for that reason that she now asks England to present to Prussia an ultimatum. Europe are now waiting, to join them in securing for her such terms of peace as she can honorably accept. She will accept no terms that are not equitable.

Earl Granville Deprecates.

Earl Granville replied: "I do not see how England can interfere, but I think I may say that, while preserving a strict neutrality, England will present to Prussia an ultimatum, offered by France, and act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering a threat to Prussia, nor can England expect any promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make to her."

Thiers' Subject.

M. Thiers finally but courteously said upon this that he saw nothing to be looked for in England, then, in the matter, and that the negotiations undertaken by Continental powers, with a hope of England's co-operation, must probably be shortly at an end. The interview shortly after ended.

Effect of the Interview in London.

Upon the making public, late this afternoon, of the above interview an impromptu meeting of the people was called in great numbers assembled in Trafalgar square. There were many speakers, among them Mr. Odger and Mr. Justin McCarthy, and the government was denounced as acting all the means of delay to prevent the French republic from being established in France.

The Austro-Russian Combination.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, Sept. 12, contains nothing of the character of certain extracts previously mentioned in its telegrams sent to this country recently from Belgium. On the contrary, it explicitly says that the understanding has been reached by two powers hitherto neutral, with the object of uniting to put an end to the war, and causing it to be succeeded by a peace which shall not leave the defeated party the pain of losing any portion of its territory.

The two powers here spoken of are understood to be Russia and Austria, the signs upon which I have so often observed to you of an anti-Prussian combination of those states being greatly multiplied since the return of Count Cretet to Vienna. Prince Gortchakoff is reported to have said at dinner, openly: "We are disposed to accept of the terms which the most satisfactory behavior to us of Vienna."

Death Taking Up Arms Himself.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Late advices from Sedan, by way of Charleroi, inform that the German armies have been compelled to surrender from the frontier, not only by constant desertions into Belgium, but by the outbreak of a typhoid fever, the mortality both in the German army and among the inhabitants of the region is fearful. The improvised hospitals are gorged, and the sick and the dying in many cases are forced to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which is very bad. A single Bavarian regiment has lost more men by illness since the surrender than in the four actions in which it was engaged before the surrender. Nothing but the skeleton of the regiment remains. An awful stench pervades the air for miles from the thinly covered graves of the soldiers who have fallen from the ranks. Buried horses. The pestilence is spreading through the villages in the vicinity. It is intended to establish a sanitary cordon on the Belgian frontier.

(By Cable.)

ON TO ROME.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Telegrams from Florence announce to-night that the advance of the military divisions of Bologna and Pisa had yesterday afternoon advanced as far as Monte Rotondo on their way to Rome. The Louises of Colonel Charette retire before them as they advance, and no collision has taken place. The understanding arrived at by the Italian Government in the conferences between Monsignor Nardi and the Italian generals, of which I some time since notified you, has been communicated by the ministry of Victor Emmanuel to the foreign representatives. The opposition made to the final entry of the Italian army into Rome will be absolutely null and void, and the army will be able to occupy the city of Rome without any opposition.

The government of the King of Italy, under his Majesty's most positive assurance that his independence and authority as a sovereign will be fully guaranteed, together with his absolute control of the Vatican Palace, of the Leonine city, and of all the ecclesiastical edifices, occupying the city of Rome, will be allowed to exist in their present condition. If the popular vote shall confer on the Italian monarchy the city and State of Rome, it is not thought here that the Pope will accept the propositions of the Italian government, but it is not seen that anything can be done to prevent the consummation of the Italian project, nor is it even desirable to prevent it. The rumor of the Pope's intention to seek refuge on board a British man-of-war is denied authoritatively. The friendly relations between

Italy and England make it impossible that such a step can be permitted by the British government.

The Republican Platform.

The march on Rome, although it is conducted under the shadow of the royal flag of Italy, is really moved forward by the moral force of the republicanism of the Italian people, which is more powerful than the throne. King Victor Emmanuel is the servant of the popular will. What this will is, and in what direction, he never intends, was expressed a short time since in a manifesto of the Universal Republican Alliance, issued in Milan and circulated by its central committee in the southern provinces of Italy. This document, which is the impetus of the republican party of Italy to display their flag in its entirety, "only one fold which has yet been seen," and to march forward. One passage of the paper runs thus: Our general republicanism, Dante, Giorgio Anselmi, Gualtero, Savonarola, Albert, Michelangelo, Bruni, Pico della Mirandola, and the other states of Europe, and the deep desire of a national and isolated detachments of a great army, indicated in the Lombard League the longer to the detached city. At present it is no longer to a nation, grouped among themselves, in order to defend their territory, but to a nation, the eldest of the Latin race, and under the shadow of which have no equal among any other people—Garibaldi and the people.

The Temporal Condition of the Papacy.

When the Italians are installed in Rome the civil administration will be beset with a number of first and perplexing difficulties. The first of these will be the military organization of the Kingdom of Italy, which has already become slightly familiar in Florence. The Papal Treasury is nearly exhausted, and the standing contributions of the faithful during the Council. The civil executive of Rome has not published a regular budget of income and expenditure during the past forty years. One of the latest and most reliable exhibits of the Treasury Exchequer Department of the Holy See shows that the annual revenue of the Papal government, derived from the usual sources, amounted in 1864 to 25,000,000 francs, or 25,000,000 francs, and the total debt at the 31st of December was stated as follows:

France.	Italy.
Consolidated and Bonded Debt.....	100,000,000
Unconsolidated Debt.....	10,000,000
Penalties, sundry charges and donations.....	10,000,000
Consolidated (March 1864).....	10,000,000
Unconsolidated.....	20,000,000
Loan of 1852.....	20,000,000
Total.....	160,000,000

So that in the beginning of 1864 the Pope owed one hundred millions, insolvent, if he were unable to pay the interest, deserves to be called insolvent. Besides his territorial collections of taxes, the Pope has a large number of millions of francs, or about five and one-half millions of dollars, or seven millions and a half francs annually contributed by two hundred millions of francs, or something less than ninepence sterling a head.

Cardinal Antonelli on the Papal Insolvency.

A letter on the above subject has recently been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli, from Rome to the Apostolic Nuncio at Brussels, and has been forwarded by the latter to the British minister resident at the Vatican, "faithful" in England, and the latter ordered it to be read aloud in all the churches and chapels of the Roman Empire, through his archdiocese on Sunday last, as he "has a very accurate knowledge still to exist in some men's minds on the subject." The translation of the above letter, as far as it is relevant to the subject, is as follows: It has been made known to the Holy See that some of the Bishops, also, are of opinion that the Apostolic Nuncio at Brussels, in the session of the Council of the Holy See, on the 18th day of the month of July last, will not be of obligation until it has been agreed by the Holy See, and her rules, and such a supposition is, any one may easily know, the Constitution in question had the same solemn publication possible on the very day of the above mentioned session. The Pope was solemnly confirmed and promulgated by the Sovereign Pontiff in the presence of above 300 Bishops; in consequence of which it was, according to the canon law, made obligatory for the whole Catholic world, without need of any other publication whatsoever.

(By Cable.)

The Recent Insurrection.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Some further particulars of the late Roumanian insurrection, already announced by telegraph last week, have been received from Bucharest. The revolutionary party, which has great influence in the towns of Ploesti, Giurgiu, and Ploesti, had been for some time in the habit of organizing a mob of several hundreds of men passed through the streets, arrested the prefect, and proclaimed republic. The French and National Guard fraternized with them. The company of infantry, which formed the whole of the garrison, was broken up, and the public treasury and the telegraph office. A provisional government was appointed, with M. N. G. as president. The insurrection, however, did not hold out. Troops were sent from Bucharest, upon which both the insurgents and their leaders took to flight. Several of them were arrested, and among them, including M. G. Another insurrection, in favor of the ex-Prince Couza, has taken place at Turn-Severin, but it has also been suppressed without bloodshed.

A Most Dolorous Procession

of country carts, moving vans, and even hand-larrows filled with the wives and children of peasants, which have been passing through the streets of Paris since A. M. There are not less than sixty vehicles an hour. The expression of the people in them is stolid despair. Their swart features were rigid as marble. They looked straight forward. More than once people on the sidewalk wrung their hands and sobbed, "Mon Dieu! Quel malheur! Quel malheur! Quel malheur!" The peasants' heads were bowed, and in question if they heard the wail so completely were they wrapt up in thoughts of their ruin. While I was at my window a shopwoman under me appealed: "Oh! Monsieur, what is the like of this evening seen in France before?" "Yes, the Napoleons have never failed to bring such scenes to France," I answered. She ejaculated: "Oh! they are not now. He and his people (the Emperor) will never see Paris again."

(By Cable.)

The Uhlans.

So much has been said of the uhlans, and so little is known of them, that the following portraiture of this military type will be accepted with satisfaction, with some grains of allowance for the writer's exaggerations. The French appetite for picturesque character is happily insatiable, and the artistic insight of the spectators of the war has not failed to pick out a personage whose individuality is very marked, and indeed, partaking of the character of a half-madman and half-murderer. This is the Prussian ulian. He is a horse-soldier—a lancer—and the warriors of his name, whom we have hitherto seen most familiarly were the Austrian uhlans, in their scanty white tunics, their tight blue pantaloons and lace-up boots. The Prussian

ulian of 1870 seems destined to fill in French legendary chronicles the place which during the invasions of 1814-1815, was occupied by the Cossacks.

"He is a great traveler. Nancy, Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Rheims, Chalons, St. Dizier, Chateauvillain, have all heard of him. The ulian makes himself quite at home, and drops in, entirely in a friendly way, by taverns and corporations, asking not only himself to dinner, but an indefinite number of additional uhlans, who, he says, may be expected hourly. The ulian wears a blue uniform, the color yellow, and to the end of his lance is affixed a streamer intently resembling a very dirty white pocket handkerchief. Sometimes he hunts in couples, sometimes in ones, three, and sometimes in fives. When he lights upon a village he holds it to ransom; when he comes upon a city he captures it, making it literally a prisoner of his bow and spear. A writer in Blackwood's Magazine once drove the people of Lancashire to madness by declaring that, in the rebellion of 1745, Manchester 'was taken by a Scots sergeant and a wench,' but it is a notorious fact that Nancy submitted without a murmur to five uhlans, and that Bar-le-Duc was occupied by two. When the ulian arrives in a regiment of his fellows, he is a notorious fact that Nancy submitted without a murmur to five uhlans