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VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 136.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 207
de 30fmw 475

MARRIED. MARRIED.

HOFFMAN...TBAOY.—On the 15th instant, by Bev. A. A. Willetts, W. Atlee Hoffman, M. D., to Ulara N., daughter of E. Traey, Esq., all of this city.

LEGORBURN.—LA GHUESA.—On the 224 of October last, 1869, by the Rev. W. M. Rice, Mr. Arthur Legorburn, of Uuba, to Miss Minnie La Grassa, of Italy. I New York papers please copy this.]

TOURTELOT—WENTZEL.—In Chicago, on the 22d of August, by Rev. Father Conway, Emile P. Tourtolot, of Chicago, and Miss Caroline C. Wentzel, of Philadelphia. No cards.

TOURLETOT—OBGOOD.—In Chicago, on the 22d of August, by Rev. Father Conway, Frank J. Tourtelot, of Obicago, and Miss Clara H. Oegood, of Laconia, N. H., daughter of S. J. Osgood. No cards.

DIED.

DIAMOND.—On the 14th instant, Catharine, wife of Patrick Diamond, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 937 South Eighth street, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

KING.—At Chelwood, Bucks county, Pa., on the 15th of September. Hannah Wharton, wife of Dr. Charles R. King.

Services at All Saints Church, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, at 1132 o'clock, precisely, on Monday, 18th 18th. EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY_

6 New Shades of Brown Silk.

Green Silks.

Mode Silks.

carabee, the new fall Shade.

lain Silks from \$1 25 to \$6 per yard. PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATH Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co.,713 Market at

SPECIAL NOTICES

FALL OVERCOATS

BOYS' CLOTHING.

the Finest

Philadelphia,

JOHN

WANAMAKER'S

818 & 820

Chestnut

NOTE .- We are receiving our Fall Stock, together with piece goods, in splendid assortment for the Custom Department. Any of our customers desiring to make early purchase of their Fall Clothing will find us fully prepared for them.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, LAST DAY AND EVENING OF THE

FRUITAND FLOWER SHOW At Horticultural Hall. MUSICAL MATINEE

For Ladies and Children, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, September 16th. Hassler Brothers' New Military Band,

With a Choice Selection of Secular and Sacred Music.

white Mountain Cake, go to DEXTER'S, 245
South Fifteenth street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street; Dispensary Department.

Hodical treatment pd medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

There remains but

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST.

We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to attend to this.

Every name left off the list is a vote lost! Go, therefore, to your Precinct Houses and

JOHN L. HILL, President Republican City Exec. Com. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, MARSHALL C. HONG, Secretaries.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS. GRAND OPENING OF THE CAM-

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILA. DELPHIA ... AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock. HON. HENRY WILSON,

of Massachusetts, will address the young men of Philadelphia. Parquet and Parquet Circle reserved for Gentlemen with Ladies.

By order of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Executive Committee.

H. C. HAWKINS, Secretary.

Tickets of admission can be had free, at GOULD'S, 223 Chestaut street; BULLETIN, Office, WORTHING-TON'S, opposite the Post-office, and at the Union League.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN
Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N.
5,416 Library street, from 10 until 20'clock.
108EPH R. ASH.
rps Chairman.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE

WAR IN EUROPE

Fresh Instructions to M. Thiers--- The Republic Refuse to Cede French Territory --- Views of the Prus-

sian Government.

[By Cable.]
LONDON, Sept. 15, 1870.—The latest reports which were received from Paris in this city yesterday, relative to M. Thiers's mission to England, were to the effect that M. Thiers had received still further instructions from the re-publican government in Paris, and that by these he was instructed still more explicitly to treat a peace, and directed still further as to the mode and manner of his diplomacy to that end. Hopes are still entertained of M. Thiers's final success.

M. Thiers Without Official Character. On the other hand, the Pall Mall Gazette concurs in the general opinion that M. Thiers is without official character. Trochu's Determination to Defend Paris ---Position of the Prussian Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 15—Night.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald had an interview with General Trochu yesterday on the subject of communicating with the outside world. General Trochu was kind and liberal in tone, but very firm as to the absolute necessity of forbidding all such communications. He alluded to the annoyance and the losses which would thus be inflicted upon many innocent people in many parts of the world, but the control of the more than a conditional than the control of the more conditional than the control of t poke of them as cruel necessities like all the bitterness of the tone in which English jour nals bad alluded to the defence of Paris as a political feint. "Look," he said, "at the calm determination with which we are now devas tating some of the loveliest suburbs and most valuable dependencies of Paris, laying waste beautiful parks, burning up forests, the work of centuries, and levelling fine buildings with the grounds." He asked if these facts did not speak loudly enough for the resolution which Paris had taken to fight to the last hour against her invaders.

Of subterranean communication from Paris there is no lack to-day. We are told that kirmishing has begun along the outposts of Paris. The woods of St. Cloud have been set on fire between the palace and the river, so as to clear the space for the tremendous fire of the Mont Valerin batteries.

"IF BAZAINE HOLDS OUT."

Jules Favre on the Resistance of Metz. Paris, August 30.—The Prussian commanders know very well the strength of this city, and it seems like the madness of despair to attempt to carry it by assault. On the contrary, how can it be kept in a state of siege? History tells us that if in 1815 Paris had been able to stand a siege of only eight days, the allied armies would have been forced to retreat. No one here will attempt to deny that the city is prepared for a siege of at least two months. We know how Massena recoiled, broken and dispirited, from Madrid: we know the failure of the English at Badajoy; we have seen the city of Ham-burg, with a hostile population, held by 40,000 burg, with a hostile population, held by 40,000 French for a whole winter, and we can remember well that Sebastopol sustained a siege of eleven months. If the English and French armies had not been upon the sea, with large navies to aid them and to transport supplies, navies to aid them and to transport supplies, they could not have remained their to dig parallels, and neither the Redan nor the Malakoff would have been taken. Such historical facts may count for little, logically speaking, but they really give us good cheer who are behind the best system of fortifications which modern engineering skill can invent. Contrary to the expectations of some, we have had time to arm these formidable works. The 28th of August has come and has gone, and Marshal Bazaine has won his meed of praise. "If he keeps the enemy back until the 28th," said Jules Favre in the Chambers, "he will be a man of genius. Paris will then be ready." The time has been given, and now comes the news that the enemy is again advancing in force, and that an attack again advancing in force, and that an attack

mon the city seems certain.
Is Paris Impregnable?---What the First
Bapoleon Thought. The Correspondence of Napoleon I., vol. 31, page 148, contains the following from Napoleon

If hostilities, as it was to be feared, com-menced before the autumn, the armies of Europe in coalition would be much more numerous than the French armies, and it would then be before Paris or Lyons that the fate of the empire must be decided. These two great cities had both been at one time fortified, like other capitals of Europe, and like them were so no longer, if, however, in 1805, Vienna had been fortified the battle of Ulen could not have decided the war; the army corps commanded by General Kutersoff might have awaited the other corps of the Russian army from Olmutz. In 1801 Prince Charles, beaten at Eckmuhland obliged to retreat by the left bank of the Danube, would have had time to reach Vienna and to unite with the armies of General Hil-ler and the Archube Loby. Had Barlin heep ler and the Archduke John. Had Berlin been fortified in 1805, the army beaten at Zena might have been rallied, and the Russian army would have made a junction. In 1803, if Madrid had been a fortress, the French army, after the victories of Espenosa, of after the victories of Espenosa, of Tudela, of Bargos, or Soaro Sierra, would not have marched upon the capital, and laying aside Salamanca and Valladolid, the English, under Moore, and the Spanish, under Romana, might have arrived under the fortifications of Madial Paris has been caved by her wells agely rid. Paris has been saved by her walls eight or ten times. In 885 she would have been a prey to the Normans when those barbarians invested her in vain for ten years. In 1358 she was besieged by the Dauphin, and when the was besieged by the Dauphin, and when the citizens threw open their gates to him it was of their own free will. In 1359 Edward, King of England, was encamped at Montrouje, and carried fire and sword up to the foot of the walls, but could do nothing against the city and fell back. In 1427 Henry V. repulsed the assaults of Charles VII. In 1464 the Count of Charolais assailed the capital but foiled in all big entracks. assaults of Charles VII. In 1494 the Count of Charles via sasailed the capital but failed in all his attacks. In 1472 Paris would have been taken by the Duke of Bayundy, who was subject to be content with ravaging the suburbs. In 1536 Charles V., master of Champagne, had his headquarters to Many bisconting norther arms up to the

nin. 1h 1888-89 Henry 111 and Henry 1v. surged vain against the fortifications of Paris until peace opened the gates. In 1636, during the Fronde, the walls saved the city repeatedly. Lastly, had Paris been a strong place in 1814-15, capable of only a week's resistance, what influences might not the delay have had upon events. IS KING WILLIAM INSANE?

at Meaux—his scouting parties came up to the very walls, but the capital was able to resist him, In 1888-89 Henry III. and Henry IV.

Paris Reports of His Condition of Mind, Paris (Sept. 1) Correspondence of Pall Mall Gazette.]

If we are to believe the papers here, Nemesis has overtaken the King of Prussia, who has gone mad, and the day before yesterday reached Varennes, on his road to Berlin.

Varennes, murmurs the Gaulois, in allusion to the arrest of Louis XVI; terrible augury Last night on the boulevards the news of his Majesty's insanity was attractively announced, and sold off piles of journals. "Demandez la folie du roi Gulllaume, père de Fritz." "Lisez les détails de la folie de Guillaume, qui a une arragnée dans le plabond" (a bee in his bonnet). "Voyez! c'est intéressant à lire; l'epoux d'Augusta à Bleètre, * * * Bismarck à Chaillot!" Such were the cries uttered yesterday evening. This morning we were informed that directly the King went out of his mind Count Bismarck took horse and galloped off in the direction of Berlin. This afternoon the Liberté opens thus: "The morning papers announce that the King of Prussia is mad. * * * This is not a bit of news; it is a fact. If the King of Prussia were not mad enough for a strait waistcoat would he have undertaken such an immense act of furious folly against France?" Majesty's insanity was attractively announced, and sold off piles of journals. "Deimmense act of furious folly against France?

EUGENIE'S LETTER TO IRELAND. Thanks for Aid to the French Soldiers The following is a translation, says the Dublin Times, of a letter received by Mr. Lesage, of this city, from the Secretary of the Empress in acknowledgment of 10,000 francs sent to her Majesty in aid of the wounded of the French army: Office of the Secretary of Her Ma-

JESTY, PARIS, 30th August, 1870.—Sir: The Empress Regent has received with your letter the bank order of 10,000 francs, being the second amount of the subscription of the peoole of Ireland in favor of the wounded of the

French army.

In requesting me to transmit this sum to his Excellency the Minister of War, her Majesty has deigned to order me to beg of you, sir, to kindly renew her thanks to all the subscribers for their generous offering, and for their artschment to the innerial family Retheir attachment to the imperial family. Receive, sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

For the Secretary of Her Majesty, and by his authority, MARC PIETRE.

To Mr. Lesage, 40 Lower—Sackville street, Dublin.

A Christian View of the German Triumphs. A German gentleman writes to a London

paper thus:
All our victories appear, not alone to the real Christian, but also to those who are not quite void of human feelings, gloomy, and sur-rounded by most awful woefulness. Up to now our armies have lost more than 35,000 dead and more than 40,000 more or less severely wound more than 40,000 more or less severely wounded, besides many thousands who are under dysentery, fever, &c. Who is able to rejoice over such victories? About the final results nothing can be said or settled until the united German troops have taken Paris. But before this is gained, how many thousands of lives are to be offered? All our towns and villages are full of wounded and sick soldiers. Here we have one legarette of one hundred and we have one lazaretto of one hundred and another of twenty beds. Most of our Rhenish and Westphalian hospitals are under the care of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul and of St. Borromeo. Besides, we have everywhere numerous associations of ladies (all my deceler below to the part of the part daughters belong to them) and of gentlemen who go about to help the poor wounded and

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

His Actual Work in the Field. [From the Pall Mail Gazette, August 30.] A correspondent, whose letter appeared in our Friday's number, expresses surprise that Canrobert's name should not have hitherto been mentioned as present before Metz, and is eyen more astonished that that Marshall's taff should have been under the delusion that the battle of Yionville, on the 16th, was a French victory. It should be remembered from the German side, and that what we have gathered from the other is obscure by the confusion, contradiction and incom-pleteness which are the invariable characterpleteness which are the invariable characteristics of a beaten army's account of its misfortunes. Canrobert's biography has plainly
been subordinated to those of the officers
cearer the invader; and all that is yet certain
of it is that the Marshal, during the first
weeks of the campaign, was at Châlons, in
command of the Sixth Corps; that when the
disasters of Woerth and Forbach roused the

French nation to the sense of their danger ben it was proposed that Canrobert should be made Governor of Paris; but he declined a dangerous post, which, to speak plainly, would have been quite unsuited to the easy and yielding disposition which failed to preserve discipline in the French army before When Bazaine formally took the command

When Bazaine formally took the command at Metz, Canrobert appears, with the same generosity of spirit which he showed when superseded by Pelissier in 1855, to have volunteered at once to serve under his junior, and left Chalons with a part of his corps—part, by the last accounts, was certainly with MacMahon when he broke up his camp last week carrying, perhaps, what could be moved at once by rail to the assistance of the main army. That his aides des-camps should have supposed That his aides-des-camps should have supposed the battle of Vionville to have been a victory is very easily accounted for, when we recol-lect that each army that day maintained its ground, the French getting some temporary

ground, the French getting some temporary advantage on their right.

Prussia's Demands.

The German press generally maintain the indispensability of material not moral guarantees for the peaceful disposition of France when she is compelled to ask for peace on bended knee. The Rhine Gazette sketches out an interesting plan for reducing France within her ancient limits. Prussia is to take the country along the Moselle from Nancy and Luneville to Saarguemines. Then Bavaria would step in for her share as far as Bisch-Luneville to Saarguemines. Then Bavaria would step in for her share as far as Bischweiler, and West Baden would have the balance of Lorraine and Alsace, with Imperial Strasbourg; Wurtemberg being indemnified by a cession of Badan soil and a sum of money. Thus the Rhine being removed altogether from French contact, her passion for a Rhine frontier will gradually die out.

A Significant Statement. A Significant Statement.

The Journal d'Auvers, quoting some well-written Berlin correspondence, says that the impression in the Prussian capital of Napoleon's designs was that the Emperor had no intention of disappearing from public affairs when he gave up the personal command of the army. He did not cradle himself in illusions; he would profit by his enforced leigure to army. He did not cradle himself in illusions; he would profit by his enforced leisure to perfect new plans. He would set diplomatic machinery at work with the neutral powers, for the purpose of maintaining his dynasty and of preserving French integrity. As for the maintenance of the dynasty, Louis Napoleon would have nothing to fear from Count yon Bismarck, whose voice is preponderant in King's counwhose voice is preponderant in King's councils; that the best informed circles of Berlin were all convinced that there was no dispos tion to open negotiations with any other power than that of the Emperor, although, of course, their determination might be modified by droumstances. It would not be the Prussian mission to assist in proclaiming a repub-lic or to force the Orleans family upon the French nation.

The Duty of Prussia to the Republic. The N. Y. Times has the following excellent

article : There may be a certain amount of technical ustice in King William's continued refusal to treat with a government which the voice of the French nation has not yet ratified. But, in an emergency like the present, the world expects the conqueror to rise above mere dip-lomatic formula, and to show himself the friend of civilization he professes to be by adapting the most expeditious method of con-

ance is an outrage to humanity.

Prussia disclaims all intention of interfering with the domestic affairs of France. She has, therefore, as little right to persist in considering the Empire as still existent, as she has in shutting her eyes to the birth of the Republic There is now in Paris a Government de facto, time alone can tell whether it can claim to subsist de jure. Unless the Prussians can find subsist de jure. Unless the Prussians can find a better representative power of the nation, let them treat with it without raising superfluous scruples about its character or origin. They have it in their power to retain ample guarantees for the fulfillment of such terms as may be agreed upon, and the bargain is at least more likely to be respected than if made with the discredited officials of a defunct Empire. Napoleon III. justly merited the world's censure from the frivolous pretext on which he chose to enter into a sanguinary conflict. The King of Prussia will equally deserve the reprobation of mankind should he allow his prejudices against democracy so far to obscure prejudices against democracy so far to obscure his judgment as to interpose one needless obstacle in the way of peace.

NAPOLEON'S RESPONSIBILITY. How He Destroyed the Empire.

The Army and Navy Journal says:
The truth is, France has been completely betrayed by the Empire. Compelled by his insecure tenure upon power to purchase the support of the statesmen who managed the civil, and the generals who directed the military affairs of the nation, the Emperor has favored fraud in every branch of the service. Receiving a larger civil list than any other monarch in Europe amounting to 37,000,000 Receiving a larger civil list than any other monarch in Europe, amounting to 37,000,000 francs in money, and the free possession of palaces, parks and gardens, his entire income is put at 42,000,000 francs, or \$8,000,000 in gold. But this was far from enough. The crowds that swarm the streets of Paris, forming a republic out of a despotism, tell of the fraud by which he has taken enormous sums from the army fund, amounting, it is said, to a further total of 50,000,000 francs. The commutation money paid in by rich conscripts has been taken, and the old soldiers who should be found in the ranks as substitutes are not there. found in the ranks as substitutes are not there. Pay is drawn for regiments at their maximum strength, which lack one-third of it. Forage, subsistance, munitions, all have been paid for but not bought. In spite of the enormous cost of the armament of the country. Gen. Trochu was obliged to tell a crowd of new-made re-publicans that there were no arms for them.

But this direct larceny was by no means all. The fraud was carried still farther, and "fat contracts" have been more common in France than in any other country in the world. The truth is, the personal government was conducted by a set of bold but very needy adventurers; and if the misfortunes of the ringleader are of a kind to silence the voice of accusation, the infinitely greater misfortunes of the people he has misled are such as to rouse

Under the Empire the people of France have been denied every means by which nations prepare for success in war. Assemblage in volunteer organizations, even the most private ownership of arms, has been for-bidden. It has been next to impossible for a citizen to obtain possession of a breech-loader

or other modern gun.

The military spirit of France is, to-day manifested in the unsurpassed bravery with which Strasbourg, Toul and Montmedy hold out; by the valor of her troops in the field by the longing of her people to strike a blow for her preservation. But, as the former have been neutralized by the frauds in supplies, so the latter have been made useless by the glog put upon every effort to form themselves. into good material for armies. The history of French volunteers is an instructive one The dread of their monarchs, the trust of the people, they have been alternately called out and disbanded for fifty years. Their last out and disbanded for hity years. Their last manifestation was in 1867, when the success of Prussia at Sadowa alarmed the nation, and with true instinct the people rushed into the ranks for drill and practice. The movement was too popular and too general to be forbidden. A review was had in the Court of the Tuileries; there were decorations from the Emperor and applause from the people. But the next morning an order appeared placing the volunteers in the Garde Mobile, subject to calls to active service. That killed the movement.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND. It is Ludicrous.

The Nation says: The position of England, which has all along been a very active peace-maker—Lord Lyons having labored earnestly with the Duc de Gra-mont before the outbreak of the war—is now the coming positively ludicrous. Looking about to see who is most to blame for all that has Danes and Russians, not to speak of the Fe uians, seem to be heartily agreed that it is England, and that she ought to get a good thrashing from somebody, though we suspect the eneral readiness to assail her is due to the general readiness to assail her is due to the fact that she can't be got at on land, and no-body has a fleet big enough for the job of as-sailing her at sea'; so that abuse of her fur-nishes harmless entertainment, and relieves the celings of the combatants without expense. The French are intensely irritated by the sympathy for Prussia displayed by the people and press, and the Prussians by the continued sale of arms, munitious of war, and of coal to the French—a resource from which Prussia is cut french—a resource from which Prussia is cut off by the want of a navy. The sympathy for Prussia is partly due to Teutonism, Professantism, and race; the hostility to France to the discovery of the Benedetti draft, which showed that her Imperial ally was ready to seize Belgium, whose existence she had guaranteed, and join Prussia in chastising her if she resisted. The French fury against her is a just restribution for having helped more the Empire, and make it respectable. The Queen was the first sovereign to kiss Louis Napoleon and welcome him into the royal tribe; and the Crimean war was underselen partir to ris his good graces and anded taken partly to win his good graces, and ended in his glorification and the humiliation of England. The commercial treaty which sancti-England. The commercial treaty which sanctieconomical value, was owing to the manner of
its negotiation, one of the greatest of the Imperial outrages on the French people, and the
chuckling of the English free-traders over it
was very discreditable. In short, no power
in Europe did nearly so much to bolster the
Emperor up as England; and his relations to
her made the Belgian proposition even worse
than it seemed on the surface.

ADVANCED RITUALISM.

opening of the New Episcopal Mission of St. Sacrament in New York...The Services Yesterday...Low Masses and Other Imposing Ceremonies.

The World says: The Oratory of St. Sacrament, the new Ritualistic mission chapel, was formally opened yesterday morning. The movement of which this was probably only a beginning was begun by Rev. Joshua D. Bradley, of England, who visited this country reently to consult the Ritualistic Episcopal clergy. cently to consult the Ritualistic Episcopal clergy of this country about the matter. The services were begun at 6 o'clock in the morning, and between that hour and 11 A. M. twelve masses were celebrated by Fathers Brown, Mines, McCook; Noyes; Paine, Parkman and Bradley. The hall is but the large second floor room of a narrow store. The front windows being entirely, occupied by the religious emblems and ritualistic apparatus, there is no ventilation except through the doorway and back windows, so that the worshippers were much in want of air.

The altar and "its surroundings, were decidedly included the rail, upon a raised dias approached by steps, was the altar." In

its centre was a crucifix, having a representa-tion of the crucified Christ painted upon it. On each side were lighted candles. A white On each side were lighted candles. A white cloth lay on the altar. The mirror stood upon the gilt frame stand. On the right of the altar was the communion table. The seven o'clock A. M. service was as follows: Introit, "Thou feedest Thine own people," psalm, offertory, sanctus by Dr. Irving; after consecration, Communion hymn 242, Post Communion.

At 9 o'clock the crowd was very great; those who light tickets were first admitted. A mong

who had tickets were first admitted. Among High Church clergy present were Revs. Bruce, Schackelford and Troope, of Trinity. There, too, were some of the Sisters of St. Mary, an Episcopal Order dwelling in Forty-sixth street. They were dressed in black vells and white coifs.

sixth street. They were dressed in black vells and white coifs.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Missiter, of Trinity, began the Voluntary, and then entered the acolyte in white surplice and purple sutan, bearing aloft a large cross. He was followed by Dr. Seymour, of the Theological Seminary, who was to preach. The latter was in surplice, sutan, and purple stole. Then came two more acolytes in white albs, sutans, and red capes, and the celebrant. Father Bradley, wearing a acolytes in white albs, sutans, and red capes, and the celebrant, Father Bradley, wearing a black sutan, white alb, cincture stole, and crimson silk chasuble, having a gold embroidered cross upon the back and front. The service was merely a Messa Cantata, without the deacons or sub-deacons. The order of service was as follows: Introit, "Hear my Prayer," Niedmeyer; The Kyrie, Credo, and Sanctus, from Gounod's "Messe Solonelle;" the offertory "Ascribe unto the Lord the honor due unto his name; bring presents and come into his courts to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness, by Travers: hymn, "Missa Angelica;" Gloria, Calkin, Post-Communion, "Nunc Dimittus."

Dr. Seymour then preached from Acts-ii.

"Nunc Dimitus."

Dr. Ssymour then preached from Acts ii.

42: "They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine of breaking bread and prayers."

The service was similar to the Catholic low mass, except that it was in English.

The Military and Naval Forces of the Pope. Extent and Population of the States of the Church.

The Papal army is formed of volunteers from different nations as well as of citizens of the Papal States. It is maintained at an an nual cost of about \$2,125,000, and last year numbered very nearly 10,000 men, composed

	Las Iuliuns
1	INFANTRY. Men.
	One regiment of the line (Italians)1,850
	One battalion "Cacciatori" (Italians) 800
	One battalion Zouaves (French) 750
	One battalion Carbinieri (Swiss) 650
	One battalion troops of St. Patrick (Irish) 600
	One battalion garrison troops 650
	One legion of gensdarmes2,700
	One region of generalization.
	Total of infantry 8 000
	Total of infantry8,000
	Two squadrons gensdarmes 300

Two squadrons dragoons (partly foreign-Total of cavalry..... 550 ARTILLERY, &c.
One regiment artillery.
One company engineers.....

The Papal Navy.

The Pontifical navy at the commencement of 1869 consisted of 13 vessels of various dimensions, carrying 280 men. The largest vessel is the yacht Immacolata Concezione, a screw steamer, termed a corvette, built in England, and carrying engines of 150-horse power, and eight guns. The interior is litted up for temporary occupation by the Pope. Next in size are the steamers San Pietro. Achorse power, two guns; San Guiseppe and Blasco, each 30-horse power, two mortars; and seven sailing coast-guard vessels.

The territory and Population.

The territory of the Pope, previous to 1859, embraced an area of 17,128 square miles, with 3,124,668 inhabitants; but it has since been restricted by the convertion of the greater part.

3,124,668 inhabitaints; but it has since been reduced by the annexation of the greater partor to the kingdom of Italy, to 4,831 square miles, with 692,106 inhabitants. Of the former 20 "legations" and "delegations" into which the territory was divided, only five remain, namely: Rome and the Comarca, with 132,509; Viterbo, with 128,324; Civita Vecchia, with 20,701; Velletri, with 62,013; and Frosione, with 184,599 inhabitants. one, with 154,559 inhabitants.

Character of the Defences of Rome. The ability of Rome to resist a siege was tested in 1849 by the French expeditionary force. Gen. Oudinot, on that occasion, directed his attack against Mount Janiculum, which commanded the city. The siege commenced on the 4th of June. On the 12th, about 70 yards had been gained on the ramparts, and six breaching batteries were ready to fire on the city. But before proceeding to that extremity Gen. Oudinot appealed to the Presi dent of the Roman Assembly to surrender the city. This request was rejected, and the bat teries opened on the 22d, at night, and on the 50th a general assault took place, resulting in he surrender of the city on the same day.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Allison-After a recess of three days, jury trials were resumed his morning, and prison cases were again aken up. Most of the cases involved petty taken up. Most of the cases involved petty charges of larceny. The only case of interest was that of William Bonfield and Stephen Funk, charged with the attempt to commit an indecent outrage upon a woman in West Philadelphia. It will be recollected that the woman, traveling along the road with her child, was induced to take a ride in the oyster cart of the accused, and that then the outrage was attempted. The case is still on trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

—A somewhat remarkable combination of actors will appear at the Academy of Music during next week. The company includes Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John B. Studley, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Charles Morton, Madame Ponisi, Miss Josie Orton, and Miss Jennie Parker. Every one of these persons is a first-rate artist, and any play presented by them will be well worth seeing. The first performance will begin on Monday night, when Julius Custa will be presented. On Tuesday night, London Assurance will be offered.

—At the Walnut Street Theatre, this eyen--At the Walnut Street Theatre, this eyen-

ing, Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear in Jack Cade. Matinée to-morrow. —Carneross & Dixey's Eleventh Street Opera House will, be open this evening with a gốod bill.

—Simmons & Slocum will give a perform-ance at their Arch Street Opera House tonight, At Fox's American Theatre, this evening, a good miscellaneous performance will be

—At the Arch Street Theatre, to-night, the play Fernance will be presented, with Mrs. Drew in the cast

Drew in the cast.

On Saturday night Mr. Albert Cassedy will receive a benefit at the hands of his personal friends. It is unnecessary to speak of Mr. Cassedy and his popularity, but we are glad to be able to announce an excellent bill for his benefit, which will consist of Jesse, Brown, or The Stege of Lucknow, and the Courier of Paris, or The Attack Upon the Mail.

FACTS AND FANCIES. Stormy Weather.

| For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] In bed I tossed and tumbled,
And groaned and growled and grumbled,
Muttered and moaned and mumbled, And tried to sleep in vain,

And tried to sleep in vain,

While the gusts they shook the sashes,

And with sudden fitful dashes,

Sent the rain in spiteful splashes,

Against the window pane.

And the rooster, in the cellar, A most unwilling dweller, Aroused by State House bell, or Awaking from a doze, Inviting all to try once
The gallopuguic science,
Sent forth in bold defiance

Three most unearthly crows: Then through the open window
Of the room where I lay in do—
Lor, trying sleep to win (do—
N't ridicule my woes), I heard the flapping awning,
And I saw the gray of dawning,
And stretching thrice and yawning At five o'clock I rose.

CARL. —The colored women of Montgomery City, Mo., have organized a sorosis society. —It is now authoritatively reported that King William wears his collars stiff.

-A Wisconsin community is shocked by a ghost which only wears a night-shirt. -Paris will be without gas, but Victor Hugo

—Topsfield, Ohio, bases its claim to fame on i minety-year-old goose.

—Charles Lamb calls colored children "in-nocent little blacknesses." —Ole Bull is rusticating on his country-seat, Walestrand, near Bergen, Norwegia. —Somebody has discovered that in forty ears a snuff-taker devotes twenty-four months

—A girl in Missouri recently ate twenty ears of corn for dinner. Her corpse had a satiated appearance.

-According to the Israelite, the number of Jews serving in the German armies amount to upwards of 30,000. -The disease with which Agassiz is afflicted

is said to be one affecting the brain, induced by excessive brain-work. -A Missouri robber was scared off by an old woman's knitting-needles. He thought they were a pistol barrel.

Baron Von Bahden, the husband of the famous cantatrice Pauline Lucca, was killed at the battle of Rezonville. Of the twenty-eight theatres which Berlin possessed before the war only nine are running.

—A woman in Windsor, Canada, has become such an inveterate tobacco-chewer that she puts a ten-cent package into her mouth at once. A nice woman to kiss. -The average wages of all the laborers em-

ployed in the coal mines of Belgium, in-cluding women and children, is lifty cents a day. —New Lisbon, Ohio, has a female base ball club. One of the girls recently made a "home run." She saw her father coming with

a switch. -A French girl in Newark set fire to her clothing in a gas stove the other day; all her hair was burned off and her ear-rings

—A Jersey boy killed a rooster in his father's corn field the other day, and claims now that he has settled the long-mooted question who killed cock robbin'.

—Napoleon has at length gained a victory. It occurred in Omaha, Nebraska, where, in the sword contest at a recent fair, he received 778 votes to 303 for King William. —The laundry bill of a Newport woman averaged thisseason about one hundred dollars a week. She paid seven dollars for having one dress "done up." Eighty yards of ruffling was the trouble with that dress.

was the trouble with that dress. —Up to the present writing the meanest man has been discovered in lowa. His little: son picked some grapes off his father's vines, and the old man had him arrested and confined in jail for two days. -An instance of the blind enthusiasm ani-

mating the German troops is the answer which a German soldier gave to a reporter who asked him how many of the enemy's guns he had seen taken: "We have seen nothing; all we could think of was to press ahead." —The new altar carved from wood for the Church of St. Mary's, in Danzig, by the sculptor Wendler, in Berlin, is said to be one of the finest pieces of carving in the world. Countless numbers of visitors look at it every day, It is almost seventy feet in height, and proposely gilded.

fusely gilded. —A good piece of news comes to all lovers of music in Germany. Richard Wagner has declared his intention to write no more operas. He says the Mestersingers should be his last effort at stage-music. We/hope he will be hunane enough to keep his word.

—Vallejo, California, must be a very bad-place to live in. The Recorder, published there, says it harbors men who "have be-come so saturated with the oil of condensed damnation as to commit an act combining all, the horrors of a century of crimes into one." -The Berlin Montags Zeitung gave a singular joke, on the 8th of August, which looks rather significant in the light of latter events. It publishes a pretended despatch from St. Helena, under date of August 7, which states that rooms are being put in order there for expected guests.

occled guests. —At Ripley, Ind., a little boy decreased the national debt to the extent of \$2,000 by the judicious use of some matches. He had, no doubt, heard that the debt was to be wiped out by the rising generation, and proposed to do his share at a tender age. His father, not appreciating the boy's service, walked into him with a horsewhip.

him with a horsewhip.

—A California reporter secured an item weighing 150 pounds. Passing a house, he saw a young lady lighting a fire with kerosene, when he rushed in and threw his cont over her in time to save her lite, and she wouldn't let him off without marrying her. As she is worth a million, and is unhealthy, he accepted the situation.—N. Y. Dem.

-A Terre Haute editor's head has been turned by a screnade. Witness this notice:
"We return our thanks to friends for a most delightful screnade at our residence on Tuesdesignatus services and moonshine blend to-gether so harmoniously under the deep shadow of forest trees, that it presents a pictured panorama as lasting as 'tis thrilling."

-It was reported in Williamsport, Pa., among the citie, that one of the upper ten was in the habit of heating his wife, and a committee of old ladies were deputed to wait upon her, and learn the facts from her own lips. They did so, and to their horror learned that he was in the habit of beating her. "but," They was the day "it is at euchre!" The remarked the lady, "it is at euchre!" committee mizzled.

-The census-takers in some portions of the —The census takers in some portions of the West have as funny experiences as those in the large cities in this section. One has discovered a lady in Indiana who is happy and contented in the name of Jane Juliette Isalina Ataminta Musadorá Peeks; and in Ohio a family has been found where the first conis, in amed Imprimis, the second Finis, and they three others Appendix, Addendum and Errorum!