ROME AND THE POPES

Rise of the Papal Power—Its Vicissitudes and Grandeur—The Popes in and Out of Rome—Its Effects on Human Progress in Art and Letters—Lieges of Rome—Napoleon III. and Pius IX.

The Italian army has at last entered the Eternal City and the temporal power of the Pope is overthrown.

It is natural at such a time to glance at the history of the Eternal City once more, and strive to refresh our memories regarding that of her people, since they passed under the sway of the head of the Church either in the days of Pope Sylvester, according to Catholic belief, or in those of Charlemagne, according to Protestant history.

AGE OF THE PAPAL POWER.

"Even if we accept the latter, the Popes have been, almost, uninterruptedly, monarchs of Rome for 1,102 years; while, according to Catholic theory, they have held the reins of Roman power *de jure*, if not *de facto*, for 1,514 years. In either case the temporal power of the Roman pontiffs is the oldest power on the face of the earth; and its sudden ending is a consequence of the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty, only sixty-eight years old, is one of the most remarkable events in human annals.

As one by one memory recalls the empires, kingdoms, republics, age! even races, that have risen and disappeared from all but our library shelves, since a Pope first ruled Rome, one feels, in spite of himself, that a mighty change must be taking place in nature, when the "Pope of Rome" is "Pope of *Rome*" no longer. As he passed, men came to look upon the Papacy as a sort of political and ecclesiastical rainbow, giving promise to mankind that years on earth not everything should pass away, and causing the scholar to think twice ere he ventured to utter the question of Ecclesiade, given at the close of Gibbon's works, making a real not a mythical "Rome shall last!" but, while the Popedom lasts, Rome shall last, and that not when the Coliseum falls, Rome shall fall; but that the Popedom falls, Rome shall fall. The strongest mind might wonder without a shudder at the "Adventurer from Hohoken," as it is the fashion now to call him, should, in the fall, come down a power that the revolutions of fifteen centuries could not shake.

THE FOUNDING OF ROME.

The City of Rome, under Papal rule, never reached the population, grandeur, wealth, nor beauty it had possessed under the Cæsars. When at the acme of her greatness, in the reign of Trajan, Rome proper contained 48,282 houses, in which dwell about one million and a half of people. To Rome flowed the tributaries of an empire whose population was over one hundred and twenty millions, and whose territory was the richest and most fertile portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. When the Popes became temporal rulers of the "States of the Church," the City of Rome had dwindled in population to less than two hundred thousand; and now it does not exceed, if it reaches, one hundred thousand.

Trojan and Etruscan were to Imperial Rome what the Bonapartes were to Paris. They made it a city of palaces more equal to Rome than Napoleon III. could place at Haussmann's disposal, and to achieved greater architectural wonders; but, except in aqueducts and roads, none more useful.

"Time, war, flood, and fire,
Have ruined the seven-hilled city's pride."

And had nearly ruined all that was ruinable of imperial Rome when the Popes became its Governors.

PAPAL ROME.

The City of Rome as its now stands is chiefly built from the ruins of Imperial Rome; and there are as many palaces, churches and houses in it, built of stones quarried when the Cæsars ruled as there are buildings in it reared with stones quarried in the last hundred years. And this is how it happened:

SIEGES OF OLD ROME.

In A. D. 410 Alaric took Rome by siege, and sacked and pillaged it. "He spared no age in his cruelty, no woman in his lust;" yet he inflicted little injury on the city itself.

Sixty-five years after Rome was again sacked by Rickimer, and then demolition and fire accompanied pillage and rape.

The Goths sacked it again under Vitiges.

Again, the same Goths, under Totila, sacked it in the winter of A. D. 546, after reducing it by starvation.

The Lombards sacked it in A. D. 754 and this time it was saved by Pepin, King of the Franks, the father of Charlemagne, the founder of the middle ages. Gregory II. called for Pepin's aid in 754, just as Pius IX. called for the aid of Napoleon III.: in the Middle Ages like Pius, he called for protection against Italian foes.

The Saracens sailed up to Rome and attacked it in 849. They were repulsed by Pope Leo IV., but not before they had completely destroyed the yet remaining villas in its suburbs.

Robert the Norman took Rome by siege from Henry III. of Germany, and in taking burned out one of its finest portions, the whole district between the Lateran and the Coliseum; so that, the Popes received, in fact, but a pile of ruins, and from these ruins, on contiguous ground, has been built the Rome we know.

THE FIRST PAPAL PRINCE.

From Charlemagne the Popes received their temporal possessions, although it was always claimed by the church that these possessions were a gift from the Emperor Constantine I. to Pope Sylvester, four centuries before; and the church produced written evidence of the gift. These, however, the opponents of the Popes claimed to be forgeries by the notorious Isidore. The territory bestowed on the church by Charlemagne was then styled the Exarchate. It comprised the cities of Ravenna, Bologna, Ferrara, and Rome, the whole territory stretching along the Adriatic from Rome to Ancona, and subsequently known as the "States of the Church."

POPES AS RULERS IN ROME.

Now the Exarchate, or States of the Church, though under the rule of the Popes, were not reckoned as parts of what was called the "Holy Roman Empire," of which Rome was the nominal capital, and of which the Emperor was nominated and elected King of Germany and Italy by a Diet over the Elbe. The duplex King then crossed the Alps and Appennines, and in pomp and solemn procession would enter Rome, there to be crowned by a Pope at one the mister and his vassal. The Emperor being crowned returned to Aix, or any other imperial city *out of Italy*, and left the Pope to rule the Romans as their Prince. It was this ceremony which the first Napoleon revived in his coronation in Paris, when he crowned the crown and bespringled mantle of Charlemagne. The sole difference being that Napoleon in lieu of going to Rome to be crowned by the Pope, made the Pope come to Paris to crown him.

It very near came a matter of question whether the Emperor of "The Holy Roman Empire" or whether the Pope was *sovereign lord* of the dominions of the Pope, and this knotty question was the hinge on which turned the bitterest wars of Europe and the bitterest feuds between the nobles of Rome.

UNDER THE TIARA.

During the middle ages the government of the Pope was certainly the most beneficent in Europe. It was, practically, a republican government with a Pope for President, elected by a College of Cardinals to serve during his lifetime.

In an age of violence, ignorance, and aristocracy, the union of the royal and sacerdotal character fortified both, and the Popes of Rome were the most powerful sceptre, with which to enforce obedience to church decrees. The sanctity of the Pope, was often, it is true, degraded by the personal vices of the man; but the crimes of the Popes of the fourth century were for a time obliterated by the stern virtues of Gregory VII. and others, who, elevating the powers of the successor of St. Peter over all others, "gave crowns like rosaries away," and, to use the words of Anna Commena, "precipitated Europe on Asia," in the shape of crusading hosts.

WEALTH OF THE POPES.

The limited fixed revenues of the Popes were nevertheless, and increased by the incessant swarms of pilgrims and suppliants at the shrine of St. Peter. Besides they became the High Chancellors of the Kings of Christendom and the Lord Chief Justices of all Christian people. A new jurisprudence established in the Latin Church, the right and sanctity of "Asylum" in the Temples of God, arbitrated between litigant bankers to the rival claims of William the Norman and Harold the Saxon to England's crown, the Pope had *final*, jurisdiction over all, and in modern terms into the Papal treasury were paid "the dotts of court."

The continuous caravan of pilgrims who accompanied their old to Rome, made the Popes wealthy, and, as in "his days of the Cæsars, wealth made them multitudes; and no head that ever wore a crown slept as uneasily as some heads the tiara covered even when that tiara was the fountain of kingly rule on earth.

POWER ABROAD, WEAKNESS AT HOME.

When the power of the Popes was at its highest, when all Christendom looked to them as the Vicars of Christ on earth, entrusted with the keys of Heaven, they lived in the midst of threatening sedition from people and from nobles. Rome with its population, so much less than it was even to earth not everything should pass away, and causing the scholar to think twice ere he ventured to utter the question of Ecclesiade, given at the close of Gibbon's works, making a real not a mythical "Rome shall last!" but, while the Popedom lasts, Rome shall last, and that not when the Coliseum falls, Rome shall fall; but that when the Popedom falls, Rome shall fall. The strongest mind might wonder without a shudder at the "Adventurer from Hohoken," as it is the fashion now to call him, should, in the fall, come down a power that the revolutions of fifteen centuries could not shake.

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LAST REVIVAL OF ALL!

No sooner was it evident that the present struggle between Prussia and France required the last man the latter could command, than Italy advanced on Rome, and the soldiers of Victor Emmanuel are encamped in the Old Fermin le-day. No resistance could be made by Pius IX., for he had nothing to resist with.

THE FALL OF ROME.

The Roman army consists of 5,000 infantry, divided into one battalion of Irish, two of French, two of Italian troops; and two battalions of Italian gendarmes. Its cavalry, a mere handful of gendarmes, numbers not more than five hundred horses.—One regiment of artillery, and a company of engineers, complete the pigeiby force, to oppose which Garibaldi could bring 100,000 men, experienced and drilled.

POPULATION—AREA.

The Exarchate of Ravenna, the Imperial gift of Charlemagne, the once ample States of the Church, have shrunk to an area of less than five thousand square miles, with a total population not much above half a million souls; and of "United Italy," which will in a few years narrow the keys of St. Peter, have dwindled to Civita Vecchia, Velletri, and Viterbo.

WHERE TO NEXT?

Will the Pope stay in Rome? Will he go to Vienna? To Malta? Wherever he may go, he will stay by it Rome a moment longer than he stays under the Prussian POSIT of Victor Emmanuel's prisoner. His "patrimony" gone, his kingdom still remains, and whether his fat, or both from the Mediterranean, will be the Vatican, or from a cottage at La Valletta, it will still be the most absolute and the most widely obeyed: From the missionary in Liberia to the curate at the Cape of Good Hope, his influence will be felt as it has been felt of the church, will never rest till he or his successor stands again beneath the dome of St. Peter's, the temporal as well as the spiritual sovereign of the City and Church of Rome.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION
REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas
EDWARD JOHNSON.
THOMAS K. PINLETTER.

Associate Judge of the District Court:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

Sheriff:
WILLIAM B. LEEDS.

Register of Wills:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court:
SERGT. JASPER C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

Receiver of Taxes:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

City Commissioner:
CAPTAIN JAMES EAHN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN F. BUCKLE.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

Senator—Third District:
BENJ. W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM A. WALLACE.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER
7th " ROBERT JOHNSTON.
8th " WILLIAM H. WEMHOLD.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN R. BEYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL W. BARGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUNSILL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALLEBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COWLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee,
JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN MCCLOSKEY, } Secretaries.
J. H. HOOD, }

ANTHONY LYNCH,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,
No. 20 North Thirteenth St.,
(ABOVE MARKET)
PHILADELPHIA.
HORSE CLOTHING in every variety. Carriery adjuncts furnished to the trade, on hand or to order.
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Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly
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HARDWARE.
Machinists, Carpenters and other Mechanics.
Hinges, Screws, Locks, Rules and Forks, Spoons, Gate Hooks, Locks and Drop Latches, Door Locks, Universal and Scroll Chucks, Planes in great variety, Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Nails, &c.
At the CHEAP-FOR-CASH Hardware Store of
J. B. SHANNON,
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SLATE MANTELS.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other Slate Work, for Sinks, Tables, &c.
Also, PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING SLATE.
Slate Tubs, Sinks, Urinals, Wash Boards, Tubs, Pillows, Blackboards, &c. WILSON & SHALLCROSS,
Office and Slate Mantel Warerooms, No. 1102 Spring Garden street.
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Security from Loss by Burglary, Robbery, Fire or Accident.
THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. W. CORNER OF FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STS.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
WITH IRON SHUTTERS, ALL ON THE GROUND FLOOR.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $500,000.
CONTAINS SEPARATE VAULTS, SUITABLE FOR FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, VALUABLES of every description, for safe keeping, rented under security of every moderate rate.
ALSO, TO RENT, THE NEW SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $10 to $75 per annum, according to size. Apartments for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining free to persons using the Safes.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON INTEREST, at rates per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted, for four per ct.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, RECEIVERS, and TRUSTEE under the Decrees of Courts, Wills, Deeds of Trust, from the Courts, Corporations and Individuals.
DIRECTORS.
C. S. WOOD, President.
A. H. SMITH, Vice President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry,
John G. Clark, Charles Macalister,
John Welsh, Geo. F. Tyler,
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Henry Fratt Lewis.
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FINANCIAL.

A Choice and Undoubted Security.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered, and Free of U.S. Tax
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.
A Limited Quantity still offered for sale at
90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
CLEAR LAND GRANT PLEDGED.
CHARLES J. FROST, } Trustees.
The greater part of the road is entirely completed and in earnings from the business of the country, and the remaining portion is rapidly being completed and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, and the road will be completed from Cedar Rapids, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.
The earnings for the month of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of Iowa, have been, and are now, in the aggregate, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire bonded indebtedness, including those issued on the extension, and leaving a handsome surplus.
These bonds have 20 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the Company's Lands, which are now selling at $10 per acre, and are secured by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attaches to the bonds, and will tend to cause them to advance in value, and to command a market price considerably above other issues. The Company are now selling their lands at the rate of about 200 per month, and, at present prices, only return 3 per cent., and we regard the security amply safe.
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TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law is the
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COAL AND WOOD.

ANTHRACITE COAL—FOR USE ON OR AFTER Nov. 1st, delivered: Lehigh Broken and Egg, $8 25; Stove, $8 25; Locust Mountain, Broken and Egg, $8 75; Stove, $8 75. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut to carters at lowest price. EASTWICK & BRO.,
Office, 23 Dock street. Yards, corner Twenty-second and Washington avenue. sed tf

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
Spring Mountain Lehigh Nut and Egg,
Which they offer at the lowest price for the season, from the depot, Twenty-fourth and Pine streets.
Office, Franklin Institute Building, 15 S. 5th street.
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Arch Street Wharf Schuylkill

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PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870. 3

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The property of the Empire Mining Company, at Grass Valley, Cal., was burned on Tuesday. Loss $150,000.

Gen. Grimes, reached Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday. He had an enthusiastic reception.

The Labor Reform party in the Second Massachusetts District have nominated Edward Avery for Congress.

ALEXANDER MITCHEL was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District, Illinois.

THERE is a rumor in Washington that ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, is to be the Minister to England.

CHARLES GIFFITTS was killed and several others were injured by a railroad accident near Sheboygan Falls, Wis., on Tuesday.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Pennsylvania District, yesterday nominated John B. Storms for Congress on the one Hundred and sixth ballot.

At Cincinnati, last evening, the various Female associations consolidated into a body, and "United Germania" was the name. W. Fitzgerald being elected President.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, E. T. Map and wife have recovered $6,500 damages for injuries to Mrs. Mayo on the Boston and Albany Railroad.

The schooner Ella White, was burned on Lake Erie on Tuesday night. She was valued at $7,000 and was owned in Sandusky, Ohio. Insurance, $4,000.

Within the walls of about 200,000 acres of Plymouth woods, in Massachusetts, have been burned over. The destruction includes several hundred cords of fire wood.

SUITS have been commenced at San Francisco against the Pacific Mail steamships Moses Taylor and Henry Chauncey, for $500,000, for violation of the passenger act.

It is reported that a few nights since two colored men murdered two others of their own race and seriously wounded a white man in Barnwell county, S. C.

The Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College have selected a institution in Franklin county yesterday. The county issues $300,000 in bonds for the benefit of the College.

MAIL advices from Rio Janeiro report the collision on July 7, on the Amazon river, of the steamers Paris and Rio Negro, by which 150 lives. It is said the pilots of both vessels were drunk.

A NEWARK, N. J., despatch says that 70 Chinamen from San Francisco arrived at Belleville, on Tuesday, and went to work in Henry's laundry, under a three years' contract.

MAJOR GEORGE W. HALSTEAD has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth New York District as an independent candidate in opposition to the regular Republican nominee.

In St. Louis, yesterday, Senator Schurz introduced Governor Fenton, the subject of his political questions, but Drake refused, on the plea of appointments to speak in the interior of Missouri.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Missouri, commenced its session yesterday in receiving appeals and reports. To-day the Legislative Committee will commence.

A PUNSACK containing melted iron, in the furnace of John Corey, at Jersey City, exploded yesterday. Mikel Lowry and seriously injuring four other men. The explosion was occasioned by loaded shells thrown in to be melted.

A—ROCHHERSER, N. Y., despatch—people in Dutchess county are very short, and the farmers there anticipate an early commencement of feeding hay.

PROFESSOR WM. WOODRUFF NILES, of Trinity College, Hartford, died yesterday, executed Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire. The consecration took place in St. Paul's Church, Concord, about fifty Bishops and clergymen being present.

THE NEW YORK Democratic State Committee, yesterday, nominated a State Ticket, headed by John T. Hoffman for Governor, and Allen C. Beach for Lieutenant Governor.

THE WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—[Special to the New York *Times*.]—The United States Government has given orders that an American vessel of war from the Mediterranean station remain in each of the principal French ports, to give protection to American citizens and commerce.

An active correspondence is being carried on between our legations at Paris and London and the Hague, with a view to Offers of Mediation to an armistice.

An English engineer and chemist has invented a projectile for use on the walls of Paris against the Prussians. It is charged with petroleum, and when it falls it will pour a surface of sixteen to twenty-four square yards.

Two hundred and fifty Jews are actively engaged in the manufacture of bandages.

TOULON, Sept. 20.—Transports loaded here to-day for Cosmes and 2,000 cavalry to-night.

In the fight at Cretell, the *Gaulois* says, 25,000 men of the corps of Vinoy, while engaged in a reconnoissance, in force, fought against 30,000 or 40,000 Prussians, and inflicted on the latter heavy losses.

Monsieur Chevandier de Valdrome, late Minister of the Interior, while returning to his department from Paris, was shot dead on the road from his successor, Gambetta, was set upon by the populace in Aubervilliers, and again at Ravoil, and was killed, the latter place in danger of being killed.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—It now seems that Señor Olozaga had been instructed to recognize the French Republic when Lord Lyons, the English Minister, did so, yet he acted without waiting the latter's recognition.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—The government has ordered the troops in all parts of the country to converge to Paris. It is rumored that the Prussians have entered Orleans.

The department of Haut Rhine has been conquered by the Prussians. Correspondence and drawings of the conscription has been resumed.

At Mulhausen all is quiet. Should the enemy return the population will be prepared to repulse them.

Toul has again been attacked, but the Prussians were repulsed with great slaughter.

GIEN, Sept. 20.—Reports are coming in that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated in the Bois of Meudon and Seves with heavy loss.

CONCHES, Sept. 20.—Six French ironclads and 4wo corvettes, part of the French Baltic fleet, was seen leaving the Baltic yesterday at noon. About 6 o'clock they were passing the Great Belt, going northward.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—The members of the government were yesterday visited by the foreign ambassadors who left Paris on the 19th.

The *Constitutionel* of this city says:

M. Thiers is perfectly satisfied with the result of negotiation. The Prussians now goes to authorization of Lord Lyons to act in intermediary negotiation. M. Thiers now goes to Vienna in order to get the adherence of Austria, also, if possible.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received a despatch from Lipsy, dated September 20, at 7 o'clock in the evening, giving the following details of the recent battle near Paris, in which the Bavarians were engaged:

"Yesterday a sharp battle occurred between Villeneuve and Montange. The French force consisted of three divisions, commanded by Gen. Vinoy, and were supported by strong reinforcements. They were defeated nevertheless."

At the same time the Prussian Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine, near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions, under command of Gen. Vinoy, on the heights of Sceaux, and captured seven cannon and a mitrailleuse. The Prussians were doubtless. They were defeated nevertheless."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours. It is said General Werder threatens to bombard Dijon, if the Germans, if it does not surrender. A despatch from Mundelsheim states that, on Tuesday, Lunette No. 53, before Strasbourg, was taken by the Landwehr, notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

Despatches from Tours announce that Vinoy's movement was a reconnoissance, and that the object was perfectly accomplished. The fighting was not severe, except at Choley le Roi, and Vinoy withdrew his troops in perfect order unpursued.

It was ascertained that the Crown Prince's headquarters are at Versailles, and that about 200,000 German troops are established south and east of Paris.

The New Volunteers, organized by Trochu, were under fire for the first time. A portion of them were charged by Blue Hussars, and repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. The rest of the Volunteers were engaged, and behaved well in the reconnoissance.

The Prussians commenced on the people of Versailles are frightfully severe. Several houses there are protected by the American flag.

Works of Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, *Siecle*, and *Constitutionnel*, are now published at Ghent. The *Charivari*, *Rire*, and *Eclair* have ceased to appear in Paris, but have reduced one-half. The *Public Parliament* and *Histoire* are suspended. The *Figaro* is published in Blois.

A French report admits the capture, after Vinoy's withdrawal, of a redoubt in front of the Jeuns Napoleon, by the Germans, soon after an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were those of the redoubt, but no more than half of 100 prisoners were captured.

In the action of Monday a powerful French force, under command of Gen. Vinoy, and Duval, was posted on the heights above Clamart. The Prussians, throwing up earthworks at Meudon, advanced by way of the village of Meudon. A severe engagement took place at Fontenay, in which the Prussians were badly repulsed with considerable loss.

They still occupy the position at Meudon. It is expected that the battle will be fought on the ground of this date.

The numbers given under arms in Paris is stated to be 438,000, including 180,000 volunteers from the provinces.

There is little or no truth in the reported attack on Mont Valerien.

The Iron Clads are becoming more moderate. An appeal to their leaders from Paris, is said to have been made.

The Brussels agent of the *World* telegraphs that it is understood that the proclamation of the Government of Paris, in effect of Gambetta's visit to South Germany.

It is reported from Florence that papers were found in Paris implicating Mazzini, Garabaldi, and Karl Blum in the plot for a popular rising. Mazzini is said to be in Paris, and the Italian Cabinet. Mazzini will not be liberated.

An American correspondent, just returned from Germany, says the Southern States are only using Prussia in the war to eventually proclaim their independence. A republican sentiment, he says, is general.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—SEPTEMBER 22.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal, bound to the Schuylkill, Delaware and other points:

Boats Ellen, Ellen, Ellen,