EVENING BULLETIN

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Thursday, September 22, 1870.

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

The great struggle in France has so absorbed the attention of the world, that the drama just enacted in Rome has created none of the excitement which would have ensued if the Italians had occupied the Eternal City six months ago. And yet the events of this present week have more historical interest than any that have occurred during the year. We have witnessed the destruction, almost without a struggle, of the oldest sovereignty in Europe—a sovereignty which has had active existence for nearly twelve hundred years, about two-thirds of the Christian era, and which was at one time the mightiest power in the whole world. The temporal power of the Papacy dates back to the time of Charlemagne; it was destroyed by the combined opposition of a monarchy which had no existence when this century began. It is not a little singular that the overthrow of the power of the Bourbons, the youngest of the royal houses Europe should have involved the ruin of the remnant of the ancient temporal power of the Papacy. It is not less strange that this grand catastrophe should have followed instantly upon the assumption by the Pontiff of the Divine prerogative of infallibility. "The enemies of the Church will not fail to charge the supreme disaster upon the supreme act of the Papacy. It is unnecessary just now to discuss at length the consequences that will cease to the German Church from the overthrow of the temporal power; it is sufficient to say that many of the most devout Catholics in the world believe that the efficiency of the Church will be greatly increased by its release from the embarrassments and expenses of civil government. In the middle ages it seemed necessary that the Popes should have power to make Christianity respected. It was an age of force, and even religion must have maintained its existence by force. But old things have passed away; we have come into purer and better times when men can be governed more wisely, in religious matters, at any rate, by the peaceful principles of religion. The temporal power of the Pope outlived its usefulness, and it had become merely an excuse for conducting a civil government which received and served the ridicule of the world. The Italians by relieving the Pope of his civil authority will enable him and his successors to address all their energies to the spiritual affairs of the Church, and the result cannot be other than beneficial.

COUNCILS AND THE LEGAL TENDER.

It is probable that an ordinance will be introduced in Councils to-day to provide for the payment of the interest on city bonds next falling due in specie. We regard it as a very grave mistake. The legal-tender act of 1862 is made by law of the land. It is true that the Supreme Court, in February last decided in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold that Congress did not have the power under the Constitution to make such an act retroactive, though the language of the law expressly declared that the notes it authorized the issue of should be a legal tender for all debts, public and private then existing as well as thereafter to be made. But that decision of the Supreme Court was of binding authority only in the case decided, and has never been accepted by the public as a true exposition of the constitutional power of Congress on the subject. It was the opinion of our judges out of seven when the Court was not full, and after the bench of that Court was full, by the subsequent appointments of judges of the right principles then existing, it was attempted to bring the subject up for reargument before a full bench, when, it was generally supposed by cracky, in which some of the judges who decided against the constitutionality of the law did not appear to advantage. But we believe the question will be brought up again for argument in a very short time, for the subject is of too much importance, both in its present bearing, and as a question of constitutional power, to permit it to have the go-by on any pretence whatever. The question involved is, whether the Government of the United States has the power under the Constitution to maintain its own existence in times of danger? The necessity of the power we contend for has just received an illustration in the case of France in the present war with Prussia.

Within a very short time of its commencement, —before the surrender and deposition of Napoleon—the *Corps Legislatif* passed both a stay law and a law making the notes of the Bank of France a legal tender. It was a declaration of the sense of that body that such a measure was necessary for the public safety. It is true, France is not restrained by a constitutional prohibition on the subject. But we believe that the American Congress, if the Constitution expressly provides that Congress shall have power to declare war; it expressly provides that it shall have power to suppress insurrection, and it expressly provides that it shall have power to pass all laws that are necessary and proper to carry into execution those powers, are therein granted. The question then is, is the power to make a legal tender in such an exigency necessary and proper? Congress, by the act of 1862, said it was. And it was a question for Congress to decide when the exigency was upon us, and the threatened danger to be met and averted. The *Corps Legislatif* has just said it is necessary, and the British Parliament said, in effect the same thing in one of their periods of national trial. The power to do this thing is prohibited to the States by the Constitution, but it is not prohibited to Congress. If it was the Constitution would be a botch, with its death warrant in its text. The decision of Chief Justice Chase on this question, last February, does not command the public assent, but we believe that a majority of a full Court will concur with Judge Miller, when the opportunity is afforded, that the legal-tender act is constitutional and valid. As the question will arise again before the Court before the year is out, we hope Congress will wait for the opinion of the full Court, and not endeavor to buy popularity for city loans by this use of the public money, or attempt to cast dishonor on the Congress of '62, that saved the life of the nation by passing this ordinance. We hope Councils will wait at least three months more.

INCREASE OF POLICE.

It is strongly urged that because New York has one policeman to every five hundred inhabitants, while Philadelphia has only one to every thousand, there should be an immediate and costly increase of the present police force.

Admitting that the present force is a small one, in proportion to the growth of the city, there are some things to be said on the other side of the question. Philadelphia does not need as large a police force as New York. The average of our population as regards quietness, good order and obedience to law is much higher here than in New York, whither the criminals of Europe and of this country gravitate by a sort of irresistible attraction. If the present force was composed of intelligent, honest, vigilant men, capable of understanding their duty and conscientiously anxious about performing it, there would not be any very pressing necessity for an immediate increase of their numbers, except, possibly, in one or two districts. The police appropriations last year were $850,000. An increase of fifty per cent., as is proposed, will add $425,000 to the annual expenses, at a time when the money is more needed for other purposes. Philadelphia is in pressing need of good pavements, of clean streets, of more light, of increased water; while our grand pleasure grounds at Fairmount Park must necessarily consume large sums for several years to come. If the police force is to be increased, it should be done gradually and judiciously, and meantime there should be less attention paid to local politics and more to the duties of the police force, and more to vigilant patrolling, and an intelligent discharge of legitimate duties. Philadelphia will undoubtedly require a larger police force to keep pace with the great growth of her population, but this does not seem to be just the best time to add fifty per cent. to the police appropriation.

DRAMATIC.

Julius Cesar at the Academy.

The "Congress of Dramatic Stars" at last found means to appear yesterday evening, in what the bills called the "Great Historic" play of *Julius Cesar*; several of the artists who formed lately a combination of the same name in New York appear in this company, and their entertainment last night was of a higher grade than might have been augured from the antics of their Herong man of arbitrary—the genius who got up the extraordinary and much-mixed parallel between Julius Cesar and the Second Empire, and who knows the wives of the great triumvir and of Marcus Brutus only as "Calphurnia" and "Portia." The representation indeed was classic and *recherché* to an extraordinary degree, and the very large audience at the Academy, if they did not applaud much, listened with that significant attention which is more flattering to the actors than noise. *Julius Cesar*, is perhaps the most chaste, scholarly, elaborate and sculptural of Shakespeare's plays, indicating, it may be thought, more intellectual pains and less dramatic fire than almost any of the grand tragedian's works. This drama excludes the passion of love; considers, from a higher feudal standpoint, the decadence of states and the rise of republics as among the troubles—some interruptions of constitutional monarchy and in all things follows very closely the splendid chapter of Plutarch. In Brero's "Marcus Brutus," whose patriotic doubts, reluctant conspiracy and gloomy, repentant end are intended as perpetual warnings to the mistaken regicide. The role was played by one of the most versatile, intelligent, cultured, and neglected artists of the American stage, Mr. E. L. Davenport. To our surprise, this actor inbued his part with a dreamy, intellectual, almost sentimental grace which is quite unlike one's common idea of Brutus, and foreign to standards such as that rough, hammered head of him which Michael Angelo has left at Florence. But subsequent attention to the words of the play showed that the conception was correct, or at least defensible. Shakespeare's "Brutus" is the Roman gentleman, the peaceful inheritor of patriotic traditions, the melancholy pacer of midnight gardens, the seer of apparitions, the reader and writer, the cultured patrician who interferes to prevent the breakage of a lute; and such was the picture which the actor's finished performance left on the mind. Mr. Davenport was a moving statue from the Campidoglia moving with Virgilian grace through the stormy business of the play. Mr. Mayo, as "Cassius," though far from lean and hungry in any of his suggestions, was an animated and powerful interpreter of his part. Both these gentlemen were cordially called before the curtain, and the audience were for their desirous of complimenting Mr. J. E. McDonough, who, however, retired finally after a very able and striking performance of "Casca" in the early scenes. Mme. Ponisi and Miss Orton represented the Roman matrons with dignity. The lively acting of Mr. Matthews as a plebeian was a relief to the serious march of the tragedy, and the other parts were filled by competent utility-men, excepting that of "Cesar," whose representative died in a cowardly and foolish manner, unregretted by the audience, at the foot of a Pan, with horns, thyrsus and syrinx, doing temporary duty as Pompey's statue. We cannot pass over this ambitious performance without reference to a point which is not trivial, since trifles make perfection. Nearly all the actors last night, in more or less heavy moustaches, looked like ancient Gauls rather than Romans; "Cesar," whose features permitted of a make-up very suggestive of the great bust of his original at Naples, preserved a reddish fringe which can never be very ornamental in the best of times; Mark Antony was got up as a Napoleon III. Of course there are some of his generals hail the regulation English mutton-chops. It appears to us that, while in operatic or comic opera for wearing the beard, its preservation by members of the dramatic stage is a most unjustifiable caprice, disrespectful to the audience and to the painest necessities of an important art. To-night, repetition of *Julius Cesar*.

We receive from Turner's, 808 Chestnut street, another contribution to our museum of war-maps. This one is really very good, and timely. It must have been hastily got up, for it represents Sedan and Metz under heavy artillery-fire, but still is a very artistic and skill and care. It is half map and half panorama, giving a good bird-eye view of Paris in the foreground, with its chief monuments easily distinguishable. The landscape then recedes outwardly towards the Rhine, the fortresses on that side of Paris being indicated, and the villages generally marked. It is adapted to a study of the siege of the French capital.

Real and Other Stocks, Real Estate.—See Thomas & Sons' Sale, September 7th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will comprise a number of valuable Bank, Railroad, and other stocks, and bonds. Also, elegant Residences, Stores, small Dwellings, Lots, &c., &c. See advertisements, handbills, and catalogues.

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To-day. COMMENCEMENT! To-day
To-day. By way of To-day
To-day. INTRODUCING To-day
To-day. our To-day
To-day. FALL AND WINTER To-day
To-day. BUSINESS, To-day
To-day. We invite you to visit our To-day
To-day. NEW BUILDINGS, To-day
To-day. THIS THURSDAY, To-day
To-day. September 22, To-day
To-day. To To-day
To-day. FREELY & THOROUGHLY To-day
To-day. LY INSPECT To-day
To-day. Our To-day
To-day. NEW STOCK, To-day
To-day. THE MOST EXTENSIVE To-day
To-day. And magnificent ever To-day
To-day. manufactured. To-day
To-day. A CURIOSITY IN MAGNITUDE To-day
To-day. And To-day
To-day. A MIRACLE OF BEAUTY. To-day
To-day. To-day
To-day. While, as the public To-day
To-day. well know, all are welcome To-day
To-day. at OAK HALL at all times, To-day
To-day. we particularly wish to meet To-day
To-day. to-day in To-day
To-day. FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE To-day
To-day. OUR CUSTOMERS AND To-day
To-day. THEIR FRIENDS. To-day
To-day. To-day
To-day. OUR BUILDINGS ARE To-day
To-day. IMMENSE, To-day
To-day. And well hold, To-day
To-day. WITHOUT CROWDING, To-day
To-day. TWO THOUSAND To-day
To-day. PEOPLE AT ONCE. To-day
To-day. They will be open for To-day
To-day. guests from 7 A. M. until To-day
To-day. 9 P. M. To-day
To-day. AND OUR To-day
To-day. NUMEROUS CORPS' To-day
To-day. To-day
To-day. SALESMEN AND CLERKS To-day
To-day. Will devote themselves to the To-day
To-day. VISITORS, To-day
To-day. Showing everything and answering all questions. To-day
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
CLOTHERS TO THE PEOPLE,
OAK HALL,
THE
"POPULAR AND RELIABLE"
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

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324 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA PA.

FALL OVERCOATS, - $10 00
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FALL OVERCOATS, Silk Lined, $18 00

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT
$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.
$15 Coat Waistcoat and pants; only $15
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A Splendid Fall Suit for $15
Only at the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

TOILET SOAP.
H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps,
641 and 643 North Ninth street.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1837. ESTABLISHMENT, 1 and 3 Decatur Street, 1837. WORKMANSHIP, A 1 and PERFECT. PRICES, 1837. U. S. AMERICAN ALARMS, will awaken at any hour. FARR & BROTHER, 324 Chestnut street, below 4th.

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FOR SALE.
EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN MOORESTOWN, N. J., Nine miles from Camden, on the C. D. C. & P. R. R., will be offered at
PUBLIC SALE
On the premises
On Second day, 10 mo. (Oct.) 3d, 1870,
At 10 o'clock.
These lots lie about the middle of the town, front on the two principal streets, and are within seven minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. Each lot is 61 feet front by 256 feet deep to a street.
THE MOTED HEALTHFULNESS of the village, its free location on a ridge of good soil, its vicinity to and frequent communication with the city by rail, combine to render Moorestown one of the most eligible places of residence in West Jersey.
Terms easy, made known at the day of sale.
C. F. HATLACK, M. D.
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Messrs. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO. desire to invite particular attention to their Fall Stock of SOLID SILVERWARE, arranged for WEDDING PRESENTS, comprising a great variety of new, useful and ornamental articles in PLAIN, ORIENTAL and PEARL FINISH.
These goods, chiefly of exclusive designs, will be found at Moderate Prices and in very complete assortment, from the inexpensive and most practical article for Table use to the more elaborate and ornamental combinations for Dessert, Dinner and Tea services.
A cordial invitation is extended to all who may feel disposed to visit our Store and examine this beautiful collection of Art work in Silver.
We Guarantee to give satisfaction.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
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1870. FALL. 1870.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
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LOOKING GLASSES
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GOLD PRICES.
Every variety in style, of the very best workmanship.
REAL FRENCH PLATES.
EARLES' GALLERIES
816 Chestnut Street.

STORAGE.
STORAGE OF FURNITURE
For families temporarily declining housekeeping. May be had in separate rooms or collectively of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
NO. 815 MARKET STREET.
Having a private watchman, and an employe residing on the premises, will greatly lessen risks of fire and robbery. jy7 tf

WINDOW SHADES.
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES,
Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices,
AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
Store Shades, Repairing, &c.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS.
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FURNITURE, &c.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
CABINET MAKER,
1301 and 1303 CHESTNUT Street.
A fine assortment at the Lowest Possible Prices
s2 6m 2mrp5

FOR HARD-WOOD FINISHING TOOLS—Remember THOMAS SHAW, No. 825 Right Market street, below Ninth.

SOLDERING IRONS AND SOLDER for manufacturers who are canning fruit, or who do canning for others, for sale by THOMAS SHAW, No. 825 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

THE WALKING BEAM MEAT CUTTER secures to us highly remunerative employment for the country easy working, and the business to which it is applied is one of actual necessity and universal demand. The smallest family consumes from $50 to $100 worth of meat annually. For sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 825 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

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JELLY TUMBLERS,
GRIFF AT A PAGE, s2 6t rp

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH STREET.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BERLIN ZEPHYR GOODS, Etc.
A large importation of Fmbr. Cushions and Embr. Slippers, Both separate.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best one Dollar Glove in the market,
81 00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
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No. 804 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
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SOMETHING NEW!
THE METALLIC SPRING GARTER.
Every Lady Should Use Them.
Its use has demonstrated it to be the easiest, most durable article ever offered to the public. By its form being round it will always maintain its shape and never roll or tip over, and is the only article worthy the attention of the public. The best stocking will last a very few months, making it the most economical article in use!
It does not have a continuous line of contact, but rests on many and small surfaces. This ensures perfect ventilation and full circulation of blood, making it
BEAUTIFUL AS WELL AS DURABLE!
It is in all respects the best made.
THOS. T. HOLME,
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No. 9 Unity Street, Frankford.
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DRY GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
Our Fall stock is now complete with Goods that

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
2,000 Cases
NEW TOMATOES,
Unsurpassed by any in the market.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
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CHOICE
WHITE PRESERVING LIQUOR.
M. DAWSON RICHARDS,
Successor to Davis & Richards,
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PHILADELPHIA.
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EXTRA LARGE
MESS MACKEREL.
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DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors of J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 Chestnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
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CO-PARTNERSHIP.
MR. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, 1018 Arch st.) on 1st Oct. JOS. E. GOULD, will hereafter become a partner of J. E. GOULD, under the firm of
GOULD & FISCHER,
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LOOKING GLASSES
AT
GOLD PRICES.
Every variety in style, of the very best workmanship.
REAL FRENCH PLATES.
EARLES' GALLERIES
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The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.
In connection with the general reduction of prices special attention is invited to the New Scale Pianos, Cottages, three stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, Octaves, and Upright Pianos, which unsurpassed for durability, combine a tone fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.
In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made to the New Price List.
PIANO ROOMS,
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WM. H. DUTTON.
N. B.—The best New Pianos to rent.
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MRS. E. KEYSER,
No. 1227 CHESTNUT STREET,
HAS OPENED
CHEAP SCHOOL SUITS
FOR CHILDREN,
From $8 and Upwards.
VELVETEEN SUITS FOR $10.
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MILLINERY.
THOS. MORGAN,
WHOLESALE MILLINERY,
GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL BUILDING,
NO. 49 MARKET STREET,
Will continue the Opening of Fashionable Hats and Bonnets, also, Grand Millinery Goods, in full range, from the 20th of September until the last of the month.
A full line of Ready-Made Goods.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, for the Wholesale trade.
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Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in Hemp,
23 N. *Water Street and* 22 N. *Delaware Avenue*
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Prior cash at LEAVITT'S, Fifth and Walnut (half-lump

SECOND EDITION
1:30 O'Clock.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

A MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON

THE PEACE QUESTION

FAVRE AND BISMARCK

Republican Demonstrations in Germany

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—It is understood upon authority that Napoleon, in his seclusion at Wilhelmshohe, at Cassel, is preparing a manifesto to the French people.

The French Chambers.

The members of the late French Senate and *Corps Legislatif* will probably reassemble at Limoges, Department Haute Vienne, in the northwest of France.

Debate at the Prussian Headquarters.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The negotiations now being conducted between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre, at the King's headquarters at Ferrieres, have not progressed beyond debating the question of guarantee that the Constituent Assembly shall accept the conditions agreed upon. These discussions are merely preliminary, and have not yielded any stable fruit. The terms of peace have not yet been discussed.

The Interview Between Favre and Bismarck.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Daily News*, this morning, upon the authority of a reliable correspondent at Berlin, says that the American Minister (Bancroft) at Berlin bears authoritatively that the interview between Count Jules Favre only in his private capacity, and will imbit upon the surrender of the French fortresses upon the Moselle and Rhine.

Republican Demonstration.

A Republican demonstration, under Herr Jacoby, a noted Democratic agitator, assembled at Konigsberg, yesterday, and passed strong resolutions of protest against the forfeiture annexation of the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the federal union of the German States. The meeting was dispersed by the police, and Herr Jacoby was arrested.

Insurrection in Algeria.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 22.—It is reported that an insurrection has broken out among the Arab tribes of Southern Algeria.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 11 A. M.—The markets upon the Stock Exchange are steady and firm at the opening. Consols, 92 3-16 for money and 92 7-16 for the account; U. S. 5-20 bonds, 90¼@¾.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; do. for account, 92¾; United States 5-20 bonds, 90¼@¾. The market is rather flat.

THIRD EDITION
2:15 O'Clock.

LATER BY CABLE.

THE WAR IN FRANCE

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG

REFUSE OF THE PRUSSIANS

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

Movements of the Prussians—The Siege of Strasbourg.

HAVRE, Sept. 22.—A Prussian corps has crossed the Seine at Trivi, Department of the Seine et Oise, on the Havre Railway, northwest of Paris. A large Prussian force is also at Meaux.

Advices from Belfort announce that the Prussians made an assault upon Strasbourg much the 21st of the present month, and were repulsed with heavy loss. A breaching fire still goes on.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 7 P. M.—U. S. bonds are quiet; 1869's, 89¼; 1867's, 88¾; Ten-forties, 87½; Erie Railway, 17¾; Illinois Central, 101; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22, 7 P. M.—Cotton is weak. Sales of 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; New Orleans, 9¾d.; California Wheat, 10s.; Winter do. 9s. 7d.; Spring do., 9s. 6d. Cheese, 63s. Corn, 28s. 6d. Provisions are quiet. Pork, 112s. Beef, 116s. Lard, 57s. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Despatches from Admiral Lauman, in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, under the date of August 25, Rio Janeiro, report that the Wasp arrived at Rosario on the 17th of August, having on board U. S. Minister J. L. Stevens, and sailed for Montevideo on the 20th or 30th of August.

Captain Egbert Thompson has been ordered to the command of the Naval Station at Mound City.

Engineer Geo. J. Burnap, to duty at New Orleans, vice Engineer George L. Lowe, placed on waiting orders.

Commander Thos. S. Phelps has been detached from Mare Island, and ordered to the command of the Wyoming Indian Expedition.

First Lieutenant William W. Mitchell, U. S. A., unassigned, has been honorably discharged from service.

The resignation of Captain W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, has been accepted.

Captain A. R. Nuninger, unassigned, and First Lieutenant Edward Lowe, have been honorably discharged at their own request.

Customs Receipts.

Receipts from customs for the week ending Sept. 17:

New York	$2,234,352 03
Boston	302,283 32
Philadelphia	183,436 22
Baltimore	226,707 96
San Francisco, for two weeks ending Aug. 20	329,006 65

No returns from New Orleans.

Appointments.

Hannibal Wheeler has been appointed Night Inspector at the San Francisco Custom House.

Joseph A. Nancy has been appointed Weigher at the New York Custom House.

Secretary Boutwell returned here last night.

Secretary Boutwell is expected by every train.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

Explosion of a Shell in a Foundry in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Last evening two explosions were heard in the lower part of Jersey City. Nothing following, smoke was seen issuing from the foundry at the foot of Sussex street. On entering, a fearful sight presented itself. A cupola containing molten iron had blown up. The room was filled with smoke, steam and sulphur. Four men were found in a regular Republican ticket, or rather two.

Peter Lowenzy, in charge of the furnace was horribly mangled, and dying. His limbs were all broken, and one torn entirely off. The back of his head was broken, and hair entirely gone. The body was mangled fearfully, though he still breathes. Wm. Green was fearfully burned, and otherwise injured. He will recover. The preliminary cause of the disaster, which belonged to John Corey, and the explosion was caused by a shell which was left in the old iron purchased for casting. In sorting, a number of shell were overlooked.

It is not known whether it was loaded or not. Corey ordered the men to throw them in the furnace. Yesterday morning the subject was again spoken of, and Sweeney promised to see that it was attended. During the afternoon a number of them were thrown into the Cupola by Livesey without the knowledge of the others, and in a few hours, two were expelled simultaneously. The building was completely gutted. Loss, $80,000. Rodiet melted iron set free to the building. The fire alarm was rung, but the fire was put out by the crowd of people brought together by the explosion before the arrival of the firemen. Green, who was badly burned, was taken to the City Hospital.

Fire in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 22.—The planing-mill of Conklin & Beers, on Grand avenue, was damaged to the extent of $5,000 to-day. Insured.

Napoleon at Wilhelmshoehe.

Writing from Wilhelmshoehe on Sept. 5, a *Times* correspondent says: "The great monarch of the day, was seen yesterday at 5 P. M. when the Imperial train arrived at the Wilhelmshoehe station. Assembled there were the staff-officers of the troops garrisoned here, the bands have already left the vicinity of the troops of reserve. Foremost of them ranks general Von Plonski, formerly General commanding the 10-corps of Corps, but, on occurrence of his ill-health, succeeded by General Von Bose, wounded at Sedan. There was also the Chief President of the Province, Herr Von Malzan, all wearing gala dress, and doing all the honors to the Imperial prisoner whom they had to receive. It is no solemn moment indeed, when the drums rolled and the "Zapfenstreich," when all hearts resounded to that tune, which indicates the end of the evening-tattoo, announced the Emperor alighted and passed in the front of the officers lining the station, which he uncovered his head and went to General Plonski's carriage, which conveyed him to Wilhelmshoehe, ten minutes' drive off. The Emperor looked very well, but not broken down, and as far as I may judge—I was standing five paces from his carriage—his countenance was quite different from that given by *Kaiserwaeth*. There were no signs of an extravagant *embonpoint*, nor of that illness he is said to be suffering from. I am glad to confirm the opinion which I expressed beforehand about my fellow-countrymen: when the Imperial carriage drove off there was no sound to be heard—dead silence reigned about."

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FOURTH EDITION
3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST BY CABLE.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of Gottschalk's Remains.

DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA

A Wholesale Dismemberment of France.

The Surrender of the Papal Troops

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

Demands of the German People.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—[Special to the New York *Herald*].—The unexplained delay in military circles in Germany, caused by the success of the Prussian arms, has led them to demand, without any reflection on the consequences that Alsace, Lorraine, Metz, Toul and Verdun be given up by the French, and annexed to Germany. They also urge, with equal disregard to diplomatic consequences, the Prussian occupation of Luxembourg, the giving up of French Flanders to Belgium, of Savoy to Switzerland, and Nice and Corsica to Italy, and will not submit in any way to the interference of neutrals.

Another party oppose this wholesale dismemberment of France, but ask that a sufficient guarantee be given to Germany against future aggressions of France, and indicate that the guarantee should take the form of an incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine, and the destruction of the fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg.

Peace Negotiations.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—A British diplomatist arrived here yesterday on his way to the headquarters of the King of Prussia on an important mission connected with the peace negotiations.

The Papal Surrender.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—General Cardona was present to-day at Rome receiving the arms of the Papal troops. The terms of surrender were arranged with their commander, Gen. Kanzler. All the native Italians on duty in garrison are retained without arms, all the foreigners being sent to their respective countries.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

The War—Our French and English Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department has had no intelligence from Minister Washburne since the 10th inst., and nothing from Minister Motley regarding the Prussian war since Saturday. It is believed that Jules Favre's proposals for peace will be rejected by Bismarck, and that there will be no cessation of hostilities until Paris surrenders to the Prussian King.

The Mission to England.

Secretary Fish still declines to make public the name of Minister Motley's successor, although admitting that a person has been found in the west, who is willing to, and has accepted the appointment. Mr. Fish, however, promises to relieve public suspense to-morrow or Saturday, of the name of the choice one.

Resignation Demanded.

The President has called for the resignation of Edmund Jussen, Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago. No reasons are assigned, but it is said here by those in a position to know the workings of the inside wheel, that Jussen is removed on account of his brother-in-law, Senator Schurz, opposing the regular Republican ticket in Missouri, and giving his influence to the Gratz-Brown ticket. The President is said to be determined to remove all office-holders who do not support the regular Republican ticket, or those who were appointed at the instance of politicians who give their adherence to any independent ticket.

Custom House Business.

Senator Patterson, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, left here to-day for Philadelphia, to make an examination of certain matters connected with the Custom House there.

The Weather

is cool but pleasant here, with some indications of rain.

Ex-Senator Wade

is in the city.

[By the American Press Association.]

Mr. Motley's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 2 P. M.—Up to this hour nothing has been promulgated from the State Department relative to the English minister. Rumor still mentions Senator Morton, of Indiana, as the man.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[By the American Press Association.]

ILLINOIS.

Murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A woman named Irwin was shot and killed at Lamont, near this city, yesterday. She had been divorced from her former husband a year ago, and married again. Her former husband was in attendance from five several times. On Tuesday night she was called to the door by a man, and instantly shot in the breast, inflicting wounds from which she died in a few hours. A gun was found near the place, which was identified as belonging to her former husband. He has not as yet been arrested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business, to-day: Coin, $66,880,559; currency, $35,704,757 62; coin certificates, $16,740,000.

FROM EUROPE.

Financial.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 5 P. M.—The market closed this afternoon at 92 for Consols, 92 3-16 for money, and 92 5-16 for account. U. S. bonds, 1862, 90 5-16@90 7-16.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1870.
Health Yellow Flags and other contagious diseases are said to exist at foreign as well as domestic ports; therefore
Resolved, That quarantine be continued until otherwise ordered.
By order of the Board of Health,
JOHN E. ADDICKS,
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