WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 207
de30fmw ff

MARRIED.

BUTLER—EVANS.—At St. Michael's Church, Gerantown, on the 2th instant, by the Rev. A. B. Atkins,
dgar H. Butler to Eilen, third daughter of Thomas W. vans. LEWIS—MURRAY.—At Hokendauqua, Lehigh co. a., Sept. 23d, 1870, by the Rev. James A. Little, Mr riffith Lewis to Miss Margaret Murray, both of Ho ndauqua.

WILLIAMS—EVANS.—On the 23d of September, by e Rev. J. A. Little, Pastor of the Hokandauqua Presterian Church, Mr. Thomas Edward Williams to Miss in Evans, both of Catasanqua, Pa.

EIGLER—ODENHEIMER.—On the 27th of Septemr, 1870, by the Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D.D., orge J. Zeigler, M. D., to Anna M. Odenheimer, both this city.

DLED.

BRYAN.—On the morning of the 23th instant, Harry Bryan, in the 20th year of his age.

BE SILVER.—On Tucsdey morning, Caroline Louisa, ughter of Charles and the late Caroline De Silver, ed Ilvers. d If years, unertied ay afternoon; the 29th instant; at 2 ock, from 1227 Chestnut street.

LLIS.—On the 27th instant, Walter J., infant son of the B. and Carrie D. Ellis. LYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY-

raber; the new fall Shade. in Silks from 81 25 to 86 per yard. DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co. 718 Market at. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC

WELCOME

TO LOOK THROUGH OUR: ,

New Fall Stock

SATISFY THEMSELVES

THAT WE OFFER

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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ry day is "OPENING DAY," so far as our wil-

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Nos. 818 and 820 Chestnut Street,

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING. Water Supply to Germantown.

which Germantown receives its supof water is starmingly low, and becoming depleted with such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days. The most rigid economy is positively necessary, and is Germantown Works

FREDERICK GRAEFF, Chief Engineer Water Dept.

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ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Open Day and Evening. BEDFORD WATER! Fresh from the Springs, kept in glass A. MOSELEY, Apothecary,

6025 w f m Strp " Thirteenth and Walnut Streets. ST. MIUHAEL'S OHURCH, GEB-mantown.—Thursday next being St. Michael's Day, and the lith anniversary of the opening of this Church, there will be service at 10½ A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. Henry J. Morton. Children's Service and Festivals 3½ P. M.; address by Rev. Leighton Coleman. Evening service at 8 o'clock; sermon by Rev. Dr. Hoffman. Collection at each service for the Sunday School Bailding Fund.

The clergy and friends of the parish are invited to be present. THE OPTICAL SECTION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. The second stated monthly meeting of the Section will be held at the Hall of the Institute THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 28th

inst., at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM H. WAHL, Secretary. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN
Chemistry and Mineralogy, at Dr. A. A. GENTH'S Laboratory, Nos. 108 and 112 A.A. street. SER'TH'S LABOURACTY, ASSESSED SERVICES.

LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A Term will begin on MONDAY. October 3d. Introductory Lecture by HON. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock, P. 8e23 7trp

White Mountain Cake, go to DEXTER'S, 245 th Fifteenth street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1718
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,
—Medical treatment, and medicine furnished gratuitously

HORTICULTURAL. HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, and all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day. ROBT. BUIST, JR., se22 6trps 922 and 924 Market street, above Ninth.

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SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE
GAS.

Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton
Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless
extraction of teeth Office, 911 Wainut st. mis, lyrps

POLITICAL NOTICES.

WILLIAM M. BUNN.
To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—Your well-known independence, and the fact that the columns f your journal are at all times open to an expression of voices from the people, 'justify and encourage me in venturing to say a few words in favor of a gentleman who has many times offered the shield of his body for the protection of our Government, when it was so rutl lessly assalled by the traitors who sought its destruc-tion. Appreciating that The Evening Telegraph is an independent journal, I do not, of course, tose sight of the fact that you have no candidates to whose interest you are bound; but as I have ever found you per-sonally and as an editor, ready to espouse the cause of any one who is persecuted. I feel assured you will admit this hastily-written communication into your

columns. Enemies, political and personal, have raised a "hue and cry' against William M. Bunn, the Republican candidate for Register of Wills. What for? On what account? What has he done to merit the crusade that has been instituted against him? Can any one tell? Bo far as I am informed, and I have watched the matter closely, there is absolutely no basis for a charge against either the integrity, the moral character, or the political either the integrity, the moral character, or the political idelity of Mr. Bunn. It was charged against him that he obtained his nomination by fraud, and that the convention was "packed." I was a member of that convention. Mr. Editor, and although not elected to it in the interest of any particular person, I was the friend of Mr. Moran,; but I must say, if you will allow me, that I was never in a convention where the choice of the members was more fairly and deliberately made-known.

Now, who is this Mr. Bunn? A modest and rather unassuming gentleman, who served the ordinary time of apprenticeship to the business of a carver. His employer sent him out into the world as a good workman and an honest man, and immediately thereafter the Government called for troops to sustain it against the rebels who sought its destruction. Mr. Bunn, as didthousands of other young men, responded to this call, and for three years fought his way under the flag of the Union, until wounded and in an almost dying condition, he came to a halt in that post-house of the South known as Libby Prison. On his return home, or shortly after-wards, he was elected as a member of the Legislature, and I challenge any man to produce a better record as a member than kis.

Mr. Bunn seeks an office for which he is altogether capable. Brave in the army, he is in civil life prudent, and discreet, and will fill the office to which he sepires with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.
It A TRUE BEPUBLICAN."

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Tregret the necessity that compels me to make this communication, for I have no taste for personal controversy, and never engage in It willingly. But it cannot always be avoided. Defamation may be pressed to a point at which endurance ceases to be a virtue and becomes a shame, as silence may be construed by the community into admission of the truth of faisehoods widely and persistently circulated by one who has hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the community. Yet, notwith-aunding this, were the criminal practices to which I am about to refer intended only to affect my personal aid political character. I would, in the faith that my daily life would amply refutation mire a treated such aspersions; but these faisehoods are designed and intended to affect your rights and interests, as well as my character, and my duty to you constrains me to expose them, loathsome as the task may be:

In May last, while the Tariff bill was before Congress, the leading free traders of the country assembled in convention at Washington; for the purpose of devising means by which the protective provisions of the existing tariff should be "peacied," there were a few misguided Republicans in the House who have defined the protection as would at least secure to the laborers of America our home market at the existing rate of wages. Having, therefore, no hope that they could induce the protection as would at least secure to the laborers of anerty on the mean of the country in formal editorial letters to their leading organs, and in a byled summing the trade, they determined to try to elect a majority of anti-protection as the unit leads of the country in formal editorial letters to their leading organs, and in a byled summinated protection as the unity leads in this Congress to establish free trade, they decidedly present close of sistics nominated protections, t

would vote to the free trade chandage, though he were a Democrat, and that in districts which are decidedly Republican and protective, in which a free trade Republican could be induced to run as as independent candidate, they would, in compensation for this, exert their influence to induce the Democrats to nominate no candidate, and support the renegade Republican In pursuance of this programme, which was, as I have said, an bounced to the country in May last, and which, if successful, will in two years close half, the workshops and unines, and reduce the wages of every working man in the country, William B. Thomas is an independent condidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and the Democratic convention has nominated no candidate; and should he be elected, let his personal wishes he what they may, he will either have to unite with those who have organized for your destruction, or cheat and detraud those who manipulated the Democratic convention, and thus secured him the remote possibility of election.

The importers and agents, of foreign manufacturers.

fraud those was mannered to manufacturers, the manufacturers and thus secured him the remote possibility of election.

The importers and agents of foreign manufacturers, who furnish the funds with which the war against our tariff is maintained, know me to be a pronounced and extreme protectionist. They know that as soon as the war closed I announced in programme for the future, and that it was most distasteful to them, as it involved the postponement of the payment of the public debt, and the carliest possible repeal of internal taxes, and the removal of duties frem all articles of food or ray materials for manufacturers, such as 'tea', coffee, spices, ivory, chalk, paper glock, sulphur, argols, kryolite, and an infinite number of tropical productions.

that it was most distasteful to them, so, it involved the postponement of the payment of the public dich and the carliest possible ropeal of internal taxes, and the carliest possible ropeal of internal taxes, and the carliest possible ropeal of internal taxes, and the carliest possible content and the carliest possible content and them in a page stock, subplur, argolis, kryolite, and an infinite number of tropical productions.

I say they know that such were the ylews I entertain, and an constantly pressing upon the ear of the country. For the war had scarcely closed before I proclaimed them in aspect, of which more than a half a million and an enspect, of which more than a half a million and in the Bosso of Representatives, January 31, 1866, in favor of protection to Americal labor, and I submit the following extract as an illustration of its spirit.

"I am not anxious to reduce the total of our dobt, and would, in this respect, follow the example-of England, and as its amount has been fixed would not for the present trouble myself about the agreement of the present of the

gans may be to the doctrine of a protective tariff, they are in favor of free trade in at least one article to which I am most decidedly opposed. I allude to the traffic in Coolio Chinese laborers. Kelley himself is epthusiastically in favor of the introduction of this species of labor. In order to obtain the publication of his views on this subject, the Judge managed to get himself interviewed by a reporter of his organ, the Fress, who reports his sayings at great length in that paper of August 27, 1870.

Why was my name introduced into a letter, the sole object of which was to express the opinion of the writer on a direct question as to his own opinions? Was it not in the hope of securing his election to Congress by mpressing the gentlemen to whom he wrote wish the conviction that I was falso to their interests and the pledges of my past life? But you may say that the introduction of my name was a mere matter of taste, and that the real question is, "Is Mr. Thomas's statement true?" And to this question I answer, "No, and he knew it to be false whom he word it." The mas does not live who has heard me say one word in favor of the "taffic in coolie Chinese habor." I have always been opposed to it, and in 1362 assisted in framing and passing a law to prohibit, if possible, its introduction into this country; and I again assert, and will proceed to prove that when Wm. B. Thomas penned that paragraph he knew that he was writing a libellous fatschood, in support of which he could hot produce a particle of honest proof.

Me had written to Goneral John A. Logay and other

a law to prohibit, if possible, its 'introduction' storthis country; and I again absert, and will proceed toprove, that when Wm. B. Thomas penned that paragraph he knew that he was writing a libellous fatsehood, in support of which he could not produce a particle of homest. Proof.

Me had written to Goneral John A. Logan' and other gentlemen with whom I had differed in the debate on the tarilir begging them to send this some evidence that the product of the thin the law of the homest in the homes

one sentence of what, in his infamous letter to Science Council, he says I published in The Press of Juffy 10 and 23, 1869. Nor does The Press of either of these dates (for I have examined them, and caused others to do it), contain a word that purports to have been written by me, or to have been extracted from anything I were said or wrote. There is not even a shadowy foundation for the story. It is the coinage from his own dull brain and evil heart. From the 10th of June to the 5th of August, 1869. I was absent from Philadelphia, and on the days referred to by Mr. Thomas, I was not in the United States, or within telegraph reach of them, but was on board the steamer Oriflamme traversing the Pacific Ocean. Yet, when speaking of me in this infamous letters of either when speaking of me in this infamous letters, of either when speaking of me in this infamous letters, of either when speaking of me in this infamous letters, of either when speaking of me in this infamous letters, of either when speaking of me in this infamous letters, of either when speaking of me in this infamous letters, of either when speaking of me in this infamous letters, of either when speaking of me in the infamous letters, of the result of the speaking of the pressed of the this passage money at four dollars a month, and are glad to get that. It is but fair to suppose that home leiber is cheaper. Under the contracts by which they are brought from China they are to work out their passage money at four dollars a month. Allowing the contractor fifty per cent. more than the employer, he can afford to supply us with the best of first class labor at six dollars a month. This heat of the must be remembered; is trained, docile, respectful, and in abundant supply. "To this matter we earnestly call the attention of intelligence offices and labor agencies of this city. They have it in their power to revolutionize their own business and the scala life of the place, and the first man who breaks the ground will reap the harvest."

And again, July 23:

"A

which to work in thina at the rate of two to toa conts per day?

Thus, workingmen of Philadelphia, I have as briefly as I could, brought to your stiention a powerful conspiracy against you, and disclosed the means by which the conspirators hope to induce you to exercise your political power against yourselves. In view of the facts I have presented, those of you who knew him in the past will doubtless wonder whether the Wm. B. Thomas who was once President of the Corn Exchange and Collector of the Port, could in those days have been impelled by personal malice or political ambition to indulge in such practices as I have exposed; or whether, as some of his friends charitably suggest, the acquisition of great wealth and the flattering attentions of a distinguished aspirant for the Presidency, through whose influence Mr. Lincoln was induced to make him Collector of the Port; and under whose Presidency he expects to be Secretary of the Treasury, have unscated his judgment and left him a prey to his own vanity and the cupidity of a body of needy flatterers who avail themselves ment and left him a prey to his own vanity and the cupidity of a body of needy flatterers who avail themselves. Be this as it may, my duty in this behalf is done, and I remain

Very truly yours,

WM. D. KELLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1870.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK roldering, Braiding, Stamping, &c.
M. A. TOBBEY, 1800 Filbers

THE CAPTURE OF THE ETERNAL

Entry of the Italian Troops Through the Gates.

THE PEOPLE WELCOME THE TROOPS.

Terms of the Capitulation The Italian Flag Raised on Capi-

tol Hill. ROME, Sept. 20.—What a glorious day! History will record the overthrow on the 20th of

September of a despotic government which was a scandal to Europe. I left Monte Rotonde at three o'clock in the morning, and arrived in Villa Casalini a few minutes before rived in Villa Casalini a few minutes before five o'clock. Villa Casaliniles

Three Miles from Rome
on the road leading to the Porta Pia. On the opposite side of the road a military hospital had been improvised in the house of the Marquis de Sallis Ciogni, a fanatical papist. Justin front of the villa is the church of St. Agnese, where Pope Pius and the whole Collège of Cardinals and the French Generals fell in 1855. on account of the floor breaking.

of Cardinals and the French Generals fell in 1855, on account of the floor breaking. Pope Pius IX. was left unhurt, and a large picture, by Nicoli Jagetti, records the miraculous event. At five o'clock precisely we heard

The First Shot.

A battery had been posted some 200 yards from where I was standing, on a terrace, and its aim was to open a breach on the right hand of the Porta Pia. Two pieces of artillery had been posted along the road, exactly opposite the gate of Porta Pia. and their object was to break the gate. General Ferrers artillery was doing the same thing at the Porto del Popolo, and General Angelini, who had come from Naples only a few hours before, was opening breaches and doing hard fore, was opening breaches and doing hard work near St. Giovanni and St. Lorenzo. The precision of the Italian artillery was mar-

The fire had been going on for several hours, and long columns of black smoke rose in the blue sky. The breach was half done when at the back of it, we perceived that a house belonging to the Bonapartes had taken fire.

longing to the Bonapartes had taken fire.
At nine o'clock precisely a bombshell fell on
the roof of the St. Agnese church, some ten
yards from where I was standing. It smashed
the ceiling and fell into the church. An order
was immediately given to several soldiers to
mount to the top of the tower and holst the
white flag of the Geneva convention. Several of the wounded had already arrived, and
if the bombshells had been aimed in that direction it would have been a dangerous place. rection it would have been a dangerous place At half-past ten a strong fire of musketry was heard. I ran along the way, saw that two cannon on the road had ceased firing, and entered the Pardonia Zerlonia on the left of the road, and in a few minutes was opposite the Porto Pia. The fire had ceased and

The Zonaves Had Hoisted a White Flag. A battalion of Bersagliere mounted on the barricade, when those villians of zouaves fired again, killing on the spot the Signor Patelleri, the major of the battalion. A feeling of desperate indignation seized every soldier. General Caseny, with his wounded arm, and his staff marched to the front, sword in hand,

To the Harricade.

The Fortieth and Forty-first regiments of infantry followed. The first officer who advanced was Signor Valuziani, who was exiled from Rome eleven years ago, and was now all too happy to see his native country once again. Poor fellow! just as he had reached the top of the harricade he fell dead, struck by a bullet

A few hours later, when I was in Rome, I saw his mother looking among the ranks of the Fortieth for her son. Not one had the courage to tell her a word of the sad fate he courage to tell her a word of the sad late he had met with. The soldiers mount the barricades with jolly faces. The Colonel of the regiment rides to the very top of the barricade. He has his cigar in his mouth, looks proudly on his soldiers, and little cares for the bullets

whistling about his face.
The Troops Occupied the Gates, the Papal artillery surrender, and the fire has ceased. I hear a tramp of horses, look on my left and see a long row of carriages in splendid-liveries. What does all this mean? I look in the carriages, and recognize the members of the diplomatic corps going in grand proces-sion to the headquarters of General Cador-

Treat of the Capitulation.

The barricade is strewn with wounded, their comrades run with litters and carry them to the hospitals: The sight of so much blood and the shricks of the sufferers are painful. What a contrast before me, as I am attempting to enter into Porta Pia, which is all ruined and covered with burning mattresses, and hear cries and lamentations, while, believe me, hundreds of exiles, with tears of joy in their eyes, are all merry at the idea of enter-ing again Rome. The Fortieth regiment is still awaiting orders to occupy the town as I advance.

advance.

The Piazza de Termini
is full of Papal artillery, a regiment of zouaves
and a squadron of cavalry. They are all armed
and know not what to do. I proceed as far as
Piazza di Monte Cavallo; the square again is
occupied by Papal artillery. An Italian
soldier runs to the Papal captain and summons him to surrender. The Forty-first
arrives and the zouaves and the rest of them
are disarmed. are disarmed.

The People Happy.

The people begin to pour in from every quarter, with tricolor flags in their hands, shouting like mad for the King and for the army. At the bottom of the esplanade leading from Piazzo Cavallo to Piazza Colonna are a company of zonaves declaring they will not give up. I go round the square and attempt to reach Piazza Colonna through the back streets. I meet the zouaves, who aim their guns at me, and it is a fortune if I succeed to escape. We hear that in the Corso the squadrighter may hear that in the Corso the squadriglieri may attempt to scare the people. It must say a few words on these squadriglieri. As the Pope could not rely much on the loyalty of his gendarmes for executing his plans, and as also the foreign troops, giving themselves the airs of great soldiers, refused to do anything else but what was strictly military, the following expedient was adopted:

The Heleased Prisoners.

All those who had been sentenced to capital punishment or to the galley for criminal of fences were released on condition that they would form themselves into a military body, spiely dependent on the Church of Rome

Thus were seen in this great city brigands and assassins serving the Holy See and through zeal of gratitude molesting, insulting and imprisoning the citizens for the slightest act imprisoning the citizens for the slightest act which they thought fit to suspect. Their costume was, in reality, the one adopted by the brigands—velvet Knickerbockers and jackets, with ribbons, high boots, low hat and feathers; long beard and two pistols. The hatred of the Romans against this set of ruffians had reached a desperate state, and it was natural that these worthy individuals should feel that an unpleasant hour had arrived for them too. The battalions of bersaglieri had arrived in the Piazza de Cevi. The Zouaves, who were stopping the way, surrendered, and the troops continued to march to the Piazza Colonna.

Joy on Every Face.

surrendered, and the troops continued to march to the Piazza Colonna.

Joy on Every Face.

I never saw such enthusasm. Old men, with tears in their eyes, running about and waving their bandkerchiefs, the windows crammed with ladies waving tricolor flags and ribbons, and I never heard such exultation, deafening to my ears. But a still finer spectacle was awaiting. The squadriglieri, for fear of being massacred by the people, had fortified themselves in the square of the capital. They had made a barricade of mattresses, from which they could fire without being touched, and they had placed two pieces of artillery against the esplanade Piazza Obra Caeil. The bottom of the esplanade was occupied by bersagheri. The squadrigheri fired three times on them doing no harm.

I was looking up the deserted esplanade, thinking at every moment that a brisk fire might be opened against us, when, of a sudden, I heard shirieks at the top. I saw the barricade fall down and a mass of people waving hats and flags. I ran ap close by an imposing wave of people. I was really touched. The scene looked as though it had been all arranged for a dramatic effect. A regiment of infanty had arrived on the square by back street, had surprised the squadrigheri and had made them all prisoners. The General commanding one of the brigades was besieged by men, women and children kissing his hands and the very legs of his horse and crying "Long live our liberators." Some fifty men ran up the staircase and broke the doors open. After a few minutes they were ascending the steeple and were Hotsting the Italian Flag on the Towers of the Capitol.

That event foretold by Count Cavour, and which influenced every not of the Italian dur.

of the Capitol.

That event foretold by Count Cavour, and which influenced every act of the Italians durwhich influenced every act of the Italians during eleven years, was now fulfilled, and I was fortunate enough to see it. The bells began pealing, the military band playing the royal march, and thousands of voices crying, "Long live Victor Emmanuel?" In the Capitol what a scene! I shall never forget it. As I returned from the Capitol I met a company of bersaglier, who placed themselves in a chain round the church and convent of Gesu. It was reported that a large number of Zouaves were hidden in the convent. The people got frightened and ran off from every quarter. In Pia Padella Rotunda I met with some disbanded soldiers. The populace surrounds and banded soldiers. The populace surrounds and disarms them. With incredible violence the poor fellows are knocked about, their coats torn to pieces, thrown in the air and then troil-den under foot.

The Piazza Della Colonna is full of zouave

The Piazza Della Colonna is full of zouave prisoners. Two battalions of Bersaglieri can hardly keep the people from assalling them. The square rings with hisses and cries of indignation against these men who but a few hours ago were masters of Rome and treated the people with barbarous cruelty.

Mount Pinsio is still occupied by some eighty Germans with artillery. A battalion of Bersaglieri attacks them; they surrender, are made prisoners and brought into the city. are made prisoners and brought into the city.

The City Himmunted.

At nine o'clock, P. M.—The streets are splendidly illuminated and crowded with people. Parties of two hundred or more people, ple. Parties of two hundred or more people, with tri-color flags, run along the streets, bearing torchlights. Every man holds the arm of a Bersagliere. The women beg the soldiers to give them a feather off their hats and kiss them. Old men and women are seen embracing the soldiers, holding them tight by the waist, and crying out, "Don't leave us any more in the hands of that brute, the Pope, his priests and his brigands." The long and fine street of the Corso looks like a fairy scene, with its thousands of colored lights and its windows covered with flags. The din is deafening; the coffee houses are crammed is deafening; the coffee houses are crammed full, the officers converse with the ladies, cartes de visite and photographs are exchanged, de visite and photographs are exchanged, pretty children ask permission to kiss the darkened faces of the artillery officers. I cannot stand the row any longer; I take a cab and drive to the Coliseum, hoping to find a little quiet among those grand old ruius. It is a beautiful moonlight evening. All is quiet near the Coliseum. I enter it, and see a group of people. Bengal fires are lit; in a moment the stately ruin seems on fire, and voices of men and women cry, even in the very centre

men and women cry, even in the very centre of that amphitheatre: "Viva l'Italia!"

SEPT. 22.—Last night's illumination was splendid; the streets were as crowded as ever; men, women and children all wore on their heads large placards on which were written is for the aye of the plebiscium. The demonstration St for the aye of the plebiscium. The demonstration was quite spontaneous and imposing. The crowd gathers before the Piazza Piombino and the Piazza Colonna, where General Cadorna has taken up his quarters. The General was obliged to show himself to the people several times this morning. The following proclamation was posted up in every quarter of the city:

Proclamation to the People of Rome.

Proclamation to the People of Rome. Proclaimation to the People of Rome.

Romans—The goodness of our rights and the valor of our arms have in a few hours brought me among you to retore you to liberty now. Your destinies and those of the mation lie in your own hands. Strong by your sufferings, Italy will at least have the glory of solving that great problem which so terribly has been a burden to modern society. Thanks to the Romans also, in the name of the army, for the heartfelt reception you give to us. Continue to preserve, as you did to this day, the public order, because without it there is no liberty possible.

Romans: The morning of the 20th of September, 1870, marks a memorable epoch in the history of Rome. It has again returned to be—and forever—the great, capital of a great nation! Long live the King! Long live Italy!

Gen. Cadorna's Address to His Army.

Gen. Cadorna's Address to His Army.

Gen. Cadorna's Address to His Army.

The commander of the fourth army, General Cadorna, addressed to the army an order of the day, in which he expressed his high satisfaction for their conduct during the attack. I have been able to obtain from General Cadorna a copy of the capitulation stipulated on the 20th. It runs thus:

OAPITULATION FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE GITY OF ROME STIPULATED BETWEEN THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE TROOPS OF HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF ITALY, AND THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PAPAL TROOPS, RESPECTIVELY REPRESENTED BY THE UNDERSIGNED:

VILLA ALBANI, Sept. 20, 1870.—First—The city of Rome, excepting that part which is limited on the southern part of the walls of Sante Spirito, and comprehends Mount Vatican and Castle St. Angelo, forming the so-called Leonine City, its complete armment, fags, arms, ammunition and stores, all the objects belonging to the government, shall be consigned to the troops of his Malesty, the King of Italy.

Second—All the garrison of the city shall depart, receiving the honors of war, with flags, arms and buggage. After the honors of war, with flags, arms and buggage. After the honors shall have been rendered to them they will lay down flags and arms. The officers shall have a right to carry with them their swords, horses and anything belonging to them. The foreign troops shall leave to morning at seven.

Third—The foreign troops shall be disbanded and imleft at the head. The garness was seen morning at seven.

Third—The foreign troops shall be disbanded and immediately sent back to their respective countries. They will leave to-morrow by railway. The government has the faculty of taking into consideration the rights of pension which they might have stipulated with the

pension which they might have stipulated with the Papal government.

Fourth—The Roman troops will be formed into a depot without arms. The government will take into consideration their claims as to their future situation. The troops will be forwarded to morrow to Civita Vecchia. A mixed commission will be appointed, formed of an officer of artillery, one of the engineers and a functionary of administration. The commission will receive the consignment referred to in the first article.

article.
Signed:
Signed:
For the City of Rome-The Chief of the Staff.
For the Italian army—The Chief of the Staff.
F. D. PRINCIANO.
The General commanding the Fourth army carps.
Seen, approved and ratified by the General commanding Rome.
KANZLIER.

To-day, at three o'clock, the people of Rome are subremoned to a meeting in the Coliseum, to appoint there is municipal junta. The pichizutum will take place in a few days. Immediately after, the King will visit Bome. Of the five divisions now there, only the one commanded by General Ferrero-the Eliventh-will remain. The oil-ers will go to Peruges and Silesia. Other divisions are to be modifized, and nodiminution will be so much as dream of antil they are settled some way or other in the rest of Europe. I assisted this morning at a very touch is a seens. The wounded the other day were brought into the city and carried to the hespital of Sau Glovannt. They were literally covered with flowers, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the 'carriages could davance, so great was, the crowd. The people were shouting as loud as they possibly confid. A man observed that those cries would do their eather harm they good. In an instant perfect silence ensaged, and the crowd wavel their hats and handkerchiefs without uttering a word. The less of the army are about 200 between dead and wounded. Serr. 22.—This morning there was great confusion at the Vatican. The Leonine City, with Castle San Ang. In capitulation, signed by the Papal troops, who in the afternoon were to have autrender to go, who in the afternoon were to have autrender to go, who in the aftername the foreign filmsters resident here, had osen to the foreign filmsters resident here, had be accompanied to the frontiers; that the their resting the eye with admiration on the grand col-imms and monuments. As they passed some grand build-ing the soldiers nearest to the people asked in a hurry, "What's that colonna9" "Trajemna," and that name-was repeated with an air of admiration and astonisk-ment. The enthusism increased each time that the standards of the regiments passed. The officers were graciously received. General Bottaco, totching, his, mouth with his right hand, sent kisses to all. General Cadorna alighted at the pinzza Colonna and witnessed from the baicony the filing of the whole division and then retired.—Tribune.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE BESSON ROBBERY—ARRESTS, &C.— The goods stolen from the store of Besson & Son, on Chestnut street, were recovered yesterday at a public house at the southeast corner of Tenth street and Girard avenue. The proprietor of this establishment is Thomas Connor. It was ascertained that the goods were taken to the house in a carriage on Sunday night last. Connor was with the party in the carriage. The goods were not taken through the bar-room, but were carried through a side door, and were placed in the parlor, where they were found yesterday by the Detectives. When the officers visited the house they found the barkeeper, Wm. Farrell, and Mrs. Connor and her two sisters. The latter were engaged in washing clothing. corner of Tenth street and Girard avenue.

and Mrs. Connor and her two sisters. The latter were engaged in washing, clothing. These parties were all taken into custody. Various circumstances connected with the robbery, and the removal and storage of the stolen goods, led Chief Mulholland to suspect that the robbery had been committed by three well-known thieves, and last evening he divided the detective officers into squads and sent them out to search for the parties upon whom suspicion rested. At Eighth and Walnut streets the notorious James Logue was arrested. Standing at Eleventh and Chestnut, streets, evidently waiting for a car, Buck Taylor and William Price were captured. Connor was probably informed by some of his friends that the property was recovered at his friends that the property was recovered at his place, and has been keeping out of the way. The police have not been able to find him, although a pretty thorough search was made last night. He was formerly one of the pro-prietors of the notorious den at Eleventh and Sansom streets, and has but recently fitted up the place at Tenth and Girard avenue. The parties in custody are locked up to await a hearing at the Central Station.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EX-JUDGE GRIER. At 11 o'clock this A. M. the funeral of the late ex-Judge Robert C. Grier, took place from his family residence, No. 1428 Spruce street. In the absence of Rev. H. Boardman, D. D., of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, whereat deceased has worshipped, Reva William.
P. Breed, D. D., of the West Spruce
Street Church, officiated. The religious
ceremonies, which were short but impressive, were conducted in the house.
The body was laid out in a plain, black cleth, The body was laid out in a plain, black cloth, covered coffin, the lid bearing a silver plate with the simple inscription of the date of birth and death. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Hon. Justice Strong; Hon. John Cadwalader; Chief Justice Thompson; Jno. Wm. Wallace, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judge A. O. Parsons; Hon. Wm. A. Porter; A. Boyd Cummings, and Geo. Harding.

The following representatives of the family were present: Mr. Michael Grier, brother of the deceased; Aubrey. H. Smith, son-in-law; Robert Grier Monroe, grandson; and Messrs. Jos. Griér, Rev. Robert Strong, William Hibler, nephews. The valued servant, who had so long nursed the ex-judge, also attended.

so long oursed the ex-judge, also attended, with the family. The funeral was quite private. The interment took place at Laurel Hill.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE - OFTICAL SESSION. From an advertisement, in another column, it will be seen that the second regular meeting of this branch of the Institute will be held this evening. We learn that there will be avery interesting exhibition of objects with the Gas Microscope, and that Prof. Morton has brought on for the occasion a number of photographs of the syntaxon by My I M tographs of the sun, taken by Mr. L. M. Rutherfurd, at New York, during the last season, showing the remarkable development season, showing the remarkable development of sun-spots which has marked that period, and also the new exogen light, in which no pencil either of lime, magnesia or zirconia is required, and which is now being used in several buildings in New York, such as the Belvider House, Fifteenth street and Irving place, and the drug-store of Messis. J. J. Coddington, Fifteenth street and Broadway. Many other subjects of interest will also be discussed and exhibited. All should avail themselves at once, by membership in the Institute, of the great advantages which this and the other departments of this excellent establishment afford. establishment afford.

and the other departments of this executive establishment afford.

The Children's Nutting Party, Thenutting party given by the Park Commissioners to the school children hast year was so successful, and afforded so much pleasure to the little ones, that arrangements have been made for a repetition of the affair this season.

M. Hall Stanton, Esq., President of the Board of Public Education, has received a communication from the Park Commissioners, tendering the use of the park for the school children for any day which may be fixed upon. The matter will be laid before the Board at its meeting on Tuesday next, when a time for the party will be decided upon and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. In anticipation that such a pionic ments. In anticipation that such a pionic would be given, the pupils of several schools have already commenced to prepare them-selves in singing and other exercises. THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN.-At a

meeting of the Bellow Trustees of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, held last evening, David B. Baker was elected Secretary, in place of E. D. Yates, resigned. A donation of \$50 was received from Freder ick Fraley, Esq.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. Smith, aged 35 years, was thrown from an express wagon, at Twelfth and Race streets, this morning, and was seriously injured. He was removed to his home, No. 411 North Nineteenth street.

Continued on the Last Page.