BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
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RECEIVING DAILY,

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.
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MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
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MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Sign of the Golden Lion

BENNETT & CO.,
BOWEN HALL,
818 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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STEPHEN CAFFREY, OUTDOOR AGENT AND Bill Poster—Collections or outdoor sales respectfully solicited. Orders promptly attended to. Residence, 506 HEATH street; or address Express Office, 628 Market street. oct8 1t

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, October 8, 1867.

A LAST WORD.

There will still be an hour or two to work after to-day's BULLETIN reaches our readers. If you have not voted you have failed in the performance of a grave duty, and there is yet time to repair the wrong. If you know of a doubtful, wavering or apathetic Republican friend, there is yet time to take him to the polls. Every interest of the Union, North and South, will feel the influence of to-day's work. The responsibility of the result will rest upon the shoulders of those Republicans who, through apathy or weakness or sentimentality, fail to fulfil any part of the sacred duty which they owe to their country and to their party.

REPUDIATION.

The only possible for any shadow of apprehension of repudiation by the United States Government is in the possible triumph of the policy and doctrines of Andrew Johnson. He publicly called the last Congress "an illegal body;" and if he was correct, all the acts of that Congress were illegal. But it is precisely the same legality and authority that the preceding Congresses had, after the secession of the Southern States. Those Congresses created the securities that were necessary to raise money to carry on the war, and if Mr. Johnson's theory is the right one, the Government is under no legal or moral obligation to pay either the interest or the principal of such securities.

But, happily, Mr. Johnson is wrong in this as in most of his other ideas. The Congresses that represented the people of the loyal States, in the time of the rebellion, were constitutional and lawful. Their acts are among the great and solemn facts of history, and the people of the United States, now and hereafter, will sustain those acts and insist on the fulfilment of all the pledges and promises made by the Treasury under their authority. The several clamors about the repudiation, partial or total, of any part of the war debt of the United States, are the work partly of disappointed speculators in current men, and partly of gamblers. In a very large degree they are the work of the latter class. These gamblers in the stock exchange make the publication of every political rumor to depress the national credit, and the Atlantic cable is used to excite alarms in the European money centres, by the publication of which many foolish people sell their United States securities at much less than their value.

Whatever the immediate motive may have been for Secretary McCulloch's letter of yesterday, concerning the payment of the 5-20 bonds in specie, it is well that it was made at last the assurance of the head of the Treasury that such payment will be made. To be sure, his chief, Mr. Johnson, if he were to carry out his views and policy, would not suit himself, composed of Southern rebels and Northern copperheads, might disregard the obligations authorized by an "illegal body," hanging on the verge of the Government. But Mr. Johnson is not going to succeed, and the people, in repudiating him, give the best possible assurance that they will not allow the repudiation of any part of the debt that was created for the purpose of preserving the Union. There never was a national debt created in a more sacred cause, and there need be no fear that the people are going to elect men to Congress who will tolerate the repudiation of any portion of it. It might as well be feared that they would elect men who would favor the saddling of the United States Treasury with the debt of the extinct Confederacy. There are some men who will do both of these things, and they are to be found even in this latitude, among politicians eminent in the so-called Democracy. But there need be no fear that they will ever attain to any commanding influence. Still it will be well to impress constantly upon the minds of men, now and in future, that the national debt is to be paid, principal and interest in full, in precisely the terms proposed when it was contracted.

CXC REDIVIVUS.

"Tinder-box" Charles Brown turned up last night at the new Copperhead headquarters at Ninth and Arch streets, and made a speech upon the condition and prospects of the Democracy. He admitted that the party had been under a cloud and that it was still under a cloud; but he predicted an early bright emergence from its sub-vaporous condition, when it would shine forth as good as new and save the country and State after having failed to destroy the nation. If Mr. Brown was only as strong a politician as he is a vindictive and spiteful one, he would be more dangerous than Jefferson Davis ever was at any period of his career. Fortunately he is only a vitriolic Copperhead, without the ability to do more than make disloyal speeches and indulge in horrid grimaces. When the South was starving Major Anderson and preparing to drive him out of Fort Sumter, Mr. Brown was the blatant speech in the Board of Trade room in this city, proclaiming that troops should never be marched through Pennsylvania for the purpose of "coercing our Southern brethren." During the war he was the equal of Vallandigham, William B. Reed or Ben. Wood, in his bitter opposition to the Union cause, and he moved into the State of Delaware to get as far away as possible from free and loyal influences. While a resident of Delaware he ran for Congress as the candidate of the secession party in the State; but finding his chances of success very small, he wisely withdrew from the contest before the people had an opportunity to pass judgment upon him at the ballot-box. Since the war Mr. Brown has returned to this city to reside, and he had some aspirations in the direction of the Legislature; but the voters of his district failed to appreciate his merits, and he was elected to stay at home. Mr. Brown told the simple truth when he said that the Democratic party was under a cloud, and he might have gone further, and added that it was just such Democrats as himself that had put it under a cloud. Col. James Page took an active part in the pow-wow last night. Assuredly politics make him acquainted with strange bed-fellows. When the war broke out the voice of Colonel Page was heard in eloquent advocacy of the cause of the Union and in denunciation of treason. His cheeks must have tingled with shame last night at finding himself thrown into close party companionship with a man who, to the extent of his opportunities, was as complete a traitor to the country as the most malignant traitor in Dixie, and who last night could not let slip the chance to indulge in threats of renewed acts of treason if the opportunity should happen.

MR. MEREDITH'S CARD.

With all personal respect for that distinguished gentleman, we cannot but notice the surprise and disappointment which is everywhere expressed by Mr. Meredith's friends at the singular position assumed by him in the card published in the EVENING BULLETIN of yesterday. No one can doubt Mr. Meredith's loyalty or his Republicanism, and it was looked upon as the most natural and proper thing that his name should appear with that of the venerable Horace Binney, at the head of the eloquent appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia to give their hearty support to the candidates of the Republican party. It was felt that Mr. Meredith was in his place, and doing his duty as a patriotic and public-spirited citizen. It has, therefore, been with a painful surprise that his friends have learned that his influence in their behalf was meant to be only a partial and qualified one, and that he desired to neutralize it by an open repudiation of an important portion of the Republican ticket, and the advocacy of a partisan Democrat in the place of a staunch and well-tried Republican. Mr. Meredith regrets that he did not read the address more carefully before signing it, as his friends generally share in that regret. Every other signer appears to have fully comprehended the plain import of the address, and it is most unfortunate that Mr. Meredith should have given such a cordial support to the cause to which he is undoubtedly devoted, on one day, and have virtually withdrawn that support on the next.

The principles which Mr. Meredith and his friends so eloquently advocate, in their address to the citizens of Philadelphia, have been practically recognized by the whole mass of the community as being involved in the contest between Judge Ludlow and Mr. Thayer, as plainly as in that between Judge Sharswood and Judge Williams. Judge Ludlow and Mr. Thayer each represents to the public mind a definite political principle. Wherever Judge Ludlow has had the opportunity,—as in the Thompson-Ewing case or the Boileau case,—he has showed that he is not superior to the dictates of the party of which he has always been an active member. Mr. Thayer is well understood, and his record is one so honest, promising and very able advocate of the principles of a true and pure Republicanism. Judge Ludlow has undoubtedly voted to-day for Judge Sharswood and the entire Copperhead ticket; Mr. Thayer has, with equal certainty, voted for Judge Williams and the whole Republican ticket. A Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas is vacant, and these two gentlemen are candidates for the position. Mr. Meredith, in his address, urges the Republicans to vote for Judge Ludlow, considerations, to stand by their principles; and in his card he says: "Except Judge Ludlow." The lawyers may be able to see the difference, but no one else will.

THE ASSAULT ON ROME.

The situation in Italy grows more interesting daily. Garibaldi, in captivity, has proved more powerful than Victor Emanuel upon his throne. The stirring appeals of the great republican leader to the people, strengthened as they are by the fact that he is held prisoner at the dictation of Napoleon, have found an echo in the hearts of the masses, and there has been an uprising of the people, and a bold rapid, movement upon Rome, that would have bid defiance to the efforts of the Italian troops to check it, even had they been in earnest in their attempt to do so. Several sharp engagements have taken place between the insurgent forces and the Papal troops, in all of which the latter have been defeated, and it seems by no means improbable that the Eternal City will soon be in the hands of the Garibaldians, unless the Emperor Napoleon interferes to check their impetuous onset. Rumor and it, a few days ago, that 30,000 French troops had taken transports for Civita Vecchia, and would assist the Pope in repelling the invaders. The cable reports of the past day or two do not confirm this statement, but there is still reason to believe that Napoleon, considering the September treaty broken by Italy, meditates active intervention, with perhaps armed occupancy of Rome, and the resumption of his old office of protector of his Holiness.

If the apparent position of Victor Emanuel is real, it is certainly very uncomfortable. On the one hand he is between the displeasure of the French Emperor, who assisted largely to make him what he is, and on the other, by imprisoning Garibaldi, and opposing a popular movement, he has arrayed himself against a powerful party in his own dominions. In his perplexity and embarrassment he has called upon the great European powers to interfere to relieve him from the obligations of the September Convention. With an alacrity born of a hatred of France, Prussia has accepted the appeal, and, for the first time, has promised to support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

There is at least a flavor of suspicion about this whole affair, that it may have been prearranged, and that the arrest of Garibaldi and the very slight resistance offered to the insurrectionists by the Italian troops were intended for a blind to hide the really earnest desire of Victor Emmanuel to possess Rome, and to have some legitimate excuse for opening declaring the existence of a treaty with Prussia, which European journals two months ago declared already effected. Whatever the true position of affairs, however, the war cloud in Europe is growing darker and more threatening daily. The first blow has been struck, and in the present excited state of feeling upon the Continent, a single spark from the clashing steel of the Italian patriots may light the flame of war throughout Europe, and inaugurate a contest fraught with incalculable results to the nations.

SMITH.

In the excitement of election times, it is to be feared that the community may have failed to appreciate the brilliant flash of civic wisdom which irradiated the Select Council chamber last week, concerning the street lamps. The illuminator was Smith; Smith of the Twenty-second Ward; Smith who has won a *sonobriquet* from his eloquent advocacy of salt slush on the railway tracks. Smith,—everybody knows Smith,—Smith has observed that the streets are very dark at night. Being a City Father of considerable experience, he knows that Philadelphia is not half-lighted. Indeed, he is aware that on particularly dark nights it is apt not to be lighted at all. His municipally-paternal mind has brooded over this darkness, until he has evolved from it a flash of dazzling brilliancy. Smith is an artist, and it was revealed to his artistic mind that the nocturnal difficulty lay in this, not that there was too little light, but that there was too much shade. The genius of Smith grasped the idea in a moment, and he rushed into the Council Chamber and generously offered his invention to the public, without securing a patent. It is all the fault of the shade trees, Smith says so. There would be plenty of light, if it were not for the trees. The trees must be cut down, or trimmed up, or lopped away, to give the gas-lamps a chance. Smith is in earnest about this business. His resolution is a terrible one. "Take the shade away from your trees," says he, or "I'll take away the lamp-posts!" This is ingenious. It is true that the beauty of the streets and the comfort of the citizens will be somewhat diminished by the mutilation or destruction of our beautiful shade trees, but then it must be remembered that no great good can be attained without some sacrifices. It will be observed that Smith's penalty is the removal of the lamps! Oh, brilliant Smith! Shall one man attempt to destroy his pet maple or chestnut or poplar, and shall a whole neighborhood grope in Cimmerian gloom? This is cruelty, oh, Smith! Have the people asked for light, and you threaten to take away their lamps. The people walk by day beneath their vines and fig trees, and you bid them sit in their shady parlors, Smith! Smith! Smith! Beware, lest the people "strike for their lamp-posts and their trees," and renew in your unhappy person the vengeance of the French Revolution—"*le lanterne!*"

"SILENCE'S HAS DREADFUL HELL!"

In ancient times, when the free and independent voters of Philadelphia all exercised suffrages at one and the same voting place, there was great propriety in the occasional ringing of a bell to summon the good people to the performance of the great duty of citizenship. The town-bell was an essential of an election in those primitive days, just as the town-crier was the proper organ of making a public announcement, and the town-pump the great aqueous institution for the extinguishment of fires, and the supply of concrete buckets and tea-kettles. But town-criers and town-pumps "went out" with the change from our village condition to metropolitan importance. Why the tolling of the State House bell on each succeeding election day, as though it was a very solemn occasion, has not followed the example of other obsolete usages, passes the comprehension of the thoughtful. Philadelphia now has a territory of nearly a hundred and forty square miles. The election tolling of "Tommy Downing's" lazzaroni bell is heard within a radius of one hundreth part of that space, and the conclusion is forced upon us that if the citizens who live within the sound of the iron tongue of the big bell need to be reminded every three minutes of the fact of its being election day, the residents in the remaining 99-hundreths are doomed to go to their beds on the second Tuesday of every October in melancholy ignorance of the fact that their bell has an election. Under the altered circumstances "a few brilliant flashes of silence" would best become the old bell, and it should be required to hold its tongue on election day, instead of wagging it to so little practical purpose.

ACHILLE FOULD.

On Sunday night last Achille Fould, an eminent French statesman and financier, died in Paris, in which city he was born on the 21st of October, 1800. He was the son of a wealthy Jewish banker, and received his first training for business in the banking house that still exists under the name of Fould, Oppenheim & Co. But in his early manhood he devoted much time to travel and to the study of the fine arts.

In the year 1837, he entered political life and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Tarbes. In all questions of finance, trade, customs duties and political economy in general, he took a prominent part. The extension of railroads, the cultivation of the sugar-beet, savings banks, and other projects for the benefit of the people, also received his earnest advocacy. He was a zealous supporter of Guizot's foreign policy, and a warm friend of the Orleans dynasty. This, however, did not prevent an easy transfer of his allegiance to Louis Napoleon, after he became the chief of the nation; though in 1852, being opposed to the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, he resigned the ministry of finance, over which he had presided for a short time. This, however, did not make a breach between him and the Emperor, for on the very day of his resignation he was made a Senator, and soon afterwards a Minister of State and of the household of the Emperor. He was very active in promoting the Great Exhibition of 1855, in the reorganization of the Grand Opera as a State Institution and in the completion of the new Louvre palace. He also been a commander in the Legion of Honor since December 8th, 1852. Up to the time of his death he was a member of the Emperor's privy council.

In all the great industrial and financial projects of the second Empire, M. Fould has taken a leading part. The Emperor has had no more able and faithful servant, and in all his schemes the general prosperity of the people was kept constantly in view, it is quite certain that his death will be felt to be a public loss throughout France.

A new penny paper, called *The Morning Post*, has appeared in Philadelphia for two days. It looks well, is full of lively reading matter and news, and is right in politics. It deserves success, and gives promise of achieving it.

SMITH.

In the excitement of election times, it is to be hoped that the community may have failed to appreciate the brilliant flash of civic wisdom which irradiated the Select Council chamber last week, concerning the street lamps. The illuminator was Smith; Smith of the Twenty-second Ward; Smith who has won a *sonobriquet* from his eloquent advocacy of salt slush on the railway tracks. Smith,—everybody knows Smith,—Smith has observed that the streets are very dark at night. Being a City Father of considerable experience, he knows that Philadelphia is not half-lighted. Indeed, he is aware that on particularly dark nights it is apt not to be lighted at all. His municipally-paternal mind has brooded over this darkness, until he has evolved from it a flash of dazzling brilliancy. Smith is an artist, and it was revealed to his artistic mind that the nocturnal difficulty lay in this, not that there was too little light, but that there was too much shade. The genius of Smith grasped the idea in a moment, and he rushed into the Council Chamber and generously offered his invention to the public, without securing a patent. It is all the fault of the shade trees, Smith says so. There would be plenty of light, if it were not for the trees. The trees must be cut down, or trimmed up, or lopped away, to give the gas-lamps a chance. Smith is in earnest about this business. His resolution is a terrible one. "Take the shade away from your trees," says he, or "I'll take away the lamp-posts!" This is ingenious. It is true that the beauty of the streets and the comfort of the citizens will be somewhat diminished by the mutilation or destruction of our beautiful shade trees, but then it must be remembered that no great good can be attained without some sacrifices. It will be observed that Smith's penalty is the removal of the lamps! Oh, brilliant Smith! Shall one man attempt to destroy his pet maple or chestnut or poplar, and shall a whole neighborhood grope in Cimmerian gloom? This is cruelty, oh, Smith! The people ask for light, and you threaten to take away their lamps. The people walk by day beneath their vines and fig trees, and you bid them sit in their shady parlors, Smith! Smith! Smith! Beware, lest the people "strike for their lamp-posts and their trees," and renew in your unhappy person the vengeance of the French Revolution—"*le lanterne!*"

H. STEELE & SON
Having made large purchases of
PRINTS AND MUSLINS
Since the Recent Decline in Prices,
Are prepared to offer them at lower prices than they have been sold since the commencement of the war.
One Case Good Style Prints at 6 1-4c.
Two cases, fast colors, good style, at 12c.
Extra quality Cambrics, worth 25, at 12½c.
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15 Cents.
Bleached Muslins at 6½c., been selling at 10c.
4-4 do. do. 12½c., do. 15c.
Williamsville Muslins, 24c.
All the best brands bleached Muslins reduced.
Unbleached Muslins at reduced prices.
CANTON FLANNELS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Best Canton Flannels, 37½c., worth 50c.
Red Blankets, superior quality, at $5.
Blankets, all sizes, good qualities, at $4.
All wool Blankets, $12 to $18.
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.
A great variety of FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Cassimeres, a large assortment, at 25c. to $5.
Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth St.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
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NOW OFFER AT
LOW PRICES.
THEIR HANDSOME STOCK OF
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
Rugs, Mattings, Mats, &c.
Prior to Removal to the NEW STORE,
NO. 1222 CHESTNUT STREET
IN JANUARY NEXT.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co., and Haines Bros'. Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
to his new and elegant store,
NO. 923 CHESTNUT ST.,
NORTH SIDE, ABOVE NINTH.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
This road receives all the Government bounties. The Bonds are issued and are to be made subject to the certain and Nevada, and the agreement to pay Gold bounties in advance.
We offer them for sale at 95, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.
Governments taken in exchange at from 12 to 18 per cent. difference, according to the issue.
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
Old Established
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 MARKET STREET,
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For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Further attention paid to orders by the ready-made department than any other house.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The Great Tea Mart and Fine Family Grocery Store of Thompson Black's Son & Co., N.W. cor. Broad and Chestnut streets, who have now in Store some choice importations of Black and Green Teas of very fine flavor, which have been selected with the greatest of care and especial reference to the tastes of their customers.
A fair trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical that their goods are as represented, and that their prices—for so low a quality of goods.
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CASHED
AT FULL VALUE.
November Coupons Wanted.
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NORTH MISSOURI R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $65,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company, and the balance of the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing 7 per cent. interest, hereto, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of 85, and the accrued interest from this date, the same yielding the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
The Road is now in full operation upon the Company's R. R., 114 miles already constructed and in running order, and the remaining 27 miles will be completed on the 1st of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into the rich and populous portion of Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
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P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to exchange for the Bonds of Loan, can do so at market rates and receive the difference.

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724 ARCH STREET.
French Calf, double sole, Boots, first quality, $12 00.
Do. do. single do. do. do. $10 50.
Do. do. double do. do. do. $9 00.
Do. do. single do. do. do. $8 00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At Very Low Prices.
BARTLETT,
33 S. SIXTH STREET,
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WEBER PIANO!
These INSTRUMENTS are UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED the
Best Piano-Fortes Manufactured
FOR BRILLIANCY AND DURABILITY.
They are used by all the Conservatories and Professors of Music, and are pronounced by the leading artists in the country, full and varied musical powers combined with a
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
WAREROOMS, 1004 CHESTNUT STREET.
ALSO, NEW PATENT TREMOLO ORGANS, combining the Sweet Organ and Melodious Voice with the new patent tremolo.
Will be ready in the fall.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN
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SEWING & BUTTONHOLE MACHINE.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold S. W. cor. Eleventh and Chestnut.
F. S.—Other Machines taken in Exchange.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
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HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE HOT AIR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING CO.
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WELDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS OF OUR own make, warranted solid. JOHN C. ARNOLD, Manufacturing Jeweler, 1 South Eighth street.

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In connection with a cupola furnace, to which it may be attached with little cost, a saving of the entire cost of the furnace in one year is reported by many who have used it. Can be put up in a few days, and operated day and night. Circulars sent on application.
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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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BOYS', BOYS', BOYS' CLOTHING,
Clothing Made to Order,
603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Fine Ready-Made Clothing,
603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

By Cable.

HAVRE, Oct. 7, Evening.—The steamer Europe, from New York on the 23d ult., has arrived.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—Accounts from the northward and southward of Cape Henry unite in describing the late storm on the coast as very severe. Hampton roads are full of vessels.

The schooner J. H. Depost, from the Windward Islands, for Boston, was wrecked on the 29th, on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, a heavy gale, lasting three days. She reports seeing fifteen vessels that had lost sails and spars.

The schooner Marion, from New York for Baltimore, encountered a heavy gale, and lost her jibs, chains, &c.

The schooner Curtis Tilton, from Wilmington, N. C., experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras.

The steamer Niagara, from New York, saw on Sunday, between Chincoteague and Hog Island, a sunken steamer, off Cedar Island.

Sailed—Steamer Saratoga, for New York.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool by way of Halifax, has arrived.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Sittings of the Privy Council—Jeff. Davis—Arrival of the New "Commander of the Forces"—The New Minister of Militia.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5, 1867.—The Privy Council has been sitting daily at Ottawa, and the business is said to be in a very satisfactory state. Messrs. Cartier and Langevin are expected from Quebec, and the Ministers will be soon transferred from this city to Quebec.

Hon. Sir. Tilley, Minister of Customs, passed through here on the 3d, on his way to St. John, N. B.

There is a general hurrying hither and thither of ministers, as if preparing for a political battle. The delay in the Cabinet Council is said to be not satisfactory to the people, for the public money is in the hands of the Ministers, and Parliament cannot. This is what the Cortier-Macdonald-Langevin people like. Sir Hugh Allan is in the city.

Jeff. Davis is now in Toronto, where he has been received and taken care of by a Mr. Holmes, once an officer in the Confederate army. Davis is living at the Rossin House.

The new appointment of the forces in Canada, Sir Charles Windham, has arrived. Sir Charles is to preside over the Council in lieu of Sir Fenwick Williams, who will be in Quebec in this year correspondence. It would say that it was Sir Fenwick Williams who defended Kars in the Crimea in 1856, and, who, later, allowed himself to be surprised and taken by the Russians, although he was in command of a chosen force at the time. The only gain to the exchange, Sir Charles is said to be a gentleman of the old and the latter young—for a British general—an officer who is supposed to be ready at a moment for the grave.

War and rumors of war are current here. There is the war with Abyssinia, and there may be a war with Fenian. The Fenians are in a lasting probability of a war with the United States, which probability is made more so by the MacDonald-Cartier ministry whenever they are going to plunge into some million extravagance.

Anarchy in Mexico—Reported Reign of Terror Under the Juarez Government.

HAVANA Mexico (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A marvellous change has occurred in a month. People seem sick of outrage and murder. If a vote were taken to-day in the capital it would reveal the fact that three-fourths of the people are opposed to the Juarez party, but the destiny of Mexico must soon be decided. The question is, how it will be done. I cannot long remain in doubt. The impression of the leading men of the military—is that the present is a crisis that must develop into a long-desired change in the existence. The question whether Mexico shall take her place as a nation or be left to her fate is now discussed in the highest official circles, from the President down to the humblest intelligent citizen. On paper Mexico has an army in service of over 30,000 men, and, according to national questions and dangers it is considered impolitic to have a standing military force, and arms and distribute the mass throughout the republic. The rest of the imperial armies has not disposed entirely of Mexicans, but a large number of foreigners have been moved into the State of Guadalajara to suppress an insurrection there. Vega (anti-Juarez) Governor of Guadalajara, Jalisco and the State of Tamaulipas, now in part overrun by the Imperialists, are in a state of open rebellion, is as much a separate republic as that over which Juarez presides. The Juarez party is only in factions and ripe for revolt. A few days since a bloody conflict was fought near the city of Lagos, sixteen of Alvarez and Jimenez participating. The battle raged four hours, with heavy loss. It cannot be deemed a fabrication were I to name the number of killed and wounded, as it was fought in mutiny and insubordination. It is a notable fact that some mutineers, as many contend, were sentenced to be shot, have not been executed. The shooting was to have taken place two days from the date of sentence, but twenty days have elapsed and yet they live. The reign of terror in Queretaro some two weeks ago to suspend the executions. This is a very un-Mexican proceeding.

CITY BULLETIN.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

10 A. M.....54 Deg. 12 M.....62 Deg. 3 P. M.....67 deg. Weather clear. Wind south.

THE ELECTION.—Up to the present writing the election in the city has passed off very quietly. There is very little excitement, but if any person would desire to see a lively election he needs but to constantly reminded of it by the unusual number of flags meets with in the street. Have you voted yet? If not, you should vote early. The latter expression being supposed to refer to the Fourth Ward, the polls will remain open in the vicinity of the State House bell rings the frequent recurring minutes with the unusual noise, gayly decorated with colors and inscribed—"Do your duty!" "Vote early!" "Vote for Sharswood!" &c., are also sure to show citizens that they have a solemn duty to perform to-day.

The weather could not have been finer, and the voters have taken advantage of the morning. In the various precincts which we visited the vote polled up very well, and we could see that it was during the same time on election day last year. The business of the city goes on serious facts. In some precincts where scratching has been almost unknown, there seems to be a very scarcely two candidates who have received the same number of votes, while in others where scratching has always been carried on there has been little or none polled. The scratching appears to be principally the Democratic ticket in the Common Pleas and upon the Sheriff. Upon the judicial ticket it is not much cutting as might have been expected after the immense efforts made by the Republicans to elect Judge Thayer is keeping pretty well up with his ticket, and notwithstanding the Democratic and Republican friends should not relax their efforts even the opposition is manifesting a great deal work actively and energetically until the closing of the polls, and we hope that Judge Ludwig may beat his opponent, but have a fair majority.

In regard to the Sheriff there is cutting on both sides. Why the Democrats should scratch the name of Mr. Mathues, a Democrat, is not so easy to be seen, but nevertheless it was being done in numerous instances during the day. The dissatisfaction at the nomination of Mr. Cowell in some quarters was stated upon by the Democrats to largely increase the vote of Kelly, but it has not so severe as was expected, and those who scratch Mr. Cowell's name generally put Kelly's in place of it. The fact that Mr. Cowell is a Republican seems to be the bitterness of the cutting has not been as weight among our citizens, as it should be.

The desperate fight made against Mr. David Jones, the Republican candidate for City Treasurer, has not amounted to much. He is polling a full vote.

In relation to the other candidates upon the city and county tickets there is little of excitement. Mr. Batturs, the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, appears to be leading his ticket, but with the exception, all are polling a full party vote.

In the Third Senatorial District the contest is quite exciting. The large Democratic majority has rendered the success of the Republicans almost hopeless, but the friends of Mr. Bonham have been working like Trojans, and if their labors are continued with as much vigor throughout the day, there is a very fair prospect of the triumph of Mr. Bonham.

A MEAN THIEF.—Thomas Gibson was before Recorder Eneu this morning, upon the charge of the larceny of $40, the property of John Machalle, a colored gentleman employed by Mr. Bell, whose stable is at No. 7 Banana street, Twentieth and Chestnut. Machalle had been in the habit of going to the stable, and on the morning of the 1st he complained of having had nothing to eat, and asked McLaughlin to loan him $5. McLaughlin replied that he couldn't spare so much, and gave him fifty cents to get something to eat. He then went into the haymow, and when he returned, Gibson was not there, and McLaughlin's pocket-book, containing $40, had been taken from the pocket of a pair of pants. Gibson has not made his appearance since, and was arrested last night, at Tenth and Sansom streets, by Reserve Policeman Ferguson. He was committed in default of $800 bail.

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TURKISH MEDICAL ESSENCE.—To-day, in making our annual autumnal visit to the various stores and large manufacturing establishments, Turkish baths have been noted, we called at the extensive establishment of Mr. A. S. Clark, No. 102 Market street, above Tenth. Last autumn we called at Mr. Clark's compounding and manufacturing laboratory, and with attention and satisfaction the newly invented Gold Leaf Medicated Cut Tobacco, which was rapidly coming into successful use. To-day we were gratified to see that the jolly red nose of Bacchus, with its attendant blotches and pimples, are fast disappearing, and that the Turkish bath is fast becoming a thing of the past. We have again visited Mr. Clark's Establishment, and feel more than ever convinced of the great utility of this range.

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