BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Cut, Best Made, Best Fitting, READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city, equal to custom work in every respect; also choice stock of selected styles of PIECE GOODS, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and full satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded, or sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S.E. MARKET STREET, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LYON'S MEXICAN ROACH POWDER. IT KILLS INSTANTLY.

Cockroaches, flies, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin are most troublesome during the fall months. They are killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poison, but yet certain to do its work. A single 25 cent box has cited

ENLARGED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

Use now; it keeps vermin from depositing their eggs, and thus prevents next year's crop. Be sure you get LYON'S. It is the original and true Mexican Roach Powder. Beware of imitations. Sold by all druggists. Signature of LYON on the flask. Sold by all druggists.

EMINENT MEN OF SCIENCE HAVE DISCOVERED that electricity and magnetism are developed by the system of Dr. DIXON'S BLISTERING PLASTERS. Use the genuine, look for the name of Dr. Dixon on every genuine article. Electricity and magnetism are developed by the system of Dr. DIXON'S BLISTERING PLASTERS. A description of both, circulars of testimonials, etc., sent free. Ask your druggist for them. They are the only form in which Electricity and Magnetism can be used.

Magnetic Health Institute and LABORATORY OF SYSTEMATIC SCIENCE, 15 Mercer Street, New York, offers advice and medicine on all subjects, sickness and health. Circulars, testimonials on all subjects, sent free.

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition.

CULTON'S Warerooms, 914 Chestnut street, sole agent.

GEO. STEINWAY' CELEBRATED GRAND and SQUARE PIANOS, at BLASIUS BROS., 804 CHESTNUT STREET.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, October 9, 1868.

☞ Voters should take notice that the polls on Tuesday open at 7 A. M. and close at 4 P. M. They should see that their votes are deposited early.

THE McCLELLAN RECEPTION.

The popular reception of General McClellan by the citizens of Philadelphia, yesterday, was in many respects a highly creditable display. General McClellan was, during his connection with the army, the special favorite of Philadelphia, and his political career was so short and his personal record in it so brief, that the community, without distinction of party, agreed yesterday to pay his political relations out of sight, and to give him a hearty welcome to his former home.

Seventy-two hundred men, by actual count, marched in a handsome procession through our streets, which were lined with crowds of men, women and children, eager to join in the welcome to the man who, if he gained no other important victory for the country, led our brave "Boys in Blue" upon the eventful field of Antietam. The procession was mainly composed of Democratic organizations, and as the managers of the demonstration wisely excluded political devices from the parade, many Republicans who have retained their old affection for General McClellan participated in his reception. The military display was necessarily rather meagre, as the "Boys in Blue" have absorbed most of the fighting officers and soldiers of the army; but the civic display, with its gay colors and equipments, was very effective. Everything passed off in an orderly and highly enthusiastic manner, the few exceptions to the rule not being worth mention. General McClellan's speech was appropriate and in good taste, and the whole affair may be set down as highly creditable to those having it in charge, and will long be remembered among the largest and handsomest processions ever made in Philadelphia.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The manly and determined stand taken by Judges Read, Agnew and Williams, of the Supreme Court, against the recent naturalization at Bristol, and their unanimous and out-spoken opinion that all of the 6,018 newly created voters of this city, have been illegally and improperly created, will cause the deepest anxiety to every law-abiding and law-loving citizen, whatever may be his politics, and should awaken a determination on the part of our Republican fellow-citizens to challenge every vote attempted to be given on the strength of a naturalization in the Supreme Court.

The method of naturalization followed last Court, and described in the letter of Judge Read to Judge Thompson, shows that the whole practical part of naturalization is entrusted to two tipstaves," and this is supported by the evidence offered on behalf of Mr. Swanwick, although it was, if needed none, the learned Judge having judicial cognizance of the fact. That such practice is illegal and unreasonable man does know, but few probably have any real conception of the utter irregularity and illegality of it, and of the entire difference between the mode of naturalization prescribed by Congress and judicial decision, and that followed by Justices Thompson and Sharswood and attempted to be excused on the ground that such has been their practice.

Without attempting to contradict the truth of their assertion, (for no practice, however long or by whomsoever followed, can ever be any defence for a mode of procedure so clearly contrary to statute; the Judges sit to expound the laws as they are made and not to make them; they are but interpreters of the law and not legislators;) we propose to cite for the benefit of our readers some of the acts of Congress and some of the decided cases, for the purpose of showing how clear the law is on the subject, and so enabling them to judge for themselves as to the technical merits of the position assumed by the minority of the Court.

The act of Congress of April 14, 1802, which is the law under which all persons arriving in this country over the age of eighteen years are naturalized, provides: *"That the Court in admitting such alien shall be satisfied"* that he has declared his intention at the proper time, has resided in the United States for at least five years, is of good moral character and attached to the principles of the Constitution, &c.

The act of May 26, 1824, under which those who have come to this country, or are under the age of eighteen years, are to be naturalized, without having previously declared their intention, provides: *"Such alien shall further declare on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the Court* that he is entitled to come within the provisions of the act, his age, character, residence, &c."

These acts therefore plainly provide for a proceeding before the Judges of the Court. "That the Court which shall be satisfied and the Court to whose satisfaction it is to be proved that the applicant has fulfilled the legal prerequisites to citizenship are not the two tipstaves who do the business in the Supreme Court, is too clear to be capable of argument.

Again, the Act of May, 1824, section 3, which provides that the declaration of intention required by Act of 1802 may be made before the Prothonotary instead of the Judge, shows that the practice of the intervening twenty-two years to do this before the Judge, and this, although it was only a ministerial and not a judicial act, for no qualification was required and no questions asked until the alien presented himself for admission into citizenship; nothing was done but to make an entry on the docket and give to the declarant a paper certifying the fact. Two intelligent tipstaves might perhaps do their duty as well as the Prothonotary, but even the Prothonotary, and much more the tipstaves, were deemed incompetent to make that final examination on the satisfactory termination of which the alien became a citizen.

That naturalization is a judicial act, and, therefore, to be performed by the judiciary and not by their clerks, was decided in the case of Canfield vs. Bullock, 18 B. Monroe's Rep., 498; in a case in 18 Howard's Prac. Rep., 429; and in this State in Ramp vs. The Commonwealth, 9 Casey Rep., 475, and lately by Judges Read, Agnew and Williams at their meeting on Monday last.

For is the proof required by the act of Congress of residence, character, &c., a thing to be negligently taken, a mere idle form, and here is it also the true judicial nature of the act and of the examination of the applicant disclosed itself, if it were not already as plain as noonday.

In an anonymous case reported in 4 Peters Rep., 457, the court refused an application under an act of Congress providing for the naturalization of a certain special class of persons, on the ground that the applicant had only proof where he should have had written evidence, thus compelling him to prove his right to citizenship, as he would any other fact in issue or dispute, and disregarding the testimony in his favor because not conformable to a technical rule of evidence.

In the case ex parte, Tucker, 1 Cranch, p. 89, the Court unanimously refused the application for naturalization on the ground that the evidence was insufficient; the case arose in 1802, and the affidavit of two persons that they had known the applicant "since the year 1793, in New York," was held evasive. The Court held that the claimant's evidence of his right to citizenship as they would his right to a judgement against his neighbor.

In the case of ——, an alien, in 7 Hill's Rep., 137, the Court held that all the qualites of residence, previous declaration of intention, character, and attachment to the Constitution, &c., should be proven or corroborated by testimony other than that of the applicant, thus holding that the rule that a man may not testify for himself is as much law in an application for naturalization, except where modified by act of Congress, as in any litigated case before the Court. Surely if the two tipstaves who naturalize citizens in the Supreme Court are not qualified to perform the duties indicated by the above decisions, as incident to naturalizations, to decide where parol and where written evidence is inadmissible, to analyze an affidavit, such as was offered in Tucker's case, or to hear and scrutinize proof such as was offered and rejected in the case of ——, an alien.

The decision of the three judges of the Supreme Court, then, is nothing more than the recent announcement of a principle as old as the system of naturalization, and when we consider that the practice of the courts of New England, of New York, and of our own inferior courts is in conformity with that principle, and that it is imprinted on the very face of the statutes, and has been established by many cases, of which the above are but a few in point, and that it has never been even impeached by any reported authoritative judicial decision, it seems to us almost inconceivable that Judges Thompson and Sharswood, learned in the law, should be ignorant of it, or, through mere inadvertence, disregard it.

It is said that illegal naturalization of over six thousand votes is a matter to be thoroughly inquired into; a fraud so stupendous, and fraught with consequences of such magnitude, that no man can claim to be above suspicion. Six thousand votes in the State of Pennsylvania, closely divided, with twenty-seven votes in the electoral college, may change the destinies of the nation; may give us Seymour and War instead of Grant, and Peace. When such is the stake at issue, it behooves every man whatever his position, to whom the finger of suspicion may, however remotely, point, to come out and clear himself.

GENERAL TYNDALE.

The *Age* continues to utter the shameless falsehood against General Tyndale's religious character which it has done so much to circulate, in the face of the most conclusive proof of its untruth. The Copperhead press cannot afford to let go of this lie, and it would rather shut every claim to honor, decency and truth, than do justice to a political opponent whom it has wilfully slandered and defamed. General Tyndale's denial of the *Age's* slander is full, explicit and satisfactory. Colonel Charles J. Biddle knows that General Tyndale is no more an Infidel than he is himself. And yet, at the bidding of his party, he repeats, or consents to have repeated, day after day, an assault upon the personal character of one of the most gallant officers of the war, and so hopes to injure him before the people. On Tuesday next we expect to see the people put the broad stamp of their reprobation upon such a detestable system of political warfare as this. It is none of our business what the particular form of religious belief Tyndale may hold may be. Suffice it for all honest men that he fully and openly accepts the cardinal doctrines of our common Christianity. Suffice it to know that his Christianity bears far better fruit than that of men who have not yet learned even the obligations of the Decalogue, but who think it no wrong to "bear false witness against their neighbor."

We call particular attention to the eloquent speech of the Hon. Lyman Tremaine, delivered last night at Concert Hall. Mr. Tremaine held his crowded audience spellbound for two hours and a half, while he discussed the great issues of the day. His scholarly diction, magnificent voice, and earnest eloquence produced a powerful impression, and we only regret that we are able to print but a portion of this great speech.

What says General Grant? "VOTE ONLY FOR WHITE MEN AS WERE LOYAL TO THE COUNTRY IN 1861."

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Although easily broken down by the Herculean labors of the War office, Mr. Stanton's position to the last moment he could possibly not permitted him to rest without raising his voice to warn his countrymen of the dangers and exhort them to the duties of the hour. At Steubenville, Carlisle and Cleveland, the great War Minister has delivered three of the ablest speeches of this campaign, and we now hear, with deep regret, that his overtasked powers have succumbed before the exertion, and that he is compelled to abandon his remaining engagements in Ohio and in the State. It will be a great disappointment to Philadelphia not to have an opportunity of greeting the man who stands as near to the loyal heart of the people as General Grant himself.

Mr. Stanton's last speech, at Cleveland, yesterday, was a noble appeal to the people to uphold the old flag and the principles for which the Republican party is contending; and, as if he felt that he might be making his last appeal to his countrymen, he concluded with a solemn act of re-dedication to the great duty which Abraham Lincoln laid upon the people at Gettysburg, when he said, "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain." Mr. Stanton accepts this high trust, in the name of the American people, in this eloquent appeal:

"Shall we not dedicate ourselves to the work they left undinished? Let us here, every one, with uplifted hands, declare before God that the gift of this great heritage, consecrated in the blood of our soldiers shall not perish from the earth. (Here the speaker raised his hands and said, 'I swear,' which was repeated by the audience after him, and he continued). Let your hearts speak as though you stood by Abraham Lincoln, and swear that when he rose on some auspicious but labor to complete the task of the illustrious dead, by establishing the foundations of the Government."

There is not a more absurd anomaly in politics than the attachment of Irishmen to the Democratic party. Very few of them have settled their own country simply because of their hatred of British rule. The prospect of obtaining remunerative employment in the United States was the great incentive to emigration; but most Irishmen bring with them, notwithstanding, a sturdy hatred of their English tyrants and their institutions. If any men in the world are pledged by their conditions to advocacy of equal rights for all men, Irishmen are; and yet their citizenship is no sooner acquired than they attach themselves to the Democratic party, which has been the lifelong foe of human liberty; the ardent supporter of a shabby genteel aristocracy in the South, the defender of a system of slavery that degraded labor, and the bitter foe of the advocates of human rights. In the present campaign, the blind adherence of Irishmen to their party is even more unaccountable than it has been in former times. The Democratic party is sold out, body and soul, to the rebels; and it is controlled and led by Southerners who were aided, encouraged, and apologized for by the very British Government which is the object of Irish hatred. England sustained the Confederacy when every other nation had deserted it; and Irishmen, who vote to place these rebels in power again, give their support to men who are the sworn allies, and are in perfect sympathy with, the hereditary enemies of Ireland.

Some of the Democratic candidates are getting themselves into very singular company, in their struggle for votes. Mr. Greenbank, who was relying chiefly on the votes of our Irish citizens for his support, is a Methodist, and is soliciting votes on that ground. Mr. Fox is an ultra prohibitory liquor law man, but is appealing, very personally, privately and publicly, to our honest beer-loving German friends for their votes. "Foxes have been taken in strange places, and this has been seen in a great many localities lately which were certainly not Sunday schools; and at this time, when the Democracy has suddenly come out in its new and original character of a "God-fearing people," it seems strange that Mr. Greenbank should become so mixed up in his denominational relations, and Mr. Fox become so confused as to his views on the temperance question. But "the love of office is the root of all evil."

Democratic mathematicians are wonderful creatures. The *Age* this morning states that there were *Fifty Thousand* men in the Mobilian procession. But this is undone by the New York *World*, which figures it up to *Eight Thousand horsemen and Sixty Thousand footmen!* The actual number was seventy-two hundred, exclusive of bands of music, which probably included footmen to make up the total to seventy-five hundred, which is a very large number. But the Democrats, as a general rule, are not very good at arithmetic.

The loyal Irishmen of Philadelphia, who are in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, are to hold a meeting to-night at Concert Hall, where they will be addressed by several of their own countrymen from New York and of this city. We hall every sign that our Irish citizens are beginning to see how they have been befooled by the chaps Democratic, and are determined to put themselves on the side of liberty and human rights.

The real soldiers of the war, the fighting men, the men who saw the war through to the bitter end, are unanimously of the same mind with Phil. Sheridan, when he says: "EVERY MAN WHO LOVES HIS COUNTRY SHOULD VOTE FOR GRANT."

The October campaign will close to-morrow night with a grand rally of our citizens at the Union League House. Addresses will be made by Governor Geary, Mayor McMichael, District Attorney Mann, our Congressional representatives and other prominent citizens.

WE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT EVERY MAN will do his duty to be well dressed, and the reason we suppose so many do dress well is because they know they can depend upon themselves to go to the better. They see a respectable stock of ready-made clothing, and they know that it is cut and made up in the correct fashion. They see a respectable article, and they know it will last a reasonable time, and that it will look well while it does last. The cheapest coat that leaves that store is not made up with that regard to style which insures a respectable appearance. oct 9 1t

WARREN'S STAR-SPANGLED HAINES BROTHERS PIANOS, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 Chestnut street.

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 1013 RANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 3d1m*rp

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, 1020 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and 212 LOMBARD STREET, Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished.

CLOTHING.

TWO STATEMENTS.

THIS READ "Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the silver buttons which we have on our clothing, I was induced to enter this immense house and took a good glance at the Fall Stock. The results were that I purchased a suit in materials and style, which is made up with a degree of elegance and taste which, we understand, is the result of our using silver buttons. Its cut, fashion and fit will really astonish you. Its price, whether you buy money or credit, is as cheap as any other good clothing offered in the city."

THIS READ "The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets is caused by the immense sales of our celebrated clothing, which we have on sale at the Sixth and Market store. Our clothing is made up in the most fashionable manner, and we guarantee a perfect fit, whether you buy ready-made or have it made to measure. We have a very large stock of materials and fashions, and are prepared to clothe you in the most elegant manner at the lowest possible price. We will really astonish you. Our clothing is made up in the most substantial manner, and we will really astonish you when you see the immense quantity we have to sell, and the lowest price we will sell it for. Our goods are all marked in plain figures, and we will not deviate from the price we put upon our goods. We are the exclusive sole agents for the celebrated Wilmington Cassimere, which we sell at $1 per yard, and we guarantee it to be the best dollar cassimere ever sold in this city. Our stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods is complete in every respect. Our Hats are the best and most fashionable. Our Boots and Shoes are the best we can buy, and we know we can please you in quality and price. Our Trunks, Valises, Carpet-Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., are the best we can buy, and we know we can please you in quality and price. Our Tailoring Department is complete in every respect. Our Cutter is the best we can hire, and we know we can please you in cut, fashion and fit. Our Boys' Department is the best we have ever had, and we know we can please you in quality and price. Our Children's Clothing, Infants' Wear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. In ordering Garments, Ladies will please send one of our Circulars for Measurement. Our Circulars are sent free to any address, and we feel certain that we can please you in quality and price. Our Stock is replenished for future consumption.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

THIS CARD IS GOOD FOR TWO DOLLARS

CUT THIS OUT.

This Card will be good for Two Dollars in part payment for all cash purchases of ready-made clothing, amounting to Twenty Dollars and upwards. GILES STOKES & CO., 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE TURF.

JOINT BREEZE PARK A GRAND ASSOCIATION DAY, for the benefit of the JEROME PARK ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., commencing at noon. It will be the last opportunity for the season to witness these entertainments, particular of which will be finished Thoroughbreds, Trotters and Pacers. Fifteen Trotters or Pacers will contend for prizes of over $2,000. Among the well-known entrants, will keep the restaurant on the grounds. Refreshments served to order. Single admission tickets, $1. Ladies admitted free when accompanied by gentlemen. Arrangements are made with the railroad to waive their privileges of free admission. Tickets and full details of programme may be obtained at the office, 144 South Fourth street. oct 1 4t

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy Office Brass Rials (patented) in all the approved fashions for sale, manufactured expressly for the trade, by WM. WARBURTON, 1 Green street, near door to the Penitentiary. oct 1 1m

SLATE ROOF, SHOVELS AND RAKES, STOVE Shovels, Furnace, Tongs and Plate Lifters, Iron Screens, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Iron Garden Seats, Iron Vases, Iron Fence, Wire Fence, Wire Screens, at the Hardware store of THOMAS & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

TREBLE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE-PLATED SPOONS and Forks of the best quality of Nickel or German Silver, of Albert Manufacture for sale at the Hardware store of THOMAS & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

NOTICE, WE WISH IT CONSIDERED, THAT WE keep the best Coal Hods made, Coal Shovels, and other Hardware. THOMAS & SHAW, 835 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

SUPERIOR QUALITY KID GLOVES. A full assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Kid and Dogskin Gloves, full line of Gloves for the best quality imported. GEO. W. VOGEL, oct 9 3t* Tenth and Coates.

LASTERFRIAN COLOGNE.—JUST RECEIVED, A new invoice of this fragrant Cologne, the celebrated Water, manufactured by MARIA CLEMENTINE MARIANA BITTA, Florence, Italy. For sale by E. BROWN, N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. oct 9 1t

1868. SEPT. YOUR FAIR OFFERS SCHOOLS, Gift Enterprises, Entertainments, Lectures, Concerts, Tickets, Posters, Circulars, Programmes, Envelopes, Letter Heads, Cards, Pamphlets, Blanks, Bills, Posters, etc., etc., at C. G. RAWLINS', 1102 Chestnut street. Open Sunday morning. No. 22, Exchange Place, Philadelphia. oct 9 1t

COCHRAN & HAMILTON, HOUSE SIGN and WALL PAINTERS, 1 GRATZ STREET, PHILADELPHIA. oct 9 3t*

E. S. BOYD, UPHOLSTERER, No. 1305 North Ninth Street, PHILADELPHIA. OLD ESTABLISHED WAREROOM AND OFFICE, Corner of Ninth and North streets. Below Lombard. N. B.—DOUBLE-ACTING SPRING MATTRESSES, REMARKABLE FOR DURABILITY, COMFORT AND CHEAPNESS. 3m*rp

THE FINE ARTS.

ROGERS' GROUPS.

ALL THE ROGERS' GROUPS,

WAR AND HUMOROUS SUBJECTS,

Suitable for Wall or Mantel Ornaments, Bridal Presents, &c.

SOLE AGENCY:

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Earles' Galleries of Paintings and Looking-Glass Warerooms,

816 CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BAILEY & Co.,

DIAMOND DEALERS,

CHESTNUT STREET,

819.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTH HOUSE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS.
THE CHEAPEST PRICES FOR CLOTHS.
THE BEST MAKES CLOTHS.
THE FINEST MIXED COATINGS.
THE NEWEST STYLES OF FANCY STUFFS.
DOMESTIC CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
FOREIGN CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.
VELVETEENS OF ALL COLORS.

The Best Place to Buy

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

For Either Men or Boys, in at

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner Eighth and Market Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

FALL GOODS.

BLACK ENPINGLINES, OR SILK-FACED POPLINS.

BLACK SILK AND WOOL POPLINS AND ALL-WOOL OTTOMAN POPLINS, JUST RECEIVED BY BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House, No. 919 CHESTNUT STREET. oct 21 4p*

NEW DRESS GOODS.

PIM BROS & CO.'S FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, STRIPE AND CHANGEABLE POPLINS, CORDED AND PLAID POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL STRIPES, CASHMERES AND MERINOES, EMPRESS AND GREY CLOTHS, PLAIDS FOR MISSES and CHILDREN &c., &c., &c. JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street. oct 9 3t

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

We have established a department for the convenience of Country Merchants who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods. We sell our fine Silks, Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres in such quantities as will best suit them, and convenient to the trade, at the lowest cash prices. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE, Corner of Eighth and Market St. oct 9 1m

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND SHIPPING.

We have a special wholesale department for supplying Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Towels, Napkins, Single-fold Linen and Blankets, and other goods particularly adapted to your trade. All the above kind of goods made up at short notice if desired. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE, Corner of Eighth and Market St. oct 9 1m

BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

No. 16 North SIXTH Street, LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND SELL AT LOW PRICES. BLINDS PAINTED AND STRINED. STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER. oct 9 m 4 3 1 2 1 2

FURNITURE, &c.

Special Notice.

TO BE SOLD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, At prices much below usual rates. GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO., Thirteenth and Chestnut Sts. oct 9 1t 3m*

RESTAURANTS.

HENRY BEINHARDT, Hotel and Restaurant, No. 116 S Sixth Street, below Chestnut, OPPOSITE THE NEW COURT HOUSE. MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS. Wines Liquors, etc., of the choicest brands. oct 17

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

EVENING EDITION.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Weekly Cotton Report

WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Camilla Riot

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 9. A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝; for account, 94⅞. Bonnet's telegram giving the closing prices of American securities in New York, has not yet been made public. The following is the report made without waiting for the conclusion of the home market: U. S. Five-twenties, 74⅞. Railway shares firm. Illinois Central, 95⅝; Erie, 32⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9, A. M.—Cotton steady; the sales to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales sales of the week 95,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 23,000 for speculation. Stock of Cotton, 422,000 bales, of which 89,000 are American. Tallow, 48s.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France last week, 2,000,000 francs.

LONDON, Oct. 9, P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝; for account, 94⅞. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74⅞. U. S. Five-twenties of 1865, 73⅞. Railway shares firm. Illinois Central, 95⅝; Erie, 32⅞.

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LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9, 2.30 P. M.—Cotton steady, rather more active. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. The stock at sea amounts to 511,000 bales, of which 11,000 are American. Lard firm. Petroleum dull. Fine Rosin, 15s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 9, P. M.—Sugar on the spot quiet.

HAVRE, Oct. 9, P. M.—Cotton 135 francs for tres ordinaire.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9, 2.30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Wheat heavy; Red, on the spot, 10s. 2d. Peas, 44s. 6d. Corn firmer. Flour, 28s. Pork, no stock, and prices have advanced to 88s. Provisions quiet. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 2d.

Yarns and Shirtings unchanged and heavy.

The Camilla Massacre.

(Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Gen. Howard this evening received from General Sibley the reports and affidavits relating to the Camilla massacre, and forwarded them to the Secretary of War, as follows:

Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War—SIR—I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of the officers of the Department of the South, and affidavits relating to the Camilla massacre, and forwarded them to the Secretary of War, as follows:

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