## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Be Beautiful. If you desire beauty, you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.**

It gives a soft, velvet, satin like lustre to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a charm of Purity Delicacy and Refined Fairness. It keeps the Blood of Youth to the Cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

As the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty, it is the only article of the kind for which a lady who will invest 75 cents in it can be delightful awhile.

**Hagan's Extract Jaborandi** is the best dressing in the world. ss8-s,th-fr-3m

**A Card.—Have During the Last Year** been selling my elegant Stock & Co.'s and Haines Bros.'s Pianos nearly as low as my competitors who have been three months in the city for factory cash, and have sold more than twice as many as any plan of "Great prices" not to take even less than these replaced old times figures.

C. H. GOELDEN,
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oct 4 s th m 3t

**Albrecht's**
RIDER & SCHMIDT,
FIRST-CLASS SQUARE & PLATES
PIANO FORTES.
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Steinway's, Chickering's, Knabe's, Hazelton's, Decker's, Haines' Pianos; Jew & Jew's Melodeons, at prices the very lowest. New Pianos from $75.

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ss21-tf No. 1004 Chestnut street.

# EVENING BULLETIN.

**Tuesday, October 5, 1869.**

### THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

This evening the Republicans of Philadelphia are invited to assemble in front of the Union League House, on Broad street. This will probably be the last important meeting of the campaign, and as the weather promises to be very favorable, a large assemblage is to be expected. In addition to the speakers previously announced, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, is expected. Let there be a general turn out of Republicans this evening to promote the election of Geary and Williams.

### OUR NEW FELLOW CITIZENS.

Statistics are a rather dry way of being taught, but they are less dry when they relate to human beings, with souls and votes and property, than they are when they relate to dry-goods, groceries, and the other ordinary articles of commerce. So it is not at all an uninteresting or unimportant piece of information that the Bureau of Statistics at Washington gives, when it reports that during the year ending June 30th, 1869, precisely 389,651 immigrants, from all parts of the world, arrived at the different ports of the United States. Of this number 242,731 were of the male sex, with property at least to a small amount, and with the capacity to become American citizens and voters in the quickest manner possible. The next, numbering 149,174, were females, and therefore not voters, at least under the present barbarous system, but capable of becoming the mothers of native-born voters, and therefore entitled to unstinted respect.

The number of actual immigrants, not including mere tourists and temporary visitors to our country, during the twelve months named, is said to have been 352,569, of whom 214,748 were males and 137,821 females. More than three-fourths of the whole number were over fifteen years of age, and therefore a real, immediate addition to the industry and the material wealth of the country. Some of these immigrants brought thousands of dollars, and some only a small sum; but the average may be moderately estimated to be two hundred dollars a piece. This would make the cash imported by these actual immigrants of one year over seventy millions of dollars. This amount of cash, carried in the purses and pocket-books of the immigrants, does not figure in the government tables of importations; but it is none the less a very important addition to the wealth of the nation. It makes a handsome offset to the heavy exportations of specie reported by the bankers of Wall street on the departures of the European steamers.

It is an interesting statistical fact that more than one-third of the immigration of last year was from Germany. For the Germans are generally the best of the imported material out of which American citizens are made. We get pretty good material from Great Britain and from Sweden and Norway. But the German States furnish the largest amount of a good quality. The average of education, intelligence and industrious habits is considerably higher among our newly-arrived Germans, than it is among the immigrants of other nationalities. Therefore it is that we should set a higher value upon our immigration from Germany, even if it were not numerically beyond the others. The next largest numbers of our new citizens are from Ireland, England and Scotland. Those from Ireland are nearly all uneducated laborers, who are useful in their way, and who become instantly naturalized in the Democratic party, and so ready to vote for Packer for Governor as they would be to vote for Fox for Mayor; the Democratic naturalization committees arranging all such little matters for them without troubling their consciences in the least. Their transformation from the lowest condition in Ireland to that of a free and independent voter in America, is even more sudden and extraordinary than the geographical transition their marriage has effected.

One feature of this year's immigration statistics deserves special notice, and that is the Chinese feature. 12,874 immigrants from China arrived at American ports, most of them, of course, at San Francisco. This is a larger number than the total immigration of French, Swiss, Belgians, Dutch and Italians, and heretofore the Asiatic element of our immigration is destined to be considered, as well as the European element, for it seems likely to grow in importance at a still greater ratio of speed. The assimilation of all these various races, and their conversion into a homogeneous American race, remains a problem as a slow process. In fact, there can be no distinct American type of human unity pervading the country till many generations have elapsed. In the meantime, however, all the new comers are needed to fill up and develop our enormous territory, and they are all welcomed. The fact that enough of them come every year to create a state more populous than many a respectable German principality, cannot but excite wonder even now, when we are used to enormous figures in our immigration statistics.

### JUDGE LUDLOW'S CHARGE.

Judge Ludlow's Grand Jury yesterday afternoon made the following observations:

"We are told that even life is not safe in this community, and this is true. Why? No police system in the world could have saved Carter from the fate that was given him at Fairmount Park? What vigilance could have saved the life of the unfortunate man who was murdered last night on the Chestnut street bridge? No power on earth could have stayed the hand of the assassin who struck down Detective Brooks. And why? Because crime is not punished."

Every man will agree with the Judge that the extraordinary increase of crime in this community is attributable to the immunity from punishment enjoyed by criminals. But even with all due respect for Judge Ludlow, to whom we are glad to credit an earnest desire to deal out rigid, impartial justice to offenders, we must be permitted to differ with him upon the question of the responsibility of the police in this matter. His Honor broadly intimates in the above paragraph that the complaints against Mayor Fox's officers are unjust, and that they could not possibly have prevented any of the crimes to which he refers. But the fact remains that these and other murderous deeds are attributable, in a large measure, to the inefficiency of the police. When criminals know that they can, as Judge Ludlow himself says, "go scot free," pick pockets in the street without molestation, rob savings banks with impunity, and, after committing murder, "walk the streets with confidence in their own safety," they will not be likely to hesitate at frequent violation of the laws. That they can do these things is the fault of the police alone. These officials could not, perhaps, have prevented the attempt to assassinate Detective Brooks; but the fact that his assailants drove furiously through two or three miles of the most densely populated sections of the city, and yet, with pursuers close upon their track, and a police telegraph ready for service at a dozen stations, were suffered to escape, is only an assurance to other murderers that they may commit similar crimes with an almost certain absence of molestation from the police force. The murder upon the Chestnut street bridge might have been prevented if the officer whose duty it is, if we are rightly informed, to guard Chestnut street at that important place had been at his post. At least, a competent officer would have been on hand specially after the commission of the crime, and would have obtained some reasonable clue to the identity of the assassin. But, as it was, none but a private citizen was near even to give assistance to the dying victim.

These are the things which inspire the dangerous classes to defy the laws. Let it once be understood that policemen are competent and eager to do their duty, and less recklessness will be displayed in assaulting life in our streets, and in plundering property. Now, policemen either connive at lawlessness, or participate in it, as they did in the attack upon the Shiffler House, in the assault upon the Irish Republican meeting, in the murderous onslaught of the Schuylkill Rangers upon the Republican Invincibles. There is not a greater number of ruffians in this city now than there was during the administrations of Republican mayors, and yet in no brief period was there ever such a succession of atrocious crimes. The conclusion is inevitable, that the present demoralization is the direct consequence of the inability, or unwillingness of the officers of the law to bring offenders to justice.

We are we at all prepared to accept Judge Ludlow's theory, that this undue lawlessness is attributable to unwise exercise of the pardoning power by the Executive. The Judge intimates that the pardons granted by Governor Geary, during the three years tenure of office, is less than two hundred, and, at least one of these was issued in response to an application bearing Judge Ludlow's signature. We have not the statistics, but it is not unlikely that examination of them would prove that the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, during any given three years, exercised their supposed power of commuting sentences in an equal, perhaps a greater, number of cases.

We commend Judge Ludlow for his earnest efforts to enforce the laws by rigorous punishment of criminals, and we will always give him our hearty support in his endeavors to dispense justice and to put an end to the sentimental sympathy for criminals which exists in this community; but we insist that the responsibility for the existing lawlessness should be placed where it belongs, upon the shoulders of an incompetent Democratic Mayor, who has appointed the barter of blood between the law-abiding and the lawless classes.

### THE PRIESTLY PROTESTANT.

The text of Father Hyacinthe's protest against the Œcumenical Council, published by us yesterday, relieves him entirely from the charges that it was made in the interest of ultramontanism, and that its author has chosen this course as the readiest means of obtaining extended notoriety. No man who is not a bigot can read this eloquent document without a conviction that it is the sincere utterance of a truly good man, whose single desire is for the advancement of pure religion, and who is convinced that the promulgation of the new dogmas of the Pope will hurt the influence of his church and retard it in its work of evangelization. The Pope intends to try to induce his Council to declare as doctrines of the Romish Church, first, the bodily assumption of the Virgin Mary; second, his own absolute infallibility. It is to these doctrines that Father Hyacinthe objects as a "sacrilegious perversion of the Word of God," as a violation of the sense of the liberal men in the church, and as a step to "the divorce of the church from the society of the nineteenth century." He believes that educated men in the church will revolt against these monstrous doctrines, and that schisms will be more incredulous than ever of the truth of Christianity, when it is bound by the dogma of these strange theories.

Père Hyacinthe is a liberal Catholic, and living in the very centre of the most rapid modern civilization, he perceives how necessary it is that the Christian church in all its denominations should not take any steps backward from the darkness, and cloud the bright rays of its gospel with fables and extravagant theories, but should rather strive to advance with the people, and adapt itself to the needs of their higher and ever increasing intelligence. In this view he is upheld by many of his Roman brethren, and by nearly the whole of the Protestant divines of the church. But it is the support of the former that will be most useful to him, and he has it not only from many of his brethren priests, but from his Archbishop, from able prelates in other countries, and from a large body of intelligent Catholics everywhere. His bold protest against the schemes of the Pope will be eagerly welcomed in the Catholic world, and it may awake such a mighty echo, that the Council will feel compelled to disappoint the Pope, by refusing to incorporate his theories into the creed of the Church. It will be no small triumph for Père Hyacinthe if he should teach the zealots of his church that the day has passed forever when the intelligent members of his denomination can be made to accept strange doctrines as of Divine authority, because they are promulgated by an Œcumenical Council without regard to the plain teachings of revelation.

### THE FLOODS.

The damage done by the terrible freshets that have just occurred in the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, the Delaware and other rivers must amount to many millions of dollars. The sufferers and the widows of the floods are prevented any precautions against it, and rendered vain nearly all efforts to save property. Bridges, railroad tracks and other structures that were considered out of the reach of any possible rise of the streams, were destroyed or damaged; showing that the freshet must have been considerably higher than any former one.

It is believed by intelligent observers that as a country is populated and drained by the various processes of improvement, such as clearing forests, making roads and removing deposits that check the surface drainage from rain storms, floods become more sudden and violent. Their subsidence, for like reason, becomes more rapid. This fact is worthy the consideration of engineers and others who build bridges and construct embankments; for these should be made considerably higher than the highest recorded water-mark in the rivers and creeks. Twenty years hence, when the valley of the Schuylkill will probably have thirty times its present population, the drainage will be much more rapid and easy than it is now, and a rain fall no greater than the recent one will probably cause a more rapid and more destructive rise of the river. So it will not do, in repairing the recent damages, to take the height of the late floods as the greatest height the water can ever attain, and rebuild bridges and other structures only so as to clear this height. Millions of property might have escaped destruction after the late storm, if the builders had known that floods rise higher and more rapidly as the country becomes improved.

All the sophistry, the misrepresentation, the bravado of the Democratic press will fail to hide from intelligent citizens two important political facts: first, that under Republican administration law is respected and enforced, and life and property are made secure; second, that public affairs are conducted with economy. In the whole history of this city there never has been as much lawlessness and crime as there is now. Mayor Fox's administration has been marked by a series of the most atrocious murders and murderous assaults that ever disgraced a civilized community; and when policemen have not been actors in these tragedies they have proved themselves entirely incapable of bringing the criminals to punishment. The contrast between Republican and Democratic management of the State government is equally strong. The Democracy prate a great deal of the extravagance and reckless financial schemes of Republican officers, and yet, during eighteen years of Democratic rule in this city, in a period of peace and prosperity, the debt was not reduced a dollar. For nine years past Republicans have controlled the government, and during that period the State debt has been reduced to the extent of more than nineteen millions of dollars. Nearly half of the time, too, the country was engaged in crushing a Democratic rebellion, and the State was called upon constantly to make unusual expenditures in behalf of the cause.

We need no stronger commentary than this upon the comparative excellence of the two parties. The figures and facts which support these assertions are worth columns of the hopless slanders, the virulent denunciations, the vulgar abuse which is heaped upon the Republican party by the Democratic press. Any man who will, may examine the record for his own satisfaction. It is upon such grounds as these that Republicans ask and demand, for the sake of the public welfare, to be continued in power.

All the ancient slanders which were urged against General Geary in the last gubernatorial campaign are being uttered again by his adversaries. They were refuted then, and the people proved their estimation of the value of such statements by electing General Geary. There is no reason to believe that voters are more credulous, or that they will be any more disheartened by prophecies of defeat now than they were then. The chances indeed are lessened in this campaign, for the Governor has proved himself to be a capable officer, and the severest scrutiny of his official conduct has failed to show one fault which can be used as an argument against his re-election. "Besides this, he has a weaker opponent than he had three years ago. Heister Clymer with all his rabid proclivities, has ability. Asa Packer is not known to possess any fitness for the office. His only claim to recognition is the possession of great wealth. For this, and this alone he was nominated by a party which is poverty stricken because of its long exclusion from the public money bags, and which seeks to secure than begins.


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FALL OVERCOATS
FROM
$6 50 to $25.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

FALL STYLES. FALL GOODS.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
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Edward P. Kelly, John Kelly, Paul Andriot.

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PERFECT SUCCESS.
It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantage they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead,
AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.
The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.
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Mechanics of every branch required for house-building and decorating furnished.
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610 and 612 North Ninth street,
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GALVANIZED IRON SCUTTLES. Should a coiling snow or frost, will be found, from their greater durability, to be far cheaper than those of tin. Also, Galvanized Iron Cornice, Crestings, Finials, Lightning Rods, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

FLOUR DEALERS, FINGERS, HAS and Choice Pastry, Tinned Cheese Kettles, Dump Scoops, Tea Caddies, and a variety of other articles. Store Tools. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

ABOUT A DOZEN STYLES OF CAL. ing Stoves, suitable for Stores or Offices. For sale by the stock at TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

FRESH CHARCOAL BISCUIT—A remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Acidity, &c. Prepared only by JAMES T. SHINN, 1041 Market street, Philadelphia.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS—A superior assortment, at the lowest possible prices, at the Manufacturing Jewelry Establishment of JAMES T. SHINN, 1041 Market street, Philadelphia.

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CORNEY'S MARKET HOUSE
124. Market street, between Second and Third streets. Choicest Family Groceries, Fresh Country Produce, Hams, Canned Fruits, &c. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Orders respectfully solicited.
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JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE 1,000 Grain Bags, Flour Bags, Seamless Bags, Wool Bags, Flour Barrels, Port Bags, Molasses Barrels, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rum Barrels, Cotton Bags, Hops, Bagging and Twine. Also, Bale Rope.
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FOR INVALIDS.—A FINE MUSICAL Box as a companion for the sick chamber; the best assortment in the city, and a great variety of airs to select from. Important to Invalids.
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PAPER HANGINGS,
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Have now possession of the entire premises
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Where they are prepared to exhibit their
NEW AND FRESH STYLES
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NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
All latest importations received since the late disastrous fire.
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The Galleries on the Second Floor will be re-opened on October 5th with a new Exhibition of PAINTINGS.
LOOKING GLASSES
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Also largest and most complete stock in the city of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, &c.
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Everything pertaining to Art or Art Culture kept or attended to.

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English and American
PICKLES.
Prepared in the best Cider and Wine Vinegar.
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CHAMPAGNE.
KUPFERBERG'S IMPERIAL,
One of the finest Wines ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Russia.
Received direct through the Agency, and for sale at the Agents' prices by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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IN GLASS CASES.
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PURE OSWEGO STARCH
Has established a greater celebrity than has ever been obtained by any other Starch.
They were the first manufacturers of the kind in the world, the production being 20 tons of Starch each day.
The great demand for this Starch, and the care which is exceedingly difficult to secure, is uniformly good quality.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH
Is the most delicious of all preparations for
Puddings, Blanc Mange, Cake, &c.
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Having removed from No. 29 South Ninth street to
929 CHESTNUT STREET,
Would respectfully call your attention to their new location, where they are just opening
A NEW STOCK of
Gents' Dress Silk and Felt Hats,
Including all the LATEST LONDON and NEW YORK STYLES, together with a complete assortment of goods pertaining to the trade.
Your patronage and influence are solicited.
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Tuesday, October 5th,
"STAKE, $500.
Mile heats, three in five, to harness, catch weight.
TWO NEW horses to be announced.
OWNER names b. g. OVERHOLT.
Omnibuses leave Library street at 12½ o'clock.
Admission, One Dollar.
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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for offices, front and window, area and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
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A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music is prepared to take a few more pupils. Address, "MUSIC," Bulletin office.
Pupils. For particulars inquire at 1124 Walnut street.
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## SECOND EDITION

FROM NEW YORK

Executive Session of the Gold Exchange

THE STORM

The Effects in Different Localities

TO-DAYS CABLE QUOTATIONS

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

**Executive Session of the Gold Exchange.**

[Special despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Gold Exchange met in executive session this morning. The Committee on Clearing have reported the details of a plan for organizing a clearing department, under the sole control and management of the Exchange; said department to be simply clerical in its duties and subject to certain rules and regulations prescribed. The report was made the occasion of some Wednesday afternoon.

**The Effects of the Storm.**

TROY, N.Y., Oct. 5.—The freshet here is unprecedented, and much property has been destroyed. Three persons were drowned.

CONCORD, New Hampshire, October 5th.—Telegraphic communication with the North is cut off, and the river is still rising fast. Much damage has been done here.

BERLIN, Ct., Oct. 5.—Heavy rain-storm which commenced here on Saturday afternoon, has caused great loss of life and destruction and was particularly heavy and violent in the Lehigh Valley. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the flood had attained its highest point, being twenty feet above the ordinary mark, and was ten feet and six inches of the high water mark of 1862. That portion of Bethlehem lower than Main street is inundated. Monocacy creek is under water. The Pennsylvania House and Eagle Hotel are much damaged. The bridges at this point have mostly gone, and the Lehigh has an immense amount of valuable lumber was swept down from above. The water is into the Bethlehem Iron Works. It ran into the furnace at about 4 o'clock p. m. The Crane Iron Works at Catasauqua are inundated, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's ... completely inundated. The wooden bridge opposite the Mansion House at Mauch Chunk was swept down this morning at 10 A. M. Much lumber was swept over the dam at that point and all are expecting the bridge at Broadway will be entirely under water, and several houses were washed into the stream. The bridge at White Haven were all washed away, and great rafts of timber are floating down. The loss to lumbermen at White Haven is very heavy. The Lehigh Valley Railroad to Catasauqua is washed away.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad sustains the heaviest damages, the track being washed away at many points between White Haven and Bethlehem. The canal is washed out for miles up the town, and the loss is great. Telegraphic communication is all destroyed north of Catasauqua.

SARATOGA, Oct. 5.—The flood damaged or destroyed all the bridges between Saratoga and Schuylerville, and impeded. A boy was drowned at Ballston.

FRANKLIN, Ct.—The running of trains on the Newburg and New York Short Cut Railway is suspended. The road is much washed, and gangs of men are at work repairing it.

**By the Atlantic Cable.**

HAVRE, Oct. 5.—Cotton opens a shade firmer for both qualities, with a moderate business on the spot 142f. low middlings afloat, 138f.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Bourse opens steady. Rentes, 71f. 35c.

**Canadian Affairs.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.—A great independence meeting was held at Waterloo on Saturday, when speeches were made by the Hon. Messrs. John Young and L.S. Huntington and Mr. Lafontaine (solicitor-general), Mr. Dorrance, and R. Chamberlain and J. B. Lacy against it.

At a special meeting of the City Council on Saturday night, a resolution to the Corporation should welcome Prince Arthur with an address, on his arrival in Montreal, and that a statue be erected on Notre Dame street, at the Place d'Armes, and it is to be given to Mr. Provencher, late editor of the Ottawa Times, on the occasion of his departure for the Northwest. He has been appointed to a prominent position in the Northwest government which is to be organized for that territory.

The Prince of Wales left for Ottawa on Saturday.

The element at Quebec is ordered to embark on board H. M. S. Peimakya for the East Indies, and the 78th regiment, the Royal Engineers on board the Tamar, upon her arrival at Halifax, are ordered home.

TORONTO, Oct. 5th.—Prince Arthur, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor General, visited the University of Toronto, the Normal School, Upper Canada College, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and at each of these educational establishments addresses were delivered and the citizens generally.

Yesterday, for the first time, the Prince witnessed the Indian Council, held by the Six Nation Indians and the Ontario Chiefs.

To-night this will attend the Orange ball at the Union Hall.

The city is filled with strangers, and the enthusiasm of the people is unabated. The Prince is greeted everywhere wherever he goes.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for incorporation of a company for the purpose of building a tunnel under the Detroit river to connect the Great Western Railway with the Michigan Central Railroad, terminating either in Hudson or Windsor, the tunnel to be built on fair terms. Detroit the use of the tunnel, and to be worked by steam or horse power for local passenger and freight traffic between Detroit and Windsor.

**Movements of Steamers.**

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer Westphalia, for Hamburg, sailed to-day, with $300,000. The City of New York, for Liverpool, takes specie.

**Personal—Man Shot—Destructive Fire.**

OMAHA, Oct. 4.—Gen. George H. Thomas and party passed through here on the Union Pacific, and left for Chicago by way of the Chicago and Northwestern. Governor Blasdell, of Nevada; General Priable, of the U. S. army, and General Vallejo, of California, arrived yesterday.

A man named David Davis was shot this afternoon by one Major Bodit, the father of a little girl aged six years, whom, it is said, Davis tried to rape.

The car shops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were consumed by fire this afternoon. The fire is still raging and the loss will be very great.

**Robbery at Reading.**

READING, Oct. 5.—The jewelry store of C. D. Buck was entered during last night and robbed of over $500 worth of goods. The burglars are supposed to have been induced by the absence of gas light in consequence of the damage to the city gas works by the freshet.

**Sentence Commuted—Artillery Drill.**

TROYOT, Oct. 5.—Governor Geary has commuted the death sentence of Nancy R. Mahow, convicted for the murder of Obedian Mahow, her son-in-law, to life imprisonment in Norfolk county House of Correction.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery yesterday proceeded to Portland on their annual field-day excursion.

**State of Thermometer for the past the Bulletin Office.**

10 A. M.....60 deg. 1 P. M.....61 deg. 2 P. M.....62 deg.
Weather clear Wind Northwest.

**Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.**

FIRST BOARD.

100 City 6s new 99½ | 100 Leh Nav 30½ b 30 30½
1000 do 99 | 200 do 30½
1000 do 99 | 100 do 30½
1000 City 6s old Iss 97½ | 100 do 30½
1000 Penna 6s 1867 100 | 100 Penna R 56
500 Penna 6s 1867 100 | 100 do 56
200 do 100 | 100 do 56
100 Penna R 56 | 400 do 56
100 do 56 | 400 do 56 Cash & b30
100 Lehigh Gold Ln 65 | 100 do 56
100 Leh Nav 30½ b 30 | 100 Penna R 56
15 do 30 | 100 do 56
100 do 30½ | 100 Mechanics 57
17 sh do 30½ | 100 do 57
100 do 30½ | 100 Leh Val 51
100 do 30½ | 50 do 51
BETWEEN BOARDS.
600 City 6s new 99 | 100 Northwestern R 13
2000 do 99 | 100 Gil Creek & Alle 20
100 City 6s old Iss 97½ | 100 do 20
100 Penna 6s 1867 100 | 100 Penna R 56
12 sh Penna R 56 | 100 do 56
SECOND BOARD.
2000 Read Jnctn Bds 56 | 100 sh Reading 53½ 455
1000 do 56 | 100 do 53½
1000 do 56 | 100 sh Reading 53½ b 5 53½
23 sh Leh Nav 30½ | 100 do 53½
5 sh N Cos RR stock 47 | 100 do 53½

**Philadelphia Money Market.**

TUESDAY, Oct. 5.—Notwithstanding the computation of our money market during the past few days, the weekly statement of our banks is unfavorable to a material extent, for the present at least. The deposits show a falling off of $617,801, and loans $22,223. In specie there is an increase of $28,240, which is the symptom of improvement perceptible. The indications at present are that the demand for money will be marked by a close money market.

The rates current some days ago are 7 per cent. for call loans on Government collaterals, and 10@12 per cent. on mixed collaterals, and discount rates are now 10 per cent. for choice signatures—but there is every little doing, the tone in consequence of the uncertainty is borrowers favor good color.

Gold opened weak this morning at 135½, but advanced steadily to 135¾, closing at noon at 135¾.

U. S. securities were quiet and steady, showing a material decline.

The inner class of investment bonds was more sought after. City loans sold freely at 105@105¾ for the new, and 99 for the old issues. State stocks were also more freely.

Railroad shares were in good demand and generally firmer. Reading Railroad fluctuated between 47.69 and 47.56, closing at 47.56, a gain of 1 cent. Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼@56⅝—the latter an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy 134¾, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley, 51 bid, an advance of ¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 28; Northern Central Railroad at 56, and Lehigh Valley Navigation at 30½.

The great freshet has had a depressing effect upon the market for Schuylkill Navigation, which sunk almost out of sight. Lehigh Navigation sold largely at 30½@30—a decline.

In Bank, Coal and Passenger Railroad shares the sales were unimportant, and prices are unchanged.

The Directors of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., an extra dividend of 10 per cent., and a special dividend of 5 per cent.

Messrs. Bellmer & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange:—Gold, 135¾@135¾; Five-twenties of 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. do. 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; Old 5s, 100¾@100¾; New 5s, 109¾@109¾; Pacific 6s, 105¾@105¾; Currency 6s, 108¾@108¾; Int. coup. int.—notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¾@135¾.

**Philadelphia Produce Market.**

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1869.—There is more inquiry offering, and prices have declined 25c. per barrel. Sales of Superfine at $7@7 25; Extras at $7 50@8; Northwestern Extra Family at $8@9 50, and Penna. and Ohio do. at $9@10 50. Small sales of Pennsylvania Fine at $6 50. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $7 50@8 50 per barrel. Corn Meal is quiet and steady, but offers are wanting, both for Western and home consumption is limited at yesterday's quotations. Of Grain—Wheat is quiet and steady; 2,000 barrels Indiana on secret terms, and about 60 barrels Western Red at $2 10. Rye is dull and nominally worth $1 40@1 45. Corn is dull and lower; 2,000 bushels Extra Family at $1 47 cts for spring Wheat do. do. $1 47 for fall Wheat. Oats are dull and lower; 2,000 bushels Western at 78@80 cts, including one lot on secret terms. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is dull and lower; 64 bags sold at 13½@13¾ cts. Timothy is nominally worth $3 50@3 75. Flaxseed is dull and lower; 1,000 bushels Western at $2 30@2 35.

Whiskey—Receipts 1,000 bbls. The market is lower and dull; 1,000 bbls Western sold at 93c.

Provisions—Receipts small and prices nominal. Cotton—Nothing doing in Middlings, worth 28c. Seeds—Cloverseed dull and lower; 64 bags sold at 13½@13¾ cts. Timothy—Sales of 1,000 bushels at $3 50@3 75. Flaxseed—Sales of 1,000 bushels Western at $2 30@2 35.

**The New York Money Market.**

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gold opened at 135¾ and fluctuated between 135¾ and 135¾ during the morning, but the demand was quite active, and the market closed at 135¾@135¾. Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. in currency, and 