BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Decisionists & Co.'s Square, Grand and Upright Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the best instruments, and have always received the highest premium with the principal exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer great inducements.**

**THE WAREROOMS, No. 1102 CHESTNUT STREET, Where may be seen the rare collection of the celebrated Decrett Organs. Tone so rich. The superiority of these instruments cannot fail to strike the ear. Our challenge contradiction.**

**Call and examine our extensive stock of Pianos and Organs before purchasing elsewhere.**

**Pianos to rent, from $5 to $10 per month.**

**OBLANDER BROTHERS,**
**oct2 6t] 1102 Chestnut street.**

**Hutton's Piano Rooms—First Class PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.**

**Steinways & Sons' Celebrated Pianos; Marshall & Wenderoth's Celebrated Pianos; Hallet & Cumston's celebrated Pianos; Very Fine Upright Pianos, at prices from very lowest to very highest.**

**oct2 3m] 1124 and 1126 Chestnut street.**

**Steinway's Pianos received the highest award first gold medal at the International Exhibition, 1867, also the Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867.**

**oct1-1t No. 1004 Chestnut street.**

# EVENING BULLETIN.

**Friday, October 15, 1869.**


## THE MAYOR'S RIOTERS.

The present police force of Philadelphia appears to have been created to obtain the peace rather than preserve it. Their outrageous and violent conduct in the assault on the Supreme Court room and upon various citizens on the occasion of their appearance in their proper duties, cannot possibly be justified, even by those who think the Return Judges were wrong. Doubtless the Judges would have compelled the writ quietly and immediately, if it had been properly served. But when a Sheriff's officer, after getting into the room, shouted out that he had a writ from a court known to be not in session, it is no wonder that he was treated as an imposter, and service of the writ was opposed, so that the Judges could go on with their work. The writ was from the Court of Common Pleas, and not from the Supreme Court, as the Sheriff's deputy announced. Of course Judge Allison did not know of this blunder of the officer when he came back and reported to the Court; and supposing that the order was disobeyed by force, he authorized the use of force to serve the writ. It was then that the Mayor's police were called in, and began a scene of riot and violence utterly unjustifiable and inexcusable. It is quite plain that the people of Philadelphia have more to apprehend from the violence of the Mayor's police than from any other class in the city. Is it possible he intends to promote this feeling of uneasiness by letting such scenes as that of yesterday go unpunished?

## FRIENDLY COUNSEL TO THE DEMOCRACY.

When a man is in the midst of great tribulation he will listen to with readiness to good advice which he would spurn in the time of his prosperity. We suppose that this truth applies equally well to bodies of men, and so we venture to offer a few words of friendly counsel to the Democracy in this hour of their humiliation and defeat. The party which was prophesied by Gen. Roscrans and other liberal men in the party, has come to pass; the Democratic organization has adopted as its creed the old doctrines and come before the people with principles fitted to this advanced and enlightened time, and it has again been overwhelmed with defeat. Now, without desiring the future success of this party, and with a full sense of the improbability of its winning a quick place in the confidence of the people, we seriously wish to have it placed upon its feet again, and imbued with the new energy that it will be an enemy worthy of our hearty, vigorous opposition. Very little satisfaction can be derived from fighting with an almost inanimate remains; or even with an antagonist who has been beaten so often that no great honor can be gained from a victory over him. Political warfare must be made to be interesting. When the result is a foregone conclusion, hurtful indifference is the result to the victor and combatant. Besides this, we believe a shrewd, eager, able opposition to be necessary to the well-being of this Republic. It acts as the brake, upon the wheel; it keeps the dominant party pure; compels the elevation of good men to office; prevents abuses, and makes unjust legislation hazardous. The Democratic party ought, naturally, to occupy such a position. It does not, because the leaders are blinded by bigotry and passion. If you can open their eyes and induce them to strive for better things, we may do a service to the country by creating a respectable opposition, and in a greater degree, by putting an end to the pernicious demagogism which leads many worthy but ignorant Americans astray.

What the Democratic party needs, primarily, is principle. It has none now. Its appeals are made to the selfish passions of the masses, not to their intelligence. Its opposition to the Fifteenth amendment was based upon the theory that as a prejudice against the negro existed, pandering to it this would win votes. Its repudiation doctrines and its outcry against taxation were shrewdly calculated to win the support of the struggling poor. Its denunciation of the bondholders was inspired by knowledge of that foolish jealousy of the rich which exists in the hearts of many poor men. Its arguments were always based upon the high price of the necessaries of life; upon the supposed oppression of laborers. It always failed to present to the people any high conception of duty. It never taught precepts of patriotism, or encouraged self-love for the whole country; but it nourished sectional pride, and strove to excite jealousy between the various communities of which declares that "the holy tie of marriage is Love's delicious dream," and that Friendship, Love and Wedlock are the joys that bind us here." These sentiments, he thinks are unfit to be sung by school boys and girls of *any age*; and a sympathizing correspondent so far agrees with him, that he declares his readiness to expend money to secure him "by due course of law," if children can be compelled to learn such a song, at which his "paternal sense of propriety revolts." Such nonsense as this is rather too ridiculous for serious consideration. But as these gentlemen seem to be terribly in earnest, we may inquire whether these objection applies to the theory that the "the holy tie of marriage," or "wedlock," is a good thing, or whether they consider that young children will suffer any moral hurt if they are made acquainted with the existence of such an excellent institution. Are these critics advocates of free love, or do they object because they wish to keep their offspring in ignorance of the reason for their having fathers and mothers?

The fault that is found with the music in the book is equally unreasonable, and is betrays such a want of familiarity with the subject that we must wonder at the presumption of the critic in attempting to discuss it. Among the selections are to be found such good old compositions as Flegel's Hymn, The Sicilian Hymn; *Die Feste Burg*; America, The Star Spangled Banner, Old Hundred; and, besides these, there are several pretty German melodies, and one or two new pieces contributed by resident musicians. Mr. Wolfsohn has a little song with the part writing of which our critic expresses dissatisfaction; and yet we need hardly say that the harmony is not only absolutely correct, but is every way tasteful, simple and beautiful. This is the case with nearly every part song in the book; and no person who understands the art of music can possibly entertain a different opinion. Mr. Louis has a song the first phrase of which is in the key of F, while the second is in C; which is natural and proper, the only mistake being that the usual marks signifying that the performer should return to the first phrase, and close with its cadence, are omitted. The other charges, that the book contains typographical errors, and that Prof. Louis will make $9,000 a year profit from its sale, are equally unreasonable. The first is a fault that may be found with the *Press* or any other newspaper every day; the second is untrue. We have reason to know that the whole profit realized by the publishers, who cannot make a great deal by the sale for fifteen cents, of forty-eight pages of music, nicely bound.

In closing this matter we wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no special personal interest in Prof. Louis. But we have examined carefully the system introduced by him to our public schools, and we are convinced by the intrinsic evidence and by the practical experience of similar methods in other cities, that it is a good one. We wish to have our school children taught the science of music with understanding, and we will support any measure which seems likely to insure this result. Prof. Louis has been selected for the office of Superintendent without any endorsement from us; but now that he has arranged a plan, and has made the commission ready to put it into operation, we are in favor of giving to him, as we would give to any man in a similar position, a fair chance to show what he can do. If, after the lapse of a reasonable time, he fails, we shall recommend the substitution of a more competent person. Until he does fail, it is neither generous nor just to harass and annoy him with petty faultfinding, and to attempt to thwart his efforts by abusing him to the community.

## THE SMELL NUISANCE.

It is a question worthy of consideration whether stenches of all kinds are not nuisances in a city like this. It is pretty certain that within sound of every church and fire and factory bell, there are always a half dozen or more invalids who suffer from the clangor, and whose chances of life are not overbalanced by any benefit derived by healthy people from the bell-ringing. In the case of church-bells the evil may be remedied, because there are at wide intervals and does not last very long; and although we might advocate silencing their clamor upon the theory of their utter uselessness in a community well supplied with clocks and watches, we defer to the known popular prejudice in their favor. But fire-bells are such nuisances that ought not to be endured any longer. They are called out sometimes twice or four times a day, and are rung with so much energy, that the noise is almost unendurable by the sick persons within their reach. The multitude of them in all parts of the city aggravates the evil, for there is not a place within the thickly populated districts where the listener can fail to hear the noise of three or four whenever an alarm is struck. Now, all this uproar, this disturbance of sick people and sleeping babes, and this expenditure of muscular strength is entirely unnecessary and useless. The majority of peaceable citizens do not want to know in what district a fire is; they do not care to know that there is a fire at all. If the public need information it is conveyed to the firemen, that is enough; and for this purpose the establishment of an alarm box in every engine and hose house will be sufficient. Then, the locality in which the services of the men are required can be designated by the telegraph, and they can fly to the place as speedily and directly as if the great Moscow bell had tolled out the information for them. Invalids and slumberers would not be disturbed, unless by the noise in the street, and would save the salaries of bell-ringers, and we would have an equally efficient department.

The ringing of bells for fires belongs to a past age. It used to be thought necessary to create as great an uproar as possible whenever a conflagration occurred. Noise was considered quite as necessary as water in subduing the flames. But we have come upon quieter and more sensible times. We want now engines which will proceed to the scene and go to work quietly, without fuss or confusion, and a department composed of organized and trained men, who will shout and bellow less, and work more. As a preliminary to this happy arrangement of things let us have these dreadful bells silenced, and one more of those customs which were in some degree reasonable before the age of electricity and steam, abolished as useless and foolish.

Pertinently to this subject we may again urge our protest against the fulsome telling of the State House bell upon election day. If any one of the bell-ringing nuisances is more ridiculous than another it is this one. Perhaps some fool is carried by the ghost of the memory of the bell in the steeple. If this is so, we will favor doubling it upon condition that he keeps quiet hereafter forever when voting time comes.

In a total vote of about 100,000, cast in this city on Tuesday, the highest candidate on the so-called Temperance ticket got 380 votes, and the lowest 220. The average vote of the candidates was 201 1-6. It is to be hoped that this little squad of men do not pretend that they represent all the temperance in Philadelphia.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, is understood to be the only prominent Democrat who is pleased with the result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Packer and Pendleton, who are as like as two P's can be, in his estimation, are put out of the way as Presidential candidates, and Hoffman's chances are very long!


CLOTHING.

PERFECTION IN CLOTHING

AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

PERFECTION IN MATERIALS.
Magnificent English Plaids.
Genuine Scotch Plaids.
Gorgeous American Plaids.
Bannockburns.
Cheviots.
Drab Devonshire Kerseys.
All other colors of Devonshire Kerseys.
West of England Cloths.
*&c., &c., &c., &c.*
All of the finest quality.

PERFECTION IN WORKMANSHIP.
With the very best workmen in this country in every Department of our business, with such eminent cutters as
Rockhill,
Purnell,
Ayres,
Rinb,
Laubech,
Sweeny,
Clifton, and
Seth Thomas,
nobody can excel Rockhill & Wilson.

PERFECTION IN STYLE AND VARIETY
Our Harvard and Oxford Coats.
Our Novelties in Vests and Pants.
Our Consistent Sackless Coats.
Our Drab Devonshire Coats of Kersey.
Our Brown Cloth Dress Coats.
Our Velvet Vests,
Are altogether unsurpassed.

PERFECTION IN CHEAPNESS.
We maintain that the
Elegance of our Store,
The Excellence of our material, the
Labor of our cutters and
Of all our workmen,
Our facilities are such that we can offer our Splendid Fall and Winter Clothing
CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY ELSE,
And so we continue to ask the patronage of a grateful and appreciating public.

**Come to the Great Brown Hall,**
**603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.**
**ROCKHILL & WILSON.**

FOR SALE.

**FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED**
**BEST FAMILY FLOUR.**
*Choice brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and "last but not least."*
**James S. Welch's Fine Family Flour,**
which we warrant superior to any other Flour in the market, and equal to any manufactured, if proper care be taken of it. Also, best quality NEW HOPS, for sale to suit.
**GEO. F. ZEHNDER,**
**FAMILY FLOUR DEPOT,**
**FOURTH AND VINE STS.**
oct13 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Cutlery to be Presented to President Grant.**

President GRANT is to be presented with an elegant set of knives and forks, manufactured by the JOHNSON & GOODNOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Shelburne Falls, Mass." It was designed by J. W. Fitz, Jr., of Boston, and is described as follows:—The handle is of ebony, with a silver band, on which is a wreath of laurel, and the following inscription: "Presented by the Cutlery Company of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, to the President of the United States, as a specimen of taste, skill and "style" it does exceeding credit to the workmen, and to the manufacturers of the finest imported cutlery, and has the advantage of being American in every respect. The case contains a dozen and sixty-two pieces—two dozen dinner knives, two dozen desert knives, half a dozen carving knives and forks and a set of steels. The case is elegantly grooved—a delicate compliment, perhaps, to the "Grooved Long Sword." Half the set are in pearl handles, and half in ivory, the latter being of both being the same, handsome and tastefully shaped and delicately carved in American maple leaves. The American eagle is preserved on the blades, which are joined to the handles with heavy bands of gold. On each blade, below the spread eagle, is the inscription, "*U. S. Grant, President of the United States.*" The case containing the set is of black walnut, and cost a hundred dollars.

**GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.**

HEADLESS MACKEREL

Now and Very Fine.

**MESS MACKEREL**

Selected from the Best Fish of the Season.

**GOVERNMENTS DULL**

**GOLD DULL AND QUIET**

**LATER CABLE NEWS**

**Financial Matters in New York.**
[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]
NEW YORK, October 15.—At the opening of the Gold Board this morning Vice President Hoyt said that the great object of the Board should be to conciliate the minority formed yesterday, by the action of the Board and the decision of the chair. He advised that the Directors of the new Clearing House shall accept the proposition of the Gold and Stock Exchange Banks, for the use of its rooms and clerks. The Board then went into executive session, and appointed tellers for the election to-day. Two hundred and ninety-four Directors of the new Clearing House.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Stocks opened strong, with an advance of 1 to 2 per cent. on last night's quotations, and have since sold up from 1 to 4 per cent. advance on the entire list. The essential feature was Michigan Southern, which sold up from 85, owing to the probability of the Vanderbilt interest obtaining entire control of the road. New York Central was firm at 177a177¾. Wabash was advanced to 73¾. Pacific Mail opened from 62½ to 64, the only obvious explanation being an increase in the earnings. Pacific Mail has been very quiet since the collapse from 65½ to 58, caused by the withdrawal of Commodore Vanderbilt from the direction of the concern, and also the fact that a large amount of bonds have been recently sold. Government were dull and devoid of animation. There was no material change in the stocks figures Gold was dull and quiet at 1 32a1 30½.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The money market is still very easy, the only change being a slight advance in call money to 6 per cent. Sixes of 1881 are 1 per cent. higher than last night's quotations, with a slight improvement in Missouri's and North Carolina's. After sending the Stock Exchange Banks notice to the Stock market from the highest prices of the morning, a reaction in Pacific Mail is said to have been caused by considerable selling in China on the work. A sale of a million of Government gold was made at 132 for forty-two days, the transaction being equivalent to 6 per cent. Government were dull and without feature, the price of the 6's declining ¼ from the highest point, and eight per cent. Southern securities were weak and lower, the decline in Virginia being 2 per cent. Gold was dull and weak, the subject of speculative interest.

The ruling rates of the gold market were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold, opening | 132 |
| Gold, highest | 132 |
| Gold, lowest | 130 |
| Gold, closing | 130¾ |

Loans of each kind were made at from 5 to 6 per cent. The gold interest to be paid on the 15th instant, the total of the sales for over $4,000,000, and prices range as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of 1862 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1864 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1865 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1867 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1868 | 13 |
| 10-40's | 13 |
| 5's | 13 |
| Currency 6's | 13 |

**New York Stock Market.**
[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]
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| Gold, opening | 132 |
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| Gold, lowest | 130 |
| Gold, closing | 130¾ |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of 1862 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1864 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1865 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1867 | 13 |
| Coupons of 1868 | 13 |
| 10-40's | 13 |
| 5's | 13 |
| Currency 6's | 13 |

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**

**Official Returns.**

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*Governor.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Packer | 4,000 | Pershing | 4,418 |
| Geary | 3,600 | Williams | 3,707 |

*Judge of Supreme Court.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Packer's maj | 307 | Pershing's maj. | 311 |

**National Horse Fair.**

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 14.—The National Horse Fair to be held at Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 19th, promises to be the finest ever held in the country, and will be held in this country. One hundred and twenty-five entries are made, as high as twenty-one in a class.

**State of Thermometer This Day at the Corners of Third and Market.**

10 A. M.....59 deg. 12 M.....65 deg. 3 P. M.....59 deg.
Weather raining. Wind southwest.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**

**Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Gitny 5s new | 70 | | 100 sh Elmira R Pf | | 36½ |
| 1000 do | 70 | | 100 sh Leh Nav | 5d | 36½ |
| 2000 Allegh Co 6s | 78 | | 50 sh do | 5d | 36½ |
| 2000 Lehigh Nav 6s | 90 | | 100 sh do | 30 | 36½ |
| 2000 Lehigh R 1s | 87 | | 100 sh do | 30 | 36½ |
| 2000 Leh Nav 6s '97 | 87½ | | 100 sh Penna R | 5d | 57 |
| 2000 Leh Nav 6s '98 | 87½ | | 100 sh Leh Nav | 5d | 36½ |
| 100 sh Leh Nav R | 130 | | 50 sh do | 5d | 36½ |
| 1 share Bank | 90 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 Cityx new | 70 | | BETWEEN BOARDS | | |
| 100 Gitny 5s new | 70 | | 100 sh Amsb R | 30 | 120 |
| 600 Penn R Sscr | 102½ | | 50 sh Penn R | 30 | 57 |
| 300 Penn R Sscr | 102½ | | 100 sh do | 30 | 57 |
| 2 sh Girn Ass | 50 | | 100 sh Leh Nav | 30 | 36½ |
| | | | 100 sh do | 30 | 36½ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 Cit 6s new | 70 | | 100 sh Leh Val R | 30 | 53 |
| 500 City 6s new | 70 | | 100 sh do | 30 | 53 |
| 1000 Lehigh R 1s | 87 | | 100 sh Cam & Am | 30 | 120 |
| | | | 100 sh do | 30 | 120 |

**Philadelphia Produce Market.**
FRIDAY, Oct. 15.—There is a bitter demand for money to-day, and the bank is supply is more apparent, but we are not yet prepared to quote a change in the rates. Sterling range about 9a7 per cent. on call for Government paper, and 9a12 per cent. for other first class interests. Commercial paper is very unsettled, and rates of discount have been advanced in consequence of the borrower as upon the credit of the paper offered. First-class bills are scarcely quotable at less than current rates.

Gold continues to attract little attention. Sales opened at 130, and it was quoted at 130¾ at noon.

Government bonds are very dull and unchanged. There was a barely perceptible improvement in stocks to-day, and prices generally are a little higher. Lehigh Gold Loan bonds are firmer.

There was a more active business in Reading Railroad, and sales were made at 36a36½, the latter was a slight improvement in Pennsylvania Railroad, which sold at 56½. Sales of Elmira preferred were made at 36. Miscellaneous stocks are quiet.

Canal stocks were still dull. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36½a36¾. In Coal and Iron stocks there were no transactions. Passenger Railways continue extremely dull, no sales being reported. Sales of Girard College Bonds at 70 for Hestonville.

Messrs. Dallett & Brother, No. 34 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P. M.:—Gold, 130a130¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113a113¼; do., 1864, 113a113¼; do., 1865, 113a113¼; do., 1867, 113a113¼; do., 1868, 113a113¼; 10-40s, 113a113¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113¾a114; do., 1881, 113¾a114; do., 5s, 102a102¼; do., 5s, 1874, 102a102¼; do., 5s, 1871, 102a102¼; do., 5s, 1872, 102a102¼; Gold Certificates, 130a130¾; Silver Certificates, 125a130; Compound Interest Notes, 19a19½; Uncurrent Money, 97a98.

Messrs. Thos. W. Evans & Son, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange at 1 P. M.:—Gold, 130a130¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113a113¼; do., 1864, 113a113¼; do., 1865, 113a113¼; do., 1867, 113a113¼; do., 1868, 113a113¼; 10-40s, 113a113¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113¾a114; do., 1881, 113¾a114; do., 5s, 102a102¼; do., 5s, 1874, 102a102¼; do., 5s, 1871, 102a102¼; do., 5s, 1872, 102a102¼; Gold Certificates, 130a130¾; Silver Certificates, 125a130; Compound Interest Notes, 19a19½; Uncurrent Money, 97a98.

Philadelphia Produce Market.
FRIDAY, Oct. 15.—Cotton is dull and lower, with small sales of Middlings at 28c net cash, and 28½c net 60 days.

The movements in Seeds are light. Prices of Clover are steady at 9c. Sales of Timothy at $3 25a$3 50, and Flaxseed at $2 25a$2 30.

The Flour Market is remarkably quiet, and the poorer grades of Western are slightly lower. Sales of 100 barrels by submission to some connections from yesterday at $6a$6 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra family; 50 barrels Pennsylvania Extra family; 50 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra family; 50 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra family, and 50 barrels of Ohio Extra family, at $6 50a$7 for fancy brands; also 1,000 bbls. W. B. Thomas, Red-wood City, Pa., at $7 50a$8 for Fancy Family, and 100 barrels Fancy Family, at $8 25.

The Wheat market has undergone no change. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania Red at $2a$2 05; and some White at $2 10. Rye lowsry sold of 1,500 bushels at $1 15a$1 20. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of 5,000 bushels Western Yellow at $1 05, and mixed Western at $1a$1 05. Oats are very dull; 2,000 bushels Western sold at 56c cash. 2,000 bushels New York Barley sold at $1 25a$1 30.

Cloverseed—Sales of 100 bbls Pennsylvania wood-hulled at $9 50a$9 75, and 100 bbls Ohio at $9 50a$9 75.

Quercitron Bark—Sales of 100 tons Western at $37 50 per ton.

Tierce—Sales of 100 bbls Western at $19 50.

Cotton—Sales of 100 bales Middlings at 28c net cash, and 28½c net 60 days.

Seeds—Cloverseed, $9a$9 75; Timothy, $3 25a$3 50; Flaxseed, $2 25a$2 30.

Flour—Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $6a$7; do. do. Fancy, $7a$8; Western do. do. Fancy, $8 25a$8 50.

Grain—Wheat—Pennsylvania Red, $2a$2 05; do. White, $2 10; Western Red, $2a$2 05; do. White, $2 10. Rye, $1 15a$1 20. Corn—Yellow, $1 05a$1 10; mixed, $1a$1 05. Oats, 56c. Barley, $1 25a$1 30.

Provisions—Mess Pork, $29 50a$30 50. Lard, 16a16½c.

Whisky—Bbls, 1,000 barrels, Ohio, $1 30; Western, $1 30a$1 32; Pennsylvania, $1 30a$1 32.

Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels. Flour, 11,000 barrels. Rye, 1,000 bushels. Corn, 3,000 bushels. Oats, 2,000 bushels. Cloverseed, 100 bushels. Cotton, 100 bales.

Receipts—Flour, 1,000 barrels. The market for Flour is very dull and lower. Wheat is dull and lower. Corn is dull and lower. Oats are dull and lower. Cotton is dull and lower.

Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels. Corn, 3,000 bushels. Oats, 2,000 bushels. Cloverseed, 100 bushels. Cotton, 100 bales.

Receipts—Flour, 1,000 barrels. The market for Flour is very dull and lower. Wheat is dull and lower. Corn is dull and lower. Oats are dull and lower. Cotton is dull and lower.

The following is the inspection of flour and meal for the week ending Oct. 14, 1869:

| | |
|---|---|
| Half Barrels of Superfine | 108 |
| Half Barrels of Extra | 10 |
| Half Barrels of Rye Mixed | 2 |
| do. Corn Meal | 20 |
| do. Rye Meal | 20 |
| Total | 1,164 |



# SECOND EDITION

## New York Finances

## DOINGS OF THE GOLD BOARD

## GOVERNMENTS DULL

## GOLD DULL AND QUIET

## LATER CABLE NEWS

## In Splendid Bunches.

## SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

## PINE APPLE CHEESE

## DAVIS & RICHARDS,

## ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

# THIRD EDITION

## 2:15 O'Clock.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON

## THE RESULT IN OHIO

## In Search of Winter Quarters

## THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP

**From Washington.**
[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A despatch from Cincinnati this morning says it has been definitely ascertained that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, insuring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and redistricting the State.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE HUNTERS.

Quite a number of Senators and Representatives are in the city for the purpose of securing quarters during the next session of Congress.

THE VIRGINIA SENATE.

The contest for the election of Senators in Virginia gives indication of becoming very bitter. It looks now as though there would be Republicans, who can take the test oath, and Republicans, who cannot. The issue of the opposition among the ex-Rebels to selecting any person who will certainly work with the administration of President Grant.

It is raining here.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President being absent, no Cabinet meeting was held to-day.

The contract for furnishing stationery for the Senate and Executive Departments for the ensuing year has been awarded to several firms of the city, New York and Philadelphia.

**The Government Gold Sale.**
[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The million in government gold was awarded to the bidders at 6 per cent.

**Admiral Farragut Slightly Better.**
CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Admiral Farragut was more comfortable last night. He shows a improvement in his condition, but as not out of danger.

**By the Atlantic Cable.**
MANCHESTER, Oct. 15.—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics quiet.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15, 2 P. M.—Red winter wheat 9s. 6d.

**Weather Report.**

| October 15—2 A. M. | Wind. | | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | S. E. | Light | Cloudy. | 60 |
| Portland | S. E. | Light | Cloudy. | 60 |
| Boston | S. | Light | Cloudy. | 60 |
| Philadelphia | S. W. | Light | Clear. | 59 |
| Philadelphia | S. W. | Light | Clear. | 59 |
| Washington | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 66 |
| Washington | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 66 |
| Buffalo | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 44 |
| Buffalo | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 44 |
| Buffalo | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 47 |
| Buffalo | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 47 |
| Havana | Calm and Clear | | | 82 |
| Havana | Calm and Clear | | | 82 |
| Charleston | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 65 |
| Charleston | S. W. | Light | Cloudy. | 65 |

**THE NEW DOMINION.**

**Fenian Excitement—All the Troops in Readiness—Independence and Annexation Discussed—Fenian Movements.**

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—At this moment there are about 1,000 Canadian troops in readiness to move at a few hours' notice to any part of the country where they may be required. On Saturday the Militia Department telegraphed to the officers in the various districts to be instantly to warn the troops to be in readiness. As a result, district orders were issued, and the consultations commenced all over the country—first, warning all officers to be in their respective districts; and, in the second, that all the men should be canvassed to be in readiness for falling in at short notice; and, in the third, that preparations should be forthwith served out to the men, and conveyances provided to convey them to the most everyhere, and at this moment, if the Fenians should make a demonstration on Montreal, and Quebec, in all human probability, the rebel element would be engaged to pay, if sold at market prices, the price of their chances.

If the Fenian Brotherhood does make an attempt on the Canadian provinces, it will make sure of meeting little mercy. The people are ready to be fowed into Cape Hayden and the Silvain, where they took protection under the guns of the fort. They were hurried to the bay by the rebel steamers, which, after sending some shots on the fort Pickoff, continued to blockade the Cape.

Genivieve has been surrendered to the revolutionists; also Anguin, Borgne, Fort Lafitte, Fort Pike, Fort Wood, and Fort Hill. A large quantity of coffee, reported to be 12,000 bags, fell into the hands of the revolutionists in Anguin. In Jewendand Aux Cayes, the headquarters of Salnave's troops have been abandoned, and the consuls and the communications by land to Aquin are entirely re-established. The Commander of Jacmel has all gone over to the revolutionists.

**HAYTI.**

**Naval Engagement Off Cape Haytien—Defeat of the Salnave's Steamers—Further Success of the Revolutionists.**

[From the Herald, Sept. 28.]—Since our arrival the rebels have been carrying very rapidly in favor of the revolutionists, who have had a very successful time in the engagements. On the 27th inst. a naval engagement took place before Cape Haytien between Salnave's steamers and those of the revolutionists. In the beginning the rebel steamer Port Au Prince, pealing against the Alexandre Petion and the Silvain, notwithstanding she was subject to the fire of the rebel fort, which opened upon them from the Silvain, causing her great damage. At the time the rebel steamer Port Au Prince appeared on the scene of conflict, thus making her having to be towed into Cape Haytien, the rebel steamers were so badly damaged that they were compelled to retire, the Alexandre Pétion being completely disabled and having to be towed into Cape Haytien, the Silvain, where they took protection under the guns of the fort. They were hurried to the bay by the rebel steamers, which, after sending some shots on the fort Picoloff, continued to blockade the Cape.

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# FOURTH EDITION

## The Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

**The Dauphin County Vote.**
[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]
HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.—The Dauphin County Return Judges counted the vote this afternoon. It is as follows:

*Governor. Judge Supreme Court.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geary | 5,600 | Williams | 5,704 |
| Packer | 4,338 | Pershing | 4,325 |
| Geary's maj | 1,262 | Williams's maj. | 1,400 |

These are the correct returns.

**CUBA.**

**Operations of the Spaniards—No Engagement—They are Obliged to Be Quiet.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, October 2, 1869.—The column under the direction I announced in my last returned again, yesterday, and has furnished us with the usual budget of Fenian victories, claiming to have killed eighty insurgents. It is known, however, that the troops were badly handled by the Cuban Abajos by strong and well armed bands of insurgents, commanded by one of the Maceos.

The following details have been furnished me: The Spanish column numbered 300 men, of the regular army, and 100 volunteers, marched on the backs of mules, are generally well armed and well provided with ammunition. The guide was in command. The route was to Palo Prieto, and thence to Cuba, and it was agreed to leave off the baggage behind, and to be accompanied with the forces of Valmaseda. The troops were to move without intermission, but the whole time were continually fired on from behind the trees, and from the cleaning the insurgents out of their positions, until they arrived at a place called Palo Prieto, near the River Hero, as say the soldiers, the insurgents were in great force and occupied an excellent position, from which the artillery was ineffectual to dislodge them, while a galling rifle fire particularly destructive to the troops, was kept up by the insurgents. Four subaltern officers were killed, and twenty-five or thirty being dangerously and one slightly wounded. The insurgents then began to be running out into the open field to fire at the troops, and the troops, in the heat of the fight, the Spaniards were finally obliged to retreat, leaving behind them, in killed, in wounded and missing. The insurgents are now in the mountains, and it is not probable that any fresh visits of the troops to rumor is to commence in this district.

This immediate neighborhood affords little or no provision, and consequently the troops towards Guantanamo. Their commander reports that the insurgents have taken possession of not giving notice that the insurgents are in force in Jiguani. The Cuban Abajos, about eighty years of age and not wishing, in his defensive position, to draw down upon him the resentment of the insurgents, he said nothing about them. The Spanish Commander, which was given to him, he finally concluded to send him here, where he is now in prison. The Governor of Jiguani, mano lately returned from an excursion to Manzanillo, which was attended with good results. The volunteers of the former place, the commander of Mejorn Pueblo, have had several encounters with insurgents recently, which have not been of any great importance, but have suffered considerably.

Count Valmaseda is expected here soon on the steamer Gorrion, formerly the Comandante, which he was commanding when he left the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the order has been given to remove the steamer and the local administration necessities for mutual and dangers of conflict, for which the legislation must provide. Those are real and inevitable difficulties, but it is the duty of them to be insurmountable. I regret, sir, not being able to be present to meet in this great question. One is always vague when not forced to be precise. But at the point at which the question of decentralization still remains, it is a perfect mass of contradictions. Least, sir, that yourself and your friends may succeed in your efforts, and offer you the assurance of my sincere respects.

GUIZOT.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest today upon the body of Edward T. Tiers, aged 11 years, who was run over by car No. 5, of the Chestnut and Walnut Street Railway line, on Chestnut street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, on the 14th inst. The deceased was riding on the front platform with a younger brother, and jumped off when the conductor ordered him to do so. The deceased was thrown under the car and the wheels passed over his neck, killing him instantly. The unfortunate boy was a son of the late Joseph Tiers, and resided at No. 1906 Chestnut street.

# FIFTH EDITION

## 4:30 O'Clock.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## LATEST CABLE NEWS

**Emperor Napoleon's Health a Satisfactory Condition.**

**Action of the British Government in Relation to Fenian Prisoners.**

**A Great Fire at Gl**

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECT**

**By the Atlantic Cable.**

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Emperor's health is satisfactory, and he yesterday went hunting.

A strike of the coachmen and mer circle is threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Daniel O'Donoghue, for Kerry and Tralee, returns to the Dublin Parliamentary Committee: "In the course of the session I intend to introduce a measure for the amendment of the Fenian pr