## FIRST EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Grand Rally of the New York Demoeracy at the Cooper Institute-Speeches by Hon, James T. Bradg, Hon. Dan. Voorhees, of Indiana, Ron. S. S. Cox, Mon. Montgomery Blair, and Others, From the N. Y. Times.

The Democracy of this city had their last grand rally, previous to the election, at the Cooper Institute last evening. It is needless to that the hall was crowded, and the throng outside was immense. A somewhat novel fea-ture for a Democratic meeting was the presence of ladies, of whom there was a good sprinkling in the audience.

The hall was largely decorated with Stars and Stripes, and a single inscription—"Connecticut, California, and Pennsylvania look to New York to head the column"-adorned the rear of the stage. Besides the speakers whose names are mentioned below, a large number of Demo-eratic politicians and notabilities of the minor sort occupied scats upon the platform.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock

by Mayor Hoffman, who nominated Mr. James T. Brady as Chairman. The nomination was received with cheers, and unanimously indorsed.

MR. BRADY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Brady thanked the audience for the distinguished honor done him in the choice of a presiding officer, and said that he wished them to understand at the outset that no one was responsible for what he should say but himself. This enthusiastic meeting secured two things necessary to the restoration of our country-success in the State of New York and a change in the National Administration. He was aware of the danger of attempting the role of a prophet, but had become fully convinced during the last six months that justice could never be done to the men of the South who had white skins as long as the present party was in power. When the Rebel armies surrefacered, a great duty and responsibility devolved upon the party that held the sword and purse. How did they meet it? The best man in the party counselled magnanimity—Henry Ward Beecher. (Hisses.) You may hiss, but it was a noble sentiment—he said that the piace for every State was in the Union. What did the Republican party do? They substituted fury for fraternal feeling; aggression for statesmanship. And what had been the result? A disordered condition of the country, social, political, financial, executive, and jodicial. The people had become tired of this thing and they demanded a change—a change that should satisfy the American people that there was acmething left of the Constitution which their fathers framed. The Republican party had thrust aside the great men—and none greater ever lived—who made our Constitution; and had substituted in their places the "miserable dirty dog Summer and the superannuated fool Stevens." (Applause and hisses.) The American people should never again trust the party which had done this. We must have a change, he said in conclusion; we demand it, we will have it; and to show you that I am right I refer you to the morning newspapers of Wednesday next. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. Voorhees said that he did not discuss the ques-

applianted)

MR. Voorhees said that he did not discuss the question of reconstruction in a local, but in a national sense. What had been gained to the country by peace within the past two and a half years? The promise of restared liberty had not been fulfilled by the Republican party. What Lee, Johnston, and their followers had failed to achieve had been accomplished by Thaddeus Stevens and his followers. The Southern States were considered by them out of the Union. Why was not Virginia a State in the Union now? Because the demagogues kept her out. The estates of the Union. The piedges of the radical congress had been broken and considered as naught. By the result of this doutrine we had five military districts, unknown to the Constitution, in the Southern States. The right of habeas corpus lay of ad, at d gloom and desolation covered one section of our land. We could not escape the impending evil. Military despo lam could not exist at the South without casting a blight over the whole land. We had, with folded arms, witnessed pillar after pillar of the great republic fail to bicces. What was there to protect the Empire State herself from a-sault of the present tongress here kept in power? By the act of reconstruction 60,000 negroes were entranchised, and nearly 1,00,000 of white men were deprived of suffrage. We could not afford thus to let our country be dragged to the depths of perdition. It was by this act of Congress, too, that ten States of the Union had been given over to negroes now had the power to send fifty representatives to the Lower House of Congress and twenty members to the Senate, and no power could later-vene to wrest that privilege from them. The West India Islands told the future of the South. He would appeal to the people of the North to prevents cuch a state of affairs. In the canvass of next year let New York do her duty and all would be well. The only department of the country that had stood urshaken by the great tide of disunion was the Executive. He MR. VOORHEES' SPEECH, he great tide of cashibility was a secret Andrew John-ited the people would never desert Andrew John-in these hours of his trial. Mr. Voorhees closed much by urging the people of the North to ex-

son in these hours of his trial. Mr. Voorhees closed his speech by urging the people of the North to ex-tend to the South the hand of charity, demency, and mnesty. (Applause.) MR, COX'S SPRECH, He congratulated his heavers that the Democratic barometer was rising. (Applause.) The people of America, in their political pligrimage, were about coming back again into the shadow of the old Democracy. (applause.) He could also congratulate the Republican party and their friends, the colored population. (Lauphter) For they had contributed largely barometer was rising. (Applause.) The people of America, in their political plugimage, were about coming back again into the shadow of the old Democracy, (a pplause.) He could also congratulate the Republican party and their richus, the colored population. (Laughter.) For they had contributed larvely to the larce. It was about the enure at the the en

Mr. Blair said the radical caucus that had taken possession of the Bump Congress had accumulated power aird wealth until scarcely one of them was without office or a contract. But the caucus had reenity received a check in the late elections, Mr. Blevens had said he rejoiced that the elections had gone as they had, because in the furnire the Republi-

caus wou'd be stimulated to greater exertion. The arenke', then detaited the fraudulent manner, as he style's it, in which the Republicans secured the powers of government. He next touched upon the question are construction, and ended his speech with a general laudation of the Democratic party.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

Address by Bishop Odenheimer. Notwithstanding the number of meetings and other entertainments advertised for last evening, a large audience assembled at Grace Church, to listen to an address by Bishop Odenheimer, on the proceedings of the recent Conference of Bishops, at Lambeth Palace, England. After appropriate religious services, which were participated in by several ministers, the Bishop announced, as the foundation of his remarks, the words of the Psalmist David:-"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." It was with these attractive words that he greeted his hearers. It was from there, two mouths ago, that he took leave of his people and asked their prayers for him in his journey across the ocean. Now he had come back safe, and he desired to thank them for this cordial reception. Two months did not seem long, but in that time he had listened to words of fraternal love from Bishops of England, Scotland, Freland, Asia, Africa, etc. He never expected to witness such a gathering of eminent men. They had come from all quarters of the earth at the solicitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he paid a fine tribute as a kind-hearted and noble man. They first invoked God's blessing on their undertaking. The Conference was called that good might be done. It was not competent to make declarations, but it was calculated to bind us together in peace and char-ity. It had stirred bishops in every part of the world to show their faith in the Church; that they were one in spirituality, notwithstanding there might be diversity of opinion. The Conference was composed of men of great learning and standing, and yet meekness of wisdom characterized them all. There were lordly men there—men whose names are mixed up with the politics of England—but they were men of God notwithstanding; they were true hearted. He mentioned the names of several of the bishops who attracted special attention, and each sould not sex tent mentioned. and said he could not say too much in praise of

the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, and made the opening address, which was very fine. The place of meeting-Lambeth Palace-is full of rich and varied associations. It dates back to the twelfth century. The hall in which they met was formerly the armory of the Palace. Its walls are now adorned with portraits of various bishops. But the chief place of interest was the chapel. Here Bishop White was consecrated; here also were consecrated the three bishops who laid the foundation of Episcopacy in the United States. The influence that these three bishops had exerted for the good of the Church in this country was alluded to in glowing terms. The benedicial stream that had gone out from that chapel had indeed swollen into a majestic river. Feeling allusion was made to the character of Archbishop Parker, whose body rested in the chapel. After resting there for awhile, both the body and that of the Protestant Church had been rooted out. But the times have changed, and since the Reformation the body of the Archbishop had been brought back. He exhorted his hearers to pray for the perpetuity of the Church, for if the heresy of anti-Christ should ever overrun England again, both the Church and the body of the Archbishop will

were referred to in high terms. It did not do what some thought it would do-consider disputed dogmas. It is not do what it did not in-It was called for the purpose drawing brethren together in fraternal friendship, so that all might be one; where all sat as conals, notwithstanding the difference of station or learning. It unanimously adopted the pastoral letter which declares what it has done. He regarded it as the most important gathering ecclesiastics since the days of the Reformation. Christian peace and unity had been promoted. The Conference closed with the eucharist, and the members took their departure from the table of the Lord.

The Bishop spoke for nearly an hour with great animation, and closed by some kind words of exhortation to his hearers, hoping that they would cherish peace, good will, and fraternal charity, in order that the prayer of our Master may be fulfilled, that "you all may be one." we do not always approve of the method by which union is to be attained, let us love one another .- Newark Com. Advertiser, 31st utt.

## OBITUARY.

Lawrence Goodhus Bigelow.

L. Goedhue Bigelow, a prominent citizen of Burlington, Vt., died of dropsy of the heart on the 19th ult. Wendell Phillips says of him:— "Mr. Bigelow was a man of generous culture and devotedly interested in all social and reform questions. With the literature of these subjects kept himself thoroughly conversant, and few men contributed more, in conversation, to a full discussion of them. No test of patriotism ever found him wanting. No duty to unpopular opinions was ever too hard for his sturdy fidelity to conscience and his convictions, His single-hearted, instinctive loyalty to truth made him clear sighted in every emergency, and gave him a judgment which it was always safe to tollow. made their way over the New York hills on that cember morning to be present at the funeral of John Brown. A day spent under that roof made us more intimately acquainted with him than months of ordinary intercourse. Every year since has increased our sincere respect ripening it into the warmest regard. remember, in our last conversation, his cordial joy that he had been permitted to see so much of the trium; h of the principles he loved, and his assured inith in the future."

Seth P. Norton, the agent and business manager of the Collins Company, died on the 28th ult. at Collinsville, Conn., aged forty-four. He had but a short time previous to his death sured his life for \$12,000, for the benefit of his wife. The deceased represented the town of Canton in the Legislature last year, and at the time of his death was Probate Judge of the county. His funeral took place yesterday.

The Rev. George W. Bridge. The Rev. George W. Bridge, formerly a mem-ber of the Oneida M. E. Conference, and after-wards of the Providence Conference, died at

Edgartown, R. I., on the 27th ult.

Mrs. Elizabeth Heard. This lady, long known in Truro (England) and its vicinity as a bookseller, printer, and publisher, died a few weeks ago, at her residence in Truro. She had carried on her bustness in Boscawen street for sixty years. was for many years the successful publisher of the West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser,

Colonel N. W. Daniels,

The liberal party of Louisiana has recently lost one of their strongest supporters and co-workers. Colonel Daniels incurred the ill-will General Banks in 1862, when he took sides with the colored officers of his regiment, and was obliged to retire from the service. wife was Cora Hatch, well known in the literary world of Spiritalism, etc., as a talented lecturer. Colonel Daniels died at the age of 32. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Call for a Convention to Consider the Political Situation-Opposition to Negro Suffrage and the Acts of Congress. Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 31.—The following circular has been extensively circulated throughout the various districts in this State, addressed to the most prominent citi-

zens:—

Bi 7 - We respectfully invite you to co-operate with
the Committee in securing the attendance of de'ethe Committee in securing the attendance of dec-gates to a meeting to be held in this city on Wednes-day at 6 P. M., the 6th of November, to take into con-

gates to a meeting to be beid in this city on Wednesday at &P. M., the sit of November, to take into consideration the object named.

To this end you are carnestly requested to send the ablest representative men in your district, say from five to ten in number, who you are assured will not harmonicusly in behalf of the interests of the white citizens of South Carolina. A correspondence with influential public men at the North has satisfied us that a Convention held here for the purpose of expressing the will of our intelligent and respectable people will be of incalculable hencit to the State, and the call, therefore, has been advisedly issued. The chief business to be done by the Convention will be to issue an address to the people of the State and country expressive of our opposition to the policy which gives the negro the control of the ballot box and jury box; to memorialize Congress to recons der the reconstruction bills, and remove the existing obstacles to a full, free, and harmonious expression of the intelligent public opinion of the people of the State; to adopt such measures as will influence our citizens to oppose in a proper and lawing material schemes which are calculated to result in negro domination and the utter destruction of the best interests of the State. ro domination and the utter destruction of the

best interests of the State.

JAMES G. GIBBES,

WILLIAM WALLACE,
SAMUEL W. MELTON,
For the Committee,
Favorable answers have been received from almosely ry district, and full representation is expected.

THE INDIANS.

Charge of the Cheyennes Into the Commissioners' Camp-They are Warmly Received, a Treaty is Made, and Arms and Ammunition Presented to Them. JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Oct. 31 .- The peace

commission reached Fort Harker this morning. Two thousand Cheyennes arrived at Medicine Lodge creek on Sunday, including six hundred warriors. They approached in five bands, formed in line of battle, and charged across the creek, yelling and firing their pistols. The Commissioners met them at the creek and shook hands with the chiefs.

On Monday a treaty of peace was agreed upon and a reservation granted them. The reserva-tion is bounded east by the Arkansas river, south and west by the Semerone, and north by Kansas, and contains about nine thousand square miles. The Government gives them \$30,000 annually and a suit of clothing for each person in the tribe, and builds houses for an agent, farmer, miller, physician, blacksmith, etc.
The Indians agree to keep the peace and not

molest railroads. Roman Nose and Medicine Arrow, two head chiefs, were not present. A large quantity of presents was given them, including arms and ammunition. This concludes the treaties with

Southern Indians.
The Commissioners next visit North Platte and Laramic.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Official Footings-Hayes Received the Largest and Thurman the Smallest Vote of all the Candidates.

The following are the official footings of the vote for Ohio State officers at the election of October 8, 1867, as canvassed by the Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State:-

Hayes had the largest vote, Thurman the amaliest vote, of all the candidates. The largest aggregate vote was on Board of Public Works — 484,453; the smallest on the Treasurer, 484,120a difference of 333 votes.

A Stern Parent Shoots His Daughter's Sweetheart.

On Wednesday evening quite a serious affair took place near Guttenberg, N. J., which came near proving fatal to one of the parties. It appears that a young German named Henry Otterson, residing in New York, has been paying attention to the daughter of a German residing near Guttenberg, named Brentze. Otterson has been repeatedly warned by the father of the girl not to visit his house, and had forbidden his daughter to have anything to do with the young

The two lovers, however, heeded not the threats of the old gentleman, and on Wednesday night Otierson stole quietly into the house where he remained for some time. Mr. Brentze however, discovered the two and caught Otterson by the collar and threw him out of doors. He then drew a pistol and fired one shot, the ball taking effect in Otterson's left side. The latter cried, "I am shot," and fell on the sidewalk. Brentze, becoming alarmed, had the wounded man picked up and conveyed into the ouse, when a physician was sent for, who pro nounced Otterson in a critical condition. ball was extracted, and at last accounts he was somewhat improved. Every effort has been made to keep the matter quiet, as it is un lerstood that Otterson has declined to make any charge, in hopes of recovery .- N. Y. Herald.

The Tower of London,

The English papers attribute to the Secretary of State for War the intention of removing at least a part of the military stores in the Tower to a more convenient depot. A correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette bepes that the Secretary will remain of the same mind until the work is thoroughly done, and adds:-

"I trust that the whole of the barrack furni-ture and utensils will be included in the collection thus to be removed, and that the tower will for the future be reserved for the small arms

"It is neither a convenient nor a suitable place for keeping the other bulky articles comprised in the term stores; it is approachable by water only at high tide, and is at a distance from any great railway goods terminus. In order to obtain space for the various stores which are stowed away in this old fortress. hideous excrescences, such as brick, iron, and wooden sheds, have been built against the walls. which hide and deface the recent restoration. and entirely destroy the character of the place.

"In addition to this drawback, the custodians, nervously anxious for the security of the public property entrusted to their charge, object, with reason, to allow strangers to wander unattended round the precincis, so that the intelligent visitor whose curiosity extends beyond the desire of inspecting borse armories and jewels is debarred from strolling over the ramparts or walking round the ditches of this ancient

The Tower has served as a palace, a prison, menagerie, a fort, an arsenal, and a strong-box for the royal jewels, and is now to do additional duty as a furniture warehouse.

Business of the West. Such is the growth of Illinois, that in a few years, by judicious taxation, it will be free from debt. In 1860, with the exception of a few bonds, the debt amounted to \$10,277,161, and, in 1861. in 1861, it was increased by the issue of bonds, print pally for war purposes, to \$12,574,171. It has been reduced by subsequent payments until, on December 1, 1866, it amounted to \$8,638,252. The principal source of revenue to the State apart from taxation is the Central Bailroad. seven per cent, of the gross earnings of which are paid into the State Treasury, to be app led fo the interest paying portion of the State debt. The amount received in 1865 was \$468,489; do.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Virginia is the first State in which a full vote of both races has been polled under the Reconstruction act. Although there is a considerable preponderance of white voters in the State, there seems to be no doubt that the call for a convention is sustained by a large majority, and that the convention will be radical in pollties. So far this is a very acceptable result. But it is attended with some drawbacks which deserve attention, especially as they proceed from causes which may find a larger field of

operation, and produce very serious results. We have on several occasions altuded to the dangerous effects which might be produced among the freedmen of the South by the current talk about confiscation, and the suggestions of politicians that the negro might properly use his ballot as a means of personal advantage. It is evident that our warnings were only too much needed, and our fears too founded. The fear, once common at the North, that the votes of the negroes would be con trolled by their musters, has been entirely dis-

The fear, common among a different class that the negroes would use their power brutally long since passed away. But while it is clear both that the negroes will vote in a mass for a Republican ticket, and that they will be in the main a law-abiding class, it is also plain that they are in danger of falling into the hands of demegogues who will use them without scruple for purposes which will finally prove disastrous

to the race.
Mr. Hunnicutt, of Richmond, is the foremost example of this class. Originally, no doubt, a well-meaning man, zealous for liberty and loyalty, he has been perverted by the prospect of power which his great influence among the colored people opened to him, and embittered by the hatred of his white neighbors. His public language has sometimes had an affectation of liberality, but it is manifest that his actions have all been governed by a narrow desire to keep the Republican party of the state under his own control. He has persuaded the colored people to distrust every white man outside his own little clique; and has urged them to a course of political action which has excluded every respectable white man from their alliance, although thousands were willing and even anxious to co-operate with them upon

honorable terms.

The natural result of such bigotry was shown in the recent vote of Richmond, where there are hundreds of white Republicans fully as radica as Mr. Greeley or Senator Wilson, yet who were driven to support a conservative ticket; so that Mr. Hunnicutt and his associates received less than fifty white votes in the whole city. It is true that Mr. Hunnteutt secured his election which was all that he cared about, but at the cost of consolidating the whole white race in opposition.

We rejoice to believe that this event, in view of the narrow escape which Mr. Hunnicutt had from entire defeat, will prove latal to his higher aspirations. But there are more important interests at stake than the fortunes of a single demagogue. The Republican party puts its existence in peril by tolerating such a policy as has been adopted in Richmond. The national leaders of the party must find some means of liberalizing the party managers at the South or the whole plan of reconstruction will fail dragging the party to rain with it.
We say it deliberately, no scheme of recon

struction can succeed with the white race at the South unanimously opposed to it. It can succeed though every Rebel, in States where all the whites are Rebels, oppose it. It can suc-ceed against the will of nine-teuths of the whole white population of the South. But if it is so white population of the South. But if it is so managed as to disgust the whole white race as a race, irrespective of birthplace, politics, associations, and interests, it must inevitably fail

The reason is obvious. The white race im mensely preponderates in the nation at large Other things being equal the whites will sympattize with whites, rather than with men of another color. The staunchest abolitionist shares in this feeling. Now the Northern people, in their just indignation against a Rebeilion, wicked in its origin, in its conduct, and in its end, and, perhaps, even more irritated the bad faith with which the South sought to evade the terms to which it professed to accede, have fallen out of sympathy with the rebellion class, which includes nearly all the Southern

The opposition of this class to the plan of reconstruction excites, therefore, little interest in the mind of a Northern man of Northern principles. The appeals of Mr. Hill and Mr. Johnson, though not without an element reason in them, create no impression at the North. The rantings of the malignant Southern newspapers, when republished here at all, only strengthen the popular determination to support Congress.

But if every Northern white man moving South and every white Republican is driven by the intelerance of the colored men at the South under the lead of a dozen selfish white leaders, to join himself with the opponents of the recon structed Governments-if the negroes are misled into drawing a line by which, practically, white men are excluded because they are white, or even because they prefer the so-ciety of whites to blacks-no sensible man can doubt that the sympathies and votes of the North would speedily be transferred to the side of the white race, and that negro suftrage would be swept away without hesitation Possibly the negroes would resist the decree. So much the worse for them. Their resistance would be vain to save them, but would certainly involve them in terrible calamilies.

Now we speak in the interest of the Republi-

can party, of equal suffrage, and of the colored neople. We are their friends, and desire to show people. We are their friends, and desire to show our friendship by faithful warnings while there is time to profit by them. It is a good season for plain speaking. Mr. Hunnicutt may possibly not be the selfish demagogue that we take him for. Perhaps it ie only by an innocent blunder that he shut out Governor Pierpout and Franklin Stearns to make room on his ticket for James Morrissey. Perhaps it is a mere mis apprehension of his patriotic purposes which has driven all the white Republicans of Rich mond, and two-thirds of all in Virginia, int.

the bosom of the conservative party.
We may concede all this. But Mr. Hunni We may concede all this. cutt's innocence has enough mischief in it to damn the purest and best party that ever ex-If he is really patriotic he will withdraw from a position in which he does so much harm If he will not do this voluntarily, the manager of the Southern campaign owe it to their oaand their country to entighten his colored for lowers as to his recklessness and their danger -N. Y. Nation.

The Recent Election for the Convention -Official Returns.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31 .- A strong reaction as set in within the last two days in favor o General Schodeld and the military. The cial returns have been received to-night a headquarters. Total votes cast, 169,229; majority for the Convention, 45,455. The total number of white votes cast was 76,084. The total number of colored votes was 93,145.

ABOLITION OF THE SECRET POLICE SERVICE II AUSTRIA .- Among the reforms which Baron Beust is zealously pushing forward, the dismissing of the secret police is not the least Besides securing the inviolability of letters, he turns adrift an infamous crowd of informers, and saves the exchequer a yearly expenditure of one hundred thousand thaiers.

## SECOND EDITION prompt response is not made the State will proceed to take possession of the roads, under the law.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

The Gilmer-Schofield Difficulty in Richmond.

Cilmer Appeals to President Johnson.

An Accident to a Tight-Rope Dancer in Baltimore.

Wholesale Ficking of Poekets at a

Quaker Meeting.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. Mr. Gilmer with the President.

John H. Gilmer of Richmond, Va., who protested to General Schofield against the legality of the late election in Virginia, and was snubbed by Schofield, arrived here this morning, for the purpose of laying his complaint before the President.

The Retrenchment Committee. The Retrenchment Committee in session at the Treasury Department adjourned last evening till the 13th instant.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Chapter of Accidents—Pickpockets at a Quaker Meeting—Political Matters, Etc. SPECIAL DESPATOR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, Nov. 1 .- The Hicksite yearly Quaker meeting is now in session here, and there is a full attendance. Several pickpockets, costumed in Quaker attire, got into the meeting, appearing very demure; but after the meeting adjourned, a number of the unsuspecting Friends found themselves minus their pocket-

books and watches. The radicals have another mass meeting to night, and are as active as though they expected success at the approaching election.

A workman named John Morrison, fell from the new Masonic Temple yesterday, and was killed.

J. McGraw, a tight-rope dancer, fell in the New American Theatre last night from the rope, and it is supposed was fatally injured.

Obituary.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 1 .- Francis Peabody and Captain Jeremiah Page both died last night. The latter was President of the Salem Mechanics' Insurance Company.

New Hampshire Proclamation. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1 .- Governor Harriman has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 28th, as a day of Thanksgiving.

Marine Disaster. PROOIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1 .- The ship J. W.

Borden, Captain Nicholls, from New York, with iron, eapsized in a squall at Fall River, last evening and sunk. The crew got ashore, but Captain Nicholls is missing.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 1.—Stocks steady: Chicago and Rock Island 96½: Reading, 97½ Canon, 43½; s. 10. 72½; Cleveland and Toledo, 19½; Cleveland and Pittaburg 81; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Suthero, 72 New York Central, 109; Michigan Suthero, 73 New York Central, 102½; Hilmois Cantral, 124; Cimberland preferred, 26; Missouri 64, 94; Hudson Rivar, 77; United States Eive-twenties, 100½; Seven-thirdes, 100½; do, 1865, 100½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirdes, 100½, Sterling Exchange, 109½; Money, 6 per cent. Gold, 140½.

Presentation to Chief Justice Chase. The Republicans of Maryland have presented to Chief Justice Chase a copy of his recent decision, by which he abrogated the colored ap-prentice laws of that State, printed on satin and elegantly framed .- N. Y. Times.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

The Stock Market was exceedingly dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government loans were firmly held. July '65, 5-20s sold at 107#, no change: 100# was bid for 10-40s; 100# for July 7-30s; 108# for '62 5-20s, ex-coupons; and 106# for '65 5 20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 101, a decline of j; and old do, at 96, a decline of 1. Railroad snares were inactive. Norristown sold at 642, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 512, no change. 121 was bid for Camden

Amboy: 51 for Pennsylvania Railroad: 23 for Little Schnylkill; 48f for Reading; 40 for Elmira preferred; 234 for Catawissa preferred; 254 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 424 for Northern Central In City Passenger Railroad shares there was

nothing doing. 10g was bid for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Great College, Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia soid at 164, no change. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange. In Canal shares there was very little move-

ment. Delaware Division sold at 52\$, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 23 for preferred do.; 354 for Lehigh Navigation; and 11 for Susquehanna Canal. The Money market is quoted rather easier,

though the applications at bank are still in excess of the ability or disposition of the officers to accommodate. Call loans, with approved collateral, are reported at 7 per cent., and in exceptional cases at 6. Prime bills on the street are quoted at 8@9 per cent, discount.

The Directors of the National Bank of the

Republic have just declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1408; 11 A. M. 1404; 12 M., 141; 1 P. M., 1408, an advance of

on the closing price last evening. -Governor Brownlow, of Tounessee, on the 25th October, addressed a circular to the Presidents of the railroads in that State, advising them of the amounts due on account of the January interest of the State debt incorred for their benefit, and the amount of arrears, and notifying them at the same time that if

-The Chicago Republican of Monday night

"The money market is still close and firm, and applicants for loans are more numerous than the bankers are able or willing to accommodate. The principal demand is from parties who are dealing in grain, but there is also considerable mercantile paper in the market, which is closely scrutinized. Speculative paper is at a heavy discount, and seeks the street for

negotiation, parties paying as high as 2 per cent per month for money."

-The Beston Post says:-"In the money market there are no great changes to note. There are but few symptoms of greater case, though the pressure of first-class of greater ease, though the pressure of first-class paper for discount is hardly as great as it was. Its place, however, is filled with that which is not so well known, and which, in some instances, stands excessive rates of interest in the open market. The banks are not, as a rule, disposed to touch anything with the merits of which they are not prefer well acquainted and the construction. pretty well acquainted; and, as the demand for money on call is just now comparatively limited, several of the leading institutions report a gradual accumulation of idle currency, while others differently situated are unable to meet the warts of all regular customers. the wants of all regular customers known to be in good business standing. Bank discounts range all the way from 64 to 8 per cent. on good double-name 4 months paper, with the exceptions at 9."

The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money continues easy on call at 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper is without change; best passes at 7@9, and second grade at 10@12. There is some currency coming from the West, and the turn of the market is towards greater

"Exchange is held firmly at the following "Exchange is held firmly at the following quotations:—London, 60 days, 109½(30109½; sight, 109½(310); Paris, long, 5·16½(35·16½; do. short, 5·18@5·13½; Antwerp, 5·17½(36·16½; Swiss, 5·17½5·16½; Hamburg, 37½(36; Amsterdam, 40½(41; Frankfort, 40½(40½; Bremen, 78½(378½; Berlin, 711/372).

711@72.
"The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—Receipts for Customs, \$319,000; receipts for Gold Notes, \$41,000; total receipts, \$5.486,349:37; total payments, \$9,341,686'77; balance, \$109,871,864'69." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

500h Dei Div., bown. 52½ 60 do......bown. 51½ — Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112 @112½; do. 1882, 108½@108½; do., 1864, 106½@106½; do., 1865, 106½@106½; do., 1865, new, 107½@107½; do. 58, 10-408, 100½@100½; do. 7:308, June, 105½@105½; do., July, 105½@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do. August, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 119:40@119½; do., May, 1865, 117½@117½; do., August, 1865, 116½@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@116; do. October, 1865, 115½@116; do. October, 1865, 115½@116; do., Silver, 135@136½. Silver, 135@1364.

Silver, 135@1364.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@1124; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1084@1084; do., 1864, 1054@1052; do., 1865, 1064@1066; do. July, 1865, 1074@1073; do."July, 1867, 1074@1073; 5s, 10-40s, 1004@1003; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 1054@1056; 3d series, 1054@1056; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1184; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; Sep-1184; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1154; Gold, 1401@1401.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@1124; old 5-20s, 1084@1084; new 5-20s, 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do., July, 1074@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 1004@1064; 7-30s, June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1054; Gold 1404@1405. 1054. Gold, 1408@1407.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Nov. 1 .- The Flour Market is exces-

sively dull, and prices are weak and in favor of buyers. The demand for shipment and home consumption is limited, and only a few hundred barrels disposed of at \$7.50@8.50 for superfine: \$8.50@9.50 for extras; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; \$10@11-50 for Northwestern do.; and \$13@14.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$8.55@9.25. 400 barrels Brandy wine be quoted at \$8.55@9 25. 400 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, and prices are barely maintained; sales of red at \$2.40@2.55. Rye is steady at \$1.50 for prime Paunsylvania. Corn is dull and lower; sales of yellow at \$1.40, and 10,000 busbels Western mixed on secret terms. Oats are dull, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at \$5.670c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Mait. Seeds—Cloverseed is lower; sales of 100 bushels at \$7.75. Timothy ranges from \$2 to \$2.25. Plax-seed sells at \$2.50@2.55.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....NOVEMBER 1. 

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr E. Doron. Javvis. from Providence.
Steamer H. L. Gaw. Her, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with mose. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New
York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Barque John Mathues, Loughlin, hence, at Kings on, Ja., 15th uit.
Barque frma Cummings, for Remedios and Philawe Wm. H. Junkins, Lewand, hence, at New Brig Romaine, Card, for Old Harbor and Philadel-phia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 10th uit, Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence for Salem, at New phia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 10th uit.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence for salem, at New York yesterday.

Brig Angella, Brown, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th uit.

Schr Neille Starr, Poland for Sagua and Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 22d uit.

Schr Neille Starr, Poland for Sagua and Philadelphia, et Holmes' Hole 25th uit.

Schr J. Leeser, from Cape Ann for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr C. W. May. Dimmlek, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th uit.

Schr A. Pharo. Shourda, for Philadelphia, saked from Providence 25th uit.

Schr American Eagle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th uit.

Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, hence for Newport, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. R. Clayton, Clayton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th uit.

Schr J. S. W. Wison, Somers, bence for Beston, at Holmes' Hole 25th uit.

Schr E. S. Gildersleve, hence for Middletown, at New York yesterday.

Schr Natrona, Smith, hence for Bangor, salled from Plovidence 35th uit.

Schr J. Neilson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 25th uit.

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New Your Oct. 21.—Arrived, ateamship C. W. Lord, Ward, from Savannab.
Ship Arracan, Spencer, from London, Ship Arracan, Spencer, from London, Ship A. Johnson, Curling, from Callao, Ship A. Johnson, Curling, from Callao, Ship A. Johnson, Curling, from Malao, Barque Wilhelmina, Bremer, from Huenus Ayree, Brig Hella Seebunen, from Malaga, Brig Reponset, Tyany, from Malaga, Brig Superb, Von Appen, from Rio Jaueiro,