# THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

**Great Meeting in West Ches**ter Last Evening.

Speech of Wendell Phillips on the "Political Situation."

The Effect of the Late Elections.

The Principles of Political Salvation.

"Grant a Puppet for Partisans."

Review of the "Imbecile Ignoramus of the White House."

Emancipation / Accomplished - Manhood Suffrage the Goal.

Men Created Equal. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH. WEST CHESTER, Nov. 6, 1867 .- This evening Horticultural Hall was filled to overflowing by the elife of this city, the occasion being an oration by Wendeli Phillips, entitled the "Political Situation." The meeting was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. Wayne McVeigh presided. In introducing Mr. Phillips to the audience he said:-

Speech of Wayne McVeigh.

Ladies and Gentlemen:-I have been asked to say a single word of in roduction -I don't purpose standing long between you and the scholar and orator whom you are all so eager to hear. I only purpose congratulating you upon our opportunity to listen to him; for while we are iberal, as well as delighted in honest, fearless, and cultured speech, it seems to me that a small provincial community like ours stands in special need of such speech to counteract its tendencies to narrowness and self-satisfaction with its own creed and its own conduct. We don't, of course, expect to agree with all we hear, but all our lives, I am very sure, will be made richer and fuller and better by listening to such a speech as we are likely to hear to-night, even while we must strongly dissent from the views we will hear; for we know that, however other men speak, this man speaks only what with his whole heart he believes, and because with his whole heart he believes it. And I therefore have great pleasure in introducing to you the Chevalier Bayard of American politics—without fear and without reproach-Mr. Wendell Phil-

lips, of Boston. (Applause.)
Mr. Phillips then came forward and said:-

Speech of Wendell Phillips. Indies and Gentiemen:—The kindness of the friend who introduced me to you is, as you may very well conceive, in one sense, an embarrassment, because fonly come to you as one American in 20,000,000 with a great work to which this generation are called and tied. Our duty never performed our danger never averted, our task never ended, until it is done. There is no doubt, as my irtend said, that, as independent thinkers, we shall differ from each other, differ as to the method, differ as to the principles. There is tut one thing upon which I shall take for granted that we sil agree, and that is the purpose. It would be utterly idle for me to attempt, by coming to see the method, differ as to the principles. There is tut one thing upon which I shall take for granted that we all agree, and that is the purpose. It would be utterly idle for me to attempt, by coming to see you a week to biant in your minds or natures a thoroughly new system, or purpose, or principle. No man approaches his fellow-man for a short time, and can undertake to revolutionize his moral or his intellectual system. He must live with him for that. He must summer him and winter him. He must approach him in all moods, he must see him through all atmospheres; he must come to him from all sides, and then after a great while, with ample opportunities of mellowing him as he proceeds, he may ripen alm into a new creature. I might even persuade him to look out himself for a new stand point. But no sensible speaker to whom an audience lends an hour, no visitor to whom a community accords a day or two, has ever any hope for, if he has any good sense, any such plan as that. He must begin somewhere. He must start for the point where he and his audience are in accord. He cannot expect to make them over, He can only hope to make them consistent—consistent—with their own germ and principle of action or thought. Now, then in approaching an andience on who m I have not had the pleasure of looking for two years, and may not sgals for granted some things. For instance, are you not all agreed as Americans? No matter whether you are Democrats or Republicans or radicals, or what you are, are we not all agreed that, as American citizens, we have one great duty, and that is to save the republic on principles which will make it permanently quiet and safe? We are not merely to hold of a danger at arm's length, temporarily, just for this time, and let it grow and accumulate and come down like an avalanche on our children. Is it not a fact? Don't you agree with me? Is it not common sense that, after thirty years of agitation, having our mental and moral atmosphere permented by the electricity and the thouder after having the mind of

a unager at arms length, temporarily, just for this time, and letting row and accumulate and come down like an availanche on cur children. Is it not a fact? Don't you agree with me? Is it not common sense that, after thirty years of agitation, baving our mental and moral atmosphere permeated by the electricity and the thunder, after having the mind of the nation employed and exhausted on this problem of races for the guidance of this generation, capping all that labor with a web seat, and as taken a third of a mental morting and the sent and account of the common sense, and duty—a duty we now to each other, a duty we now to the dead, a duty we now to debt—now, but't it an admitted principle, common sense, and duty—a duty we owe to each other, a duty we owe to us—for thirty years to come with thousands of millions of debt—now, but't it an admitted principle, common sense, and duty—a duty we now to each other, a duty we owe to the dead, a duty we owe to us—for thirty years to come with the sense of the common sense, and duty—a duty we now to each other, a duty we owe to the dead, a duty we owe to cach other, a duty we owe to the dead, a duty we owe to cach other, a duty we owe to the dead, and the sense of the common sense, and duty—a duty we now to each other, a duty we owe to the dead, and the principle, common sense, and duty—a duty we owe to each other, and the common sense, and the common sense, and the common sense of the common sense and the common sense department of every nation, when one question has been righted and is ready to be settled and pass out of the areas. It so that the history of men was not of the account of the common sense decaded whether real entar descended from father to son, and after, perhaps, a century, they settled it? Then the time settled that they are the most sonated the common sense and the common sense and the common sense and the

great questions that we keye - round us desirous of settlements to clean size - rens of the negro question forever. I think ram not claiming too much as a conceeded point from which we are to stark, whether my heare of a conservative, whether he had not the color. I have a conservative, whether he had not read the other, will grant him that his party and nis green and a conservative, whether he had not read the other, will grant him that his party and nis green entainty, he had a had his next Frendent shall get central the gast of the color of t case. Was, in 1860, taking him as a representive of the South ern men. How many Bull Runs do you think it would take, heaped up one after another continuously, t ern men. How many Bull Runs do you think it would take, heaped up one after another continuously, to make a Pennsylvanian believe that all men were not created equal? I cannot judge your State, but I know it you were to pile them on to Massachutetts at high as Mount Washington—if you would give her continual Bull Runs until the end of time, when Gabriel's trumpet sounded you would find her holding up her head, slitingen her feet, crying out, "in spite of all that man was created equal!" (Applause.) You could not beat it or poison it out of her. Just as true of south Carolina. Exactly the same principle on the other side. We put Gettysourg and Atlanta and Antietam on the flag waving at New Orleans, and over Butler controlling the Mississippi, and we say lock, Eouth Carolina dare not believe any more. Why you can't pull South Carolina any more than you can pull yourselves. Wade Hampton was not a sham. Teferson Davis was not a pretense. They didn't profess to believe. They did believe, The great mistake of some Northern men was in supposing the South was as much a hypocrite as they were. But the South was as much a hypocrite as they were. But the South was as reality. The South was an earnest, bloody reality. She showed it. She has given property, social position, kindred, all that life has of bone, or of comfort or of ambitton. proof possible of her manhoed and sincerity. She has given property, social position, kindred, all that life has of bope, or of comfort or of ambition, for her ideas. What right have we to believe such new shams? There is a woman whose delicate hands never did a stroke of work until she was forty years old, who counted her revenue at seventy to ninety thousand dollers. She is now every hour of the week a rervant of litteen boarders, that her children—all that survive—may eat bread. The only pride left her is that husbard, and father, and brother, and two eldest born sleep in Confederate graves to dren-all that survive—may eat bread. The only pride left her is that husbard, and father, and brother, and two closs born sleep in Confederate graves in the still they tried to defend. Do you suppose ahe was not sincere? Don't you think she believed? Now, Wade Hampton believes to-day, as he always did believe, that a negre is not fit to be put at the side of a white man; that it would be a wreck to civilization to attempt it; that is the most unphilosophical and unsafe theory to venture it. Of course, he bows his head to events, and, sits down and waits his time. But you will never get over the danger of his idea, still seeking to assert itself—in fact, until Wade Hampton is laid in his grave. (At pissue.) You may invite individual instances. I am using him as the representative of the many leading men in the South. God only in that way removes great mistakes. The beautiful and the most beautiful of all anglers—death—God's measerger of love to progress, takes the fosail heart, the brain that cannot admit a new idea, the bide-bound nature, tough and impenetrable, and gently moves it out of the way, that the new, young idea may have the space to spread an influence. The greates curse God could have given the ince would have been to let it live to be a Methuseiah, to let young thought be crushed by the overwhelming influence of the man that could say, "I have lived a thousand years, and it God could have given the race would have been to let it live to be a Methuseiah, to let young thought be crushed by the overwhelming influence of the man that could say, "I have lived a thousand years, and it was not so." But the successive waves of humanity, like the waves of the ocean, keep it fresh because they are short. We shall never be safe from the south until this question is in its grave, and the next generation has grown up under the influence of the new civilization. But, fellow-citigens, in the light of that principle, which I solemniy believe, and which all lishingy confirms, there would be no hopenous at all-of g tiling safe, dry ground for the public to stand on in this question, until at least the outflow of ten or twenty years, excepting that the South mat the great element of the black race in it. If the South was one race, one people—if nothing but white men were down there—we should repeat the example of Great Britain exactly. You know what that example was: that the "chief order," as it is said, of the House of Stuari, had to be whipped three times before they would confirsh themselves whipped. There is not a record in history where a large minority, having attempted to break up a Government and an idea, were content to sit down quietly for one whipping. I defy a man to produce it. They have always trind again, and generally again three times. Because, on the principle I was endeavoring to suggest to you, the brains that began it, like all braips capable of such an exertion, continued it antil age had chilled them or death had ramoved them. That is the law of progress. You know there were three rebelibous under the Bouse of Hannwar before Fcolland submitted. There were four or five in France before her democratic principle went down, and incut the second imstance before her agraal principle went down before Democracy, since 1911. It would be just so with an except for the negre. If you support a policy that does not bring forward the

sure to reminate in another rebellion. If you give to that white race a place issaids of the negroes, and don't chickmate them before they come there, outbalance them, neutralize this element adverse to micro, you are only laying the foundation for another r bellion. It is as c risin as the nature of things. When the news of the Pennsylvania election goes down to Georgia, what is the first thing a Georgia staveholder does? According to the correspondents of the Boston and Washington press. the Georgia slaveholders made out an exact list of their slaver, their siges, and their values, and appended affidavits of persons still living saying that that was a true valuation." For what? To lay by the evidence that they have that claim against the Government for compensation, and they take their encouragement from the fact that, as they suffered from your election, the reaction has begun. We are going to have an effort. The chances are for one, and we will prepare for it. The most natural thing in the world. Now, therefore, if any man wishes that this country shall repeat the history of all other countries, and that, having spent a third of a million of young men's lives, and \$5,000,000,000, it shall go through that same experiment again, and defend the Union against anothereffort, at least to bring it on, let me admit ten States containing the unconverted, allenated, derided, and embit ered element of the white race against us to-day. Men go around and gather up isolated facts; thay all point the same way, but they are not necessary. A friend of mine was in Georgia, It happened that he was able to be there, being in the Government employ, and he id high military rank, quite high, almost in the hisbest grade. He rendered great service to a resident planter, who still hed property left. He had a house some six miles from the headquarters where my friend resided. On one occasion, meeting ois friend, the Southerner, la the doy, the night coming on and a storm threatening, and he must have his house in readless, and to gra admit one that were its uniform under her roof. The bust and dign't dare to extend the common civilities of rocial like to the man to whose word he owe i his protection, for fear of his wife; for fear of that element which goes so much to make up public opinion; which goes so far to control the action of the community. You may say, after I heap up fact after fact of that kind, that it was the evident condition of the mind, we don't need one of them. To thoughtful men no statistics are necessary. I don't want anybody to go down South, and come back. I don't want the staff of a General Thomas to tell me that on the archives of that district there are records of four hundred murders of Union men, and that a Major-General of the United States army was not able to put his dager upon a single one of those murderers. Such was the state of public opinion in Tennessee that it was in vain that the honesteat General in the service endeavored to stretch his military power to the point of taking hold of one these exknowledged assessins. He could not do it. Influences at Washington and influences in Tennessee 'blocked him. I don't need fact, the principles would be sufficient if it was the other way. The miracle would be if public opinion add not force just such a course. Now what remedy does Gad give us against such an evil? How does the enable us to 'settle all these questions before this generation is removed? What weapon is there right by us which we can use to beat down and secure, guarantee and to rivet, beyond all possibility of a change, the peace and safety of the rejublic? Why, it is the binek mar. It is a fact—a God-given opportunity—that four millions out of this twelve millions, are constitutionally and inevitably unchangeable, are absolutely trustworthy alles and servants of loyalty, and nothing else. Now it seems to me that the dictate of duty is not to exhaust other methods and try to do this work some how other duty as the propose of the community began to diverse way and no other. Look back at the capital o representing what we call the families—John Pheips,
Ben, Butler, John C. Fremont, and a set of impracticable men, rish and dangerous counsellers. They
said there are five powers for the Government to use—
one is blood, another is the army, another is the navy,
snother is party discipline, and the other is slavery.
Don't touch either of them, don't spend a dollar;
don't let any man sawrifice a drop of blood; setze
slavery at first and thank God He has given you the
opportunity. Save everything else. The satirit of the opportunity. Eave everything else. The spirit of the country dictates that when our fathers erected a compromise screen between us and the sin of slavery, and don't put your hand tryough the screen, don't you don't put your hand tryough the screen, don't you don't put your hand tryough the screen, don't you hid you to hate it. The Constitution of the United States, in its spirit, piedges you against it, but don't put your hand through that screen. That screen lasted until 1861. Then they opened their batteries on Sunter, and the screen or lasted with the screen of the screen. That screen lasted until 1861. Then they opened their batteries on Sunter, and the screen or lasted with the screen of the s

# THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

Opinion of the Supreme Court.

Becision of Judge Strong Reversed

SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] PITTEBURG, Nov. 7 .- In the Supreme Court this morning, the decree of the Court below in the case of Sparhawk et al, vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, of Philadelphia, was reversed, and the bill dismissed, by a majority opinion, Justices Strong and Agnew dissenting. The reversal is made upon radical grounds en-

tirely, and the opinion is full and abty written. Judge John M. Read, in a lengthy opinion, takes the broad ground that the running of the cars on Sunday is "a work of necessity and charity." Judges Woodward and Thompson say that if the running on Sunday is illegal, the remedy is at law and not in equity.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

#### Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 7-Noon .- Consols for money opened at 941; United States Five-twenties, 702; Illinois Central Railroad, 82; Eric Railroad, 463. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7-Noon,-The cotton market opens firm, with an advance of 1-16th, and there is more doing. The sales for to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 8/d.; middling Orleans, 8/J.

Breadstuffs-Corn, 49s. 6d.; California Wheat, 15s. 6d.; No. 1 Milwaukee red, 13s. 9d.; Barley, 5s. 4d.; Oats, 3s. 11d.; Peas, 51s. Provisions-Pork, 72s.; Beef, 115s.; Bacon, 52s.;

Lard, 52s. 6d.; Cheese, 52s. Produce-Common Rosin, 8s. 3d.; fine pale, 12s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Turpentine, 27s.; Spirits

#### Petroleum, 2s.; refined, 1s. 5id. Two o'clock Market Report.

London, Nov. 7-2 P. M .- Consols are quoted at 94 7-16; Illinois Central, 81/; United States Five-twenties, 70 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7-2 P. M.-Breadstuffs are without change. Sperm Oil, £114.

# THE DREW THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

# The Opening Yesterday-The Exercises Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.

The readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH Were favored with a telegraphic report of the proceedings up to noon yesterday. After dinner the guests spent some time in meandering over the magnificent grounds connected with the Institute. No spot in the State could have been selected combining all the advantages desired more completely than this.

The visitors were more than pleased, they were rapturous in their oralso of every arrange ment by which the comfort of the students will

The afternoon exercises were held in the

'Mansion." Never before did that noble burlding witness such a gathering. Here were dwellers in New Jersey and New York. Here were distinguished men from Ciu-

Wilmington, all joining in the enthusiastic exercises of the occasion. The halls and parlots were crowded, and the singing, under the leadership of P. Phillips, echoed in the most rich and powerful tones.

Rev. Bishop Ames opened with an appro-

cinnati, Buffalo, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and

priate prayer. Rev. Dr. McClintock, President of the Inst! tute, gave a history of the purchase of the property by Mr. Drew at a cost of \$150,000, which, improvements being made and con-

and an endowment by Mr. Drew of a like amount will constitute the munificent gift to the Church of at least a half million of dollars. Mr. Drew has, in addition to this, purchased and endowed a young ladies' seminary at Carmol . Y., which he has likewise given to the M. E Church. He is still contemplating other nobl

templated, will make the cost at least \$250,000.

The Doctor then alluded to the completeness of the buildings for the purpose to which they

He expressed the wish and hope that these halls, consecrated to learning and science, might be the home of devout plety, from which might go forth holy men, thoroughly trained for the great work of the Christian ministry.

The regular course of study will require three years for its completion. It is arranged with eference to the attainments and studies of col lege graduates. Students whose want of age or of preparatory education will not allow them to pursue the regular course, may pursue a partial course of study requiring two years for

is completion.
Applicants for admission, who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, most bring a certificate of Local Preachers as license, or a recommendation from either a quarterly con-ference or leader's meeting certifying that the applicant is a proper person, as to moral and Christian character to enjoy the advantages of

Members of other churches must bring satis factory recommendations from ministers of the church to which they belong. Students may b admitted into either one of the classes, provided they be found qualified by the Faculty on a clerical examination. From other theological seminaties, when dismissed in good standing, they may be received ad eundem.

The expenses of the students will be brought as low as possible. No charge is made for tuition, room rent, or use of the library, which aiready amounts to about five thousand volumes of the choicest works on Theology, etc., which can be found together anywhere, and which will constantly receive very valuable additions.

The spacious club house on the grounds is allotted for the use of students who form a club to board themselves. The expense in that case will be as low as they desire. Each student's room is provided with stove, bedstead blankets, coverlet, table

washstand, and chairs.

The address of Dr. McClintock was listened to with profound attention, and his remarks met with much applause.

with much applause.

Rev. John S. Power, D. D., of New Jersey, then addressed the audience.

Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, and Bishop Jones and Bishop Ames also made brief but eloquent addresses.

The exercises closed with the singing of the Doxology, and the Bene liction.

The friends of Rev. B. H. Nadal, D.D., who is now Professor in this Institute, will be glad to hear that he is see appropriately and nacefully.

to hear that he is so appropriately and usefully employed, and that the Drew Institute is destined to have a bright and happy future have a bright and happy future none can doubt,

# THE ELECTIONS:

#### New York. The Democratic majority in New York will be

over 40 000. There will be a Republican majority of 3 in the State Setate, and a Democratic majority of 14 in the House. A United Senator in place of Mr. Morgan will be elected by the present Senate, but by a new House of Representatives to be elected next year.

New Jersey.

The Democratic majority in the State is nearly

The Senate will stand 18 Republicans to 11 Democrats. The House will be composed of 15 Republicans and 45 Democrats. This secures the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate, in place of the Hon, Frederick T. Fre-

The Election in Massachusetts. From the Boston Journal, Nov. 7.

The result of yesterday's vote in 249 towns is as follows:—Bullock, 83,620; Adams, 62,556; Bullock's plurality, 21,070. The same towns last year gave Bullock 79,142; Sweetser, 23,926; total, 65,216. Bullock's vote has increased 4484; Adams' vote over Sweetser, 38,630.
The State Senate will stand:—Republicans, 24:

Democrats, 12; to be heard from, 4; License, 29; Prohibition, 7.
The House will contain:—Republicans, 120;

Democrats, 54; License law, 148; Prohibition-To the Council are elected:-Republicans, 2;

Democrats, 2; not heard from, 4.

There are about 85 towns to be heard from, which will increase Bullock's majority to 25,000, and will increase the License Law majority in the Legislature.

Colonel John Quincy Adams, Democratic nominee for Governor, was elected a member of the popular branch of the legislature from Quincy. He received the votes of the liberal

members of both parties, members of both parties.

Edward Avery, who is chosen Senator, is also elected to the House.

The friends of a license law swept this city, and, in fact, Suffolk county presents almost a

solid phalanx of thirty-six representatives and six Senators, all but two or three of whom are well-known advocates of a law to regulate the sale of ardent spirits. Though the city gave Mr. Adams a majority on this final issue, it by no means indicates that the Republicans abated one jot of their loyalty. Our citizens object to the prohibitory law, and have a strong dislike to the free use of revolvers used by the force specially organized to enforce it. The total vote shows an increase of some three thousand

## FATAL CASE OF BURNING.

#### A Clergyman's Wife Burned to Death, From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Nov. 4.

A terrible case of fatal burning occurred on Friday evening at Turtle Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It appears that Mrs. Pollock, wife of the Rev. David H. Pollock, of Turtle Creek, feeling chilly, stood near the grate. While standing with her back to the fire the skirt of her dress ignited and in an instant and skirt of her dress ignited, and in an instant sne was enveloped in flames. Her screams attracted the servant girl, who immediately threw a bucket of water over the burning woman, and ran out after another bucketful. Mrs. Pollock followed her, and this fanned the flames into

More water was thrown over her, but made little impression. Some neighbors ran to her and pulled off what little clothing still remained on her person, but before this was accomplished she was terribly burned about the limbs and she was terribly borned about the halos and back. Physicians were summoned immediately, and everything possible done for the relief of the suffering woman. She suffered but little pain, but her injuries were at once pronounced latal. Yesterday it was seen she could not live until evening, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon she expired. Her husband was absent at the time of the accident. Mrs. Bullock was the daughter of Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, of Westmore land county, and sister of Mr. John M. Kulpatrick, of this city. She was only about twentysix years of age.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELESBAPH. Thursday, Nov. 7, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, out prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. July '65 5-20s sold at 1076, no change; 1002 was bid for 10-408; 1112 for 6s of 1881; 1052 for 7:30s; 1082 for '62 5-20s; 1052 for '64 5-20s; and 1062 for '65 5 20s. loans were in fair demand; the new issue

old at 1013@102, an advance of 4.
Rahroad shares, as we have noticed for some me past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 471@48, no change: Pennsylvania Railroad at 50%, no change; Norristown at 644, no change; Lehigh Valley at 514@514, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 241, a decline of 4; and Northern Central at 434, an advance of i. 124 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehil; 31 for North Pennsylvania; and

221 for Catawissa preferred. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement. West Philadelphia sold at 60; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 44% for Chesnut and Walnut; 8% for Hestonville; 26% for Girard College; and 36 for

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 100 was bid for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 110 for Tradesnen's; 70 for City, and 61 for Union. Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navi-

ation common sold at 10, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 344@347, a decline of a was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 10 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 139; 1 P. M., 138½, a decline of ¿ on

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is abundant to stock houses at 6@7 Commercial paper sells at 7@9 for pest, and 10@12 for quite strong names, reduction in the price of speculative stocks as compared with last year at this date, enables parties dealing in them to carry them with com-

the closing price last evening.

"Foreign exchange is dull. London, 60 days, 1094@1094; sight, 1104@1104; Paris, long, 5-15 sbort, 5·12½; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·16½; Swiss, 5·17½ @5·16½; Hamburg, 36½; Amsterdam, 41½; Frankfort, 401@41; Bremen, 781@79; Berlin, 72@721.

-The Boston Traveller of yesterday remarks: "Loans of the first-class were effected in a few instances this ferenoon on call at 5, but the common rate was 6 per cent. Discounts of prime commercial paper were made at 7, but lower grades ranged from 8 to 12 per cent. Considera-ble business was done both in loans and dis-counts at intermediate fractions, and the supply of currency was larger than the demand for its use, at the banks and in the street." -The Chicago Tribune of Monday says:

"The week closes on a stringent money market. The banks see the absurdity of attempting to carry grain to be held here for the benedt o speculators, and many loans are called in. Borrowers on speculation find little favor, but there is every disposition shown to accommodate shippers, by accepting short-time bills against cargoes. Several of the packers are at work, and more will commence as soon as the weather becomes more favorable. In the meantime they are making arrangements for

money to carry them through the season. There is a good inquiry from the lumbermen for discounts. The stock of lumber now in the hands of dealers is estimated by competent judges to be in the neighborhood of 325,000,000,

not to speak of lath and shingles. The mercane tile demand is fairly active. Paper is subjected to a close scrutiny at the discount houses, and favors are granted only to those whose accounts cutifle them to accommodation. In the open market there is no difficulty in placing loanable funds. The rates are irregular—ranging from 14@3 per cent., according to the nature of the security.

of the security.
"New York funds were quite scarce in the forenoon, and sales were made between banks at 25@40 cents premium, but later in the day there was a better supply, and round lots sold at par. The counter rates are irregular at i dis-count@par buying, and par@1-10 premium

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PEXCHANGE SALES TO-BAY

deported by Dehaven &	Bro., No. 40 S, Third street
FIRST	BOARD.
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1000 Phil & Erie es. c. 80%	2 sh Leh V R., 51%
37 sh Mech Bit s5wn., 31	11 do
00 sh Sch N stk 10	99 sh Penna R18 50%
67 sh Norrist'n R. is., 64%	49 do 18. 50%
20 sh N Central 43%	100 ah Phil & E b60. 24%
6 sh W Phila R 60	
Management Trans. Alternation	a conta Conven

105‡. Gold, 139@139‡.
—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, 111½@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108‡; do., 1864, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 106@106½; do., July, 1865, 107½@107½; do. July, 1867, 107½@107½; fs, 10-40s, 100½@101½; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115½. Gold, 138½@138½.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1112 @112; do. 1862, 108@1081; do., 1864, 1051@1052; do., 1865, 106@1061; do., 1865, new, 1072@1072; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1001@1011; do. 7.30s, June, 1052@1052; do., July, 1052@1052; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do. August, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 119:40@20; do. December, 1864, 119:40; do., May, 1865, 1174@1172; do., August, 1865, 1164@1162; do., September, 1865, 1152@1162; do., October, 1865, 1152@1162; do., Silver, 133@135. -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Silver, 133@135.

### Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Nov. 7 .- Bark-There is very little

coming forward, and the demand is good at \$54 7 ton for No. 1 Querettron.

Seeds-The stock of Cloverseed is light, and the inquiry limited at \$7.25@8 p 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$2.40 to \$2.65. Flaxseed sells at \$2.45

The Flour Market continues in the same lethargic condition noted for a week past, and prices are weak at yesterday's quotations. Sales for shipment of 400 barrels Northwestern and winter Wheat extra family on secret terms; a few hundred barrels new, taken by the home consumers, at \$7.50@8.50 for superfine, \$8.50@9.50 for extras, \$9.75@11 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@12.25 for Pennsylvania and Onio extra family, and fancy brands at \$13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8.50 @9.20 barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is duit, and prices rule in favor of buyers. Sales of real at \$100.000. The Flour Market continues in the same a lot of strictly choice at \$2.50. Rye is steady at \$1.55 for Pennsylvania, and \$1.39 for Southern. Corn—The market is quiet at former rates. Sales of yellow at \$1.38@1.39, and Western mixed at \$1.37. Oats are unchanged. Sales of South-ern and Pennsylvania at 50@73c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.
Whisky is offered at 28@27c. ? gallon for com-

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 7.—Stocks active: Chicago and Rock Island, 99%; Reading, 95%; Canton, 42; Erie, 71%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 81%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Michigan Southern, 781%; New York Central, 111%; Lilinois Central, 125%; Cumberland preferred, 12k; Missouri 88, 93%; Hudson River, 125; United States Five-twender, 1622, 168%; do, 1804, 166%; do, 1865, 166%; Ten-forties, 101; Seven-thirties, 105%; Money, 6@7 per cent. Sier, ling Exchange, 110. Gold, 128%.

mon, in bond,

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THLE-

Barque W. Van Name, Craig, Marseliles, L. Wester-gaard & Co. Brig Ellen P. Stevens, Holland, Trinidad, Workman & Co. Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co. hr A. J. Russell, Hodges, Hartford, Borda, Keller & Nutting Elmira Wooley, King, Norwich, Day, Huddell Schr Eimira Wooley, King, Nerwich, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr W. G. Audenried, Baker, Boston, Rothermel & Shaner. Shaner.

Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr P. Bolce, Adams, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.

St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. A. Parsons, Selover, 5 days from Wilmington, with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr J. Maxheld, May, 4 days from Providence, with light property of the captain.

Schr J. Maxheid, May, 4 days from Providence, with old iron to capitalu. Schr W. G. Audenried, Baker, from Boston, Schr F. Woolsy, King, from Norwich. Schr Heading HR. No. 50, Corson, from Norwich, Schr B. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Washington. Steumer Monitor, Jones, 21 hours from New York with mdne, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 5th

instant, Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Brig Eolus, Seabrook, for Philadelphia, cleared at oston 5th inst, Schr Virginia, Price, hence for Portsmouth, at New York yesterday, Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Providence

Schr Boston, Smith, hence, at Pawtucket 5th Inst.
Schr B. M. Smith, Turner, for Philadelphia, salled
from Portsmenth 2d inst.
Schrs Thos. Borden, hence for Fall River, at New York yesterday. Schr Henrietta, hence for Norwich, at New London Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Fall River 4th Schr Oliver Ames, Westgate, hence, at Dighton 5th Schr Henry, Walker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Schr Henry, Walker, for Paladesplas, described and for the last. Schra Expedite, Rackett: L. Fleid, Pettit: and J. Schra Expedite, hence for New Haven, at New York yesterday. B. Thomas, Winsmore: E. Davis, Johnson; Schra W. B. Thomas, Winsmore: E. Davis, Johnson; Admiral, Steelman; E. and S. Corson, Gerson; E. L. Admiral, Steelman; E. and S. Corson, Gerson; E. L. Park, Sparks; J. H. Adlen, Seaman; Trade Wind, Opposition, School, School, J. B. Marshall, Haskell; C. R. Wood, Doran; and Mary Riley, hence, at Boston 5th lostent. Instent.
Stramfug America, Munday, from New Orleans for Philadolphia, at Norfolk 6th Inst., abort of coal.

New York, Nov. 7.—Arrived, steamship Cumper-land, from St. Thomas,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York Nov. a.—Arrived, steamship Helvetla, Cutileg, from Liverpool.
Steamship Western Matropolis, from Bremen, Bleamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana, Barque C. F. Ivers, Pust, from Antwerp, Barque Albina, Waeflast, from Havro, Barque Assanta, Lauro, from Trieste,