THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 111. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

MAIL DATES TO OCT. 27.

Ritualism in England—The Attempted Assassination of the Viceroy of Egypt.

Affairs in the Spanish Republic.

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

By an arrival at New Orleans yesterday we have European advices to the 27th ult.

ENGLAND.

Extraordinary Ritualistic Excitement at St. James' Chapel, Brighton.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 26.

The congregation can scarcely go to St. James' Chapel in the hope of joining in quiet devotions. Yesterday morning they looked like people assembled for divine service in a city which is being shelled. Every noise caused a perceptible thrill to run through the audience. The attendants about the chapel were constantly wandering round, scrutinizing suspiciously the faces of strangers, who on their parts were evidently momentarily looking for some unwonted "sensation." Yesterday morning their belief that "something" would occur was not disappointed. Before any prayers were read a procession of the persons officiating in the service—numbering nearly thirty in all—clad in vestments of various colors, and preceded by a man carrying a cross, walked slowly around the church. Mr. Purchas came nearly last, a boy swinging incense before him. The procession had gone nearly around the church, the whole place being filled with the smoke of the incense, when a man started up in one of the pews and held aloft what appeared to be a placard. He at the same time shouted out some remark, and was thought by those near him to be about to throw a book at Mr. Purchas' head. A rush was made at him, and instantly a scene of wild excitement and disorder was witnessed. The whole congregation arose and left their pews, the priests and choristers fled precipitately to the altar, Mr. Purchas among them, and the man with the placard was seized by at least a score of hands. The doorkeepers and attendants seemed to be prepared for a disturbance of this kind; for several of them hastened to their seats and brought out thick staves, with which they repaired to the pew where the fight was going on. The noise then made and the cries of the people threw the whole congregation into an extraordinary state of agitation. There was rather a sharp struggle to get the man who began the disturbance out of the building. He resisted vigorously, clinging fast to the top of the pew in which he was seated, and crying at the top of his voice, "You brutes, let me go." At last he was carried on men's shoulders out of the place, and the police were sent for. The organ was played, and an attempt was made to resume the service, but for some few minutes the effort was very unsuccessful. Mr. Purchas, at a subsequent period of the service, read a few of the prayers, but in a tremulous voice, which revealed how deeply he was agitated. His face was perfectly white. As it turned out, there was no need for these alarms. The one sturdy Protestant having been removed by the neck and heels, there was no further interruption of the service. The priests changed their robes repeatedly, the high candles were lighted, clouds of incense again filled the chapel, and at the end Mr. Purchas was able to make an appeal for money "for the sustentation of the service in the chapel," in a tolerably firm voice. In the evening a great number of the regular attendants, as well as some hundreds of strangers, found themselves shut out of the chapel altogether. The incident of the morning was spread abroad in the town in a variety of exaggerated and absurd forms, and the result was that, notwithstanding the pouring rain, a considerable mob gathered around the building. The doors were shut before the regular hour of service, and guarded by the police. Without, a little crowd of boys yelled and shouted, much to the disturbance of the service, no doubt; and if the rain had not befriended Mr. Purchas, matters might have been much worse. It is but too probable that the peace of the town will be broken ere long if some modification of the service is not made.

Minister Johnson and Mr. Laird, M. P.

From the London Star, Oct. 26.

The question as to whether or not Mr. John Laird, M. P., should be present at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce, at Liverpool, on Thursday, has been a most fruitful subject of debate at Liverpool, not only in the press, but on 'Change, and among all classes of society in Liverpool and Birkenhead. The pros and cons of the case may be thus stated:—The American Chamber of Commerce consists almost exclusively of merchants engaged with North America, and the majority of them are (or were) strong Northerners. In making out the list of guests to be invited to meet the American Ambassador, it was found advisable, particularly at an election crisis, to invise the local members both *in esse* and *in posse*, and Mr. Laird being still the member for Birkenhead, it was impossible to omit him. As soon as it was known that he had been invited, he was taken to task very sharply by many Liberal papers, both in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere; and whatever his private feelings may have been, it became almost impossible for him to avoid being present at the banquet without either tacitly acknowledging himself guilty of the grave accusations made against him, or leaving himself open as the target for even more violent attacks. At all events Mr. Laird accepted the invitation, and went to the banquet. When he entered the room he appeared somewhat nervous and flurried; but several of his friends at once entered into conversation with him, and after a brief interval of suspense the American Ambassador asked to be introduced to Mr. Laird. The introduction over, Mr. Johnson said he was very glad to make Mr. Laird's acquaintance; that he had come to England as a peacemaker; and, as Northerners and Southerners had shaken hands in America, he was desirous that all antagonism arising out of the late unfortunate civil war should be considered as bygones. This frank and graceful conduct on the part of Mr. Johnson at once restored ease and confidence to the gathering, and next day no one was surprised that Mr. Laird joined Mr. Johnson's party during an excursion on the river.

The Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

From the London Observer, Oct 25.

Notwithstanding the curt contradiction given by the *Globe* to the statement in the *Daily News* "that it has been agreed between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson that the respective claims of British subjects and American citizens arising out of the Southern Rebellion shall be determined by an international commission, composed of an equal number of British and American members," we are assured that the important announcement is substantially true; inasmuch as the approval of the American Government is alone required to render the arrangement between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson complete. We have also reason to believe that Lord Stanley is willing not only "that the British and American claims arising out of the late civil war in the United States shall be adjusted by a mixed commission, to sit in London," but that he is also willing to submit to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia the knotty question "whether the sailing of the Alabama from Liverpool was or was not a breach of international law." Should the Czar decide in the negative, the United States will withdraw the so-called Alabama claims. In the contrary case, these claims will be examined and adjusted by a mixed commission, which will sit in either case for the adjustment of the other "outstanding claims."

Wreck and Loss of Sixteen Lives.

The London *Telegraph* of October 26 contains the following:—

The total wreck of one of her Majesty's vessels, off the Land's End, with the loss of sixteen lives, is reported. The Devon, a lighter, which for some years has been constantly engaged in the conveyance of stores between the various Government dockyards, left Devonport on Wednesday, the 21st, with stores for Pembroke and Queenstown. She put in at Falmouth, and left for Pembroke on Thursday evening, having on board a general cargo of dock stores and a few passengers. She passed the Longships Lighthouse, Land's End, at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, the wind being fresh from the northwest, the night dark, with occasional squalls of rain. The captain, Mr. Helson, then gave the course north-northeast, which was followed, when suddenly, at 14 minutes after 2 o'clock, the vessel struck on the Brissons, very dangerous rocks half a mile from land off St. Just. A considerable sea was running, which speedily beat the ill-fated vessel to pieces. Some of the crew were washed on to the rocks, to which they clung, exposed to the weather and to the danger of being washed off, throughout the night. In the morning the wreck was perceived, and messengers were sent to Sennen, some five miles distant, for the lifeboat there stationed, which was speedily got under way and pulled to the Brissons. To obtain access to the rocks was a task of no little difficulty and danger, but the lifeboat crew behaved with great gallantry, and succeeded in rescuing those who still survived, one of whom was George Davis, acting mate. How many others were rescued, if any, we have not learned. Among the sixteen drowned are Richard Helson, the master, William Helford, Thomas Gibbs, James Vesper, two men, one woman and two children, passengers. The number of the crew drowned was ten.

FRANCE.

A Successor to the "Lanterne."

Another thorn in the side for Napoleon is noted by the London *Telegraph*:—

"M. Rochefort must look to his laurels. By means of *La Lanterne* he taught his fellow-journalists how to tickle the ear of Paris with epigrammatic straws, and now some of his colleagues find that they can perform the task as well as himself. *La Diable a Quatre*, written by M. de Villemessant, M. Duchesne, M. Lockroy and M. 'Mephistopheles,' is quite as clever as *La Lanterne*. This is not saying much, perhaps; for, in great degree, M. Rochefort's pamphlet was effective, simply because he put into plain language what other people expressed in ambiguous hints. *Le Diable a Quatre* has one advantage over *La Lanterne* in being illustrated. The rear of every short article is brought up by *des diables et des diabesses microscopiques*—to whom, we are told, the pen of M. Benassit has lent Parisian wit and English humor. At least the devils, male and female, are represented in somewhat undignified positions. One is dancing a hornpipe; another is roasting an imp in a saucepan; a third is bowing, with pathetic humility, to a gendarme; a fourth, who has bolted in hot haste from a band of pursuers, has been caught by the tail, and, being held back by the frantic strength of five toes, gives signs of capitulation; a fifth wears the garb of an ecclesiastic, and seems to feel with much keenness the humiliation; and in the tailpiece four devils celebrate the success of their literary efforts by a frantic dance."

SPAIN.

Manifesto of the Provisional Government.

The expected manifesto of the Provisional Government to the nation was issued on the 26th. After detailing the events which led to the establishment of the present administration, it says:—"The revolution has decreed universal suffrage as the evident and palpable demonstration of the sovereignty of the people. Having proclaimed the fundamental principles of our future regime, which are based upon the most complete liberty, and have been recognized by all the juntas, the Provisional Government is about to bring together in one single body the teachings of these manifestations of the public mind. The most important of all the essential modifications which have been introduced into the organization of Spain is the establishment of religious liberty." The manifesto insists upon the necessity of this reform, demonstrating that it will not injure the Catholic Church, but on the contrary fortify it by the opposition it will encounter. It also states that the Government hastened to proclaim liberty of printing, without which the triumphs of the revolution would remain vain and illusory formulas, and liberty of public meeting and peaceful associations, which are the constant sources of activity and progress, adding that these reforms are recognized as the fundamental dogmas of the revolution. Spain would be able to advance with a sure step in the path of progress when these measures should come into operation, and when administrative centralization—an instrument of corruption and tyranny—should cease to weigh upon the country. The concluding portion of the manifesto proclaims decentralization and the establishment of public liberties as essential, and states that the colonies will enjoy the benefits of the revolution on the strong bases of freedom and credit. It continues thus:—"Spain can quietly proceed to finally choose a form of government. Without pretending to prejudice such serious and complicated questions, the Provisional Government notices as very significant the silence maintained by the juntas respecting monarchical institutions. Yet eloquent and authoritative voices have been raised in defense of the republican system. But however important may have been the opinions they have expressed, they are not so important as the universal reserve of the juntas on this delicate question. Nevertheless, if the Provisional Government be mistaken, if the popular decision should be against a monarchy, the Provisional Government will respect the will of the national sovereignty." In conclusion, the manifesto appeals to the country to maintain order, and to have confidence in the Government, which will render an account of its administration to the Cortes.

Victor Hugo to the Spanish Nation.

Victor Hugo has issued an address to the Spanish nation, which concludes as follows:—

The Spanish people is being reanimated; will it be petty in its revival, or will it be great? Such is the question. To resume its rank, Spain has the power, and it can again become the equal of France and of England. An immense offer of Providence! The opportunity is unique. Will Spain allow it to escape? An additional monarchy on the continent, of what use? Spain subject to a king, himself subject to the Powers; what a falling away! Besides, to establish a monarchy at present to undertake a work which will last only a short time. A republic in Spain would be a loud warning to Europe; and such a menace addressed to kings is peace; it would be France and Prussia neutralized, and between the military monarchies war impossible from the sole fact of the revolution being present; a muzzle placed upon Sadowa as upon Austerlitz, the perspective of butcheries replaced by that of labor and fecundity; Chassepots set aside in the interest of the Jacquard loom: it would be the equilibrium of the continent suddenly achieved at the expense of fictions by the weight of truth in the balance. It would be that old power, Spain, regenerated by the youthful force, the people; it would be, in point of view of marine and commerce, life restored to that double seacoast which reigned in the Mediterranean before Venice, and on the ocean before England; it would be industry swarming where wretchedness lies rotting. Cadiz equal to Southampton, Barcelona to Liverpool, Madrid to Paris. It would be Portugal at a given moment turning towards Spain by the sole attraction of light and prosperity. Liberty is the loadstone of annexations. A republic in Spain would be the establishment, pure and simple, of the sovereignty of man over himself—a sovereignty which is indisputable and cannot be put to the vote; it would be production without tariff, consumption without customs' duties, circulation without bonds, the workshop without proletarianism, wealth without parasitism, conscience without prejudices, speech without a gag, law without lies, strength without an army, and brotherhood without Cain. It would be work for all, instruction for all, justice for all, the scaffold for none. It would be the ideal become palpable, and, as there is a guiding swallow, so there would be an exemplar nation. Or danger, none. Spain a citizen is Spain powerful; Spain democratic is Spain a citadel. The republic in Spain would be probity administering, truth governing, liberty reigning; it would be the inexpugnable sovereign reality; liberty is tranquil because she is invincible, and invincible because she is contagious. Whoever attacks gains her. The army sent against her rebounds upon the despot. That is way she is left in peace. The republic in Spain would be on the horizon the irradiation of the True, a promise for all, a menace to evil alone; it would be that giant the Right, erect in Europe, behind the barricade of the Pyrenees. If Spain once more becomes a monarchy she is petty; if a republic, great. Let her choose!

The Freedom of the Press.

The *Gazette* publishes the Home Minister's decree for an unlimited freedom of the press. It does away with all special legislation on the subject, and only holds the author, editor, or printer or manager of plays responsible for any abuses contemplated by the common law and answerable to its penalties. The Minister of the Colonies, Lopez de Ayalo, declares that the salary of $6000 which was paid to Father Claret, the Queen's confessor, as *dimissionary* Bishop of Santiago de Cuba, shall cease from the day of that prelate's departure from the kingdom. A far more important measure was adopted by the Minister of Grace and Justice, Senor Romero Ortiz, who suppressed the appointments allowed to the Episcopal seminaries (*Seminarios Conciliares*), theological schools established by a decree of the Council of Trent in every diocese, and which were formerly endowed. The salaries which are now taken from them had been given in compensation for their property which was confiscated in 1843 and 1854. The divinity schools in the universities are also suppressed, so that all theological instruction in public establishments must come to an end. It is needless to say that measures carried to such extremities cannot fail to undergo some modification.

EGYPT.

The Attempted Assassination of the Viceroy.

Correspondence of the London Times, Oct. 26.

SIR:—In the *Times* of Friday, the 2d inst., there appeared, as one of Mr. Reuter's telegrams, the news that an attempt had been made to assassinate his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt in a narrow street at Cairo, and the next day a second telegram appeared stating that the attempt had been made not in Cairo but Alexandria.

It must have appeared strange to your readers that Reuter's agent here should not have been correctly informed as to the town in which the attempt was made, but to us, in a certain measure behind the scenes, it was perfectly intelligible, and, as the reason is somewhat a striking one, perhaps I may be allowed to explain it.

The simple reason, then, is this, that neither here nor in Cairo was any attempt made upon the life of his Highness. Incredible as it may appear, there now remains no reasonable doubt that one and all—his Highness, the Consular body, the mercantile community, and Reuter's agent—were the victims of a most unscrupulous hoax. The object was either to create a harmless demonstration of good-will towards his Highness, or possibly to implicate some persons not in high favor with the government.

The Viceroy passed through the town on the evening of the 22d of September. On that night, it is said, in front of the old Bourse, an attempt at assassination was made by dropping a spiked ball upon his head. Permit me to call attention to the following weak points in the romance:—1. The attempt occurred on the 22d of September; nothing was known of it until the 1st of October; on that day it was asserted to have been made in Cairo, on the 23 it was said that it happened here. 2. The streets were densely crowded, particularly at the spot mentioned. No person saw the attempt but those in the Viceroy's carriage. 3. Ali Bey, Prefect of Police, heard of the attempt for the first time nine days after it happened. He proceeded to examine the house whence it was asserted the bomb was seen to fall, but he was met by two of his own men, who refused him entrance. On remonstrating he was sent up country, nominally as Governor of Esneh. The instrument employed was a most clumsy one, which could not, except by the merest chance, have inflicted more than a trifling wound.

As it has been sought to implicate persons in high position with this extraordinary farce, may I ask the insertion of this letter?

PINKERTON.

The Assassination Sensation.

It will be remembered that Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, concerned in the arrest of Reno and Anderson, the express robbers, was lately threatened with assassination. The following is another version of the affair. The Detroit *Tribune* on the 7th instant publishes a remarkable affidavit in the alleged attempted Pinkerton assassination. The deponent is George Johnson, the alleged assassin, and the affidavit is dated October 29, when he made application for a reduction of bail. He declares that he has been in Pinkerton's employ five years, and up to the time of his arrest; and that he drew the revolver on said Pinkerton at Pinkerton's request, under a perfect understanding between them, and not with intent to harm Pinkerton, but to create a sensation and show that Pinkerton was brave, and labored under for great difficulty in the arrest and extradition of Reno and Anderson, that he might receive the sympathy and reward offered therefor; that the shooting demonstration was agreed on to take place at the Michigan Exchange, in Detroit, in the presence of a crowd, Pinkerton to have timely notice that he might grasp the pistol, but that no good opportunity then presented itself, and the first public place that presented itself was agreed upon, which happened on the occasion of the arrest of the deponent. For this Pinkerton was to pay Johnson $1000, and neglect to appear and prosecute him when brought to trial. Pinkerton further agreed to procure private rooms in jail for Johnson's comfort in confinement, and provide luxuries for the prisoner, but has failed to do so. Johnson deposes that he is a detective of many years' experience, has no ill will against Pinkerton, and that he can prove these facts by two reliable witnesses.

—One county in Nevada casts six votes.

—Detroit is the great market for onions.

—Mr. Buchanan's farm sold at $133 an acre.

—New Hampshire is all alive with squirrels.

—A Portland firm has made 24,000 planchettes.

—General Reynolds has prohibited masks in Texas.

—Boston puts up 75,000 packages of fish a month.

—The United States has seven million cotton spindles.

—Mica mines are attracting attention in North Carolina.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of Speaker Colfax in Washington—The Adjournment of Congress—A New Issue of Currency—Treaties with the Indians.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Proclamation is made of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and the Senacas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskias, Weas, Piankeshaws, Miamies, Ottawas, and certain Wyandottes. It provides that a portion of these tribes shall remove from Kansas to other lands or reservations in the Indian country, south of that State; while other portions will dissolve their tribal relation and become citizens of the United States. The Government will give such compensation as will be perfectly satisfactory to the Indians.

Speaker Colfax

arrived here this morning. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is the only other member of the House known to be in the city. Senators Wade, Morgan, Cameron, and Corbett are here.

After the declaration of the

Adjournment of Congress

to-morrow, Messrs. Wade and Colfax will return to the West.

The Secretary of the Treasury

will order an additional amount of three per cents to be issued if necessary to relieve the money market.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Bentley Springs Hotel, on the Northern Central Railway, thirty miles from Baltimore, the celebrated summer resort, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Loss forty thousand dollars. Insured for twenty thousand.

General Grant

passed through here very quietly on Saturday. He made a short speech to some soldiers who greeted him at the stopping place, and said that we would now have peace. Very few knew of his passing through.

FROM DELAWARE.

Session of the Supreme Lodge of K. of P.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, a chartered organization, composed of delegates from the State Grand Lodges of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Louisiana, and Nebraska, assembled at their hall in this city this morning in annual session. Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, of New Jersey, presiding. The session will consume several days, during which the ritual of the Order will be amended and a new constitution adopted. The Order numbers 40,000 in the States above mentioned.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅞; for account, 94⅞@94⅞. United States Five-twenties quiet at 73⅛. American stocks steady; Erie, 27¼; Illinois Central, 97.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—United States bonds steady at 78⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 38s. 3d. Flour, 27s. Turpentine firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Corn, 38s. 6d. Lard dull at 66s. Fine Rosin, 15s. 9d.

Cotton at Havre 139f. on the spot, and 125f. afloat and to arrive.

Abduction of a Girl.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9.—John Allen was arrested at Chicopee, Mass., on Saturday, for the forcible abduction of a girl, named Emma Surked, from her home at Augusta, Maine, and committed to jail in this city. Allen will be taken to Maine as soon as a requisition can be obtained.

Obituary.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—Allen Kramer, of the firm of Kramer & Rahm, bankers, died in this city on Saturday, of apoplexy.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	122¼	Cal. and N. W. pref.	83½
N. Y. and E. R.	39¾	Cal. and R. I. R.	108½
Pa. and Res. R.	96½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Gold	134⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84½	Market strong.	
Chi. and N. W. com.	82		

Another Democratic Flank Movement—Grant to Receive the Unanimous Vote of the Electoral College.

The New York *Herald's* special from Washington yesterday, contains the following:—

The movements in favor of giving Grant the unanimous vote of the Electoral College seems to be assuming a shape that promises results. Several Democratic politicians, mostly from the South, have put their heads together and agreed to recommend to the Electors of the States which have given Seymour a majority to cast their votes in favor of Grant for President. They urge this step as a grand stroke of policy for the Democrats to adopt at the present juncture. By casting aside party considerations in this instance and giving Grant a unanimous vote for the Presidency they cotend he would be lifted above all petty distinctions of Democrat, Republican, conservative, and radical, and made to feel that he is the President of the whole people and as such free to deal with the issues of the hour in a spirit of enlarged and liberal statesmanship. Acting upon this idea—which by the way, was thrown out in these despatches some weeks ago—these Democratic politicians have prepared a number of letters, addressed to leading men North and South, suggesting the prompt adoption of this plan. The following is a copy of one of these letters which has been shown to me:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1868.—General:—In my judgment the wisest thing the Democracy could do now would be to throw their entire electoral vote for General Grant, as indicative of the fact that should he pursue a liberal, generous and magnanimous course they will sustain him. It would also have the effect of not leaving him altogether in the hands of the adverse faction, and would doubtless strengthen any purpose he may entertain towards the conservative sentiment of the country. This vote cannot possibly do Seymour any good, and thrown in the manner suggested would at least produce a conciliatory impression.

Letters similar to this have been sent to Governor Stephenson, of Kentucky; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Wade Hampton, General Gordon, General Preston, Robert Tyler, of Alabama, and ex-Senator C. C. Clay. These are all Southerners, but I am informed prominent Democratic politicians in the North have also been notified of the movement and urged to go into it promptly. Whether the movement will really amount to anything or not remains to be seen. The same objection is made to the project as was urged against a change of front after the October elections, namely, that to vote for Grant will involve a demoralization, rank and file, of the Democratic party. The answer that the new movement party make to this objection is that the condition of things is such now as to require extraordinary action. The national risk is imminent, casting a few electoral votes for Seymour is a mere barren compliment, whereas giving the unanimous vote of the Electoral College to Grant is insuring the friendship of the next President for the suffering people of the South.

The Inauguration of Our Future President.

To the Colored People of the Country—Fellow-citizens:—The struggle between freedom and slavery is over. Freedom has triumphed. Our rights as men in this country have been vindicated. We are men, and a part of the body politic. For our redemption from slavery, we owe our thanks to the great party of progress and humanity. In the contest to decide this question General Grant carried our standard, and it is to-day crowned with glory, and he is our President. On the 4th day of March, 1869, he is to read his inaugural in the city of Washington. Will it not be a proper time for the people to thank the party that gave them these blessings by having delegates from all parts of our country to assemble in convention on the 3d of March, 1869? Those of our race in favor of this proposition will please address:—

GEO. M. ARNOLD Wilmington, N. C.
A. H. GALLOWAY, Senator 13th Senatorial Dist.
JOHN A. HYMOUS, Senator Warren co., N. C.
C. D. PEARSON, Craven county, N. C.
EDGAR MILLER, New Hanover N. C.
GALLP. BOURK, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN MERCER, Lancaster, O. 19.

Republican newspapers are requested to copy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lancashire Lass—Her Debut in Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This morning, before his Honor Judge Cadwalader, William L. Hirst, Jr., asked for a hearing of an application about to be made by him on behalf of Manager Sinn, of the Chestnut Street Theatre, for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Drew from producing at the Arch Street Theatre the new play entitled *The Lancashire Lass*.

The Judge asked if notice had been given to the defendant, and Mr. Hirst was obliged to answer in the negative. "Then," said the Judge, "I cannot hear you until proper notice has been given. You may file your bill in equity if you wish and if counsel on both sides can agree upon a time for an early hearing, I will try to accommodate you."

E. Spencer Miller, Esq., representing Mrs. Drew, said he would try to come in to-morrow and argue the matter.

Mr. Hirst then filed his bill, which set forth that on the 7th of the present month he filed in the office of this Court his copyright title to his own adaptation of Byron's "Lancashire Lass," which he intended to produce at his theatre. He was informed, and verily believed, that Mrs. Louisa Drew, without any title to the copyright, and without any license from him, purposed to present at her theatre a play entitled "The Lancashire Lass," which was so substantially and essentially similar to his adaptation that its performance at her theatre would seriously injure his right. Therefore he prayed the Court to issue a writ of injunction against the said Louisa Drew, restraining her from publicly presenting this drama, and such other relief as the Court should deem fit.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were before the Court this morning.

Joseph Pullis, a small boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of three pounds of butter. He was detected while stealing it from a cart going over the Market street bridge. Two policemen were engaged in his capture, and one of them flanking him on the left, he rushed into the arms of the other, taking the butter with him.

James Henderson, a young man of nineteen or twenty years, was tried for assault and battery upon Frank Voules. The prosecutor testified that one Saturday night he was having a little dance at his tavern, in Water street, near Vine, and the prisoner entered and began using obscene language. He ordered him to leave the house, which he refused to do, and he persuaded him to go by applying his foot to the boy's neck. The prisoner then landing to this rest struck him in the face with a brick. Counsel for the prisoner threw out the intendendo that the prosecutor was a disciple of the noted John Allen, of New York, and the story was so very smooth and one sided the jury concluded to render a verdict of not guilty.

George Woodward was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a coat. It was alleged that while redeeming one coat from a pawnbroker he attempted to steal another, and was detected in the act.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Stroud.—J. L. Hopkins, to the use of J. L. Hopkins & Co., vs. Daly & Doyle. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff for $109 67.

McCaskey, Beaufie & Hay vs. Alexander King. An action to recover commissions for the sale of a lot of whiskey as defendant's agent. The defense denied that they had authorized the plaintiffs to make the sale. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Hare.—L. Dotter, Jr., vs. Isaac E. Slein. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for $740 92.

John Grugan vs. James Walker. In this case the plaintiff declared that he had a mule engaged in hauling cars into the defendant's coal yard at Broad and Prime streets, and that the defendant's track from the street into his yard was in so dangerous a condition where it crossed the gutter that this mule unavoidably lost its footing and fell under the cars, which passed over it and killed it, alleging negligence in the defendant, he claims damages for the loss of the mule. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Nov. 9, 1868.

To-day Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 104¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 108½ for '62 5-20s; 106⅞ for '64 5-20s; 106⅛ for '65 5-20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; and 109⅛ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48@48¼, closing at the former rate, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; and Norristown at 67, no change. 44¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Catawissa preferred; 9 for Catawissa common; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 50¼; 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 21 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chestnut and Walnut; and 11 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 31½ for Mechanics'; 30 for Manufacturers'; 49 for Consolidation; 65¾ for Commonwealth; and 119 for Central.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29½ for preferred do.; 27¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street:

BEFORE BOARDS

100 sh Read R. ..... b3 - 48¼ | 300 sh Read R. ..... b10 - 48¼

FIRST BOARD.

$300 Pa 6s W Lcp	102½	6 sh Penna R.	53¼
$150 Pa 6s, 2ser:en...c.	105½	$16 sh Locust Mt.	50
$1100 do. 1 ser.	18-104½	2 sh Norrist'n	55
$1000 City 6s, New	102½	34 do.	67
$2000 do. New	102¼	100 sh Clinton Coal	81
$500 do. New. b.	102½	100 sh Read R.	b5 - 48¼
$500 do. New	102½	100 do.	2d - 48¼
$1000 Leh 6s, gold l...c.	93	200 do.	b3 - c. 48 3-16
$1000 do.	93	28 do.	48
$1 60 do. c.	93	100 do.	b5 & lm - 48¼
$1500 do. b. c.	93¼	300 do.	b. 030 - 48¼
4 sh C & Am. b.	128		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; old 5-20s, do., 108¼@108½; new 5-20s, 1864, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do 1868, 109⅜@110; 10-40s, 104⅝@104⅞. Gold, 134¼.

—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, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1862, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1864, 106⅛@107; do., 1865, 106⅛@107; do. 1868, new, 109@109⅛; do., 1867, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1868, 109⅝@110⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19⅞; Gold, 134⅛@134⅜. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅞@113⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1864, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. July, 1865, 109@109⅛; do. July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; 1868, 109⅝@110⅛; 10-40s, 104⅞@104⅞. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅜	12·15 P. M.	134⅜
10·20 "	134⅜	12·30 "	134⅜
10·28 "	134⅜	12·36 "	134⅜
10·55 "	134⅜	12·40 "	134⅜

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.—The Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, but the demand for shipment is extremely limited. About 1000 barrels were taken, in lots, at $5·75@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8 for spring wheat extra family; $8·50@11 for winter wheat do. do; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8·25 ⅌ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being chiefly from the local millers, who purchase principally of good and prime lots. Sales of red at $1·95@2·05, and 2800 bushels amber at $2·10. Rye sells at $1·50@1·55 ⅌ bush. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at former rates. We quote yellow at $1·18, and Western mixed at $1·16@1·17. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Western at 68@70c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 ⅌ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed ranges from $7@7·75 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $3@3·15. Flaxseed sells at $2·60@2·65.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 250 barrels at $1·08@1·12½ ⅌ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and rather lower. 1900 head arrived and sold at 8@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@7½c. for fair to good do.; and 4@6c. ⅌ lb. gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
132. A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7¾@8¾c. gr.
36. Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 5@7 gr.
80. P. McFillen, Western, 8@9. gr.
105. P. Hathaway, Chester county, 7@7½ gr.
100. Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 5½@6½c. gr.
21. B. McFillen, Western, 6@8½c. gr.
75. James McFillen, Western, 8@9c. gr.
40. E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9. gr.
52. Ullman & Bachman, Chester co., 8@9. gr.
105. Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8¼. gr.
100. Mooney & Smith, Western, 6½@9. gr.
76. Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@6½. gr.
97. H. Chain, Western Penn. 5½@7. gr.
46. John Smith & Bro., Western, 8½@9. gr.
80. L. Frank, Western, 6@7½. gr.
110. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7@9. gr.
125. Hope & Co., Chester co., 6½@8½. gr.
58. M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6@8½. gr.
20. Blum & Co., Virginia, 6½@7. gr.
65. Elson & Co., Virginia, 6@7. gr.
22. B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@8. gr.
18. J. Clemson, Chester co., 7@8. gr.
50. Mayes & Duffy, Western, 3¾@5¼. gr.
20. James Aull, Western, 4@6. gr.
42. Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 5@8. gr.
41. A. Kemble, Chester county, 6½@7¾. gr.
18. L. Horn, Delaware, 5½@7½. gr.
26. S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 7@8. gr.
26. B. Bloomential, Virginia, 5@5½. gr.
64. Seldomridge & Kelly, Virginia, 6@7½. gr.

Hogs were in fair demand at an advance—3800 head sold at the different yards at $11@12·50 per 100 l