THE EVENING TELEGRAPH!

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

EUROPE. Mail Dates to Oct. 28. The Spanish Revisiution - The Leaders for a Mc,narchy, the People for a Republic.

General Continental News

By an arriva', at New York yesterday we have European ad ,vices to the 28th uit. SPAIN.

The Fo rm of Government yet Undecided The New York Herald's Madrid (October 25)

Corre Apondence says:-D Aubt and uncertainty still reign in all politi-cal, cucles of Spann. The provisional govern-m, ent has yet given no sign of calling together i he Cortes, with which re-ts the decision as to the form of government to be selected for the Spanish people. The government has now been in power nearly a month, and sufficien time has already elapsed to enable it to perfect the necesalready enabled to match a free and universal ex-pression of the will of the people could be ob-tained. There is certainly no reason why an election should not have been called before this. If the right of suffrage is to be enjoyed by all citizens, it certainly requires but little preparation to enable the voters to express their choice at the polls. The universal wish of the majority of the people has been clearly shown through the Juntas, and that wish is for a popular decision as to the form of government to be adopted. The people do not want the pro-visional government alone to decide so mo-mentuous a question, however able and patriotic mentuous a question, however able and patriotic it has proved itself. It is a question that rightly belongs to the great mass of the population and not to the few who just now hold the reins of power. Perhaps it is on account of the very importance of the subject that the pro-visional government hesitates to take the first steps towards a solution. The people are ready to select the form of govern-ment that best suits their aspira-tions and desires, but the provisional govern-ment holding different views, baits and hesiment, holding different views, halts and hesi-tates and loses ground daily. The pet scheme of Serrano and Prim cannot readily be given up. They must have a constitutional monarchy, in which the King and "the power behind the throne" are everything and the people, as here-tojore, nothing. The people are not ready for a republic, say the leaders in the provisional government, and so they must put up with a constitutional monarchy until they are prepared by education for something better. But how they are going to carry out their designs without coming in contact with the people is a question that undoubtedly occasions them many doubts and fears. They must see, as every sensi-ble observer clearly sees, that the republican element is growing with a rapidity and strength that will soon overwhelm every other party in Spain. All these delays in giving the people a chance to express their wishes strengthen and deepen the democratic spirit among the masses. While Prim and Serrano are holding on to power and writing letters to French journals in which they advocate a monarchical form of government, the democratic leaders are organizing, consolidating, and increasing their forces. The advocates of a republic are stronger to day than ever before, and more than one man who never before dreamed of any other than royal rulers now believes that the peeple can govern themselves. The country has survived for almost a month without a Queen, and has rather thrived under the deprivation. Recognition of the Provisional Government. From the London Telegraph, Oct. 28. At present there is but one ruling body in Spain-the provisional government of which Serrano, Prim, Topete, and other heads of the revolutionary movement are the members. The position of this government has been strengthened, not merely by the dissolution of its rivals. the juntas, but also by the frank recognition which it has already received from several great powers. The United States, as it was most natural to expect, hastened eagerly to bestow the right hand of fellowship upon the dew republican State; and Mr. Seward's recogni-ticn was flashed through the Atlantic cable a day or two after the provisional government rose on the ruins of Queen Isabella's rule. England and France were somewhat less speedy; but neither power could be suspected of regretting the necessity which made it recognize a *de facto* government set up by the Spanish people. Sanctioned and strengthened by these marks of confidence from within and from without, the provisional gov ernment has issued a manifesto to the Spa nation explaining the principles which have hitherto gaided the revolution, and indicating the course which shall henceforth be followed Universal suffrage has been accepted by the revolution as giving ardent and palpable demonstration of the sovereignty of the peo-ple; and the fundamental principles that are to guide the political future in Spain are based on the most complete liberty. The application of these principles has neces-sarily resulted in the establishment of religious freedom, and that measure, as the mani-feste contends-and let the timid friends of the Irish establishment note well the argument will not injure the Catholic Church; but, on the contrary, strengthen it, through the bracing opposition which it will encounter from com eting denominations. Liberty of printing, of public meeting, and peaceful association, along with administrative decentralization, are fur-ther proclaimed to be inevitable consequences of the tundamental principle that animated the revolution; and assurance is given that the donies will enjoy the benefits which are reaped by the mother country 'on the strong bases of freedom and credit." So far the manifesto merely sums up the work of the past six weeks, and declares that Spain, having delivered self from corruption and tyranny, is resolved to continue in the enjoyment of her freedom.

FIRST EDITION | fold. The growth of cotton under the free labor system would be larger than ever, and Er glish manufacturers would flourish in a orresponding ratio. (Applause.) He felt con-vinced that all existing differences would soon be smoothed away, and though a change of government was spoken of in England, he be-lieved that all matters now pending between the Government of the United States and that of England would, it such a change took place, be adjusted before Lord Stanley retired from office. He had never met a man more thoroughly in-dustrious than Lord Stanley. He fully antici-pated that his (Mr. Johnson's) policy would meet with the approval of his own Government, but i with the approval of his own Government, but i he was not so fortunate he would accept the result with Christian fortitude. He also expressed a hope that the way in which differences between this country and the United States were being settled would teach the world that war, with its many horrors, might be avoided by a little honest diplomacy and an carnest desire on both sides to do what was right and just. Some remarks had been made with reference to the share which his pre-decessor, Mr. Adams, had had in the prelimi-nary stages of these negotiations. He (Mr. Johnson) was glad of an opportunity of most cordially and gratefully acknowledging the admirable manner in which Mr. Adams had conducted the delicate and difficult negotiations

GENERAL NEWS.

with the head of the English Foreign Office.

The Military Committee of Vienna has agreed. on the representation of Baron Beust, that the arms should be maintained on the war footing of 800,000 men. Many members of the committee were at first opposed to this, but reasons given by Baron Beust, under the pledge of secrecy, finally convinced them of its necessity, The New Free Press states that Baron Beuest, while alluding to the friendly relationship be-tween Austria and all the powers, declared that, in view of the possibility of a conflict between France and Prussia, Austria was obliged to re-main armed for the protection of her own neu-

trality. The demolition of the walls and fortifications of Barcelona has been decreed in consequence of the increase in the population of the city.

The resignation of Marshal Niel, and conse quently the preponderance of the peace party in the French Cabinet, is again talked of, and the likelihood of General Lebœuf being appointed in his place.

On Saturday night, 24th ult, it is said an armed body of insurgents forced an entrance into the house of Mr. William Wigmore, of Ballyrodick, Ireland, about twelve miles from Cork, and took three guns and some pistols, with which they decampel.

GENERAL GRANT.

Probable Complexion of his Cabinet-

Speculations upon his Designs-His Views of the Republican Platform. The New York Herald's special correspondence

from Washington, yesterday, contains the fol-lowing interesting information, respecting General Grant's designs.

The Next Cabinet.

At the present time the most interesting topic of conversation hereabouts is the probable composition of General Grant's Cabinet. On this subject there are many claiments to the reputa-tion of being good authorities, and profound oracles are not wanting who can foretell the signs of the times in this respect. They all have their believers; but the truth is, that no other President elect since the foundation of the Government ever preserved so rigid a silence in regard to his future course in important State matters as General Grant, and as a naturai consequence, the vast number of ramors now floating around contains but a very few well founded facts. It is unmistakably clear that Grant is desirous of making his Cabinet selections without consulting party leaders, and of making them to suit himself; consequently all those who volua-teer their advice in the matter are treated alike. from the dogmatic political manager, who assumes to dictate, to the humble aspirant for Presidential favor, who ventures only to throw out a suggestion. They are patiently listened to and graciously permitted to do all the talking. Thus all such interviews terminate highly unsatisfactorily, without a promise or even a hint that their counsel has taken sufficient root to bring forth truit. It is an undoubted fact that General Grant has fully decided to hold himself entirely aloof from party restraints: for he feels that in order to be free to act in all emergencies for the best interests of the country he must not be fettere by party ties. He evidently feels that, in both his nomination and election, the debt of gratitude is as heavy on one side as it is on the other, and he regards himself as absolved from the necessity of accepting at the heads of the Reublicen party period the hands of the Republican party nominations to important offices and plans for na-tional exigencies ready made for him. The arnestness with which the Republican leaders implored him to bear the standard through the Presidential contest, the consciousness that the honor was unsought and even repeatedly declined by bim, and that when at length he acceded to their urgent request he did so with the distinct understanding that he was to be independent in action and just as free to follow the dictates of his own judgment as when he accepted, under the same conditions, the chief command of the armies in the field, justify his reticence on the subject. General Grant does not keep his thoughts and views hermetically sealed, as it were, in his own nind. He bas intimate and confidential friends who have been long tried in prudence of good counsel, who still share his coufidence to a great extent; but these friends, knowing the import-ance that the General attaches to secresy concerning his future actions, are almost as reticent and reserved as the General. Nevertheess, although it is pext to impossible to obtain anything in regard to the formation of the next Cabinet that may be announced by authority, there are some slight intimations dropped by those who have opportunities of knowing, which, when taken in connection with other known facts, form conclusions worthy of mention. Certain of these intimations lead to the belief that both J. Lathrop Motley and Edwin M. Stanton have been spoken of by Grant as excellent men as Secretary of State; that Admi-ral D. D. Porter is the likeliest man for Secretary of the Navy, and that General J. M. Scho field will most probably retain the control of the War Department. These names are based on something better than mere conjecture; but in relation to the other Cabinet positions nothing more reliable than current rumors can be lound. One statement I can make with great confidence, which is that the Cabinet of General Grant is already "cat and dried." The men have been determined upon, and the chances that any alteration will be made in the list is exceedingly small. Another fact in relation to the future conduct of the President elect is that all such professors of political science and the art of sharing out public offices as Wendell Phillips, Ben Butler, on the one side, and N. B. Forrest, Wade Hampton, C C. Vallandigbam et al., on the other, may as well send their advice to the King of Dahomey as to General Grant. A word to the wise is sufficient. General Grant's Views of the Republican Platform. A statement made last evening by a gentle man in whom may be placed implicit reliance, and who enjoys excellent opportunities to enable him to speak intelligently on the subject may give some indication of General Grant's position in relation to the Republican party He states that after the General was nominated he sat for quite a long time carefully reading and pondering upon the platform adopted by the Convention; that he finally expressed to his

to the platform. This intelligence was received with no little consternation by his visitors, who feared that Grant entertained the intention of declining the nomination. They at once opened declining the nomination. They at once opened upon him with every conceivable argument they could bring forward to induce him to ac-cept, one of which arguments was that the plat-form need not be regarded by him in so serious a light—it was simply an enunciation of the general principles of the party, necessary only to make up the issues of the campaign. They urged him to accept at all events, and to say nothing more about the platform. Many other arguments of a similar character were used, it is said, which gave Grant to understand that they wanted him to accept the nomination if even it had to be on a platform of his own adoption.

GERRIT SMITH.

His Letter to Our President Elect.

PETERBORG, NOV. 4.—PRESIDENT GRANT:-Honored and Dear Sir:-Pardon this letter, Pardon my irrepressible impatience to write it. I learn to-day that you are made President of the United States; and I cannot wait, even until to-morrow, to say to you what my whole soul urges me to say to you. Before the election your exhortation to your countrymen was, "Let us have peace!" To this exhortation, as sublime as it is concise, their reply, in the voice of the election, is, also, "Let us have peace !" What you then asked of them, they now ask of you. What you then called on them to do, they have now put in your power to do, and now call on you to do. What, however, is the peace which you asked for, and which, in turn, you are asked for? Is it of a supericial and evanes-cent character? Or is it that deep and enduring

peace whose foundations are in nothing short of nature and reason, justice and religion? The chief thing for which I took up my pen was to remind you of the deep desire of many hundred thousands who voted for you to have your administration signalized by its cordial recognition of the equal rights of all races of men; by its downright and effective assertion that no man loses rights by being born in a skin of one color instead of another; and of its faithful, warm hearted, and successful endeavors to rid our country of this low and brutal antagonism of races. What your administration shall be in other respects is of comparatively little consequence. Confident, however, may all be that if right in this most comprehensive and vital respect, it will be right in every other essential one.

I saw, in your letter of August, 1863, that you had not in your early life made human rights one of your studies. Nevertheless, that, in the high office to which you were chosen yesterday, you will prove yourself to be their anlightened, impartial, and successful defender, I cannot doubt. For, like the martyred and immortal Lincoln, you are above the stupidity of not being able to change, and above the weakness of being ashamed to change, Indeed, while in your letter to which I have referred, you say that formerly you had not been ' an abolitionist --not even what could be called anti-slavery"you do, in the same letter, acknowledge your you do, in the same letter, acknowledge your self to have advanced so far as to insist on the abolition of slavery, and on there being no peace which permits the existence of slavery. More-over, in another of your letters written in the same month, you reach the altitude of declaring that "Human liberty is the only foundation of human government." Better still is your re-cent declaration to Mr. Colfax that, in your Presidency, "we shall have the strong arm of the Executive, representing the will and male ity Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declaring and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength." But best of all, to prove your discernment and appreciation of human rights and your fidelity appreciation of human rights and your fidelity to them, was your acceptance of your nomination and of the righteous principles of the Republican party. The grandest of all these principles is not no slavery, but universal suf-frage; for the ballot is the mightiest protection

Communication has been established between the leading insurgents now in arms against the authority of the Captain-General Lersundi, and the different chiefs of the movement in the United States. In New York city the acknowledged lesder of

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. the filibustering movement is a Colonel George W. Gibbons, who has held a commission and served in the volunteer force employed during the late war. Colonel Gibbous is about twenty-eight years of age, is a man of powerful frame, and when a mere lad served under the ill-fated Affairs in Tennessee-The Reas-General William Watker in his Nicaraguan filibustering movement.

The organization of the movement is as

follows:-There will be three points of departure, viz.: First. From the city of New York twenty-five hundred men will emburk in a steamer now chartered. These men will be armed with revolvers, but will not have with them any larger arms or artillery, as it will be impossible to evade the United States authorities with a sup-**Financial and Commercial** evace the United States autoornes with a sup-ply of muskets or ammunition. But the vessel will carry twenty days' provisions for the num-ber of men who will be debarked at some point on the coast, from whence they will march to the mountains. Once there, it will be impos-sible to drive them from their stronghold until The Legislative Session—The Governor's the native patriots have rallied in good numbers. the native patriots have railied in good numbers. Second. The expedition from Boston will con-sist of eight hundred men, unarmed, but well officered by men who have served in New Eng-land regiments. These men will also take with them twenty days' provisions, so as to enable the Cuban patriots to remain in their defenses and resist the Spanish veterans. If possible, a Special Despotch to The Evening Telegraph. vened yesterday, but there will hardly be a quorum present till Wednesday or Thursday. The Governor's message, which is a battery of small howitzers will accompany this part of the general movement. lengthy document, will not be read before there is a quorum present. He refers briefly to the

But the main and most important movement will be from New Orleans, the Mobile contin-gent co-operating with the principal column

from Louislana. Three thousand men will leave New Orleans in fifteen days from this date. They will be conveyed by a large and fast screw-steamer, conveyed by a large and last screw-steamer, and with her, or at a different day or night, another isst vessel will sail, carrying stores, artillery, and provisions for five thousand men. This body will be under General Harry Hays, or General Charles F. Henningsen, of Nica-raguan and Hungatian revolutionary fame.

Colonel James Kerrigan, formerly of the 25th New York Infantry, is to have a separate com-mand in the New York contingent. Colonel Gibbons has been the recipient of ninety-four letters, offering assistance, within the past few days, and t so well-known merchants in this city have offered \$60,000 worth of shot and ammuni-

on towards the cause. Two great difficulties present themselves to the hilbusters in this projected invasion of Cuba. First, it is doubtful if the United States will wink at them. The district of Santlago is pro-claimed and Manzanillo, where it is probable that a large body of the invaders would have to land by reason of the peculiar conformation of the coast, is at latest intelligence in the hands of the Spanish troops. The principal officers in command of the rebel Cubans are Col Agailleras and Gen. Cespeder-the last, who has been a very wealthy slaveholder, being a very brave and efficient officer. Colonel Cabrera, Colonel Diaz, and several other officers, have hoisted the standard of revolt, and it is impossible to doubt but that the insurrection will have overspread all Cuba up to the gates of Havana in twenty days. Nearly every newspaper editor in the island of Cuba enters, sympathizes, or is directly implicated in the revolt; and Lersund has been almost driven crazy with the compliested moubles that have poured down upon his devoted head.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

sembling of the Legislature-

Gov. Brownlow's Mes-

sage Recommend-

ing Limited

Suffrage.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Message - Limited Suffrage Recom-

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10 .- The Legislature con-

suffrage question, recommending the extension

of suffrage to that small class of Rebels who

were involuntarily dragged into the Rebeilion. and who have since the war fully supported the

Government. In this message the Governor

recommends the sale of those railroads which

have failed to pay the interest on their indebted-

FROM BALTIMORE.

James Parr,

several years Clerk of the first branch of City

Council under Mayor Chapman's administra-

tration, died suddenly this morning of apo-

Mon. E. M. Stanton

is now sojourning in Baltimore, recuperating his

The iusurance on Bentley Springs Hotel is

Institute Fair

closes to-night, after a very successful season

Weather warm, business steady, and money

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, NOV. 10-A. M.-COUSOIS for money, 944; for account, 944. United States Five-twenties firm at 734. American stocks steady; Erie, 274; Illinois Central, 964. LIVERFOOL, NOV. 10.-Cotton quiet; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged. Turpentine quiet but firm. Petroleum quiet. LONDON, NOV. 10-A. M.-Sugar flat, both on the spot and to arrive.

\$30,000, some in Philadelphia companies.

The Maryland Mechanics'

BALTIMORE, NOV. 10.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

mended.

ness to the State.

plexy.

health.

easier.

By Atlantic Cable.

the spot and to arrive.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1963. J Te Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Gove ernment securities were i@2 per cent. higher. 1144 was bid for 6s of 1881: 1054 for 10-40s; 1094 for '62 5-20s; 1071 for '64 5-20s; 1073 for '65 5-20s; and 1104 for '67 5-20s. City longs were un F changed. The new issue sold at 1024. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49@491. a slight advance on the closing

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49@49], a slight advance on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54; a slight advance: Lehigh Valley at 55, no change. 128; was bid for Camden and Araboy; 44; for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 31; for Catawissa preferred: and 25; for Philadelphia and Erie. City Passenger Railway shares were un-changed. West Philadelphia sold at 65; 34 was bid for Fifth and Sisth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 20§ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Coesnut and Wainat:

204 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Cnesnut and Walnut; and 10% for Hestonville.

and 10% for Hestonville. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 157 for Phila-delphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 40 for Coc-olidation; 654 for Common wealth; and 119 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 294, and Morris Canal preferred at 72, no change.

-The directors of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five dollars per share out of the earnings of the last six months

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAR

10.00 A. M. 1354 12.30 P. M. 1354 10.31 ... 1354 12.31 ... 1354 10.35 ... 1354 12.31 ... 1354 10.35 ... 1354 12.31 ... 1354 10.40 ... 1354 12.45 ... 1354 12.07 P. M. 1354 12.53 ... 1354 12.25 ... 1354 12.53 ... 1354 12.25 ... 1354 12.56 ... 1354 -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:----U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1144@1144; old 5-20s, do., 1094@1093; new 5-20s, 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1865, 1074@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@111; 10.40s, 1054@1054, Gold, 1354 --Messrs, De Hayen & Brother, No. 40 Santh -Messra. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messra. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 @1141; do. 1862, 1081@1091; do., 1865, new, 1091@ 1071; do., 1865, 1071@1071; do., 1865, new, 1091@ 110; do., 1865, new, 1091@1011; do., 1868, 1101 @111; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1044@1041. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1354. Silver, 129@1304.

Siver, 129(g130g. Six PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD -First Morigage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CEN-TRAL 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 re-munerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow. A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 108 and accened 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.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10,-The Flour Market is quiet but prices are steady; about 600 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5.75@6.50 for superfine, \$6.75@7 for extras, \$7 @8 for spring wheat extra family, \$8:50@11 for winter wheat do., \$11-25@13 for fancy brands; according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal. \$7.75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal. The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in fair request at current prices. Sales of Rye at \$1.8563205 for common and choice lots and amber at \$2.10 @2.14. Rye sells at \$1.50 % bushel for Western and \$1.55 for prime Pennsylvania. Corn is ex-cessively dull, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range; sales of yellow at \$1.16@117; 3000 bushels Western do. at \$1.12; 5000 bushels new do. at \$1; and Western mixed at \$1.15@1.16; Oats attract but little attention; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 68@71c. No change to notice in Barley or Mait. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$42.50 % ton.

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson's Departure from Liverpool

The American Ambassa lor, whose visit to Liverpool has inspired general satisfaction and confidence, left Liverpool for London on the 27th ult. On the previous evening the Ambassador was entertained by the Mayor at the Town Hall. Though the proceedings were strictly private, the substance of Mr. Johnson's reply to the toast of his health has found pub licity. His excellency concessed that he had felt very much interested as to the kind of rewhich he should meet with in Liverpool, and be was very much gratified with the cordiality and warmih with which he had been received, and with the manifestations of friendship and esteem displayed towards the United States. He expressed a hope that the important commercial relations between Great Britain and his own country would increase and prosper to a still greater extent. So far as his own influence extended he would do his utmost to preserve that peace and good understanding between the two countries which were so essential to the development and extension of trade. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He had come over to this country with the intention of pursuing such a course as he believed in his heart would be for their mutual benefit. If friendly relations between the United States and England were continued the trade between the two gountries might be ingreased two if not four

confidential friends that he did not like it, and was in great doubt whether he would accept the nomination on that platform. This coming to the ears of certain leaders of the party they hastened to call upon the General, who stated to them his objections

of its possessor, not only from slavery, but from every other wrong. That universal suffrage is one of the principles of the Republican party, is manifest from its being set up in the District of Columbia. Had this party as clear a constitu-tional right to set it up in the loyal States, all those States would also have been blessed with it. The action of Congress on the question of suffrage in the disloyal States was under the law of war-was the exercise of the right of the conqueror.

Nor in your early life did you take the lead in saving a nation. But, when the time came for you to do so, you did so; and did so successfully, triumphantly. Nor m early life had you heard the call to help drive out of your country this mean and marderous antagonism of races. Since, then, however, you have heard it, and have been obeying it. And now, safely can your country rely on your wisdom and justice for what more she requires at your hands. These qualities, so eminent in you, have faithfully and fully met all the claims which your ountry has, in quick succession, laid upon you. Not less faithfully and fully will they meet all her remaining claims upon you. And well, too, may she trust that He who has brought you into the Chief Magistracy "for such a time as this," will both show you your true work, and give you head, heart, and hand to do it.

I cannot forbear saying that no small ground of my rejoicing in your election is your charita-ble judgment and generous treatment of the South. Warmly did I approve the easy terms on which you allowed General Lee to surrender. Your subsequent report of the temper of the South, after a too hasty tour through it, showed that you were capable of forming a charitable judgment of even a recent foe. Far too favorable as this report was thought to be, it nevertheless would have been borne out in a high degree, had not these bad men among the eaders of the Northern Democracy held back the South from "accepting the situation," and pushed her forward to the indecent and preposterous inversion of claiming for the conquere the right to dictate terms to the conqueror. And how monstrous these terms!-nothing less than that the natiou should again out under the feet of the wicked white men, who had taken up arms to destroy her, the forgiving and magnanimous black men, who had taken up arms to save her ! No fear need be entertained that, in your un-dertakings or measures for peaceable and affectionate relations between the North and the South, you will lay all the blame of our civil war upon the South. Inasmuch as the North is scarcely less responsible than the South for slavery, you will judge, and rightly, too, that she is scarcely less responsible for the wat which grew out of it. Wherever there is a man who, because he became the enemy of his country, was subjected to political disabilities, there is a man whom you would have relieved of them as soon as there is proof that he has again become its friend. But, on the other hand, you will regard no man as the friend of his country who wars upon his neighbor because that neighbor is of : a race different from his own, or bec use that neighbor stands up for the equal rights of GERRIT SMITH. all the races of men.

FILIBUSTERISM.

An Expedition to Annex Cuba to the United States Fitting out in New York, The New York Word of this morning pubthe following :-lishes

The highly important events that have transpired in Spain during the past five weeks, which have resulted in the overthrow of one of the oldest thrones on the European continent, has drawn the attention of adventurous and filibustering Americans to the unprotected or weak state of the defenses of the ever faithfui isle of Cuba.

An expedition, or rather series of expeditions, are now in process of fitting out, the objective point of such being some central point of general concentration in the heart of Cuba. expeditions are severally being organized in New York, Mobile, Boston, and New Orleans. The object of these several expeditions, when united, is the annexation of Cuba to the United

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Judge Cad-walader -This morning quite a number of persons were in attendance upon this Court to hear the argu-ment of the case of Sim vs. Drew in which The Lin-cashire Lass was involved. Mr. Sim was pesent with his counsel, William L. Hirst, Jr., and several members of Mrs. Drew's company as beside E. S. Miler, Esq., representing the tespondent. His Honor, calling up the case asked for the bill, which was given ofm by Mr. Hirst. After reading it, be remarked that its cated that the original drama was never printed in this country, but not that it had never been printed in England, such therefore, he thought the presumption was that it had been printed there. The complainant claimed to be the proprietor of the liftere ces between the two versions were pointed out he cld not know what he could restrain. At all events he could only restrain so much as was ori-ginal. If the complainant's adaptation could be protected from in ingement. In order to learn these differ-ences he thought it necessary that he should first see the original drama.

ences he thought it necessary that he should first see the original grama. Mr. Hirst produced Mr. Sinn's manuscript, saying that is would admit it to be the original drama, with the exception of the additions made by Mr. Sinn, which he would point out. The Judge observed also that he saw two things in this case; first, that the piece had been played in New York; and, second, that there was an omission to ave, that it was not printed in England. He thought the case required an affidavit stating. If it was known, what or the original drama had ever been printed anywhere.

Anywhere, An affidavit was drawn up by Mr. Hirst and sub-scribed by Mr. Sinu, which the Judge read, and which he said was in substance that the deponent ba-lieved the play had never been printed, but had been performed in London. However, he would hear

lieved the play had never been printed, but had been performed in London. However, he would hear further. Mr. Hirst then proceeded to point out from the manuscript Mr. Sinn's additions. In the prologue was introduced the character of "Farmar Kirby." the father of "Ruth Kirby," the principal character in the play; after the prologue two years elapsed, and no satisfactory account was given in the original of what became of him. Mr. Sinn, order to supply this difficulty, explained to the audiesce in bis adaptation, that he died. Also, in the ori-ginal "Ruth Kirby" was represented as at Fernleigh Farm, and two minutes afterwards in Liverpool with the same dress and bonnet upon her. This left a very unsatisfactory vacancy in the minds of the audiesce, which the complainant had remedied in his adapta-iation. A number of other instances were peinted out, in which the complainant had made additions. Its Honor said that so far as these adaptations were concerned Mr. Sins undoubtedly had their copyright; but there ware alike. He could see nothing more here than what was inevitable, that these daptations were about to be used. He could some alieration was made that they were expected to be used by come one else. Mr. Hirst bere cited the case of Kean va. Wheatley.

events, these stapitations, provided nome silegation was made that they were expected to be used by some one else. Mr. Hirst here cited the case of Kean vs. Wheatley, as sostaining his position; but the Jaage could see no ground upen which to restrain the prolaction of the origins play. Mr. Hirst arged upon the Coart that his client had had taken upon a massif to amend its defects and put it profers the sublin, and taken out his copy-right, and therefore stod before every one else in the United States in the right of its performance. The Jadge still answered that the ping was com-mon to all the world, and adaptations being made by a single individual, he did not see why that individual shead not have the benefit of his own inventions. and could not see why best uid be estilied to the whole play exclusively of every one else. In the case cited the defendants did not desire to use the original without the improvements, and in that there was an allegation of fraud or any would have thought of elegation of fraud or any averment that snything move than the original play would be used by the respondents. Mr. Hirst saked if Mr. Sion had out under his copy-right the exclusive light to the title of the play. "Byron's Lancashire Lass" but his Honor thought not. It was stated that there was no ill-feeling whatevar

"Byron's Langtante bas was no ill-feeling whatever not. It was stated that there was no ill-feeling whatever between the partie, and Mr sinn had only brought the case into court to have the legal question settled. Judge Cadwalader then announced that he would referse to grant the bluncion. He added that when ever a dramatic suthor took out a copylight of mere adaptations, he should in a proper manner indicate to the public what those adaptations were, as a mat-

money and account; United States Five-twen-ties, 74; Erle Ballroad, 274; Illinois Central, 964. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10-P. M.-Cotton easier; middling uplands, 11@114; middling Orleans, 114@115. Provisions quiet. Lard quiet and

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10-P. M.-Consols, 941 for both

HAVRE, Nov. 10-P. M.-Cotton 138f. on the spot and 125f. to arrive and afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW York, Nov. 10.—Stocks unsettled. Ohlcago and Bock Island. 14; Beading, 975; Canton Co. 47; Erie, 595; Cleveland and Pitzabarg, 845; Pitzaburg and Fort Wayne 1685; Michigan Central, 18; Michi-gan Boathern, 825; New York Central, 182; Hilhols Central, 143; Cumberland preferred 355; Virginia 68, 56; Missouri 68. 855; Huddon River, 127; 5-29, 1892, 1694; do. 1864, 1675; do. 1866, 1075; do. new, 103@10975; 10-46, 1655; Gold 1855; Exchange, 95; Excriments, Nov. 10.—Cotton dull at 25c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; prime and choice red \$210@20. Corn dull; new white 73@55c; yellow 90@32c, Oats duil at 70@72c. Cloverseed scarce and firm, but very gulet at 47:50. Rye dull and nominal; strictly prime \$135@1'40. Provisions of all kinds unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations-I P. M.

FARRAGUT. Arrival of the Admiral in New York,

Yesterday afternoon the telegraphic operator at Sandy Hock announced the arrival in the offing of the steam frigate Franklin, with Ad-miral Farragut on board. The Franklin, since her departure from the port of New York in the carly summer of 1867, has visited the chief seaports of the several countries of Europe, and everywhere the gallant Admiral, the hero of so many well-fought naval engage-ments, had a most cordial welcome. Civilians as well as military officers did him houor on land, and the marine force of each Government paid him special attention. So great indeed was his fame abroad, that at the time of the reviews at Cherbourg by respective pavies of England and Frauce the Franklin, the representative vessel of the United States, and which ran the Rebei batteries at New Orleans and other places with such consummate skill, under the direction of her intrepid commander, was, according to the chroniclers of those events, scarcely less an object of admiration than the noblest vessel in the fleet of either of these great European countries. Crowned heads feasted and feted Admiral Farragut, who maintained his republican simplicity notwithstanding the pomp and splendor with which he was surrounded, and nowhere or on no occasion compromised the dignity of his nation, or his own self-respect as the first sailor of our nation. The heads of the Protestant, Catholic Greek, and Mohammedan Churches came down from their high estate and made reciprocal visits to the Franklin, and none felt degraded by the association. Honors everywhere awaited the Admiral since he left these shores, and not one did he receive in excess of his merits. Now he has returned to his native land, for which he labored so zealously and fearlessly during the Rebellion, and it is to be hoped that it will be many years before there is occasion for him to retire from a service which he has done so much to ennoble. The Franklin has on board the following named officers : - Commodore Alex. M. Pennock; Fleet Captain, Leroy; Captain Commanding, James M. Shirk; Lieutensai Commanders, Edward E. Potter, J. C. Watson, J. Pearson, Ira Harris, Jr., and W. Bainbridge Hoff.

-The young ladies of the engraving class at the New York Cooper Union furnish as good wood-cuts as most engravers, at a much lower price.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereitron at \$42:50 \$ ton. Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from \$7 to \$7:50 \$ 64 pounds. Timothy is nominal at \$3:3\$3'15. Flax-seed is taken by the crushers at \$2:60:32'65.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl, Brig Mysilc, Haspman, Oporto Warren & Gregg. Schr Thes, Jefferson, Briggs, Fail River, O-ptain, Graeff & Oo Schr Maria Roxana, Paimer, Boston, do, Schr Maria Roxana, Paimer, Boston, do, Schr Maria Roxana, Paimer, Boston, do, Schr Maria, Bowen, Adams, Warren, R. I., Hammett & Neill, Schr Orisis, Bowen, Providence, do, Repplier, Repulser, Caseman, Boston, George S. Repplier, Schr Organ, Rather, Providence, Go, Schr Orisis, Bowen, Providence, Go, Repplier, Schr Orisis, Baker, Providence, Go, Schr Orisis, Bowen, Raker, Providence, Go, Schr Orisis, Bowen, Baker, Providence, Go, Schr Maria, Cheesman, Boston, George S. Repplier, Schr Orisis, Baker, Providence, Go, Schr Maria, Schr Maria, Cheesman, Boston, George S.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, W. H. Johns

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro. Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, L. Andenried & Co. Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, Boston, Audeuried, Norton & Co. Schr S. Hotobkiss, Hodgdon, Boston, Bords, Keller & Nutling. Schr M. Tilkon, Fritsinger, Salem. Schr Jas. A. Orooker, Ourrier, Saco. Schr Henrietts, Clark, Boston,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savan-nan, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Brig Resolute. Lippincolt, 7 days from Bt. Mary's, Ga.. with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co. Schr E. A. Const. Brandenberg, 13 days from Ha-vana. with sugar to S & W. Weish Schr Benjamin Reed, Reed, 8 days from Bangor, with jumber.

Schr Beojann, Smith, from Boston, Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from New York, Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from New York, Schr Uriais Bowen, from Norwich, Hohr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Tannton, Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Providence, Schr Gean Wave, Baker, from Wimington,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. LEWES, Del., Nov. 8-6 P. M.- The rolidwing vessels left the Breakwater this morning: - Brig Julis E. Arey, from Philadelphia for Portland; Schrs Benja-min Reed, from Bangor for Philadelphis; John Cad-walader, from Philadelphia for Balenci and F. G. Ras-sell, from do, for Middletown. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Brother's Pride, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 27th ult. Barque Poscidon, Koudseu, for Philadelphia, en-tered out at London 37th ult. Barque Advance, Vickery, hence for Autwerp, at Queensiown 28th ult., and proceeded. Barque Argentine, Morck, hence, in the Downs 27th ultimo.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, hence, at Falmouth 26th

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, Bonon, at a Mayassa 16th ultimo. Brig Fannie, for Baltimore, was at Navassa 16th nit., to sail in 6 days. Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, hence for Lubeck, was of Dover 25th uit; renorts, Oct. 10, int. 4210 N., long, 29 50 W., fell in with British ship Americana, of SL John, N. B., water logged and abandened, the crew having been taken off but a short time previous. Brig Tula, Reed, hence for Newburyport, at Salem stb lust.

Stb lust. Brig Fannie Butler, Sarilett, from Bangor for Phi-ladeiphis, at Salem Stb lust. Schr Shiloh, for Balilmore, was at Navassa 16th ult."

Bohr Billow, by to sail is 6 days. Schrs Telegraph, Cressey, and Revenue, Gandy, fram Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York yes-terday. Bohrs Transit. Rackett, and J. Williamson, Jr., Cor-son, kence, at Danvers ist Inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORE, Nev. 16 — Arrivod, steamship Westi phalis, from Hamborg. Also arrived, steamship Fab Kes, from Bermuda, Ban Francisco, Nov. 9.—The steamship Celoradg, from Fansma, arrived to-sight,

and a strong of the strong of t

that the dog would requestly run at wagons and rag pickers. Jury out. DISTRICT COURT, No 1-Jadge Stread-Mackey. Beattie & Hay vs. Alexander King. An action to re-cover commissions for the sale of liquor Belore re-ported. Verdict for the defendant. Elizabeth Sparks vs. Adelaido E. Haskins, Execu-trix of Asson Haskins. An action to recover for board furnished to a minor. On trial,