Mail Dates to Oct. 31.

The Spanish People Impatient-The Influence of the Army -Political Affairs in England.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to Oct. 31.

The People Impatient. Madrid correspondence of the 28th ultimo,

contains the following:-The pressure brought to bear upon the provisional government from all sides has at last become too serious and mighty to be longer neglected, and the chances are that we shall have a call for an election of deputies to the Cortes in a few days. A dozen or more projects for obtaining a free exercise of the electoral functive bave been discussed, adopted and then laid aside; and meanwhile the people have become impatient and demand that the provisional government shall at least make so ne sign of carrying out their promises given at Cadis. The country, or at least that portion of the people that do what little thinking there is the people that do what little thinking there is done in Spain, do not like to see the temporary government, self-constituted as it is, cling so tightly to the power they have obtained. They want to see that appeal to the people which we have heard so much about. They want some proofs that the people are really to enjoy a share in the government, and tout the popular cries of national sovereignty and the will of the people are not mere leather as d prunella, meaning nothing. The Spaniards are naturally very nothing. The Spaniards are naturally very suspicious and when once they get an idea into their heads that somebody is playing them false, it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to convince them o herwise. They have thus had a sort of indistinct idea that the mili-tary gentlemen at the head of the provisional government had no idea of inviting the people to aid in forming a permanent government, but were merely talking and shuffling about to gain time to consolidate their power and strengthen

their positions. Generals Serrano and Prim.

For this reason Generals Serrano and Prim have lost ground decidedly, and the people are daily becoming more suspicious and do obtfut of their intentions. Instead of coming out with a call for a general election of a Cortes, which should have the authority to say what sort of overnment should be permanently established, Serrano and Prim have been writing letters, and he entire Government has signed a circular or manifesto to the people, orging the necessity of adopting a constitutional monarcay as the only safe and legitimate form of government for Spain. Then the little game of declaring that the basis on which the election should take place was not agreeable to the people.

Constitutional Monarchy.

The idea that a mere handful of men should excress the will of a nation was absurd and ridiculous, not to characterize it more severely, and the Madrid Junta did a capstal day's work when it squelened the project in the bud and told the provisional government that the people. not it, should decide as to the proper form of government under which Spa n was to begin Nothing put the prompt action of the Madrid Junta, which was a body of great respectability and wildow, and the equally prompt endorsement of its declarations by all the prominent Juntas throughout Spain, prevented an act that would not have been at all satisfactory to the people or beneacial to the government. It is now quite certain that the question will be set led by the Cortes, which is to be elected some time in November. It is confidently expected that the Cories will meet about the 20th of December, although we have nothing but talk, which here amounts to very little. Something must be done soon, that is

Manifesto of Don Carlos. The following is the text of a communication

the young Prince Don Carlos addressed from Paris to the various Powers of Europe:-Sire:- My birth and the actual state of Spain make it a duty on my part to bring to the knowledge of your Majesty the abdication of my angust father. [Here comes the text of the abdication.] It God and circumstances should place me on the Spanish throne, I shall strive to loyally reconcile the useful institutions of our epoch with the indispensable ones of the past, leaving to the general Cortes, freely named, the great and dithoult task of endowing my dear country with a constitution which will be. I hope, at the same time Spanish and definitive. The day I shall attain the honor I shall draw as close as possible my personal relations with your Majesty and with your nation those of my own people. Receive, sire, the assurance of my high considera ion.

CARLOS DE BORBON Y DE ESTE. Meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

Madrid (Oct. 26) Correspondence London Times. The decree for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly is still out off from day to day, and it is positively understood that no earner date than the 29th of November will be appointed for the beginning of the general elections. Agreeably to a custom established by all the paper constitutions of France, Spain, and Italy, election day fails on a Sunday, and it is enacted that, in those constituencies in which the first scratting leads to no dec sive results, i. e., in which none of the candidates obtain what constitutes a legal majority, a second and final experiment should be made on the tollowing Sunday. The names of the representaves in the Cortes will, therefore, not be fully koown before the 16th of December, and their meeting will not be held before Unristmas, or Probably before New Year's day.

The people's choice, indeed, depends much

le s on general elect ons and on Parliamentary deliberations than strangers at a distance might imagine. For the last forty years in Spain, a though the p-ople proposed, it was always the army that disposed. That army still exists an unbroken compact body-conscious of the part it played in the late movement, and sure of ability to cont of all fature movements Were a couple of regiments to march on Seville or Barcelona or on Madrid, with a Montpensier, or even a Dake of Madrid at their heal, it is certainly not from the people that serious resistance might be apprenended The army, however, is for the present quiescent it is satisfied with itself, pairiotic, fraternally disposed towards the people. But it is, also, and above all things, amenable to the orders of its chiefs; it has been lately coaxed with whole sale promotions, fist ered with most unjustifiable exemptions. It is at all times difficult to for-se n favor of what person or principle a spanish army is going to pronounce. men at the head of the Provisional Government were at all inclined to repressive measures, republicanism would have but little chance, and we should in al probability hear little more about it. The days of Navarez and O'Donnell, however, are over it is to be hoped forever to Soam. Neither Prim nor Serrano are the men to have recourse to violent measures to secure the triumpa of their peculiar views. Serrano is bound to further the promotion of the Duke of Montpen-

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| rather have no hand in it. But if a republic is the people's decided choice, and especially if, as there is every reason to expect, Prim himself were to be called to the Presidency, why should he shed blood in order to secure the crown in favor of Ferdinand of Braganza-Coburg, who pooh-pooh's it, or of Ferdinand of Monspensier, who threw away his opportunity of winning it?

GREAT BRITAIN. How Disraeli Supports the Church. From the London Telegraph, Oct. 28.

We are not yet aware how our national "guide philosopher, and friend"-we mean Zadkiel, not Mr. Disraeli—has arranged our political destinies for next year; but if that venerable sage draws omens from anything else than stars, he might find a hint for his next prophecy in a little incident which, according to a Montrose paper, occurred during the Premier's visit to Crataie Caurch. Mr. Disraeli, "wrant in n editation," did not notice that "the collec-tion" was being made, and "the latte" used in Scotch churches-pleasantly suggestive of toddy -had passed him before he had hastily pulled out his purse; but Mr. D sraeli handed the money to his neighbor, who in turn handed it on in the hope that it would reach the retreating money box. Along one seat it went, up another, down the next, but without success; and the last holder, seeing the fruitlessness of the pursuit, returned the coin to him who gave it. "Too late!" Mr. Disraell, auxious to support the Church, and acting too late! What acomen for our Irish trien.ls! It is as good at least as the flight of birds, or the sortes Virgi i-ana which awed the Romans of old, or "con and: which awed the Romans of old, or "con suiting the Bible," which awed our own ancestors in nearer times. Mr. Disraeli, we are told, "gave one of his peculiar smiles, coolly but the coin back into his purse, and pocketed the money." Just like him! Some of our contemporaries will find in this levity a new proof of his utter indifference to all principles, sucred and proface, and his cynical readiness to laugh, even when the Irish Church topples to the ground. Last Hours of the Archbishop of Can-

terbury. From the Guardian. The good old Archbishop of Canterbury was

seized almost suddenly with bronchitis on the 13th of September, while on his way back from Tyrol. He reached Addington on the 16th, and was able, though with difficulty, to hold his ordination in the parish church on the following Sunday. Two or three times he rallied so much that hopes were entertained that his robust constitution would enable him to shake off the disease. On the evening of Thursday week the un'avorable symptoms increased, and from that time he was confined to his bed. His mental powers remained uninjured, and he was occupied unceasingly in reading devotional books, or in writing or giving instruc-tions concerning his charge, which he had almost completed, though he had quite given up the idea of delivering it orally. He anticipated the end almost from the first, and in a paper written three or four days ago, when speaking was become difficult to him, he said, "I commit my soul into the hands of my God and dear Saviour. I have bad proofs enough of His love in the last, and I am well assured that whatever sufferings or trials are permitted to befall me are visitations of love. 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in Him.' As to the aith in which I wish to die, I cannot better express it than in Richard Hooker's dying words, as indicated in the underlined oa-sage I have written out. "A poor and guilty sinner I know myself to be; but I believe that those who kneel at the foot of the Cross with this sincere confession will never be cast out if they look to the cleansing blood of Christ for their sole ground of pardon and acceptance." The following is the extract from Hooker:—"Though I have by His grace loved Him in my youth, and feared Him in mine age, and labored to have a conscience void of offense to Him and to all men; yet if Thou, O Lord, be extreme to mark what I have done aniss, who can abide it? And, therefore, where I have failed, Lord, show mercy to me; for I plead, not my righteousness, but the forgiveness of my own unrighteogeness, for His merits who died to purchase pard n for pentient sinners. And since I owe Thee a death, O Lord, let it not be terrible, and then take thine own time. Let not mine, O Lord, but Thy will be done." On Sunday his grace appeared decidedly better, but on Monday afternoon the disease changed for the worse, and from that time he sank rapidly. He received the Holy Communion about midday on Tues day, making all the responses with a cheerful and happy face. His last intelligible words were those of the "Gloria in Excelsis;" but his looks and gestures proved how eagerly ne joined in the prayers and elaculations which were said with him during the day, and never was there seen a more beautiful peace than that of his last hour. About 6 o'clock he became unconscious. The members of his amily, his medical attendant, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Beubam, the Vicar of Addington, were with him to the last; and he died, in the middle of the words of sommendation, so quietly that the last moment was not perceptible.

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution-Report of the Revolutionary Junta of Havana.

Advices from Havana to Nov. 5 sav:a severe encounter took place on the 25th ult. between the Spanish forces under Colonel Quiros, numbering 1000 men, and the patriots under Manuel Lucas Castillo and Milanes, numbering 600, in the vicinity of Baire. According to official Spanish report, Colonel Quiros, suppo-ing that the patriots would fly at the first bre of the regular troops, at first only ordered an advance of a company of the regiment "Corons," supported by one company of the regiment "Cuba," leaving the remaining forces in reserve. Speedily convinced that, so far from waiting to be attacked, the patriots were about to attack him, he ordered up his whole force, leaving only one company in reserve. Or with machetes; 150 on foot, armed with rides and revolvers. Immediately on the advance of the Spanish tro ps, the 450 mounted patriots bouched on the main road and charged the Spanish troops so furiously that they had no tine allowed them to reload their muskets after the first fire, but were reduced to de en iing themselves with the bayonet, fighting, as the official report says, too, by toot, to maintain their ground. After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, which lasted one bour and threequarters, the Spanish troops tell back to Bare, having sustained a loss of 135 men in killed and wounded. The patriots lost 80. As the telegraph wires are cut in this direction, the

news was not received until the 2d instant. Nov. 3.—at Macho y Portila the Spanish schooner Anduluna captured a schooner that had just succeeded in Landing a cargo of arma and ammunition for the patriote. A skirmish took place on the 26th utt., at B caus, between the Spanish troops under Comandante Ra sel Jeren and a small body of puriots, with no important results, al ho gh the official report. as usual, claims that the patriots were re-

Nov. 4 .- By the American steamer Columbia. arrived this morning, the Spani-h Government ons received a small lot of Peabody rifles. The Spanish steamer Moct-zuma, for Caba via Neuvi as, was advertised to leave yesterday, but by order of the Captain-General was detained until the arrival of the Columbia. She left tais afternoon, carrying the above-mentioned Peabody rifles and reintorcements for be Spanish troops probably the last that it will be in the power of the Government to eud, unless reinforcements should arrive from Spain, an event which we

both expect and are prepared for. Nov. 5 .- The glorious news of a popular and extensive revolt against Spanish tyranny in Puerto Principe was received yesterday and further the promotion of the Duke of Montpensier, but only by the means of legal influence and gentle persuasion. As to Prim he has certainly no partiality for a republic, and would

the Eastern Department, the population is 40,000, and the revolt general among all classes.

By the "ame this reaches you the revolution will SECOND EDITION have croken out in the Western Department. Our cry is, "Independence of Spain and annexa-tion to the United States."

By order of the Revolutionary Junta, in ses-sion in the city of Havana, the 5th day of No-

vember, 1868.

The Secretary, Anronio Sucre. Suing for Peace.

The following is the address to the Captain-General of the "ever-faithful island of Cubs" from citizens of Havana: — "Havana, Oct. 31.—The undersigned citizens

of Havana have perused with lively satisfac-tion the allocation which your Excellency has made to the inhabitants of Cuba. The scatt-ments with which it abounds cannot be more elevated, more pairto ic, nor more dignified, and the confidence which your Excellency inspires, as the authority, gentleman, and soldier, has infused tranquility and dissipated every kind of apprehension. These arose from the uncertainty and imperfect knowledge of the events that have taken place in the mother country; but from the moment that your Excellency had indicated, with so much sagacity, the sure road which ought to guide all, all vacillation and doubts have disappeared. We did not fail to comprehend that, above all political interests and personal affections, that which is paramount is the preservation of order, the respect of the law, the welfare and integrity of the patria. Spaniards we are, as we were before, and your Excellency can count us among the number of the defenders of order and of those that respect the laws. Your Excellency represents the tional unity and the principle of authority which we proclaim and revere, and you will see us continue united to the flag which you boist with a trm hand. This manifestation of sendments will preclude all sorts of professions, and your Excellency may always rely on the faithful adhesion which so laudably you have expected " It was signed by upwards of a thousand citi-

Remarkable Engagement Between the Troops and Insurgents.

The following general order contains an account of a remarkable engagement between

the troops and the insurgents; -"Nov. 2, 1868.-The Commanding General of the Eastern Department has remitted to his Excellency the Captain-General a detailed report of the action sustained against the insurgents near Baire, on the 25th of Oc ober, by the column under Colonel Quiros, which shows that the enemy appeared to the number of six hundred men, the greater part on horseback—about one hundred and fifty foot; the former armed with gons, rifles, pistols, revolvers, and car-pines, and the latter with machetes and knives, led by the principal chiefs of the insurrection among whom were recognized the so-called Generals Macco, Lucas Castulo, Milanes and cthers. They were formed in the house known as Casa del Pino. The commander having ascertained this, at 12 M. ord-red that a company of the Corona regiment should offer them battle. A company of the Gaba soon followed, the balance of the force remaining in reserve until the intention of the enemy should become known. The first column opened tire at once, and was quickly supported by the second Colonel Quiros, on proceeding to the scene of sction, ordered up the balance of the fo ce with the exception of one company of the Corona, which continued in reserve with one moun tan piece, while another opened on the insurgents. The latter, machetes in hand, attacked the two columns with reroctions persistency; but the troops, without giving an inch, received them at the point of the bayonet, fighting hand to hand, without firing, compelled the enemy to fall back pursuing them beyond the r original position.

After a rude fight of an hour and three quarters the action terminated by two artillery discharges, which told tearfully on their flank in their precipitate flight. They left thirteen killed, a large number of disabled borses, guns, rifles, and machetes on the field. His Excellency, satisfied with the brilliant behavior of the troops, has directed this to be published in the order of the day for general information. 'JOSE DE CHESSA, Colone! and Chief of Staff.'

THEATRICAL SUITS.

The "Gaslight" and "After Dark" Con-troversy in New York.

The New York Hera'd, in its Court reports o yesterday morning, gives the following:— Augustia Daly aled a bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York against Henry D. Palmer and Henry C Jarrett, setting forth that he is a dramatic author by profession and has for several years been engaged in the business of composing, writing, and producing on the theatrical stage in this city and other cities of the United States dramatic compositions, commonly called plays; that the de eudants. Paimer and Jarrett, are managers of Niblo's Garden, a public place of the virical amuse ment; that complainant, before the lat day of A agust, 1887, wrote a dramauc composition called Under the Gastight, a romantic panorana of the or composition being his (complained's) original conception and investion, and was designed and suited for public representation; that on the 1st day of August, 1867, com-plainant took out a copyright therefor in the clerk's office of the District Court; that by such copyright he secured the exclusive right to secperform, or represent the said composition, Under the Gastight, and that subsequently said play had been presented and performed. complainant then goes on to refer to the great successes which attended the piece from the railroad scene therein.) That one Dion Bouctcault, a dramatic author and theatr-cal manager, a native and a subject of Great Bri am, without the knowledge or privity of complainant, pre-pared a play which he called After Dark, in which play said Boucicault introduced several of the scenes and incidents of complainant's composition, Under the Gas ight, varying them slightly, but substantially recaining the attractive fea-tures of complainant's play, particularly the reilroad scene. The complainant then charges that the defendants, Paimer and Jarrett, are about to sell copies of said play After Dark, to be publicly represented, in violation of his (complainant's) rights, etc. The complainant, relating at great length his grievances and the wrongs inflicted or about to be inflicted on him said defendants, by their production at Niblo's Garden of Boucleault's play, After Dark rays for a writ of injurct on; also a preliminary niviction restraining the de en lants from ord ducing said play, and siso praying for a writ of subposens commanding the said Paimer and Jarrett to appear before Judge Blatchford to answer in the premises.

WHEAT.

The Product of Mississippi. A Mississippi exchange has the following:-This is a magnificent wheat region, and we expect to see it the granary of the South west within the next five years. During the last few days we have been encouraged in this orinion by the reports of many of the most energetic farmers in the county, who have experimented with wheat during the past season giving it the choice of land and necessary culture, a most unusual thing in this section. We have no doubt that, with proper attention, from ten to twenty bushels to the acre can be made on any of our choice farms; and woo can doubt that much better compensate the planter for his labors than the culture of corton at the rate of a bale to from three to ten acres as has been the case ever since the war? One advantage of raising wheat in Mis-i-sippi is that it forestalls the Western yiels; and be wno makes a good wheat crop in our region can put it in the market in June, and have his money in his pocket in time to purchase the cotton planter's farm and stock, in the iall, at sherid's

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Experiments in Cunnery at Fortress Monroe.

More Arms for Arkansas-Their Shipment Refused-Melancholy Suicide in Norristown-Baltimore Advices.

Official Returns of the November Election in this State.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A New Piece of Ordnance,

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10. - The United States steamer Col. Rucker, Captain Bell, arrived yesterday from Baltimore, having on board the ponderous 12-inch rifled Rodman gun for this fort. It was cast some two months since at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg, weighing 53,225 pounds, and is the second one of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The first one was cast at the same works before the late Rebellion, and when loaded on a vessel at Baltimore for this port was rolled overboard by some Rebel Bultimoreans, who thought they had effectually silenced her. She was, however, recovered and mounted on the fort.

Experiments in Gunnery. Since the war she was taken on the beach to be tested, and burst after having some 700 rounds fired. The gun which arrived yesterday will be used about the 20th inst. for experimental firing on a large stone target, erected during the last summer by the Engineer Depart* ment at this place. The experiments were to have taken place some two months ago, but have been delayed in order to have the 12-inch gun here for the occasion. It is mentioned that

General Grant, Secretary Schodeld, and a number of other prominent officials, will be present to witness the firing. The target is an immense granite structure, about twenty feet high, thirty feet in breadth, and eight or ten feet in thickness. It is similar to the one erected during the summer of 1866, except that it is not iron clad. It is surmounted by heavy ordinance, and is a very formidable structure.

Return of Military. The three companies of heavy artillery which were ordered to Atlanta, Columbia, and Raleigh a short time previous to the election, returned to the fort this evening, and were welcomed back by a large concourse of people. The band of the Artillery School were on the wharf, playing, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home,"

and express themselves as highly pleased with The Body of Captain D. C. Williams, experienced sea-captain, who was drowned a short time since in the York river

and other appropriate airs. The boys look well

has been recovered, and arrived here to-day from Yorktown, on the steamer Eolus, and was taken charge of by his friends. Captain Clarke,

of the Hygeia Hotel, which has been closed since the 1st of April last, is rapidly refitting it, and it will be reopened about the 20th instant.

FROM NORRISTOWN Melancholy Suicide of a Prominent Merchant—The Cause.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Norbistown, Pa., Nov. 12 .- One of the most melancholy suicides that ever occurred in this community took place here this morning.

P. M. Hunter, Esq., principal of the wellknown firm of P. M. Hunter & Co., extensive woollen manufacturers, shot himself through the head with a pistol in the basement of his factory at 8 o'clock. The cause assigned for the rash act is the loss of his partner, Mr. Robert Kershaw, who died suddenly on Saturday lact, and was buried yesterday. Mr. Hanter attended the funeral, since which time a settled gloom, which he could not shake off, per vaded his mind. Leaving his residence earlier than usual this morning, nothing further was known of his whereabouts until the performing of the fatal act, after which he hved but a few

The loss of these two enterprising business men will be sorely felt by our citizens, who are most earnest in their expressions of sympathy for the bereaved tamilies.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Norristown, Nov. 12 .- Mr. Hunter is still hving, but there are no hopes of his recovery.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Desputch to The thening Telegraph. BALT: MORE, Nov. 12 .- Michael Keilholtz,

A Notorious Rough, who keeps a restaurant called "Under the Gaslight," corner of Pine and Josephine streets, Was

Shot Dead

about twelve o'clock last night, by some fellow'

The cale of John S and George H. Wise, which was to have been commenced in the Criminal Court to-day, for assault with intent

Edward A. Pollard, has been further postponed, and will be

removed finally to the Baltimore County Court. John Wills a sists the state on the part of the prosecution. St. George W. Teackle, Charles Marshall, and J. L. McClure, for the defense, The Democrats

here are professing to cousole themselves that Grant will turn traitor and carry out their wishes. They hope he will be flattered by Southern chivalry to forsake his party as Johnson was and did. He has had too strong a lesson. There is considerable complaint of a tight money market and dult ousiness.

A Hero of 1812 Gone.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 12 .- Mr. Benjamin Pott died at his residence here last evening aged seventy-six years. Mr. Pott was one of the sol diers of the war of 1812 and was universally respected throughout Schuylkill county.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Shipment of Arms to Arkansas Re-fused—Destruction of Property. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

er. Louis, Nov. 12 .- Another attempt was made by parties here, last evening, to ship arms to Little Rock, Ark. There were twelve boxes of muskets and revolvers taken to the steamer, but Captain Beasley refused to carry them for any consideration whatever, and they were taken back.

It is rumored that Governor Clayton sent for these arms to replace those destroyed some time ago. Parties here have probably purchased them second-hand at Government sales.

About \$10,000 worth of freight was destroyed on the levee last night by the flooding of the coffer-dam.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Official Returns from the Counties of this State. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 12 .- The complete official returns of the November election have been received at the office of the Secretary of the Con monwealth. General Grant's majority in Pennsylvania is twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

Lonzon, Nov. 12-A. M.—Consols, 941, for both money and account; United States Fivetwenties, 744. Illinois Central, 964; Erie, 264. LIVERPOLL, Nov. 12-A. M.-Cotton quiet; the sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged. LONDON, Nov. 12-A. M. -Tallow easier at 52s. Linseeu oil, £28 5s.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Stocks leverish. Chicago and Rock Island, 107% Reading, 97. Cancon Co., 46% Eric, 351%; Cleveland and Toledo 93%; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Port Wayne, 107% Michigan Central, 115: Michigan Southern, 8% New York Central, 120; Hillinois Central, 141%; Cumberland preferred 35: Virginia &c., 551%; Missouri 64, 83%; Hudson River, 123%; 5-20% 1862, 169%; do. 1864, 107%; do. 1865, 107%; do. new, 110%; 10-40s, 105. Gold, 134%. Money 7 per cent, Exchange, 9%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1888,

The pressure for money continues heavy, and call loans on Government collateral range from 8 to 121 per cent., and on mixed securities from 9 to 15 per cent. Business is dull-that the volume of trade should be light is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, for while many holders are naturally desirous of realizing, even at prices below the cost of pro-duction or importation, buyers are not to be tempted beyond the most exigent and immediate wants of consumption. So much incertitude exists in regard to the future, indeed, that bustness men do not attempt to forecast it, but prefer leaving it to take care of itself. Taey aim only to keep their resources well in hand, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

The Stock market was dult this morning, without, however, much change in prices. Government bonds were steady at a slight a 1vance over yesterday's prices. No transactions in State loans or City 6s, but prices remain unchanged. Sales of Lehigh Gold loan at 934, an advance of 4.

Reading Bailroad was very quiet at 484@482;

Pennsylvania Ratiroad was stronger, selling at 531, an advance of 1; sales of Lehigh Valley sailroad at 55; and Little Schuylkill Rulroad

Canal stocks were quiet and prices lower. The only sales were in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 284. 20 was bid for Lehigh Navigation preterred, and 72 for Morris Canal pre erred. In Coal and Bank stocks there were no trans-

actions to report.

Passenger Railways were steady but inactive. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

10.11 . . 134 12 00 M. 134 12 07 P. M. 1341 12 15 134 12·17 134 12·18 " 11 12

134 134 1334

1334 -Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1131 20144; do. 1862, 109 201004; do., 1864, 106 2 2 1074; do., 1865, 107 201074; do., 1865, new, 109 2 2010; do., 1868, 104 20102; do., 1867, new, 109 2 2010; do., 1868, 1104 20102; do., 55, 10-40s, 104 201024. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 134 20134.

pound interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344@1349.

Silver, 129@130\(\frac{1}{2}\)
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers,
No. 36 South Third Streef, report the following
rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—
United States 6s, 1881, 1131@114\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 5-20s,
1882, 109@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1864, 1051@107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1855,
109@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. July, 1865, 1091@110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. July,
1867, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\)@110\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1868, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\)@110\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10-40s, 1042\(\frac{1}{2}\)
105\(\frac{1}{2}\). Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119°25.

Gold, 1344\(\frac{1}{2}\)343. Gold, 134 102 1342

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@1143; old 5-20s, do., 1094@1094; new 5-20s, 1864, 197@1074; do., 1865, 107@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 110@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1105; 10640; 105@1054.

The New York Money Market.

From the World.

From the World.

"The disturbance of the money market by the periodical locking up of greenbacks has turged the attention of the public mind to some permanent remisdy for the same. That which the World suggested in the year look later the Morse panic in April of that ear, caused by the locking up of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury with the view of for incompanion on the New York banks 1 beginning to be discussed generally. The World their suggested the issuing of currency bonds by Government at a low rate of interest, say 365 per cent, per adount, convertible into greenbacks at par at the peasure of the noticer and again reconvertible into bonds or demand. These bonds being convertible into bonds or demand. These bonds being convertible and econvertible on demand wou demable the currency to expand and contract as the wants of commerce required, and would effectually prevent any artificial zereity of currency from locking up greenbacks. The Labor Union has embodied this principle of conversible bonds into its platform, and the Herald and othe journals are advocating those views which the World suggested some years ago, Under the present system curr money market is at the mercy of stockjoubers, who can derange the whole business of the cuntry twice or three these every year by locking up five to ten militons of greenbacks.

"The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury

the es every year by locking up five to ten militions of greenbacks.

'he estatement that the Secretary of the Treasury intended to relieve the money market by the issuing of \$4.0000 to three per cent. certificates is con radice of by the Assistant Treasurer. All the relief which the Treasury Department is likely to give the money market or the banks is by abstaining from selling gold or bonds. If any legal tenders are reissued it will be to supply the necessition of the Treasury, and not with any view of interfering with the course of the money or stock markets. The money market is quiet and borrowers are supplied at 7 per cent in contract, but here is no confidence in the continuance of the present comparative case." From the Herald.

"The stock market was on the whole weak and mastiled yesterday, prices having declined taroughout the list, notwithstanding that money was in annotant supply at seven per ceat, in correccy. No fresh semi-official steckjobbing despatches were received from Washington, and the Treasury has made no attempt to reissue three per cent. certificates, or otherwise tamper with the money market for the benefit of the Treasury ring, in violation of taw and sound policy. The banks report that they are sending large amounts of currency to the

South and Southwest, and they are already so largely apanded that they confess their inability to lend further on securities of any kind. In many instances they have because they have because they have become the condembed—and in some cases they have become the virtual owners of these in consequence of the cecline is prices and the inability of the borrowers to put up fresh margins. That this is bad bank ig admits of no question and the attention of the Computabler of the Currecy should be direct to a investigation of the affairs of such of them as are unduly expanded on steek loase. The demand for currecy to move the park cross has not yet been clt, but it soon while he, and the Western money markets continue very active, while the drain southward will doubtless increase as the movement of the exton the extremely distributed the continue very active, while the drain southward will doubtless increase as the movement of the exton the continue very active, while the drain southward will doubtless increase as the movement of the exton the extremely distributed the continue very active, while the drain southward will doubtless increases."

"The railway share market was very much femoralized during the bree oun and Northwesters preferred sold down to sile, New York Central to Hist, Hudson kiver to 121%, and other stocks in nearly the same proportion, with one or two exceptions, while late in the day Erie declined to \$7.5, in sympathy with the fail in London to 26%. The cicalized to the company parted with his stock a short time previously, which, if true, is sufficient to a count for the unexpected closing of the books. The open bear i, at its last session took last, considerable remark, and street rumor has it that the constitution and oy-laws, when, after considerable discussion, when were all carried. The price of admission for he were allowed to be sold either during life or alter death for the benefit of themse

Prom the Times.

"The market for money is fairly restored to stead!ness, and the brokers as a rule borrow with case at 7 per cent. On call on approved colla seal. The strings bey of hast week and the high prite of money here are now being feit on the exchanges with the interior markets and the daily recell is of greenbacks by expression remittes well as from the near office. Even at the cotton ports checks on New York have appreciated to parce? per cent. discount, so that no immediate drain of currency to that quarter need be anticipated.

"The unsettled report of the public funds at the close of business The analy light was succeeded by a dull feeling yesterday; both boyers and sellers disposed to avoid larse transactions. At the later Boards and on the street of er their adjournment, there was more business done, and the prices, from being steady, were inclined to firmness. The 20s of 165 were 109% (2010, and the 61s 188% (2010%) per cent. Large sale of the registered 16-40s 2 per cent, were made to day at 103% per cent. The State bonds were again fairly supported, and the old Virginias a fraction higher than yesterday."

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, raliroad, 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 scon 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 psyable in January and July.

payable in January and July.
Information, etc., to be had of
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 49 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12 .- The Flour Market is moderately active, and prices are well sustained. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5.75@6.50 for superfine; \$6 75@7 for extras; \$7:25@8:25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and fancy Minnesota extra family; \$8 50@ 11 for winter Wheat do do; and 11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7 50@8 \$ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is extremely quiet, owing to the absence of supplies of good and prime grades, which are the only descriptions wanted. Sales of red at \$1 85@2 05, and amber at \$2:12@ Sales of red at \$1.85\text{2.05}, and amber at \$2.12\text{3.05}\$

2.15. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.50. Corn is un-ettled; sales of 500 bushels yellow at \$1.16, and 6500 bushels Western mixed at \$1.12\text{3.13}\$. Oats are without special change; sales of 6000 bushels Western at 703. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales of No. 1 Quercitron we quote at \$42.50 \text{3} ton. The 48 nogsheds of Peterson & Mastardia Bark reported.

heads of Peterson & Must-rd's Bark reported yesterday at \$48, soid at \$50 Whisky is seiling at \$108@112 per gallon, tax pald.

-The last brides of summer are lingering almost alene at Niagara.

-A Bostonian was driven almost mad by twelve grains of theine. -In Chicago fity-five business houses have

just gone up with \$3,500,000. -Massachusetts has one mile of railway to every six square miles of territory.

-A cat case has bothered the Boston Superior Court the past week-damages, one -South Carolina has 19,000,000 acres, one-

fourth being in use, and the rest mostly native forest. -West Haven, Connecticut, is anxious to

find out who have the right to build horsesheds in the public square.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 12.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Dians, Michaels, Cork or Falmouth for orders,
L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Abnandale, Tucker, Boston, Wannemacher,
Maxifeld & Co.
Schr Star, Connell, Portland, Me., Thos. Wattson & Sohr Hattle Ross, Ulrick, Portland, Warren & Gregg, Schr Old Zach, Lynch, New York, John Rommel, Jr., Schr Deimont, Gales, Washington, Borda, Keller & Nutting Scor Deimont, Gales, Washington, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. Mages. Smith. Boston.
Schr E. Mages. Smith. Boston.
Schr Cordella Newkirk, Huntley, Wickford. Hammett & Neill.
Schr W. Kallshan. Sharp. Washington. Castner, Suckney & Wellington.
Schr W. P. Orr, Long, Petersburg. Davis, Fales & Co., Schr Mary E. Simmens, Gandy, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.,
Schr Louisa Fraser. Steelman Charleston.
Schr H. O. Ely, McAilleter. Richmond.

ARRIVED THIS MODRING, ARRIVED THIS MOUNING.
Steamship Brunette, Lows, 24 hours from New
York, with mede to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New
York with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tscony, Nichols 24 hours from New York,
with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Striver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with indee to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA. Ship Graham's Polly, Birgess, sailed from Antwerp

Ship Graham's Poily, Burgess, sailed from Antwerp 28th ult. for Charleston.
Ship Berry, Nutzhorn, hence, at Hamburg 28th ult. Sup Laura, Johnson hence, at Queenstown Sistuit. Steamship Unity. Fargo for Philadelphia, sailed frem Providence loth inst.
Barque Bomeranad, Nielsen, hence, at Swinemunde 27th ult.
Barque Bomeranad, Nielsen, hence, at Swinemunde 27th ult.
Barque Pantser. Torgersen, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 29th ult.
Barque Sarep a. Minott hence, at Havana 31st ult.
Brig Lizzie Troop Newell, for Dalaware Breakwater, cleared at Havana 7th inst.
Brig J B. Kirby, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence for Salem, at Hilmes' Hole loth inst.
Schr James Saiterthwaite, Long, hence, at New Baven 16th 16st.
Schr L. B. Mershon, Ayrea, from Beston for Philadelphia, leturned to New York yesterday, 16th inst., at 9 P. M., when off Barnegat collided with schr S. T. Baker, from Alexandria for New York Carrying away jibboom head, and head gear; damage to the S. T. B. unknown.
Schra Othelle, Eldridge, from Salem; J. H. Wright, Morton; and F. Edwards. Bice, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at New York into hist.
Schra Westmoreland, Rice, and Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at Providence loth inst., Schra Westmoreland, Rice, and Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at Providence loth inst.
Schra Westmoreland, Rice, and William S. Doughten, Surage, for New London, all from Philadelphia, at New York 16th 18st.
Schra The United States from steamship Ironaldes, burned and aurok some time tast at Les gus Island, is heing raised by Captain Merritt of the New York Coast Wrecking Company. He has surceseded in raising her stern some two feet, so as to get chalps under her, and expects to see her affoat in about two weeks.