EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 4.

John Bright in Edinburgh-Progress of the English Elections-Journalistic Affairs in France.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to November 4. ENGLAND.

John Bright's Speech in Edinburgh, On the 3d inst. Mr. Bright was presented with freedom of the city of Edinburgh, in the Music Hall, where was gathered a great audi-erce. Mr. Bright's address, after the formalities of the presentation were over, was a very able effort, and receives the following comments in the London 2imes of the 4th inst.:—

* Mr. Bright's attitude during the civil war in America furnishes, however, the most remarkable view of the incompleteness of his

remarkable view of the incompleteness of his political character. If any man hated the objects of the Secessionists, and gave his sympathy to the North, Mr. Bright was that man; nd yet we do not remember a single occasion during the course of the war on which he spoke as one who thoroughly approved the forcible repression of the Rebellion, who would himself, had he been an American, have supported it heart and soul, and would, if needful, have enlisted in active service to carry it through. The war being in existence, he hoped for the victory of the right, but the war itself, the exertion of armed force to repress a wrong, he treated as superstitious villagers treat graveyards -a thing to be avoided, not to be looked at, to be, if possible, forgottes. How much this defect disqualities a man from the active service of his country may be seen from a consideration of the functions of the great officers of State. The uttimatum of force is of course the reason of the existence of Lords of the Admiralty and Secretaries of War. It is an implied element in the negotiations of the Foreign Secretary. The Colonial Secretary was, until lately, Minister of War. The Indian Secretary is a Commander-in-Chief. It is, indeed, one of the elementary facts of life that when reason and persuasion are exhausted force must be used to repress or to punish wrong, and those who will not recognize and act upon this truth may be useful allies as schoolmasters and teachers, but cannot be ranked among the governors of the world.

Mr. Bright used a phrase yesterday at

Edinburgh which may serve to bring out the view of his character on which we have dwelt. He spoke of the Government of the United States as being "the freest and cheapest in the world." Whether the statement be accurate is immaterial; it is very characteristic. Mr. Bright has been trying all his life to make our Government freer and cheaper, not without success; and probably his ideal of political society might have been found nearly realized in New England before the war, where there were no foreign politics, and the single task of a reformer would be to overturn the system of protection which flourished and flourishes there as stoutly as ever it did under our more aristocratic To live at home, and realize a certain progression in comfort, not wholly unobservant or the outer world, yet leaving nations of it to rage together as they might list -in a word, to secure freedom and cheapness, would be as much as he would strike to attain And yet, who is there who does not see that when all this is said there is much left neglected; that such an isolation, however apparently inconvenient, would be neither noble nor safe; and that the domestic condition of the self-contained power must itself languish for want of that conception of national unity which is at once manifested and strengthened by the free and vigorous discharge of interna-

A Conservative Estimate of the English Elections. The following confession of defeat appeared

in the form of a letter in the Standard of the

Sir: The following figures, the result of careful and impartial scrutiny, will, I think, be deemed conclusive as to the calculations of the "ingenlous computer," and the addenda of the Times, in the shape of "startling facts. It will be seen that on a balance of uncontested seats, the difference is by no means so great as your contemporary alleged, while the attempt to sustain that difference against the Conservatives, by the pleasant but fallacious statement that the contested seats will fall equally between the two parties, fully merits the epithet "ingenious and stariling." Times claims for the radical majority no less than 120. At the present moment it is most probably about half that, and every day de-creases it in such ratio that the middle of the month may find that that majority has dwindled

to the most insignificant proportions, - Vigilans, Your obedient servant, UNCONTESTED SEATS.
Liberal borough ... 166
Liberal counties ... 164-239
Conserv. boroughs .22
Conserv. counties 100-13

Liberal maj...109 Leaving as nearly as possible 100 seats so comoletely "open" as to their probabilities as to defy even the conjecture of the "ingenious com-

puter" of your contemporary.

The Forthcoming Parliamentary Pro-

gramme. From the London Morning Post, Nov. 4. The old Parliament will be dissolved on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The writs will be immediately issued; consequently, the nominations and unopposed elections for English boroughs will take place on Monday, the 16th. Tue conested borough elections may take place the day following; county elections will take place a few days later. The new Parliament will assemble on Wednesday, the 9th of December, when the

day, the lath of December.
It is understood that the Ministry have abandonod any idea of contesting the re-election of the Speaker, and on the address in answer to the Queen's speech opportunity will arise for the opposition to test the strength of their numbers by moving an amendment. This will lead to a debate which will probably last till Friday, the 18th, on which day the vote decisive of the existence of the Disraeli administration will be

form of swearing in members will be proceeded

Public business will commence on Mon-

arrived at. On that night the Government will certainly be defeated by a large majority. In this event Mr. Disraeli having meantime sought an interview with her Majesty, will on Monday, the 21st of December, an-nounce that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of her Minis-ter, and it will become Mr. Gladstone's duty as move the adjournment of the House for the Christmas recess, during which period ample time will be afforded for the formation of a liberal administration, and the elaboration

of the arrangements for the ensuing session. The Late Archbishop. The remains of the Most Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, were interred in Addington churchyard. The funeral was private. One of the last wishes of the deceased prelate was that he should be buried, without ostenta-Bon, Lest his daughter, in an open grave at the

FIRST EDITION | touthwest corner of Aldington churchyard. Mr. Henry Longley was the principal mourner. the other mourners being conflued to members of his Grace's family and immediate friends. The pro-cession moved slowly down from Addington Palace to the church, a distance of about a mile and a half, the road all the way being lined with persons anxious to pay a last mark of respect to the late Archbishop. The coffin was of plain oak, without velvet or other ornament of any kind, and bore the following in-scription:—"Charles Thomas Longley, born July 28, 1794: died October 27, 1868." The funcrai service was performed by the Rev. Wil-liam Benham, of King's College, London, Rec-tor of Addington. tor of Addington.

> GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS. The French Press,

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the evening of the 2d, says the Mondeur du Soir comes out with the following really astonishing paragraph:-"Several journals have for some time past indulged in discussions concerning the char-

acter and extent of the constitutional power of the head of the State. The Government reminds the press that such discussions are positively probibited by the senacus consultum of July

The Pail Mall Gazette of the 4th says:—
'Writing last night, our Par's correspondent says, 'All the papers reproduce the note published in the Moniteur yesterday evening, cautioning journalists as to the illegality of criticizing the "attributions" of the Emperor. The Deba's places the official document as a kind of heading to an article from the pen of Prevost Paradol, in which the present regime is rather roughly handled. The writer expresses his opinion that authority has lost a great deal of its power of late years, owing to the manner in which it has been employed. For instance, the Prefects have lost authority since they were made election agents, and Judges since they were called on to decide cases without the aid of a jury, and thus mix themselves up in party strife. To return to the note in the Moniteur, the Journal de Paris complains that while no notice is taken of those who print praise of the Constitution, it is considered contrary to the senaus consultum of 1866 to blame it. The law forbids French journalists from discussing the merits of ministerial responsibility in their own country, but they are at liberty to examine its working in England or Austria: they may not state that this responsibility would insure the grandeur and presperity of France, but it is no crime to state that it would do wonders in Japan; they dare not tell Napoleon III that he would do well to renounce some of his attributes, but they are welcome to tender this advice to Francis Joseph. In addition to the discrepancies pointed out by M. Ecouard Harve may be added the crowning folly—the Chief of the State insists on being alone responsible, and yet no one may discuss his acts. The responsibility of the Emperor must resemble Alpine peak round which a continued silence reigns. The Pays gives its unbounded adhesion to the official note, and is rejoiced to find that the Government is about to act. As the Emperor has a predilection for this paper, it is to be feared that the press is about to pass a bad

Mazzini on Spain.

Mazzini had written from London to M. Emilio Castelar at Madrid. The following is the termination of the missive:-Spain has just gloriously accomplished a stainless revolution, which may, if it is consistent with its origin -if it possesses the boldness which at certain moments is termed genius, place her at the head of European nations, so realizing the hopes which you have so often expressed to me in our conversations. Spain can now give the baptism of reality to the grand idea of the epoch—can achieve the most plorious of initiatives while making a large stride in the path of civilization. If the dares not do what the world expects from her, she coudemus herself to a period of inferiority and anarchy, and to the necessity of making another revolution. May Heaven enlighten you all!

Your friend, JOSEPH MAZZINI. The Occupation of Thiers.

A Paris letter, in the France Centrale, says:-"Great curiosity is lelt as to what M. Thiers is engaged upon at this moment. During the last five or six months the illustrious statesman has purchased more than a hundred and fifty volumes on natural history; the latest works, the most recent discoveries, all the progress of science is the subject of his profound studies." The Gazette de France on the above remarks: The curiosity thus expressed can be easily satisfied. For many years past M. Thiers has been occupied in writing an important book, in five or six volumes, on religion, philosophy, general history, arts, and sciences. The first portion is now completed; the lew amongst the friends of the author who have read some pages, render homage to the ardor of the profession of faith set forth in the work."

Austria and Spain.

"The delay of Austria," says the Independance Beige, 'in recognizing the Provisional Govern-ment of Spain led to conjectures not much in accordance with the constitutional spirit which prevails now in high circles at Vienna. The Court of Rome is said even to have attempted to draw closer to Austria on this occasion and to sound the intentions of the Imperial Cabinet respecting its relations with Spain. Baron de Benst is reported to have replied to the overtures of the Papal Nuncio, that the Cabinet of Vienna would follow in this case the example which the Western powers might set. The act, as is seen, has followed closely on that declara-

Extraordinary Subsidence of Waters. The Cronstadt journals mention an extraordipary subsidence of the waters of the Baltie in that locality. It began in the evening, the wind being from the S. W. and rather fresh. At 10 at night the level of the sea was a foot lower than ordinary, and continued still to suk. The fol-lowing morning at 6 it was two feet below its formal point, the wind having veered around to N. E., and at 2 in the afternoon the greatest depression was arrived at, namely, three feet two inches. The water then began to mount rapidly, and during the night exceeded its ordinary level by a toot. Nearly all the steamers plying between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg vere aground, a circumstance almost imprece-

dented. As to the cause of this phenomenon. nothing is known. Found Dead. Mr. James B. Manson, editor of the Edinburgh Daily Review, was found dead in his study. His pen had dropped from his hand, and tion of freshly written manuscript was before Mr. Manson was a native of the north of Scotland, and graduated at Aberdeen. He was editor of the Stirling Observer. His next post was that of editor of the Newcastle Daily Express, and finally, in 1862, he joined the editorial staff of the Daily Review, on which he

continued till his death. OBITUARY.

Baron James Rothschild. Baron James Rothschild, the tifth and last surviving child of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the of the great banking-house of tothschilds, died yesterday at his residence Paris. Few men have arrived at so high a degree of eminence in financial circles as that which was reached by the founder of the house of Rothschild—a name which, in the financial world, is more potent than that of the most influential and powerfal potentate on face of the earth. Springing up obscurity, almost poverty, the great ancestor of the house arrived at a position which made him the guest and friend of kings and emperors, the help of governments and the beneactor of peoples. Raising himself, not by any of those portentous circumstances or lucky accidents which not unfrequently occur in a lifetime, he steadily and honestly worked on, until at length a goal was reached that is almost

wife of the Hebrew persuasion, who lavished all their cares upon a son, whom they destined for the profession of a schoolmaster. The boy, whose pame was Meyer Auselm Rothschild, and who was born at Frankfort, in the year 1743, exhibited such tokens of capacity that his parents made every effort in their power to give him the advantage of a good education; and with this view he spent some years at Furth, going through such curriculum of study as appeared to be proper. The youth, however, had a natural bent towards the study of antiquities, and this led him more especially to the examination of succent coins. in the knowledge of which he attained to considerable proficiency. Here was one step ouwards in the world; for, in after years, h.s. antiquarian researches proved the means of extending and ramitying his connections in society, as well as of opening up to him a source of immediate support. His parents, however, who were noted as pious and upright characters, died when he was yet a boy in his eleventh year; and on his return to Frankfort he set himself to learn practically the routine of the After this we find him in Hanover, in the employment of a wealthy bank-ing house, whose affairs he conducted for several years with care and idelity; and then we see opening out under his auspices, in his native city, the germ of that mighty business which was destined to act so powerfully upon the governments of Europe. Before establishing his little banking house Meyer Anselm Rotuschild prepared himself for the adventure by marrying; and his prudent choice, there is no doubt, contributed greatly to his eventful success in the world. Subsequently he returned to Frankfort, where, after having engaged in the bank-ing business on his own account, he became the barker of William IX, the Landgrave of Hesse, Meyer Anselm first became known as a negotiator of Government loans in 1792, by procuring from the Landgrave an amount of money sufficient to pay the ransom imposed by the French General Custine upon the people of Frankfort, as an alternative of the sacking of their city. This incident caused his services to be afterwards frequently in demand among the smaller German potentates. In 1806 Napoleon decreed that the States of the sovereigns of Hesse Cassel and Brunswick were forfeited, and sent an army to enforce the decree. The Elector of Hesse decided on fleeing, but being the possessor of \$5,000.000 in silver, which he was unwilling to give up to Napoleon, he was in a quandary as to what he should do with it. Sending for Rothschild, he offered him the use of he money without interest if he would remove it to a place of safety. The offer was accepted, and the great sum was enjoyed by the banker and his two sons until the banishment of Napoleon to Elba, when the Elector gave notice that he would withdraw it. The return of Napoleon, however, caused the Elector so much atarm that he urged the Rothschilds to keep his treasures at the interest of two per cent. per annum, which they did until 1823. The faithful and able management of the Rothschilds won for them the confidence of courts and financiers. Meyer Anselm had ten children, five of them sons, all of whom survived him. The eldest, Anselm, who became his father's partner and Anselm, who became his father's partner and successor at Frankfort, was born June 12, 1793, and died December 6, 1855. The second, Solomon (born September 9, 1774, died July, 1855), was the head of the Vienna branch of the firm. The tird, Nathan Mayer (born September 16, 1777, died at Frankfort, July 28, 1836), settled in London in 1798, and afterwards obtained the reputation of being the ablest financier of the family. The tourth Charles (born April 24, 1788, died March tourth Charles (born April 24, 1788, died March fourth. Charles (born April 24, 1788, died March 10, 1855), settled in Naples in 1821. The ave brothers constituted but one firm, in which each had an equal interest, but transacted business under five brauches, each being in the charge of one of the brothers. Nathan Rothschild is said to have real zed \$1,000,000 by knowing the re-sult of Waterloo eight nours before the British Government. For many years the house have been the takers of the loans of the European Governments, and have in more than one instance prevented war by refusing to furnish its Between the years 1850 and 1862 they turnished in loans, \$200,000,000 to England, \$50,000,000 to Austria, \$40,000,000 to Prassia, \$80,000,000 to France, \$50,000,000 to Naples, \$25,000,000 to Russia, \$12,000,000 to Brazil, and various smaller amounts to minor States. leading active partner for the past few years has been the Baron Nathan L'onei de Rothschild of London, son of Nathan, born in London in 1808, and succeeding his father as head of the London branch in 1836. In 1847 he was elected to Parl ament, but refusing to take the oath of office "on the true faith of a Christian," did not take his seat, although regularly re-elected, until 1858, when the disabilities were removed. As the members of the family have generally intermarried, their immense wealth will in all probability remain in their hands for meny The Baron James was born at Frankfort, May 15. 1792, and established himself at Paris in 1812. A few years subsequently, for eminent services rendered to Austria, he received the title of Consul-General of the Austrian Empire in France—an honor which he held until his death. After the restoration of the Bourbons large numbers of the scious of the ancienne noblesse had recourse to him for bnancial relief. In 1830 he presented for the relief of the wounded during the three days of revolution the sum of 12,000 trancs. After the construction of the St. Germain Railroad, to which he mainly contributed, he engaged in and completed the construction of the great Northern Railroad. In 1817, when provisions were scarce, numerous pamphleteers hurled their sha'ts at him, and so great was the popular feeling against him that his apologists could do to influence public opinion in his favor. In the following year the pillage of his country seat at Suresnes was one of the first acts of revolutionary violence. He remained, how-ever, at Paris, under the protection of M. Caussidiere, and having contributed 50,000 france for the relief of the wounded, the angry feelbecame appeased to such a degree that he could again engage in his banking affairs. The change in the public mind, however, was of such a character that, under the emptre of Napoleon III, the part he took in great matters of state was not so important as during the reign of Louis Philippe and his predecessor. Among the many orders with which he was decorated, the grand cross of the Legion of Honor is per haps the greatest. In early life he was married to the daughter of his brother Solomon, A large number of Synagogues and Israelitish establishments, such as the Hospital of the Rue Picpus, owe their erection to his munificence, The King of Stam.

The cable brings the aunouncement of the death of Chao Pha Monekout, the King of Stam. He was born about 1805, and succeeded father, Rheu Din Klang, in 1825, by right of his ever, set aside by one of his elder brothers, and became a Buddhist monk, devoting a large portion of his time to studying dead and modern languages. He acquired a familiar know-ledge of the sciences, spoke Euglish with great fluency, and was a member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain. death of his brother, in April, 1856, Chao as-cended the throne. Discarding the monastic dress, he took the title of Prabat Somdat Pra Paramenthon Mana Mongkout, and immediately instituted several reforms, among which it may be remarked that he exercised his troops ac cording to the European system, established a royal printing press, and granted freedom of worship. In April, 1855, he concluded a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and in similar treaties with France and the United He paid great attention to the development of the internal resources of his kingdom, and caused numerous roads, canals, etc., to be constructed in various parts of Sian.

-Wisconsonians have given Mrs. Postmaster-Genaral Randall a purse of \$20,000 cash, and a paid-up \$10,000 life insurance policy on her husband.

unexampled in the history of the world. In the middle of the last century there lived in tue town of Frankfort-on-the-Main, a husband and

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Controller of the Currency-Compensation of Department Workers-Terririble Condition of Affairs in Tennessee.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report and Recommendations by the Controller of the Currency.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, - The annual report of the Hon. H. R. Hurlburd, Controller of the Currency, which is nearly finished, will show the number of banks organized during the last year to be but twelve, about half of which were intended to take the place of banks that are winding up, and are to have circulation as the notes of such banks are returned, the remainder being new associations without circulation, until some further proviso shall be made by Congress. It will also contain tables showing the condition of the lawful money reserved by States, exhibiting the amount of circulation and deposits to be protected by the reserve, the amount of lawful money on hand, and the amount available in New York and other redeeming circles for that purpose-Those banks that are required to hold in reserve 15 per cent., and those that are required to hold 25 per cent. of their circulation and deposits, are grouped separately. These returns are given for each quarter last year, and show a very considerable excess of re erve over the amount required by law. The report will present in tabular form the amount of taxes paid by the banks to their respective States and to the United States for the calendar year 1867, showing the aggregate taxation to be nearly 5 per cent. on the capital of the banks.

The Controller renews his recommendations of last year for the redemption of all National Bank notes in New York, believing that the ultimate redemption of all such currency is established beyond a question. It only remains to make them convertible. This can be done only by making them redeemable at a common centre, which should be the centre of trade. When this is accomplished, the amount of notes in circulation will be regulated strictly by the demand. When the volume shall be greater than is necessary to the business of the country, the banks will be called upon to redeem the surplus, and it will be retired. When trade is active, and more currency is required, the banks will expand their issues, and redemptions will not be demanded until the season of activity is over. If all the banks are required to conform to a uniform standard of responsibility this particular, the burden being equally divided among all in proportion to their circu-

in lation will be light, because the aggregate redemption at any given time will not exceed the surplus of notes in circulation, while if such a rule is not established, the burden will be unequally divided, falling most heavily on those banks which conform to the highest standard, compelling them by the frequent return of their notes to contract their issues, while at the same time the remote banks will be tempted to undue expansion, the temptation being the difficulty and expense of returning their notes for redemption. In this, as in all other cases, the in ferior currency will be the more abundant. Rigid, unfailing convertibility is the only safe rule, and in the end the most economical.

In his last annual report the Controller remarked that there was not at the time any immediate demand for the redemption of National Bank notes, but it would be one of the healtbiest evidences of returning soundness in our financial affairs if it should be begun. If legal-tenders should command a small premium, it would begin. It would be the first step towards specie payments. It would mark an era in legal-tender notes, the date of their appreciation in value. At the same time it would be a healthy reminder to the banks that their circulation is a liability payable on demand. The Controller is opposed to the payment of interest on bank balances by New York city banks, and favors a return to specie payments. Despatch to the Associated Press.

A Denial.

Washington, Nov. 17 .- General Henningsen authorizes the statement toat he has no connection with any filibustering expedition with

An Opinion by the Attorney-General. There is reason to believe that the Attorney-General has prepared an opinion for the government of heads of departments, in response to the question submitted to him, to the effect that, under the law of Congress establishing the eight bour system, employes on public works are entitled to the same amount of compensation as when they worked ten hours a day,

FROM BOSTON.

Advocating a Uniform System of Tele-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, Boston, Nov. 17 .- An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held at the rooms on Chauncey street, yesterday P. M., President Nazero in the chair. The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:-

"Resolved. That the importance of telegraphic communication at the present day is hardly second to that of the post office, and that, in our widely extended country, its use should be encouraged and promoted in every practicable way. This board, therefore, would express the hope that Congress will devise a uniform system which will bring the telegraph lines of the United States within the reach of all classes of our people, and make them available for the transmission of all descriptions of intelligence.

New York Stock Quotations-1 P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Bickers, No. 48 S. Third street:— Cle. and Pitt.R.......84
Chi. and N. W. com.833
Chi. and N. W. com.833
Chi. and N. W. pref. 843
Chi. and R. I. R......1052
Chi. and R. I. R......1052
Market Irregular.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Terrible Misdeeds of Abandoned Des-peradoes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17 .- The Nashville Republican of yesterday contains a letter from Brownsville, Haywood county, West Tennessee, which represents that a perfect reign of terror exists there. A Rebel guerilla, named Bill Shaw. is at the head of a band of desperadoes who go about the country killing one or more colored citizens every night, without the slightest provocation or excuse. At the same time this Shaw has procured the arrest of a number of Union men, white and colored, on a charge of conspiracy against himself and one or two other Rebels, Since the arrest Shaw and his band have practical possession of the country.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 17-A. M.—Cousol:, 944 for money and account; United States Five-twenties quiet at 73\$. The stock market is steady. Illinois Central, 95\$; Erie excited at 33\$.

Paris, Nov. 17—A. M.—The Bourse is firm.

Rentes closed last night at 701, 83c, LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17-A. M.-O ving to the elections nothing is doing in the Liverpool LONDON, Nov. 17-A. M.-Sugar quiet and steady both afloat and to arrive.

This Afternoon's Quotations, London, Nov. 17-P. M.-United States Five-twenties, 732; Erle easier at 322.

HAVRE, Nov. 17-P. M .- Cotton continues quiet in this market. London, Nov. 17-P. M.-Sperm oil £97.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Fourth Ward Election Case.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce. In the case of Recorder Givin, who voluntarily submitted to appear before the Court under a charge of contempt in refusing to produce the election boxes called for at a hearing before Alderman Jones, and who took out a writ of habeas corpus for his discharge in order to test the constion whether an Alderman was the

the question whether an Alderman was the proper magistrate to order their production, his Honor this morning rendered the following

The Commonwealth ex rel, James Given vs. the Sheriff. Habeas corpus. Pierce J.—By the act of May 1, 1831, the Mayor and Recorder of the City of Philadelphia are made the custodians of the ballot boxes after the elections held in the said city, which they are required to deposit in a fire proof room or vault provided for that purpose; and they are prohibited from taking or opening, or permitting to be taken or opened, any ballot-bux deposited as aforesaid, for the space of one year after the same has been deposited therein, except when they shall be called upon by some court or other tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. The object of this law is to preserve the ballot boxes, votes, and papers therein contained in-violate, to be used, if required, in determining the merits of the election in which the ballots the merits of the election in which the ballots were cast. There does not appear to be any provision in the law for trying the merits of the elections for Presidential Electors, yet in the case of an unlawful election, the Legislature could provide by law a mode of trying its merits even after the election had been neld, and there is, therefore, the same necessity for the preservation of the ballots as in other cases. The means which the Legislature has devised for the preservation of the ballots show the importance of their safe keeping. The law regards the custody of these ballots show the importance of their sale Keep-ing. The law regards the custody of these bal-lot boxes as a trust of the highest character; re-quiring the return inspectors of the elections themselves to deposit them with the officers appointed as their custodians; who are to be present in person to receive them and deposit them in a fire-proof room or yault. If they are subject to be produced upon a subposena duces tecum, issued by an Alderman or Justice of the

Peace, then the law itself may be frustrated by the risks and perils of transit from place to place, and by the opportunities which would offer for illegal and improper interference with them and their contents. And if this were not so; the suspicion which would attach to the ready and perhaps frequent access to them would destroy confidence in the sacredness and value which are attached to their safe-keeping, consultation with my brethren of the we are of opinion that this cannot be done, that it would be a violation of the protection which the law throws around these boxes, and there-fore a violation of the law itself. We do not fore a violation of the law itself. wish, however, to be understood as deciding anything further than that justices of the peace and aldermen cannot compel the production of these boxes in a proceeding before them. The superior tribunals of the law, by virtue of the powers existing in them, when necessary to the administration of public justice, may compel their production in proceedings before them, under such guard and protection as will insure their safety. This is necessary to prevent a failure of justice, and is not prohibited by the act in question. On the contrary, the act requires their production before these tribunals when the merits of an election are on trial and when the merits of an election are on trial, and when the merits of an election are on trial, and the jurisdiction of the Court to compet their production in other cases we do not think is at all brought in question or prohibited by the language of the act.

The relator, who was attached for contempt of

the process of the Alderman, in refusing to obey

the writ of subpena duces tecum, is therefore discharged out of custody.

William Jones pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of \$7.50 from John Smith, Mr. Smith testified that he went into a store to buy a coat and laid off his overcoat in order to try on a new one and while he was thus engaged. on a new one, and while he was thus engaged isoner slyly stole his moneyfrom the coat

he had put aside.

James Smith, a young man, was tried for
James Smith, a young man, was tried for assault and battery upon his young wife. The lady testified that one morning last summer, having been at her mother's house two days, she returned to her husband, but upon going up to him to salute him he laid violent hands upon her and choked her. The defense offere i evidence of good character, and also produced witnesses who testified they were in the de-fendant's house at the time this was said to have loccurred, and they heard nothing of it.

-Miss Kellogg was sick last Friday evening in Boston, and will not be able to appear in concert until to morrow.

-Good household bread is now selling in Paris for twenty centimes per pound, and in the provinces at a fraction less. This is owing to the farmers sending in their grain in large quantities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, These was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were unsettled and lower. Government securities were 4(2) per cent. lower; 1043 was bid for 10-40s; 1144 for 6s of 1881; 1094 for 62 5-20s; 1064 for 64 5-20s; 1074 for 65 5-20s, 1094 for July 65 5-20s; 1104 for 67 5-20s; and 1104 for 108 5 20s. City loaus were unchanged, new issue sold at 1024@1024.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49‡@49½, closing at the former rate, a decline of ‡; Camden and Amboy at 1234, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Minehill at 58, no change. 454 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 314 for Catawissa preferted; and 25 for Philadelphia

City Passenger Railway shares were un-changed. 49½ was bid for Second and Third; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; and 9½ for Hestonville. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 243. 159 was bid for

Philadelphia, 31 for Mechanics'; 125 for Farmers and Mechanics'; and 58 for Girard. Canal shares were duil. Schuylkill Naviga-tion common sold at 10, no change. 20 was bid

for Schyulkill Navigation preferred; 28% for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. for Susquehanns Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

\$1300 Pa \$6., W L trf... 102
\$8.0 Pa \$6., X series... 108
\$2900 Ulty \$6., New...|s... 10234
\$15000 Leh \$6., New...|s... 10334
\$15000 Leh \$6., New...|s... 103

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

19-00 A. M. 136 11-36 A. M. 135/
10-20 136 11-37 136
10-21 135/
10-21 135/
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11.24 1354 12:17 1354 — 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, 1144 21144; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1091 2109; do. 1864, 1074 201074; do. 1865, 1074 201074; do. July, 1867, 1101 21104; 1868, 1104 201104; to-40s, 1044 20105; Compound Interest Notes and 1965. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119.25.

-Messrs, De Haven &Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 68 of 1881. 1143 21144; do. 1862, 109421094; do. 1864. 1064 1074; do., 1865, 107421074; do., 1865, new. 1093 110; do., 1867. new, 110421104; do., 1868, 1104 (21104; do., 58, 10-408, 1044(21054). Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344(21354). Silver, 132(2134).

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1142@1142; old 5-20s, do., 1091@1094; new 5-20s, 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1094@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868,

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Morigage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now bearly 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 163 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.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.-The Flour Market is less active, but holders manifest no disposition to accept lower prices. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at \$5.50@6.50; extras at \$6.75@7; spring wheat extra family at \$7.25@8 25; winter wheat do. do., at \$8:50@10.75; and fancy brands at \$11@13. according to quality. Rye Flour is taken at \$7 75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

\$7.75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at fair prices, but inferior grades are neglected. Sates of red at \$202.65, and amber at \$2.15 @2.18, the latter rate for Southern. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at \$1.48@1.50 Corn is dull, but we continue former quotations. Sales of old yellow at \$1.44@1.15; new do. at 80.693, according to quality; and Western mixed at \$1.12@1.13. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Western at 88@70c, for heavy and 60@.65c, for light. Barley is in active request, and 3000 bushels New York sold at \$2@2.05. Malt is unchanged. unchanged.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quereitron at \$42.50 p ton. Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$6.59@7. Timo-nal at \$2.75@\$3. Flaxseed is taken by the crush-Whisky is steady at \$1.08@1.10 % gallon, tax

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by I cicgrapa.

Naw York, Nov. 17.—Stocks unsettled and weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 165½. Reading, 98½; Cantou Co. 48; Erie, 51½; Creveland and Toledo 99½; Cleveland and Pitteburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 168; Mitchigan Central, 118; Michigan Sonthern, 81; New York Central, 121½; Hilnois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 36; Vrginta 85, 56; Missouri 68, 89½; Hudson river, 122; 5-266, 1822 199½; do. 1844, 107½; do., 1865, 107½; do., new, 110½@110; 10-466, 165; gold, 125; Money, 6@7 per cent.; Exchange, 9.

BALTIMORE Nov. 17—Cotton dull. nominally 24c. Ficur in tair demand and unchanged. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, \$2.20@235; ordinary to fair \$1.75 @19c. Corp firm; new white 9.0@98; yellow. \$1@165. Corp dring new white 9.0@98; yellow. \$1@165. Coats dull at 68@70c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at \$29 Bacon active; rib sides, 18c; clear sides, 18; @18j.; Shoulders, 14; Hams, 19@20. Lard dull at 17/2@18c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 17. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELT-CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, New York, J F.Oh'.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Boston, Rathbun, S'earns

Brig Frenchs Hoods, Show, Plymouth, G. S. Reppl er, & Co.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, G. S. Reppl er, Schr Lady Eilen, Dolbow, Boston,
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cabb, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Conasset, Scott, Watter & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ida L. Bearse, Boston,
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston,
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston,
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Wannamacher & Co. & Nutting A. N. No. 18 & Nutting.

Schr Reading KR. No. 77, Reed, New Haven, Samuel E. Griscom & Co.

Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Apponaug, Hammett & Neill.

Schr F. St Clair Edwards, Ireland, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.

Schr F. St Clair Edwards, Ireland, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Mary J. Russell, Smith, Pawtucket, Blackiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. Truman Gibbs. New Bedford, do.
Schr J. Truman Gibbs. New Bedford, do.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Pawtucket, do.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Pawtucket, do.
Schr John H. Perry Kelley, New Bedfund, do.
Schr Eva Bell. Barrett. Mardiehrad, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Thos Jefferson. Briggs Fait River, do.
Schr Thos Jefferson. Briggs Fait River, do.
Schr Cora, Bacco. Salem, do.
Schr Cora, Bacco. Salem, do.
Schr Fdwin, Baker, Salem, do.
Schr Fdwin, Baker, Salem, do.
Schr Annie, Young, Charleston, do.
Schr E Wilcox. Myers, Albany, do.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Neponset, do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston. Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston. Day, Huddeil & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque St. Peter. Goodwin. 4 days from New York, in balisst to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr H. Walmwright. Brower from Boston.
Schr E. & L. Cordery. Grass, from Boston.
Schr E. & L. Cordery. Grass, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Tull. Robbins, from Boston.
Schr H. W. Tull. Robbins, from Boston.
Schr H. W. Miller. Miller. from Boston.
Schr H. W. diler. Brown. from Boston.
Schr E. & Glar Edwards Ireland. from Boston.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards Ireland. from Boston.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards Ireland. from Boston.
Schr Eva Bell. Barrett from Marblehead.
Schr Ida V. Mo. abs. Pickup. from Wilmington, Del.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymou'h.
Schr Mendig RR. No. 77. Reed. from East Haddaw.
Schr Pennsylvania. Smith. from Alexandria. Va.
Schr Peading RR. No. 77. Reed. from East Haddaw.
Schr Wm. Collver. Taylor. from Danversport.
Schr Ida L. Bearse. from Portland.
Schr Ann S. Cannon Cobb. from Fast Cambridge.
Steamer Frank, Plerce. 24 bours from New York,
with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, honce, at Leghorn 27th Brig G. T. Ward, Willoughby, hence for Labec, in be Sound, Elsinore, sist oit, Brig Cosmos, Parsons, bence, at Holmes' Hole 14th Brig Oven Ses. Coombs. hence, at Boston 15th inst, Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, hence at Charles

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
FORTHESS MORROS. Nov. 17.—Passed up for Ba'tlmore — Ships Richard Godfrey. fron Lv. rpool;
Pleades, from Loudouderry: Monitor, from Matauzas; brigs Dudley, from Malaga; and Alice, from
Kingston. Passed out—Ship Isabella Sauncers, or
Amsterdam; steamship Wolf, for St, Jahrs; barques
F, H. Armstrong, for Boston: Theon, for Havre, S,
K. Gold, for Cork; and brig Walrus, for Labrador,