FROM CALIFORNIA.

Marine Disaster-Earthquakes in the Interior of the State.

ZSAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The ship Hellespont,

Captain Soule, from Melbourne, Australia, was

wrecked this morning about thirty miles south of this port. Seven of the crew were saved,

and eleven are missing, including the captain

and mate. The vessel immediately went to

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at

Milerion, Trene county, California, November

5. The wall of the court house was badly

cracked, and the waters of San Joaquin river

were disturbed. A slight shock was also ex-

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, F. Iday, Nov. 26, 1868.

There is no material change to report in the

Money Market. Call loans are made on Gov-ment collateral at 6@7 per cept. Commercial

paper is in moderate supply, and the demand is limited. First-class bil s can be placed at \$210

per cent, per annum. The banks are discounting about all they can for their Jealers, but can do nothing outside, and not always as much as

their customers want.

There was more disposition to operate in

stocks this morning, and prices were rather

firmer. Government securities were rather firmer. Government securities were a traction higher. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103, and old do, at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 494@493, an advance of £: Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no charge. Mirabillat 55; and the Carlos at 154.

change; Minehill at 58; and Little Schuylkill at

In City Passenger Ballway shares there was nothing doing. 35 was bid for Pitth and Sixth; 16 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 21 for

Spruce and Pine, and 104 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

240 was bid for North America: 158 for Phila-delphia: 100 for Southwark; 56 for Pena Town-

Canal shares were dull. 10 was bid for Schuykill Navigation common; 10‡ for preferred do.; 28 for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

45t, no charge.

perienced at Austin, Nevada, November 17.

The rainy season has commenced.

pieces and will prove a total loss.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Condition of the "Ever Faithful" Isle-Isabella Virtually Acknowledged by the Cuban Authorities.

Progress of the Rebellion.

The New York Herald's Havana correspondence of the 7th instant contains the following:-Not a handiul, but twelve or fourteen thousand men, well armed and organized, with Dominican and Mexican generals and officers as leaders, hoisting the Spanish flag, demand for Cuba the same political rights now enjoyed in Spain, as the result of the last glorious revolution. The Captain-General has opposed this just claim with twelve thousand soldiers of all arms, because that gentleman wishes to maintain Cubs under the Government of the dethroned Isabelia II, in whose name justice is administered here. Her portrait is still exhibited at the courts and public offices, the officers bear the initials of the ex Queen on their caps and uniforms, the oath of opedience is still administered in her name, and at the last lottery drawing she was warmly hurrahed. The present Captain-General is therefore is open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and the liberal party of this country, both Spaniards and native Cubans, are determined to partake

of the liberty and guarantees now prevailing in

the nation. The so-called insurgents have not stolen a single cent from anybody. What they have taken to relieve their necessities has been paid in cash or with bonds, which will be paid as are not incendiaries. The only burning which has occurred is that of the little village of Manati, and it was done by the shells of the troops of the Captain-General which fell on the frame houses. It is in the interest of the Captain-General and his followers to misrepresent the insurgents, and for that reason the Diarto de la Marina says daily that they are outlaws, that they have armed the negroes and desolate the country. The object is slarm the owners of slaves and the ignorant people, who fear the loss of their life and property. With the same purpose of alarming they spread they spread the rumor that the negroes of this city and the suburbs were to rise against the whites, and on the 224 ultime an order was given to fire cannon and designate the places which were to be occupied by the troops in case of a revolt. A few days after an insurrection was invented in the public iail, where it is said there were arms concealed. The Government, moreover, has secretly issued proclamations, some inciting the negroes to rebel and kill their owners, some abusing the native Spaniards and purporting to be written by the Cubans, and vice versa, thus creating animosity and hatred in order to derive advantages. By splitting the party they rely on victory. Their determination is to mountain this island under the despotism of their Queen

The so called insurgents occupy now all the Fastern territory from Point Maisi to Paerto Principe, with exception of the large towns, which they have not thought prudent to hold until the troops are completely routed in the field. Judging from the good fortune attending them and their valor and skill there is no doubt of the success of the Liberals. They have established their government and headquarters they stormed and captured with the Lieutenant Governor and 400 men of his command. Colonel Lono and his column, con posed of 1200 men, were defeated. Long is now a prisoner, with most of his command. Of the prisoners captured at Bayamo and at the engagement with Colonel Lono almost ail have adhered to the cause of the in-surgents. Colonel Quiros and the 1500 men of his column were decoyed into the interior and are now surrounded by 4000 Liberals, who have not exterminated them because they only desire a surrender, which is daily expected. So strong are the Liberators of Cuba that they have sent lawyer Don Luis Fernandez de Castro to treat with the Captain-General. The conditions are that they will ground their arms as soon as the liberties proclaimed in Spain are granted in the island and a militia of the citisens is organized. The General has received the envoy, and he is detained and deprived of communicating with the people at the office of the Chief of It is rumored that this gentleman left last night with the General who is second in command, who has instructions to make a com-promise with the insurgents. All this shows the truth of our assertions and is corroborated by the Diarro de la Marina, an official baper which in giving the news of the departure for the interior of the General Count of Balmaseda, says that he is only authorized to effect on the field a solution tavorable to all. If that solution i realized it cannot be but in a liberal light, and shall have been obtained, not by the will of the Captain-General, but by the force of arms of the Liberals, with whom the country sympathizes

But in the meantime the blood of brothers is being spilt, and animosities, which are always detrimental to the true interests of the country, are created. The enlightened Spaniards and the good men among them side with the Cubans. The ignorant, guided by their countrymen who have become wealthy by being engaged in the negro trade in partnership with the Government. and derive advantages from the present order of things, are opposed. What would become of them the day when, the press being free, their hefts and iniquities should be published? These bad men are the counsellors of the Captain-General, whom they bribed before he came this island by presenting him with shares of the Epanish bank amounting to \$50,000. vell known and appears from the books of the bank. From such counsellors and a man who has publicly said that his heart and his sword are for Isabella II, what can be expected? About fifteen days ago some forty the most respectable persons of this city called on the Captain-General, and stated to him the situation of the country, the necessity of proclaiming in Cuba the liberties prevailing Spain, and that the Eastern Departmen would lay down arms, avoiding in time much m sfortune and bloodshed. A Cuban and an old Spaniard spoke warmly on the subject, and bere the latter closed his discourse he was interrupted by the Captain-General, who became full of ire, called the geutlemen present selitious. promised to cause half of the world to be shot, and dismissed them in the most gross manner. As the Spaniard above mentioned is a colonel of engineer-, he the next day ordered him to leave he island, and he is now on his way to Spain, having left on the 30th ultimo, in the Spanish

Here and in some of the towns of the island many persons have been imprisoned, to the the wrath of the liberat hearts.

The conduct observed by the United States at this time is severely censured here, because at the same time that the American Government has been the first to recognize the authorities in Madrid and to congratulate the Spanish nation on the triumph of liberal principles, it is selling arms to the Captain-General, who, now in rebellion against that Government, wishes to combat the party in Cuba which only aims at the union with their brothers of Spain and the enjoyment of freedom. The Captain-General has prohibited all sor s of meetings, but they are held privately. The most perfect unarimity prevails among Cubans and native Spaniards. Cuba does not seek to day the schievement of her independsuce, knowing her true interests, and only aspines to attain the political rights and liberty

which are so necessary to her progress. United as they are, success is beyond a doubt for the weifare of a community who has for the last three centuries groaned under the iron hand qu

GRANT.

The General on Universal Suffrage-His

Cabinet. Washington (Nov. 18) Cor. of Boston Post, A distinguished radical Sepator who arrived in this city last evening says that the idea now becoming so prevalent of General Grant's conservative views will prove delusive. He bases this declaration upon his knowledge of Grant's political faith as derived directly from the General immediately after his nomination by the Chicago Convention. Among other things be says that Grant emphatically declared to him a full endorsement of negro suffrage, enforced, if necessary, by Congressional action In a protracted conversation on the subject between the General and a number of radical Congressmen, he said he had been at one time opposed to extending the right of franchise to freeomen, but that his views had undergone a radical change on that question, and that he now regarded it as essentially necessary for the protection of the negroes that they should be armed with the ballot. This Senator further says that during the latter portion of the last session of Congress Grant was in the lead on all radical measures, and favored the most radical method of executing the several Reconstruction acts. Hence he laughs at the idea that Grant's in augural will lay out a conservative policy for his administration -- unless an administration of the laws, as enacted and understood by the radical party, can be considered conservative. Our Senstorial informant further stated that General Grant had, no doubt, fixed upon the

Motley, late Minister to Austria, will be ten-dered the State Department. From the Chicago Tribune (Grant organ), Nov. 17. In the British Government the Secretary of the Treasury stands at the head of the Capinet; but in the American Government the Secretary of State, who has charge of foreign relations, is

whole of his Cabinet, except a Secretary of the

Treasury, and uron this he would probably decide while in New York. He thinks that Mr.

considered to hold that exalted rank.

The President of every administration, from Washington down to the present day, has selected the abiest obtainable material in the party as Secretary of State. Look at the bright constellation of stars which have shone in the State Department, in the order of their succession. State Department, in the order of their succession:—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calboun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, Edward Everett, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward

Six of these men were afterwards President, viz.-Jefferson, Madison, Montoe, Adams, Van Buren, and Buchanan; and four of them were candidates before the people for the Presidency, viz.:-Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Case, and almost

General Grant must find a compeer who can average with these. All Presidents put their best foot forward in the selection of Secretary of State. What timber has General Grant to select from? Let us see. There is the coursly and suave Senator Charles Sumuer; the accomplished, polished, and learned J. Lothrop Motley, late Minister to Austria; Charles Francis Adams, late Minister to England, of aristocratic mien and manners, cold, haughty, talented, and high bred, and isstly, Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War, a man of great brain power, fearless, direct, unyielding, and a scorner of diplomatic intrigue and hypocrisy. If he were Secretary of State Great Britain would settle the Alabama and other claims without much more circumlocution, evasion, insolence, or programming. As President Grant will lay his finger on a first-class man, if he takes either of these men, and as he can, we presume, command their services, we cannot see the force of the statement made by a contemporary that would not be able to find a man for Secretary of State who would compare tavorably with those who have filled that office.

Grant on Horse and Peace-The Mistake of an Ex-Confederate.

The New York Hera d's Washington despatches ntain the following:-While General Grant was here, after his return from Galena lately, a gentleman not long in the city happened to pass by the stables of the President elect, and having a curiosity to look in, faced towards the place and entered. A plain looking little man in his shirt sleeves was sitting on an inverted water bucket, quietly smoking a cigar. To this plain little man wen the inquisitive gentleman

"Good day to you," said the gentleman. "Good day," responded the plain little smoker.

"This is his stable,"

Any objection to looking at Hiram Ulysses 'Not a bit; quite welcome to look, sir.'

"Heard so much about the General's fast beasts that I thought I would like to view them. By Jove! that is a tine animal, and no mistake looking at one of them). Grant is very fond of his borse, isn't be?" "Yes, he is rather given that way," answered

the little smoker, with an unaccountable twin-*Rather drive a fast team any day than get serenaded, I suppose, or hold a Cabinet?"

"That's rather a broad question," replied the little man, with another curious twinkle. Something in the twinkle disconcerted the questioner just at this juncture and prompted

"Oh, I beg pardon, sir, but I don't mean to be inquisitive." "No occasion to beg pardon at all," answered the little man in shirt sleeves.

This rea-sured the curious gentleman, who recommenced his questioning, while he kept eyeing the horseflesh. "How does Grant take his election now? Does

he really take it so coolly as the newspapers say? I have never seen him, you know, and know nothing of him except by report. Well, yes; the newspapers are about right there anyhow. The General does take the election about the same as anything else," said the

"Well, now, he must be a wonderful fellow, By Jove! sir, the man who can bear every onor so easily and coolly as Grant must be something above the rest of mankind.' "Did you ever see Grant's likeness?" dryly

asked the little man. "Oh yes, of course. They say he's uglier than the prints make him. I suppose you know him well pow. He talks to you, of course, a great deal about his horses, and I wouldn't wonder if he told you a good deal more than most people

Well, I am supposed to know a good deal about Grant; that's a fact. You say you have seen Grant's likeness, and that people say he is uglier than his pictures. Now, what do you hink? Do I look auything like his pictures?" A flood of light overwhelmed the curious gentleman in an instant. The little man in sleeves and smoking was Grant himself! What a mistake! A number of apologies escaped from the gentleman. He was sorry to have made such a mistake—very sorry. He himself had been on the Confederate side fighting against Grant, and was still more sorry for that. Wouldn't have been so imperti-

nent had he known he was conversing with "My dear sir," said Grant, "no apology is coessary. Glad to see you. Whether you necessary. Glad to see you. Whether you were a Confederate or a Union man makes no difference now. That is all over, you know, and should be forgotten. The sooner the distinction is ignored the sooner we will have peace. I will be glad to see you again, sir. Good day to you."

"Good day, General," and the curious gentle-man withdrew, cogitating on Grant's "Let us have peace,"

WASHING TON.

The Annual Department Reports—What Has been Done During the Past Year.

THE INDIAN BUREAU. The report of Commissioner Taylor, of the Indian Boreau, for the fiscal year, has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior. He says: The number of Indians now within the bounds of the United States, exclusive of those in Alasks, is about 300,000. He thinks it sad that they are decreasing from year to year, and inding away so rapidly from the nations of the isding away so rapidly from the nations of the earth. The causes therefor, as well as much of the misery and degradation prevailing among them, are mainly attributed to intestine wars, the entailment of loath-ome diseases by vicious whites, and the eff-cts of indulgence in spirituous liquors. He thinks that a large proportion of Indian tribes show a strong disposition to throw aside their barbarous customs, and emorace civilization. But with them, as with all other semicivilized peoples, improvement is slow. Their civilization must be the work of time, patiently civilization must be the work of time, patiently and hopefully prosecuted, with liberality on the part of the Government and faithful and prompt fulfilment of all its obligations and promises. This work should chilst the sympathy of all dependent of the symbolic formula incident of the practical demonstration the divine spirit of charity to a much greater extent than is now manifested. He thinks that not as much interest is shown now as formerly in the welfare of the red man by those who once sought to bring him under moral and religious influences. Many tribes bave neither schools nor any religious instruc-tion whatever, though the field is large and ready, and there is a strong appeal for Christian labor and benevolent effort. Government should invite to its assistance in this humane work all good men and all Christian societies, and should liberally aid in the support of schools and missions. The Commissioner says that peace has been maintained with most of the tribes during the past year, and friendship has marked their course towards our Government and citizens, while they have faithfully endeavoied to support themselves and better their estate. This is said more especially of those settled on reservations. With others there have, however, been such serious difficulties that we may be said to have an Indian war on our hands. He holds that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have clearly violated their teats required to the control of the control their treaty promises, made scarcely a year ago to commissioners sent to treat with them. It is oifficult to account for their bad behavior on any other ground than their innate love of plunder and revenge, intensided by a feeling of dissatisfaction, created, it is presumed, by the non-delivery of guns and amounition promised them by the Commissioners, but withheld because the Cheyennes had not kept peace. The Commissioner embodies in his report something of the history of the difficulties with these two tribes and the Kiowas and Camanches, saying that the last named are likely to be drawn into the general war. He fears that the friendly ludians of these four tribes will suffer with the guilty in the measures of punishment that may be adopted by the military authorities, though the Bureau has takeu such pre-caution as it could to protect the innocert. If the hostile savages will not cease their war and outrages they should be punished with severity, and their claims upon the Covernment should be declared forfeited by Congress. The Commissioner alludes to the difficulties in Arizona and New Mexico, and says that they will continue until the Indians are put and kept upon reservations. He congratulates himself upon the close of the Indian troubles in Idaho and Dakotah. Alluding to the labors of the Indian Peace Commission, of which General Sherman was the head, the Commissioner has no doubt that they will yield widely benedicent results. Mr. Taylor next details the work of the year in making and rat fying treaties with a large number of tribes, and shows that most of them have been carried into full effect. Claims to the amount of about \$400,000 have been presented for depredations committed by Indians in the war of 1863, and he recommendappointment of a commission for their settlement. He also recommends legislation to protect the people of Texas, who may suffer by Indian raids from Mexico, The Choctaws and Chickasaws have decided to withhold the rights of citizenship from the negroes residing among

mendations for a change in the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, and closes by hoping for such legislation as will at a proper time bring the Indians of Alaska within the supervision of the Government.

them, as they were allowed to do by treats, and it becomes the duty of the Government to

remove such negroes as desire to leave. There-

tore he asks Congress to take action in the pre-

mises. He renews and strongly urges his recom

CEMETERIES. Brigadier General M. C. Meigs has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. One of the most interesting sections of the report relates to the national cemeteries. Attention has been paid to gathering and identifying the remains of soldiers. The number of national cemeteries is 72, and reports have also been received from 320 local, post, or private grounds. The total number of graves is 316,233, of which the occupants of 145,764 have been satisfactorily identified. The amounts expended for sites, care, transportation, and all purposes connected with, the work to June 30, 1868, was \$2,600,000. The estimated expense of the next year is \$500,000. While the amount expended seems large, it must be remembered that on account of the numbers who died at the hospitals and camps at the North the work has really extended over nearly the whole settled territory of the United States. The Quartermaster-General recommends the employment of disabled solfor superintendents and other service about these grounds. He thinks that the States should not be applied to for monuments, but that the Government should consider the whole care a sacred trust. Fitteen rolls of honor have been published, five are in the bands of the printer, and six more will complete the number. They contain a list of graves of nearly 200,000 soldiers, with the record of the place where the remains were found, and a nearly 100,000 graves, which are as yet unknown. but which existing records may identify, ful records of everything found with each body, and of all that could serve to help to identily have been preserved. The wooden headboards are fast decaying; stone the Quartermaster-General regards as too costly, and be recommends bollow rectangular blocks of galvanized iron, filled with earth or cement. The Quartermaster-General thinks that the atten-tion of Congress should be called to the operation of the law of March 30, 1868, by which the decision of accounting officers of the Treasury Department is made final and binding over the heads of departments. He says that under it pay for many contracts has been allowed which were made without the authority of the department, and even against positive orders, report closes with remarks upon the great evil of furnishing Indians with improved arms, and recommends that no arms be supplied to any Indian not a citizen. Arrows will do for the chase. Indians, the General says, should be governed by police measures, not by treaties.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Brevet Brigadier-General Michler's report is of special interest to the lubabitants of the Dis-trict of Columbia. Of the President's house

Several very important renovations and repairs were attended to curing the year, and the main buildings and stables are now in very good order. A few rooms still require to be painted and papered, and some of the furniture and carpeting to be renewed. The exterior walls and colornades also require to be painted. The con ervatory has been almost entirely rebuilt, and plants are being purchased to replace those destroyed by fire. The small appropriation for this building is entirely inadequate to keep it in as complete order as it should be, and to pre-serve and supply all the needful appendages to a mansion intended for the residence of

the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A large appropriation is asked for annual repairs for the next fiscal year, and also one for refurnishing the establishment at the commencement of the next Presidential term. As this city has become the permanent seat of the Government, where millions have been expended upon the public buildings and the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds, it would seem proper that each State should build and furnish suitable houses for its senators and Representatives. The necessary appropriations could easily be made, and would prove not to be bad invest. ments. Those benefited would be made more comfortable, and be able to receive and enter-tain their constituents and friends. The city would be improved by the addition of highly embellished houses, and more apparent stability would be given to the papital. Foreign nations would be induced to emulate the example, as it would then appear that each State individually had some permanent and active interest and influence over the municipal affairs of the city.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sheridan to Take the Field-A Fight with the Savages at Big Coon Creek

Adivces from Fort Hayes, Kansas, to Nov. 14, give the following information: -This post has been unusually lively to-day, and everything bears the appearance of war in earnest. To-morrow being the day fixed by General Sheridan for his departure to the front, south of the Arkansas, to take command in person of the operations of his columns against the hostile savages, Company C, 10th United States Cavalry, the scouts, orderlies. Indians, baggage, headquarters, trains, and extra horses were sent ahead, giving them one day's start of the General and his staff, who will leave tomorrow (Sunday), overtaking the train at the North Fork of the Pawnee, about forty-eight

miles on the way.
Lieutevant William J. Volkmar, of the 5th United States Cavairy, having returned here from Fort Dodge, reports an encounter with Iudians on Big Coon creek. On November 2. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Benteen, Captain of the 7th United States Cavairy, and Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, of the 5th United States Cavairy, received orders to proceed with a detachment of recruits and a large number of fresh horse to the 7th Cavalry in the field. Lieutenant Chancellor Martin, of the 3d United States Infantry, and wife were also present, taking this means of reaching Fort Dodge, to which post Lieutenant Martin had been ordered A large train of wagons were also under escort. The first day after leaving Fort Harker, a party of fifty hostile savages were encountered by the rear guard of the column, which had been ordered back four or five miles to pick up several stray horses. The Indians fied, making a detour of the column. No more was seen of the savages until the afternoon of the 6th inst. It was nearly sunset when, as the column was about to go into camp. near Big Coon creek, the advance goard of ten men, under Sergeant Ryan, struck a party of fifty or sixty savages lying in a ravine under cover, apparently awaiting an opportunity to make a dash upon the column. As soon as the Sergeant discovered the savages he dismounted the guard and gave them a voiley. At the same time Lieutenant Volkmar hastily formed the train in double column, with the led animals in the centre, between the lines of wagons. The ambulance containing Mrs. Martin was likewise placed between the wagons, Lieutenant Martin joining the skirmishers with his rifles. As soon as the attack commenced Colonel Benteen, with twenty mounted men, started in pur-suit of the Indians, who were circling around the train, after the usual mode of Indian warfare, the object of the savages evidently being to occasion a stampede of the animals. While this diversion was being made by Colonel Benteen, Lleutenant Volkmar, who had posted a line of skirmishers on the flanks of the column, moved forward to the site selected for the camp. During the engagement Mrs. Martin profession of her husband, sitting smilingly in the ambulance, a pistol in each hand, ready for Night coming on Colonel any emergency. Benteen discontinued the pursuit, and although the Indians hovered about the encampment during the night they were afraid to make an attack, as every precaution had been taken to prevent a surprise. The next morning the column resumed its march, the Indians still being in sight, but keeping at a distance, With out further event the train reached Fort Dodge

Americans Abroad.

Smith, Randolph & Co. furnish us with the following list of Americans registered at the backing bouse of Messrs. J. W. Tucker & Co., Paris, for the week ending November 5:-

in safety on the same day, Laturday atternoon

Paris, for the week ending November 5:—

New York—Edward Leavitt and lany, J. M. Mattison and lady, Miss Mattison, J. J. Merritt, H. H. Cohen, Miss Juliet Chen, Miss Victoria Cohen, Ed. J. Walker, Miss A. Walker, John Dickinson, Miss Marv L. Dickinson, Miss Addie A. Dickinson, Miss Marv L. Dickinson, Miss Addie A. Dickinson, Edward T. Chiel inson and family, Dr. E. Pol'ss and lady, H. C. Fahnestock, Samuel B. Hard, J. A. Hamilton, D. R. Mellies, Mrs. E. Mott, Miss Josephice Mott, H. M. Ruggles, W. H. Gregory, Judson Jarvis, G. A. Morse and lady, S. J. Bacon and lady, S. B. Hard and lady, James M. Kean.

Philadelphia—D. C. Wharton Smith and lady, Miss Troutman, Andrew Wheeler and lady, Thomas W. Davis and lady, Henry W. Overman, H. W. Davis, Thomas Levis and lady, Mrs. Poultney and lady, Baltimore—Mrs. Handy, Miss Edizabeth D. Lobedeil.

Roston—Mrs. M. G. Rigelow, Miss C. W. Rigelow.

deil
Boston-Mrs. M. G. Bigelow, Miss C. W. Bigelow,
Miss M. G. Bigelow, Boston; W. B. Kuhn, Boston; T.
H. Scheffer, Springfield; Miss Lillie Merriam, George
S. Merriam, Springfield; Henry Hate and lady, St.
Paul; Dr. James B. Gou'd, Boston; T. H. Whetmore,
Connecticut; Protessor N. Morrison, Olivet, Mich.;
Mrs. E. Miller, Quincy, Mass. C. E. Miller, Quincy,
James W. Wise, Nevada; Lieutenant W. Michaife,
U. S. A.; J. A. Jackson, Florence, Italy.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20 .- The Flour Market continues steady, and there is quite a good demand from the home consumers, who purchased 1500 barrels at \$5.50@6.50 for superfine; \$6.75@7 for extras: \$7.25@8 for spring wheat extra family 88-50@10-75 for winter wheat do, do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7 50@8 a barrel. No change to potice in Corn Meal.

There is a good inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions are neglected. Sales of red at \$2@2.10, and amber at \$2.15@2.18. Sales of red at \$202'10, and amber at \$215\text{.02'18}. Indiana and Southern Rye is unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at \$150. Corn is stronger, at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of old yellow at \$120; 500 bushels very dry new do. at \$105; and Western mixed at \$118\text{.02} 120. Oats are in moderate request with sales of 2.0 bushels heavy Western at 65\text{.07}10., and light do. at 60\text{.06}50.

Bark is seiling at \$42.50 p ton for No. 1 Quer-Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and firm. Sales at \$6506.7 \(\) 64 pounds. Timothy is nominal at \$2.656.275 Flaxseed is taken by the crushers Whisky is steady with sales of 50 barrels, tax paid, at \$1.08 per gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

PAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19,—Flour for export, \$4.75 bb. 6. Wheat easier; ablpping \$1.75@1.80. Legal-(a) 5. Wheat easier; sblpping \$175091'80. Legal-lenders, 75%; New York, Nov. 20.—Etccks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island. 1634; Reading, 88%; Canton Co., 47. Eric, 42%; Cieveland and Toledo, 90%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 168% Michigan Central, 1164; Michigan Sonthern, 84%; New York Central, 124%; Hinois Central, 141%; Comberland preferred. 89%; Virginia 68, 55%; Mis-souri 68 90; Hudson Etver, 124%; 52m. 1862, 100%; O. 1664, 167%; do. 1865, 197%; do. new. 110%; 20110%; 10-408, 105; Gold, 184%; Money, 6 per cent.; Exchange, 1°9%.

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

A portion of this loan is offered to investors

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

payable in January and July. Information, etc., to be had of DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Advices from the Capital-The Military Department of the Missouri-Annual Report of Gen. Sherman.

Affairs in Cuba-Progress of the Revolution.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Sherman's Annual Report-Affairs in the Military Division of the Missouri,

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The following report was just received at the War Department from Lieutenant-General Sherman:-

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE Missouai, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1868.—Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsen, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.—General: The Military Division of the Missouri is still composed of the Departments of Missouri, Platte and Dakota, embracing substantially the country west of the Mississippi, river to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, Utan, and Montana. These departments are commanded by Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Ferry, whose annual reports are transmitted herewith, and to them I refer you for more detailed statements of the progress made, and of the events of the past year. You will observe that whilst the country generally has been at peace, the people on the Plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors or rewards. In former reperts I endeavored to describe the reasons and which made a state of the normal condition of affairs on causes the Plains, and have since studied to find some lasting remedy, but thus far without suc-cess. Our people continue as heretofore to settle on the exposed points of the frontier, to travel without the precaution which a wellknown danger would suggest, and to run after every wild report of the discovery ot gold or other precious metals, thus coming into daily contact and necessary conflict with discontented and bostile Iudians. The co-ordinate departments of our Government likewise continue to extend the surveys of public lands westward, and grant patents to occupants to locate and build railroads, and to establish mail routes, with the necessary stations and telays of horses, as though that region of country were in profound peace and all danger to occupation and transit had passed away. Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet their public nature implies publie protection, and we are daily and hourly called on for guards and escorts, and are left in

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:-the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races, without the privilege of advising or being consulted be orehand. The reports of Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Terry contain abundant evidence on these points, and I refer to them here merely to demonstrate the fact that, as long as those things continue from necessity and public policy, we cannot reduce our military forces on the forntler, and should not even allow their strength to fall away by the rapid causes of death, discharge, and descriton, but should keep the ranks continually replenished with fresh recruits. At the time of my last annual report, dated October 1, 1867, I was a member of the

the commiss on might adopt.

By Cuba Cable.

do "home guard" duty.

domo, and Peralta.

By Atlantic Cable.

American.

since last week.

Western, 394.

Continued in our next edition.

FROM CUBA.

The Provisional President-Orders for a

Conscription-Puerto Principe Failen.

has issued a decree ordering all citizens between

the ages of eighteen and forty to be enrolled for

active service, under penalty, in case of failure,

that they declared enemies. All native male

persons between the ages of forty and sixty must

Lieutenant-General Marcano commands the

Eastern Department, Aguero the Central, the

other chiefs being Marmol, Sanesteban, Ber-

The latest news by telegram, received last

night from Puerto Principe, announces that the

Government troops who were besieged with the

Governor in a convent had surrendered to the

At Jilara the insurgents whipped the troops.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

money and account; Unsted States Five-twen-ues, 744. Illinois Central, 96. Eric B. R. casier

LONION, Nov. 20-A. M .- Cousole, 94; for both

LIVIBPOOL, Nov. 20-A. M .- Cotton is firm.

Sales of to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Sales

of the week, 42,000 bales; for export, 8000 bales;

for speculation, 3000 bales. The stock on hand

380,000 baies, including 40,000 bates of

LONDON, Nov. 20-A. M .- Sugar on the spot

PARIS, Nov. 20-A. M -The decrease of bul-

lion in the Bank of France is 11,000,000 francs

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20-P. M .- Yarns and fabrics

it Manchester are steady. Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn dull. Peas easier,

but not quotably lower.

London, Nov. 20-P. M.-Consols and U. 8

onds were unchanged. Erie R. R., 291; Great

LIVERFOOL, Nov. 20-P. M.—Cotton is firm and unchanged. The stock affoat is 312,000

HAVRE, Nov. 20-P. M .- Cotton is quoted at

Official Vote of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20 .- Complete official returns

-Hon. E. B. Washburne, "father of the

House," is in his ninth Congressional term.

-Rugenie's chief maid of honor, the Coun-

tess Vergueil Cazenac, is fat, stupid, and forty-

from this State give the total vote for President

at 159,000. Seymour's majority is 45,263.

bales, including 69,000 bates of American.

Lard is quoted at 65s, 9d ; fine rosin, 17s,

pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344@1344. Silver, 131@133. William Painter & Co., bankers, -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 @1142; U. S. 5-20s, Peace Committee, on which the Congress of the United States 6s, 1881, 114 (1812); U. S. 0.208, 1862, 110@1104; do., 1864, 107@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1865, 1004@1104; de July, 1867, 1104@1104; 1868, 1104@1104; 10-408, 1044@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. United States had devolved the whole Indian question for a practical and, if possible, a eaceable solution. At the same time, by Executive order, it was made my military duty to subordinate all the acts of all the troops sub-Gold, 1342@1344. ject to my command to whatever plan of action

-San Francisco is assessed at \$100,000,000.

-Utah has discovered a silk-spinning

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 20. HAVANA, Nov. 18, via Key West, Nov. 20.-From revolutionary sources we learn that STATE OF THE "MOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-Colonel Cespedes is acting as Provisional Presi-dent, in the absence of Colonel Aguilera. He

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Br. sblp John Barbour, Chapman, Antwerp, Merchant & Co.
Br. brig Mary A. Nelson, Nelson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Chas. C. Van Horn.
Brig H. C. Brocks, Davis, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Fchr C. H. Moller, Brown Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Ellie Amsden, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr F. B. Colton, Bobinson, Boston, Castoer, Stickney & Weilington.
Schr Four sisters, Sheerer, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff

Schr Annie V. Burgen. Thompson. Providence. do. Schr J. M. Broomail, Douglass, Busion, Day, Huddell & Co.

Echr Bell. Howes. Plymouth
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Wannemacher &

Co. Schr Reading RR, No. 34. Bark, Norwalk, 40, Schr M. B. Westcott, Gandy, New York, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co. schr Reading RR. No. 35, Weeks, New Haven, Davis, Fales & Co. Schr Black Diamond, Young, Greenport, Sinnickson

& Co.,
& Co.,
Echr Anna Myrick, Stevens. Pawincket,
Schr Amelis, Beebe, Newport,
Schr Amelis, Beebe, Newport,
Schr Amelis, Beebe, Newport,
Schr T. Sunickson, Dickerson, Charlestown,
Schr T. Sunickson, Dickerson, Charlestown,
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Providence,
Schr J. Ferter, Porter, Fall River,
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, Providence, W. H. Johns

& Bro.

schr Lewis Chester Gookin, Salem,

schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, Hammett &

Schr Baille S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque George H. Jenkins. Durkee, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig C. V. Williams. Steelman, from Boston,
Brig H. C. Brooks. Davis. from Fall River.

Schr Wm. Tice. Tice. & days from Pungo river, N.

C. with lumber to S. Bolten & Co.

Schr J. M. Broomati. Douglass, from Boston,
Schr Reading RR. No. 34 Burk. from Norwalk.

Schr Reading RR. No. 34 Burk. from Boston,
Schr Alex. Young Young, from Boston,
Schr Alex. Young Young, from Boston,
Schr Annie V. Burgen Thomison, from Boston,
Schr E. Amaden, Smith. from Boston,
Schr B. & S. Corson Corson, from Boston,
Schr Four Slaters, Sheerer, from Boston,
Schr Four Slaters, Sheerer, from Boston,
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Boston,
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Boston,
Schr Reading BR. No. 25. Weeks, from New Haven,
Schr Black Die mend. Young, from Daiversport,
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, from Wilmington,
Bechr Adolph Hugel, Robinson from Sallsbury,

MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.
Ship Niobe, hence, at San Francisco yester lay.
Schr Maryland. Greene, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Fall Piver 18th inst.
schr Annie Lewis, Jayne, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Fall River 15th inst.

NEW YORK, Nev. 20.—Arrived, steamship England, from Glasgow.
Also arrived, steamship Mississippi, from Rio Also arrived, steamship Mississippi, from Rio Janeiro.

Ban Francisco. Nov. 19. — Arrived, steamship Oregonian, from Panama; ships Laurens, from New York; Niobe, from Philadeipula: Castle Kinnelworth, from Liverpool; Hochusnan, from Bombay. Cleared, ships Oracle, for Cork, with 25 000 saccs of wheat; Flying Eagle, for Cork, with 25 000 saccs of wheat; Flying Eagle, for Cork, with 25 000 saccs of wheat; Sea Serpent, for Hong Kong, with 5000 barrels flour and 5000 sacks of wheat.

(By Atlantic Orbic.)

QUERNSTOWN. Nov. 20.—The steamship Palmyrs arrived here from New York on Wedgesday last.