EUROPE.

Riots and Barricades at Barcelona-Popular Disaffection-Battle Between Troops and Insurgents.

By the Angle-American Cable. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- The news reports to hand in this city from Spain to-day are of an exciting, even alarming character. Popular disaffection and disloyalty to the existing Government prevail very generally throughout the nation, and both have again been expressed in the shape of an armed counter revolution.

There was an insurrectionary demonstration made by the volunteer troops in Barcelona on Saturday night. It was occasioned by the re-ceipt of the Government order commanding the volunteers to disarm, and an attempt on the part of the local authorities to enforce it. The fact that the volunteers of Tarragona who had refused to disarm previously were suffering imprisonment for the offense was made a cause for an additional excitement.

In a short time five barricades, one built by the public cartmen, were thrown up. The cartmen's barricade was assaulted by the regular troops and carried by a bayonet charge, after a very desperate resistance on the part of its defenders and a heavy loss of life.

During the engagement the insurgents had twenty-four men killed, a large number wounded, and seventy of their more active brethren made prisoners. The troops had two commissioned officers killed and several soldiers wounded. Order was subsequently restored. A radical republican democratic demonstration is announced to be made in Madrid during Wednesday, the 29th inst. More trouble is anticipated on the occasion.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Barcelona. By the Franco-American Cable.

BARCELONA, Sept. 27 .- The volunteers in Tarragona assumed a radical republican attitude when ordered to disarm by the Government authorities. Several battalions of the volunteers in Barcelona also refused to lay down their arms. They erected barricades in the streets. General Pierrad, a revolutionist, having been arrested by the troops, was taken to Tarragona.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night the government troops assailed the barricades and charged their defenders with the bayonet. They defeated the insurgents. Orders was restored about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Many persons were killed and wounded, both insurgents and troops of the line.

The Turce-Egyptian Troubles-The Grand Vizier Against the Viceroy. Constantinople, Sept. 27.—The semi-official journal, Turquie, of this city, publishes in its issue of Saturday a violent article against the Viceroy of Egypt for his action in resisting the terms of arrangement with the Sultan embraced in the second letter transmitted to his Highness by the Turkish government through the Vizier, and also for his proposal to refer the whole subject matter in dispute between his Imperial Majesty and him elf to the arbitrament of the

European great | o vers. The Grand Vizier's newspaper organ objects, in the name of the Sultan, to the propositions of the Viceroy, and insists on the complete acceptance of the second letter by the latter.

The Turquie concludes this editorial attack by recommending the Porte Government to at once dismiss Ismail Pacha and appoint Mustapha Tazyl Pacha Viceroy of Egypt.

## THE MOSQUITO FLEET.

The Mysterions Spanish Gunboats—Trial Trip of No. — Accisive Position of the Administra-tion—"Will Trey Sail?"

The Spanish mosquito boats again. They have been buzzing about the ears of Secretary Fish, stinging the tender skin of wily diplomats touching the gentle susceptibilities of Mr. Sum ner, and have been worse than the locusts of Egypt—a pest generally. Let all hands go down to the foot of Thirteenth street. North river, and they will there behold this troublesome swarm yelept the Mosquito Fleet. Within three months time everything that can be seen at the Delamater Works has been accomplished towards pushing those singular specimens of architecture to successful comple tion. Over five hundred men are now employed on the vessels, and the whole scene in their vicinity is one of activity and animation. It is something, it is true, to be proud of in the annals of American shipbuilding that a foreign government should seek our shores as a fitting quarter wherein to construct, arm and equip a flotilla of the magnitude of thirty craft. Yet the question occurs, did not Spain make this confract with an American constructor with that subtle diplomacy that has long distinguished her foreign relations? Did she not, believing that these gunboats were to be used in American waters, and that their building and even their departure from this port would not be impeded by the administration, take fresh confidence in ordering thirty insignificant, and in a naval view, very ordinary vessels? It must seem so to every reflecting mind. In the first place take a survey of the gunboats, their dimensions, ca-pactiles for off use and defense, and the probable se vice for which they are destined.

THE GUNBOATS. Now lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, on the north side of the pier, are fifteen of these marine insects, with their bows turned towards all points of the compass. Painted a lavender color, with a full length fore and aft of 105 feet, and of a tonnage less than 200 burden, which is the capacity of a small-sized canal boat, they present the appearance of a very pretty squadron, when even compared with the hermaphro dite double-enders that made so conspicuous a failure in the late war. The very fact that they have been constructed in so short a time, inde pendent of their peculiar model and their striking littleness, furnishes enough assurance that they can never be other than mean guerillas in a general naval combat, and of course they are liable to be met in this manner. The boats are not named, but are numbered from one to

fifteen consecutively.

An examination of any one of them reveals the characteristics of all, for they are sister ves-With a moderate breadth of beam in proportion to the length, and a very shallow depth of hols, the lines of the hull are not of course marked by any degree of beauty, nor do they show that any particular style of model has been adopted. The bows have little inclination, the stern post being almost perpendicular.

About the stern the lines resemble the hind quarters of a beef, and break abruptly at the propeller frame. On deck the area is very cramped, as may be imagined from the dimen-Below is the fire room, just forward of amidships, furnished with a horizontal tubular boiler, built at the beginning built abaft is the oscillating engine, Just abaft is the oscillating engine, Still built at the a small concern of nominal horse power. further aft can be found the cabin. As this

FIRST EDITION | apartment is designed to accommodate several officers with state-rooms, it is evident that Spaofficers with state-rooms, it is evident that Spa-nish economy has contemplated some reduction in the human frame. As a human habitation, these quarters are ridiculously small. Above decks ascend two spars, the foremast and mainmast, with a rake that calls to mind the East India privateers. The smoke-stack is an ordinary funnel, stayed to the same angle as the spars. The vessels, when complete, will carry only fore and main sails (fore and aft sails), with two gaff-topsails and a jib.

The armament is to consist of a 100-pounder Parrott rifle, mounted as a pivot gun forward. The white and live oak of which the craft are built will vibrate somewhat under the recoil of

THE TRIAL TRIP OF NO. 1 ON SATURDAY. Gunboat No. 1 started yesterday afternoon on her trial trip up the North river. She ascended the Hudson as far as West Point, her engines working admirably, and her success for the pur-poses for which she was designed being com-plete. The revenue cutter stationed opposite the Delamater Works was on the scent to detect any seaward tendency of the scow, and it is needless to say without success. She started out, making from ten to twelve knots an hour without a full pressure. This trip established the value of the initial boat, whatever that may be, though, for the designs aimed, everything sought has been accomplished.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S POSITION. Marshal Barlow is tranquil. A change has "come o'er the spirit of his dreams." He no longer looks pale and dejected over the relative interests of Spain and Cuba. Some three weeks ago a dark-eyed patriot of the land of Dons made him a communication; in which, representing his agency with the Spanish Minister, he said that no attempt on the part of the owners would be made to claudestinely remove the vessels from the harbor. This gentleman then repaired to Washington, and, it is supposed, has since been in correspondence with Sccretary Fish. There is certainly no evidence abroad that the Spanish Government desires the gunboats to leave, in defiance of the Cabinet at Washington. The impression prevails that no power on the part of the authorities can detain the boats, and there is no reason for doubting its good sense when it is considered that our relations with Spain are friendly, that Cuba is not a belligerent, and no other friendly point is threatened with their attack. It is probable, then, that each of these funny craft will sail upon their completion, which will be inside of a month. No law can enjoin them.

For whatever service they are destined, it can hardly be transatlantie, for a good breeze and a high sea would bury them in Davy Jones' locker. A more puerile fleet as a weapon of offense was never within the indignity of any nation to project, nor the lot of any builder to construct. But fifteen more are to be added to the swarm, and their construction is rapidly going forward at Mystic, Conn. Captain Harmony, United States Navy, represents the Navy Department, and is in charge of the flotilla at the Delamater Works .- New York Herald of yesterday

### SUNDAY IN WALL ST.

Brokers at their Counting-houses Yesterday-The Gold Exchange Bank -Conferences at the Erie Railway Office Last Evening.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Wall street was visited yesterday by a large number of workingmen, who expected to see something extraordinary, and probably were anxious to gather some relie from the field so Friday last. But they all left the street disgusted with the Gold Room, which they could not find, and the Stock Exchange, which they could not enter. An Irish bricklayer, with the dust-embrowned face usual to men of his business, stood wonderingly before the door of Smith. Gould & Martin, and questioned a sturdy policemen, "Is it here, agra, that Mr. Fisk got a bating?" On being informed it was, he carefully examined the doorstep, and seeing no sign of blood or other indicator of a deadly struggle, turned away with an insouciant manner, saying, faith, and he wasn't much of a man at all, who-iver he was." The principal theme was what they would do with the gold if they had it. Like Lover's "Four-leaved Shamrock," the wish generally was of a good nature, and showed the kindly hearts of the wishers. Still the work-men lingered round Wall, New, and Broad streets; it was a sort of El Dorado to them, and it is very likely that many let their dinner be sacrificed to their curiosity.

Clearing Away the Wreck. One by one brokers lounged down the street many never taking their eyes off the ground One man, as he passed the Stock Exchange happened to look up, but on seeing the building grew pale and shuddered. He lost \$16,000 in Friday's crash, his checks were dishonored by the banks, his margins forfeited, and it may be many a year before he is on his legs again Others drop down the street, resplendent in their Sunday suits, a whole-souled smile beaming over their countenances and a well-filled cigar case in each of their pockets. How happy the fellows look! What a contrast to their less fortunate brethren! As the day rolls on they are joined by others, and every now and then one will dive into the recesses of an office to find out some thing about the state of affairs.

They come out in many cases as wise as they went in, and as each joins his comrade he is saluted with "Well! what's the news?" 'Nothing in there" is the answer; and away they go up Exchange place to the Gold Ex-change Bank. The most daring of the party knocks at the office door. It is opened for bout a half-foot by the janitor, who asks, "What's wanted." "Mr. Benedict can't see and the door is slammed to. The same thing is the case all over the street. In every principal firm clerks are rapidly at work, and admission is rigidly refused to their offices.

The Brokers' Offices. All the firms who have taken a prominent stand as operators had their employes at work yesterday. William Heath & Co. and Smith, Gould & Martin's offices were filled with clerks during the day and night. The whole interest of the affair centred on the operations of the learing staff at the Gold Exchange Bank, which were hard at work all Saturday night, yesterday, and last night clearing the balances of the

Something about the Brokers. The principal topic among outsiders is who are the principal brokers mixed up in the struggle, and where did they come from? The principal person is Mr. William Woodward. H has not been on the street more than nine years, and, in appearance, looks to be about forty-five or forty-seven years old. Mr. Woodward is re to be worth \$2,000,000. It is asserted hat he will come through all right. A. Speyers, he gentleman who suffered so much excitement on Friday last, is a well-known broker, and has been given the credit of being one of the smartest of the smart. He will weather the storm

General Belden, principal member of Belden & Co., is a man whose experience of brokerdom is perhaps unequalled in the New York market. As to his absence from the city, it is highly im-

probable, and the principal bankers declare their firm belief in his honesty.

James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, the two leading spirits of the fray, are too well known to need any description. Mr. Gould is a partner in need any description. Mr. Gould is a partner in the house of Smith, Gould & Martin, which was the leading firm in the movement. H. N. Smith

is a man of life-long experience in money matters. Formerly owner of a Buffalo geld exchange, he removed to New York and entered the firm. Martin, the junior partner, is known on the street as "The Spider," and has been born

and bred a broker.

William Heath, the principal member of Heath & Co., entered Wall street some years ago, and by persevering industry made a for-tune. He is known as the American deer, from the fact that his rate of progression never exceeds two miles an hour. These are the principal men connected with

The Gold Bank During the Day. Our reporter obtained admission during the day to the Gold Exchange Bank. Mr. Benedlet, the President of the Bank, and a staff of thirty clerks were busily engaged drawing out clear-ances. The desks of the office were covered with ponderous ledgers and exchange salesbooks, piles of pass-books were heaped on the floor, and the clerks, coats off and shirts turned up, were handling their pens at a lively rate. Every now and then the President dropped around to see how they were getting on, and a smile of satisfaction appeared on his face as he saw balance after balance made out and checked.

Night o'er the Scene. Wall street presented a gloomy aspect last night; the heavy rain flooded the pathways and scattered the sight-seers. The policement wrapped in their waterproof coats, paraded up and down in silence: the few watchmen and private detectives clustered together in doorways chatting and smoking. Nothing broke the monotony of the silence but the footfall of some passer-by plashing through the wet and mud Lights in some offices showed that work was

William Heath & Company. In this office a large number of clerks were gathered together, and in the private room of the firm a supper was spread for their especial comfort. The principal clerk, in answer to a question, said:—"The general belief is that Smith, Gould & Martin will have to accept the gold and we will come out all right." utmost anxiety was displayed as to the action of the Gold Exchange Bank, and it is upon their report that the whole interest of the affair hinges. It is stated by Mr. Heath, and believed in money circles, that the firm in any case will redeem their liabilities and preserve their com-Preparing for the Morn.

In the office of Smith, Gould & Martin the state of affairs was kept very quiet. Messrs. Smith, Martin and Gould had been in their office up to 5:30 o'clock, when they left in a carriage. Mr. Martin, it is said, went to his home in Brooklyn, but where the three were after 6 o'clock was entirely unknown by the general public. Our reporter, however, ascertained that three gentlemen were closeted with Mr. Fisk in his private office in Twenty-third street, from 7 o'clock to a late hour last night. That this conference re-lated to the late struggle is made apparent by the fact that a telegraphic operator mained in the Wall street office all night recelving telegrams for the Gold Exchange Bank from the conclave. The decision arrived at by this meeting could not with certainty be ascer tained, but it is alleged by the parties interested that Smith, Gould & Martin will, under the advice and support of Mr. Fisk, accept the gold and clear away all difficulty. The very fact of such a conference being held and telegraphic despatches being constantly sent to the Gold Bank, is deemed by the brokers a strong confirmation of the above statement.

The Gold Bank at Night. In the night time rigid guard was kept by the officers connected with the bank, and no person except those having the entree could obtain admission. The hall of the building was filled with private watchmen and detectives. Mr. Benedict's carriage waited outside, and inside all was work. about 8 o'clock, found Mr. Benedict engaged in overseeing the clerks. Every now and then clerk would call "Messrs — and Company," and another would reply, "Fifteen hundred certified," as the case might be. An immense amount of work was got through Saturday night

and yesterday.

The immense nature of the transactions involved, and the peculiar difficulties arising from mixed stocks and gold accounts, with the tremendous sum under investigation, five hundred million dollars, all combined to render the task a difficult and tedious one. The clerks, however, worked like men; they stripped to their work at the approach of night time, and went through a pile of business. How they did sling ledgers around! The sweat rolled down their foreheads and on their cheeks. They did not waste much time brushing it off. Balance after balance was cleared and drawn up. Account after account was straightened, and at 9 o'clock the clerks retired for a rest.

They resumed work shortly after. Mr. Bene President, said that he expected to have all the clearances made by to-day. In answer to a question, he said that Smith, Gould & Martin would probably come out all right; the clearances then made had resulted favorably. He trusted that all would prove the same. In any case the Gold Exchange Bank was safe from

Midnight in the Gold Bank. Still the work goes on, and clearance after clearance is made. The candles, stuck into botles in the clearing-room, grow dimmer and dimmer; their light grows less; yet the clerks call their rolls and check their accounts as regular as clock-work. They have had a busy time: since Friday at 1 o'clock they have labored with out intermission. Now a total is called, and a tall man marks off a balance with his red pencil, calling out "all right." Another firm saved from bankruptey. In the Beard-room, close by, there are sitting the committee appointed by the Gold Board to investigate the transactions.

The following gentlemen compose the board:
-R. W. Martin, Jr., R. W. Edwards, G. Gray, Richard Lounsberry, Mr. Millikin. In the Board room are Messrs. Martin, Smith, Gould, Fisk, and Heath. General Belden, about whom an infamous rumor was circulated. is also present. Everything tends to show satisfactory settlement of the money question.
In a conversation between Mr. Benedict, the bank President, and the representative of the World, the following remarks were made:-Reporter-Mr. Benedict, how do you think Martin & Gould will come out?

Mr. Benedict-Oh, they are all right. Reporter-You think, then, they will take up

Mr. Benedlet—Yes. Reporter-I am very glad of that, they being the principal parties in this affair; but what about

Mr. Benedict-Oh, they are all right alsogoing into his office. The remaining balances are being struck by the clerks.

The Run on the Tenth National Bank was a great topic of conversation among those brokers, bankers, and clerks who were at their work yesterday. It was generally regarded as the result of a conspiracy on the part of two or three rival banking institutions, where the certified checks of the Tenth National had been rehed checks of the Tenth National had been re-fused on Saturday morning. But the concern stood the attack nobly, and had up to the honr of 6 o'clock paid out on demand the enormous sum of \$1,100,000 (eleven hundred thousand dollars) in legal tenders, with ample funds on hand to resume operations this morning.

There was no necessity on the part of the offi-

cers to keep the bank open one minute after 3 o'clock, but so anxious were they to oblige their customers, and so determined to wipe out of existence the least possible rumor which might throw doubt on the standing of the bank, that they remained at work and paid all that was de-manded by the last man that made his appearance at the teller's desk.

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Struggle for the Virginia Senatorship-Affairs in New York After the Gold Panic-Confusion Worse Confounded.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

President Grant and the Virginia Senatorship. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The contest for the Virginia Senatorship has been transferred, in some degree, from Richmond to this city. Some days ago a committee, said to be self-appointed, consisting of Judge Rives and two other gentlemen, arrived here for the purpose of heading off General Williams, Mrs. Senator Douglas' husband, who is a candidate. As the result of their labors, they have published the following: -

Washington, Sept. 25 .- It is perhaps due to the public to correct a remark that has been attributed to the President, indicating General Williams as his choice for Senator from Virginia. We have just had a conversation with the President on this point, and beg leave to report so much of it as is material. The Pre-sident said a friend of General Williams told him that the General was receiving many letters from Virginia soliciting him to be a candidate for the Senate. That he would not be a candidate without he knew it would be favorably received, or not objected to by him. The President replied there could be no objection to it, and that he would be glad to see as good a man as General Williams selected; but it is not true that he declared General Williams to be his

On the contrary, he was aware that several gentlemen were named for this office in whom he had perfect confidence, and there might be others, unknown to him, having the same title to his confidence, and while feeling it to be improper for him to express any choice at all, h would certainly not have said so to the prejudice of any of his friends. Among these were General Wickham and others, also Dr. Sharp, whom he had long known, and whose loyalty was perspicuously displayed in the hostile community in which he lived at the outbreak of the hostilities. He spoke in the highest terms of his honesty and sincerity, and thought him superior to all temptations of private interest, etc. ALEX. RIVES,

JAMES G. PAXTON. War Department Claim Agents. General Sherman having refused to allow

several claim agents who were charged with corrupt conduct to practise as attorneys before the War Department, the latter sued out a writ of mandamus, whereupon General Sherman referred the subject to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the power of the Secretary of War, and Messrs. Merrick and Asnton appeared before him as counsel for the attorneys, and argued the case. It is understood the opinion of the Attorney-General will sustain the action of the Secretary-of-War.

The Gold Panic in New York. A silly report has been circulated that the Pre-sident and Secretary Boutwell differed on Friday in relation to the expediency of selling gold on that day to relieve the business men of New York. There is the best authority for denying the whole story, and stating that there was the most perfect concurrence of views. Of the ame unfounded character is the story that the sale was ordered at the solicitation of a member of a well-known banking-firm, who it was alleged made a personal appeal to the President.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Wall Street Quiet.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 27 .- Wall street is quiet again, every one apparently paralyzed with the dread of the announcements of the fearful crash. The Gold Board

held a special session this morning and appointed a committee of eight to settle differences between members. It is doubtful whether business will be resumed to-day. The following circular was sent out by the Gold Exchange Bank:-

Balances Must Be Made Good by 12 M. The following dealers have been rejected from the movement for failure to comply with the rates:—Albert Speyers, Galwey, Hunter & Co., William Belden, James Brown & Co., Lerga & Co., Charles McClure, P. H. Williams & Co., C. W. Keep & Co. Your balances must be made good by 12 M. to-day. All accounts not settled at that time will be regarded as failed for parpose of clearing. You will be immediately informed of any further default in your statement H. M. BENEDICT,

President N. Y. Gold Exchange Bank. The Harvardites Off to Boston. The members of the Harvard crew who arrived here last night by the City of Boston, left the Astor House this morning and took the 8 o'clock

train for Boston. The Board and Gold Exchange Bank. NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- The Gold Board met at 10 o'clock and appointed a committee of nine to wait upon the Gold Exchange Bank to ascertain the state of affairs and report. The Board voted not to make any sales until 12:30.

Worse Complications Than Ever Street Quo-tations of Gold. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Sept. 27-Noon.-Affairs among

the gold brokers are in a worse state of complication than ever before. An executive meeting of the board was held

at 10 o'clock for the purpose of considering the situation. It was resolved that no board should be held until 1 o'clock. A committee of nine were appointed to investi-

gate the affairs of its members at the Clearing House. Their report is momentarily expected. It is thought that there will be nothing done in gold to-day. Everything is in a state of confusion worse confounded. No deliveries can be made by the Clearing House before to-morrow. and perhaps not then. The street quotation of gold during the morning has fluctuated between 132 and 135, but scarcely anything doing.

The real state of affairs is much worse than expected, and it will take several days to ascertain the exact standing of speculators. New York Stock Market.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 27.—Stocks weak. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 135 on the street. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 1213; do. 1864, do., 1193; do. 1865, do., 1293; do. do., new, 1185; do. 1867, 1194; do. 1868, do., 118; 10-408, 109. Canton Company, 69; Cumberland preferred, 303; New York Central, 1823; Eric, 243; Reading, 963; Hudson River, 160; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 893; Illinois Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 893; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96; Chicago and Rock Island, 1063; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1844; Western Union Telegraph, 363.

## FROM THE STATE.

Rain in the Schuylkill Region. SCHUYLAGILL HAVEN, Sept. 27 .- We had about fifteen hours' steady rain yesterday. The river rose about two feet, but has abated one foot since

### FROM THE PLAINS.

Affairs on the Pawnee Reservation.

OMAHA, Sept. 27 .- Reports from the Pawnee eservation represent all quiet. The Pawnees and troops pursued the Sioux over twenty miles. The Pawnees lost one killed and several wounded, and claim to have killed several Sloux. The Pawnees start on their annual buffalo hunt in the Republican country next week. They may possibly meet the Sioux again. Reports from Fort Sully, on the Upper Missouri, represent the Indians quiet.

Closing of the Colorado Fair.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DENVER, Sept. 27.—The Colorado Fair closed

Saturday P. M.; it was a perfect success.

Murder of a Canadian. A Canadian, named Acbar, was shot and dangerously wounded, by a man named St. George, on Friday night, who attempted to rob Acbar. The robber was arrested, and there is some dan-ger of his being taken by the mob and lynched. A Valuable Silver Button.

The largest button of silver bullion ever finished was taken out by the Brown Silver Mining Company, at Georgetown, on Thursday; weight, 580 pounds; value over \$12,000. It was exhibited to-day in the fair. It will be shipped to Philadelphia, for coinage, this week.

#### FROM THE WEST.

The Kentucky Regulators.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—On the 22d inst. rang of seventy masked men rode into Laneaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, took a colored man out of the jail, and hung him.

The same Regulators a few nights before cow." hided Walter R. Sutton and a Mr. Hutchinson, and ordered them to leave the county.

#### SPAIN.

The Cuban Question in Madrid and Paris. Our files from Europe by the steamship Union supply the following English details of the Cuban question excitement as prevailing in Madrid and Paris on the 11th instant. Madrid (Sept. 10) cor. London Standard.

In addition to the scenes of Tuesday night, Madrid has been turned upside down by the report that the United States Government was going to recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents. I can give you no idea of the intensity of excitement this has caused. The Spanish Government have long been following a mysterious policy respecting Cuban intelligence. No-thing appears in the papers, official as well as unofficial, but the most cheery news. Not a word of the horrible cruelties and barbarities carried on in Cuba, and not a word of the formidable proportions the insurrection has assumed. One of the opposition papers, the *Epoca Isabellino*, on Sunday night sumed. One of the opposition papers, the Epoca Isabellino, on Sunday night went so far as to publish some Cuban news of doleful import, received by it direct from persons of great veracity in the island. It intimated the probability of losing it if prompt exertions on a grand scale were not made, and it called on the government to lose not an instant in despatching the entire army and navy. The sensation this created was intense, the people waking up for the first time, thanks to the secretive policy of the government, to the possibility, nay extreme probability, of the to the possibility, nay extreme probability, of the island succeeding in severing its connection with Spain. On the top of all this the excitement was increased by the next evening's Epoca, which contained the following startling announcement:-

News of high gravity has come to afflict our hearts as Spaniards. It is said that the representative of the United States, General Sickles, whose presence has been the said omen (triste aguero) for the interests of our country, has passed, in compliance with the orders of his Government, a note to of public opinion in the North American republic will probably oblige them to recognize the Cuban will probably oblige them to recognize the Cuban Rebels as beligerents. Something more says the despatch, of which we ought not to make mention, for it does not come to us with the same certainty as the foregoing. The Ministers, who are in Madrid, have not as yet taken any action that we learn of, except communicating the dematch to Senores Prim and the despatch to Senores Prim and Silvela, who are both in Vichy. When we wrote about Cuba yesterday, delefully impressioned, our heart said to us we might even expect greater evils! Cuba is in danger! To this cry it is not with dismay we ought to answer, but with the spirited enthusi-asm of our better times! Cuba is in danger! To save this beautiful portion of the Spanish nation, the entire army ought to be translated to those shores to present a gallant display of the vitality of our country. If there be Carlists, or Isabellinos, or recountry. It there be carries, or isabelinos, or republicans, or any other parties, who cherish the idea of combating the present situation by force, curses upon them if they do not, at this moment, when it is indispensable we should unite all our strength, cease their rancors to leave the Government free to save Cubi. The revolution has conceded the right of public meeting What more worthy occasion could we have to exer-cise it than in moments like these, so as to demonstrate to that great republic that Spain has but one will, when the saving of the integrity of her territory is concerned. Let the men of all parties unite and have meetings in every city, town, and village. The loss of Cuba will be the dishonor of the revolution.

All the papers copied this, and Madrid at this

moment is in a blaze of patriotism, the general desire being to put forth the entire strength of the nation to reconquer Cuba. It is said that 20,000 men are to go off within the next ten days; 8000 of these sail next week.

Paris (Sept. 12-Ecening) Cor. London Times. A good deal of attention is excited here by the note sent by the United States Government to Madrid respecting Cuba. The Patrie says that Spain is going to send iron-clads to the West Indies, and is chuckling at the prospect of a war between the Spaniards and the Yankees. Our transatlantic cousins have grown all of a

sudden such amazing favorites with us-we have grown so fond of them all at once-that I don't know whether I dare venture to point out that their treatment of Spain exceeds even the customary Yankee disregard of common honesty and common deceney. Spain being in a difficulty, the United States choose this moment to try and wrest Cuba from her. This is a requital for the conduct of Spain in closing her ports against the Confederate cruisers. The old French proverb was right after all, though a proverb-"Oigner villain, is

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. There is a quiet in monetary circles to-day which

There is a quiet in monetary circles to-day which is in contrast with the excitement which prevailed during the latter portion of the past week. Loans are quite active, and money works with great closeness in consequence of the extreme caution of lenders, induced by the crash of Friday, and the uncertainty which exists in the public mind as to the amount of rain which it entailed. The banks are indisposed to transact brokers' loans for the present, which ander the circumstances is an advantage. which, under the circumstances, is an advantage to ousiness borrowers.

business borrowers.
Call loans to-day are fully up to 7 per cent. and discounts range from 10@15 per cent. according to circumstances, but there is close scrutiary among lenders as to the character of securities offered.
There is no Gold market again to-day, and the quotation on the street is nominally 183@135, with no transactions of any extent. Governments are duli

transactions of any extent. Governments are dult and rather weak.

The Stock market was very flat to-day, but prices were remarkably steady. State and City securities were firm; sales of the war loan at 101; City 6s, new, changed hands at 101.

Rending Railroad was firm at 47.61@47%, b. c.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56% @55%. 120 was offered for Camden and Amboy; 55 for Mine hill; 56 for North Pennsylvania; 37% for Catawissa preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Krie.

In Canal shares there were small sales of Lehter.

preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Rrie.
In Canal shares there were small sales of Lehigh
Navigation at 36½, an advance.
In Passenger Hallways 45 was bid for Second and
Third; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 12 for Hestonville. Miscellaneous shares met with no sales.
The coupons of the first morigage bonds of the
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and

provided to our contract in the entire of the creater by "done leave, " I believed to our contract over

after that date, at the Banking-house of William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

#1400 City 68, New. ls. 101
#400 do. New. lo1
#200 do New. lo1
#2000 do New. lo1
#100 Pa 68 W L Cp. lo1
#2000 Pa R 2 m 68. 9816
#200 sh Read RR. 47 31
#200 do ... 847 31
#200 do ... 647 31 FIRST BOARD. 

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Sept. 27,-There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and we continue to quote No. 1

The movements in seeds are trifling. Small sales of Cloverseed at \$7-25@7-75; Timothy at \$4-50@4-85; and Cloverseed at \$2.75 % bushel.

The Flour market is extremely dull, there being no inquiry except from the home consumers. Only 400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5-25@5-75; extra at \$5-75@6-25; spring wheat extra families at \$6.75@7-87%, the latter figure for very cheice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7@7.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@7; and fancy lots at \$8@9, as in quality. Rye Flour is a shade lower: small sales at \$6.25 \$\overline{\pi}\$ barret. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market, in sympathy with flour, is excessively dull, but prices are steadily maintained; sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime red at \$1.36@1.52, chiefly at \$1.50; and a small lot of Delaware at \$1.53; white may be quoted at \$1.55@1.65. Rye is steady at \$1.12 for Western. Corn is very quiet, but prices have undergone no change; sales of 3000 bushels at \$1.18@1.19 for yellow, and \$1.10 for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels were taken at 63@65c. for Pennsylvania, Western and Southern.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over \$1.25 \$\overline{\pi}\$ gallon. cheice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7@7-75; Penn-

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Sept. 27.—Beef Cattle were moderately active to-day, but there was no perceptible advance from last week's quotations. We quote choice, 8%@ 9c.; prime at 7168c.; fair to good at 61674c., and common at 5@6c. per pound, as to quality. Receipts 2270 head. The following sales were reported:-

53 R. Mayne, Western, 516@7. 53 R. Mayne, Western, 5%67.
20 S. Blumenthal, Virginia, 666%.
56 G. Ellenger, Ohio, 6468%.
72 E. Welker, Virginia, 666%.
19 B. McGarvey, Western, 6567.
Cows and Calves were in better request, and 125

head sold at \$45@75 per head. Springers may be quoted at \$40@00. Sheep.—The market was stronger, and 5000 head sold at \$4.50@6.50. Hogs have advanced. Sales at the Union Drove Yard at prices from \$13@13-50 for slop; and \$13@14-50 for corn-fed, per hundred pounds gross.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. Lewes, Del., Sept. 26.—The ship Tuscarora is still lying below the Breakwater. Part of the fleet went to sea this morning, but have returned again. Wind SE., blowing Sept. 37. The above the second search of the second s

morning, but have returned again. Wind SE., blowing and raining.
Sept. 27.—The ship Tuscarora went to sea this A. M. Two steamers are above the Breakwater, names unknown. About 45 sail are at the Breakwater. Weather clear. Wind NW.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship Zodiac, from New York; and schr Francis Cox, from Baltimore. Sailed, schr Ida Bella, tor Wilmington, Del.
(By Anglo-American Cuble.)
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from New York.
Havare, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship Cella, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... SEPTEMBER 27. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Meaco, Wordinger, Rio de Janeiro, Madeira N. G. barque Hoffnung, Wallis, Stettin, J. E. Bazley &Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 21 hours from New York,
with mase, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 34 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Er, brig James Comill, Coffill, 12 days from Windsor, N.
S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Br. brig Hattield Brothers, Hattield, 44 days from London, with chalk to H. Karsten—vessel to E. A. Soudor &
Co.

Co.

B Brig Golden Lead, Dowe, 5 days from Portsmouth, N.H.
Schr S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, 6 days from Bangor, with lumber to A. Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Bur-

Schr S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, 6 days from Bangor, with lumber to A. Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Jobn N. Bitting, Walters, 3 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr T. K. French, Doughty, 11 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump & Sons.

Schr David Siner, Huntley, 4 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr J. D. Ingraham Dickro, 4 days from Haddam, with stone to Witson & Co.

Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, from Lynn.

Schr G. Merrick, Hand, from Boston.

Schr M. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.

Schr M. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.

Schr J. S. Marsball, Marshall, from St, George, Mc.

Schr J. S. Marsball, Marshall, from St, George, Mc.

Schr Heading RR. No. 34, Burk, from Norwich.

Schr J. S. Weaver, Weaver, from Providence.

Schr O. E. Smith, Hanson, from New York.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from Portsmouth, N. H.

BELOW

Barque Leonidas, from Gree Barque Leonidas, from Greenock.

Special Despaich to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVIE-DE GRACE, Sept. 27.—The following boats left.
bere in tow this morning:
Star, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
John Craig, with lumber, for Chester.
Iris, with pig iron, for Wilmington.
Lewisburg, with lumber.
P. G. Fossler, with lumber, for New York.
Homeward, with lumber to Trump & Son.
J. P. Woolverton, with impher to J. P. Woolverton,
Royal Arch, with stone and wood, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Pance, at New York yes Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Bence, at New York yeaorday.

Orday.

Barque Woodland, Lunt, hence, at London 13th inst.

Barque James Weish, Megill, at Baltimore 25th inst.,

From Remedios.

Barque Volant, Castner, hence, at New Orleans 21st
instant.

Barque K. A. Souder, Payne, cleared at St. John, N. B.,

2sth inst. for Montevideo.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, filmained at Hawana 15th inst.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Portland 23d inst.

Brig Hattle B., Dagnett, for Philadelphia, was leading

at Wilmington, N. C., 25d inst.

Brig Orocus, Coburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Batk

28d inst.