From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 22. Quincy, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870, -Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others of the Woman's Suf-

frage State Central Committee:: Ladies-Permit me to thank you for your distinguished favor of this morning, in which you do me the honor to inquire-first, whether I am "in favor of extending the suffrage to the women of Massachusetts,' and, second, whether I am "willing to aid in effecting their enfranchisement. The context indicates that your curiosity is concerned with my opinions only so far as they are the views of a candidate of the Democratic party for a State office. You are, however, aware, I presume, that it is customary for a caudidate who accepts a nomination to accept with it the obligation to support the opinions of his party, in so far, at least, as tooy may be explicitly declared in the resolutions put forth by the numinating convention. I pray you, therefore, not to regard me as wanting either in cander or in profound respect for the carnestness of your devotion to the cause of female suffrage, if I crave your permission to submit to you, as my answer to your questions, the following extract from the resolutions of the convention held at Fitchburg

"We consider the proposition to extend the suffrage to the women of this Commonwealth as involving too many social considerations to be summarily treated as a more political

I have the bonor to be, ladies, your msst obedient, humble servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

What a Clever French Woman Save of

A good many Americans will remember Madame Olympe Audouarde, a French woman who sought among us fame and fortune as a lecturer. When home she published a book about us called "Le Far West," in which she says: "If not a 'Yankee' by birth or inclination, you will, after a residence of a few months in America, become a victim of a violent spleen-a strange, inexpressible discouragement. The word 'business' is forever sounded in your ears, until a great longing takes passession of you to fly far out of this prosaic atmosphere.

She complains of the absence of filial love and genuine family life, but acknowledges that she is lost in admiring wonder at the process of national assimilation which is all the while going on-the annual recasting and fusion of 300,000 or 400,000 emigrants, mostly farmers, mechanics, and adventurers, into one free, enlightened, and powerful people.

She says that in France there are not today, probably, half a dozen sincere Republicans. (What would France, who has just proclaimed a republic, say to that?) She thinks that they are by nature inclined to Cresarism, and that every Frenchman contains within himself the materials for a small despot. If he obtains but the shadow of power, he is at ones ready to abuse it and be-

In America it is altogether different. If you should transplant to that country the greatest of autocrats you would behold his power and his autocratic tendencies melt in the warm sunshine of universal freedom. If the youth of France were for a generation educated in America, you might, when you brought them home, place even King Bomba on the throne with perfect impunity, for he would have to succumb to the liberal spirit of the people.

The German, whose liberal tendencies are

on so many points in perfect harmony with American ideas, becomes at once acclimated in his new transatlantic home; but the Frenchman seldom or never develops into a medel American.

The Germans sarcastically say the French have earned the right to be called the most noted geographers in the world, inasmuch as they are so conspicuous for their ignorance of it. It is asserted that they have proved it, especially during the present war, by planning to bombard German ports which they could not even reach except on paper. Not very long ago a certain French paper sent a correspondent to Vienna, who made a good many geographical blunders in his letters. The Germans laughed because he called Mayence an old French town, and spoke of "the celebrated University of Dasseldorf," which existed only in his imagination, which he called one of the literary focuses of Prussia; but they give up trying to follow him when he calls Thuringia the cradle of Prussis, which, two hundred years ago he says, was merely a 'Palatinate of Brandenburg!

A QUAINT TOWN IN NORMANDY. - The afterneon light was fading over a lovely country, with fertile meadows like England, and glens just like Scotland, as we took our last bit of railway travelling to St. Lo, where the reiga of locomotives ends and that of diligences begins. It is a little town, set picturesquely on a hill-top; people told us there was "nothing to see" in it; but is there any place where there is nothing to see? I have ever since mourned over St. Lo, which we reached at dusk, and quitted at 6 next morning-feeling quite sure that it would have been worth remaining there at least a day or two, so charming "old-world" was it, so quaint and

kindly the inhabitants. There was a landlady, the very face of whom tempted us to stay, instead of going on, as we first intended, to Contances; and no otler room being at the moment vacant, she es'ablished half of our tired quartet in her own. It was quite a picture. The furniture was mahogany, almost black with age; the langings were of the pretty cretonne which corresponds to our old-fashioned chintz. Beside one of the beds was a velvet prie-d eu, and over it a shelf, on which were arranged a number of religious ornaments. In a corner was a child's crib (Madame was still a young woman, with little children about her, but whether wife or widow, I do not know,) and in the window-sill was fitted up an apartment, quite perfect in its way. There was a doll's toilet-table, a doll's chair, a doll's cradle; and in this cradle lay two young ladies (of wax) attired in blue blouser, like children, but boasting magnificent chignons. Everything about these forturate dolls was as complete as French tact at d skill could make it. Numbers Three and Four were full of artistic admiration, and Number Two thought of her own little girl at home, to whom it would have been delightful to carry off the whole, even though, as usual at two years of age, total ruin of the treasure ensued within six hours.

Our table-d'hote dinner was most satisfactory and plentiful-in politeness. The empressenent with which the garcons forced upon us an extraordinary dish-supposed to be liver (query, of what animal?) and beef, which I can only describe by the adjective sanglant—was amusing, if not appetizing.
But after the bread-soup, we felt no food to
be safe, till we came to the pears—huge,
sweet Normandy pears—which, with a good piece of bread, were almost enough to dine ppon-for a Frenchman. Undoubtedly we deprived of them-as we did this day.

While looking forward anxiously to the cafe au lait and bread and butter, of which alone we could be quite sure, Numbers Two and Three—being patient folk, and not exaspe-rated by inevitable ills—sallied out to post some letters and arrange about the diligence journey of to-morrow. It was a still, clear night, and the quaint streets, dimly lighted by a new moon, looked most tempting. St. Lo was already on the point of retiring to rest; but we found one shop open, where a woman, with the charming politeness of the French middle class, nay, all classes, not only explained the way, but sent her little boy to show it to us. The small fellow trotted along by our side, chattering his pretty French, and as courteous and considerate as bis clders—all for pure curiosity, too, for both he and his mother looked quite astonished at the gift of a few sons. Equally polite, in that free way to which we are so unaccustomed in England, was the old man of whom we took our places for the diligence. He explained, with the greatest care, what sort of vehicle it was, nay, even went out of his way to show it to us, and impressed upon us, with most fatherly anxiety, that we must take plenty of wraps, as it was sure to be very cold: also that it started at 6 A. M, and that we and our baggage must on no account be later than that hour at the bureau .- The author of "John Hatifax, Gentleman," in St.

MANUPACTURING GREEN TEA. - Let us first suppose that we are witnessing the preparation of green ten. It being quite exceptional to meet with a tea-farmer who is likewise a manipulator, the sun-dried leaves are often conveyed many leagues; but the further they are removed, and the longer they remain in the unmanufactured condition, the more likely they are to deteriorate. Under favorable circumstances, the leaves usually reach the pans within two hours after being plucked. The pans are half filled, and the heat so regulated as to increase very slowly, yet not beyond a point which would prevent a workman using his bare hands. Keeping the leaves in constant motion for five minutes, he scoops out the whole with a curved porcelain implement into a bamboo basket, transferring its contents to the rolling table or frame, around which several manipulators are seated. The first grasps as many leaves as his two hands can contain, which he works into a ball, employing all the pressure at his command, and rolling the mass about on the tables at intervals. It is then passed on to the next, who gently bruises it, rapidly twisting each loaf between the finger and thumb of both hands: alternately rolled, then disintegrated and retwisted, the ball passes from one to another round the table, and is finally rubbed between the palms of the last workman's hands into a shallow vessel, which, when full, is once more emptied into the heated pan.

At the second roasting the chargoal fire is partially smothered in ashes, in order that a minimum heat may be evolved, but the leaves are not permitted to remain a moment quiescent. Thus far they are still moist, soft, and slightly glutinous to the touch, so that they readily retain much of the configuration or twist imparted by the dexterous fingers of the manipulators. At this stage the superintendent, going round the pans and tables, decides what further treatment the contents shall undergo; the larger leaves, according to uality, being again rolled with a continuous circular motion on the tables, so as to produce Gunpowder, Imperial, and Twankey; while the younger, smaller and finer, which meanwhile have been rapidly picked out by boys, are twisted, leaf by leaf, several times,

into Young Hyson, Hyson, etc. During the interval the furnaces are livened up, and the pans heated to a point short of redness. For about an hour their contents are roasted, but kept in continual motion. When no more vapor rises, and the leaves have assumed a fixed, dull green, they are considered safe from fermentation if kept from the damp, and may be permitted to remain unfinished for twenty-four hours, or till all the packing on hand has been similarly treated. The following morning the tea is passed through a windowing machine, and afterwards through graduated sieves, which finally determine the qualities. Each sort, carefully kept separate, is again roasted from one to four times, the coloring pigment being applied before the second last firing. Formerly the facing powder was composed of chunam or native lime, and Prussian blue, but an innovation has found favor in the shape of a mixture of extra-calcined chunam and finest soft indigo, modified as occasion may require by the use of turmeric. Doubtless this change is referable to the injurious effects on the constitutions of green-tea drinkers which European writers ascribe to the use of Prussian blue; strictures with which the large tea merchants and native brokers could not fail to become acquainted during their frequent intercourse with foreigners at the various treaty ports. This powder being in readiness, the workman scatters it in the form of impalpable dust over the contents of the pan, in the proportion of about one ounce to fourteen pounds of tea; he then thoroughly manipulates the whole with his hands till the color is equally distributed, taking care that during the operation the furuace fire is damped. Five minutes usually serve to complete this operation. During the various stages, two boys attached to each workman have been busy picking out all coarse leaves and stalks which may have escaped the sieves. This they accomplish with the utmost dexterity, without in the least retarding progress. The next step sees the tea conveyed to the picking and classifying room, where it is carefully gone over by females. From this chamber, after a final roasting, it is removed to the packing-room, which is maintained at a high temperature; the classes are separately bulked and packed in a hot condition, when the packages are immediately soldered up ready for exportation. - The Food Journal.

THE ITALIAN PEASANT.-The peasantry of Maly are not much addicted to dancing, except in carnival, and the priests denounce it as a peccato mortale, or deadly sin, when they have the chance. A village fete in most parts of Italy is a day on which there is nothing to do, when people walk about in their best clothes, cat and drink better than usual, and go to church three times instead of once: once to mass, once to vespers, and once to funzione in the evening. The distin-guishing features of a village "wake" in Italy—a harvest home, a vintage feast, or a veglione in the dead of winter-are esting and drinking, intermixed with singing (sacred and profane), and the offering up of prayers. Many lads of fifteen can rhyme and versify in the most surprising manner, now and then extorting praise (and money) from tourists, few of whom are, perhaps, aware that the improvvisatori of Italy are in the habit of using the same phrases over and

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND THE Britons rest far too much upon our beef and over sgain, as people tell a Joe Miller, or a mutton, and suffer most ignominiously when favorite pun, in different houses. The Neapolitan peasants are, or used to be, quite famous for their extempore songsmany of them very elaborate—which they sang to their own music, like the wood-cutters of the south of France, alluded to by M'me Sand in her story of the "Maitres Sonneurs." I have heard of Italian peasants who could write verses about their friends and acquaintances who were working in the fields, and sing them (instead of working themselves) in a clear, soft, theatrical voice. I have heard of other peasants (also Italian) who could play the flute or flageolet, and dence as nimbly as a ballet-man; and of others who could fence and play at chess. It will be said (not without reason) that these accomplishments are not likely to be of much use to a bard-working clodhopper; but a certain civilizing or refining influence may be attributed to them, just as boors are likely to be improved by being brought into the society of ladies. -All the Year Round,

> THE MORMON CURRENCY. - The Mormons reached Salt Lake Valley in an utterly impoverished condition. The cash capital of the entire community, says a writer in the Overland Monthly for September, would not probably have exceeded \$1000. The California migration furnished them a market for their surplus products; but, as they had but small use for money, they preferred taking of the miners, instead, something which they could either eat, drink, or wear, and not procurable at home. As they increased in numbers and means, merchants established themselves among them to use their small stores of money in the purchase of needed supplies. Their great distance from market, and the small proportion of their crops which would bear transportation, have, however, at all times made money extremely scarce, and have led to the perpetuation of a complicated and often amusing system of barter. Hundreds of farmers, living in reasonably comfortable circumstances, and having large families to clothe and educate, will not see a dollar in money for years. Such a farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes for his wife. He consults the shoemaker, who avers his willinguess to furnish the same for one load of wood. He has no wood, but sells a calf for a quantity of adobes, the adobes for an order on the merchant payable in goods, and the order for a load of wood, and straightway the matron is shod. Seven watermelons purchase tickets of admission to the theatre. He pays for the tuition of his children seventy-five cabbages per quarter. The dressmaker receives for her services four squashes per day. He settles his church dues in sorghum molasses. Two loads of pumpkins pay his annual subscriptions to the newspaper. He buys a "Treatise on Celestial Mar-riage" for a load of gravel, and a bottle of southing syrup for the baby with a bushel of string beans. In this primitive method, until the advent of the railroad, was nine-tenths of the business of the Territory conducted. And even now, in the more remote settlements, a majority of all transactions are of this character. The merchants, purchasing their goods in New York or San Francisco, must, of course, have money to pay for the same; but they sell their goods for cattle, flour, and dairy products, which are then marketed for eash in the adjoining mining territories.

> THE COLOR OF THE SRIN. -- In Europe we find three varieties of colorations of skin. viz., olive brown, with black eyes; black hair and beard; auburn hair and beard, with dark blue eyes; and fair complexion, with fair hair and beard and light blue eyes. The Scytho-Arabic race has only a half of its representatives in Europe and Central Asia: the rest is spread southward towards the Indian Ocean. differing in complexion from blond to black between the latitude of the northern frontier of India and that of its southern extremity, the Hindoos of the Himalayas being almost blond; those of the Deccan, Coromandel, Malabar, and Ceylon being darker than many tribes of Africans. The Arabs, olive and almost blond complexioned in Armenia and Syria, are decidedly swarthy in the Yemen and the Mascate country. The Egyptians present a chromatic gamut, rising from fair to black between the mouths and sources of the Nile. The Tuariks, dwelling upon the southern slopes of the Atlas range, are simply olive complexioned, while those of their brethren in the interior of Africa are black. The ancient monuments of Egypt represent males of a reddish-brown complexion, while the females, who lived excluded, have a pale-olive complexion. The Mantchoo Tartars, during their long stay in China, have become almost fair; and the Chinese women of the upper classes are as fair as Europeans. The Jewesses of Cairo and Syria, whose faces are always concealed from public curiosity, and who rarely go out of doors, have, in consequence, a pale rather than a fair complexion. Among the copper-colored races of Sunda Straits, the females, closely covered. and seldom allowed to go out of doors, present the same feature. The Equimaux, during the severity of the long winters of their desolate regions, gradually become fairer. These phenomena are doubtless the results of several simultaneous influences, and light is not the only element that contributes to them; heat and minor conditions intervening in those chromatic acts, although the particular and effective action of luminous radiation is unquestionable.

MINUTE MACHINERY. - A correspondent writing from London says: - "The most extraordinary machine in the exhibition is, beyoud question, the one for microscope writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller, so small, indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope become so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker, knowing where to look, can at once detect that a bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters.'

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FOURTH EDITION

The Armistice Question. Bismarck and Granville.

WASHINGTON

and Mavy Orders.

important Treasury Statistics.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders. Washington, Oct. 29.—Ensigns F. S. Bassett and Uriah R. Harris are ordered to the Pacific fleet on November 1st. Eusigas E. A. Field, N. E. Mason, and John B. Briggs to torpedo duty, Newport, Rhode Island. Ensign H. O. Handy to the Boston Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fort to temporary duty at the New York Navy Yard. Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood to examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Smith is detached from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for duty; Master Daniel Delahanty from the St. Mary's, and placed on waiting orders; Master E. W. Bridge, from the Frolic, and granted three months leave: Ensign A. B. Wickoff, from the Nantucket, and granted sick leave; Surgeon C. H. Burbank, from the Kearsarge, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon P. P. Reilly, from the Laucaster, and granted sick leave: Paymaster B. M. Mead, from the Kearsarge, and ordered to settle to his accounts. Treasury Statements.

The United States Treasurer holds this day as security for circulating notes \$344,596,550, as security for deposits and public mon-ys, \$360,481,050; mutilated notes burned during the week ending this date, \$291,800; total amount burned, \$31,179,468; bank ourrency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$641,170; total amount issued therefor, \$30,482,635; balance due for mutilated notes \$696,833; bank circulation outstanding this date, \$301,899,359; shipments of currency during the week, notes, \$1,826,266; fractional currency, \$974,375; receipts of fractional currency during the week ending this date, \$522,000; fractional currency destroyed during the week, \$333,516:40.

The Aslatic Fleet. Rear-Admiral Rodgers has relieved Vice-Admiral Rowan of the command of the Asiatic fleet. On August 20th last Admiral Rodgers reported that he would leave for Hong Kong, China, on the 22d of that month. Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, late commander of the Asiatic fleet, reports under date of August 22 that he would leave Singapore in the flagship Delaware on the 23d of that month for the United States. The Alaska was at

The Armistice Question. Information from an official sonrce by cable was received here to-day to the effect that Bismarck does not consider Lord Granville's note as a proposition for an armistica. He thinks the proposition should come from France. Thiers will probably be permitted to go to Versailles, but there is uncertainty about his being allowed to enter Paris. Her Majesty's Government have not yet received a reply to their suggestions from Prussia.

FROM EUROPE.

American Securities. London, Oct. 29-3 P. M.-American securities closed quiet. Stocks quiet.

> ALSACE AND LORRAINE. A Scheme of Mediation.

The London Times of October 15 observes that the only stumbling-block in the way of peace is the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine and that this surrender is demanded by Ger many for no other reason than for the sake of securing herself from future attacks by France. In this country we honestly believe Germany would be safe from attack by France without this surrender if Alsace and Lorraine were denuded of strong places. We cannot therefore hesitate to incur any remote responsibility that might depend upon the supposed erroneous nature of our persuasion if we could thereby secure the gain of peace. Little more than three years ago we were content to enter into a substantial guarantee in order to prevent war. and the fact cannot be overlooked in any deliberation now on the means of concluding war. Taking our stand upon this basis, let us put this hypothesis: -Suppose, after securing - what might, we believe, be easily secured - the cc-operation of Austria and Russia, we addressed the two belligerents in something like the following sense:—"It is admitted that the inhabi-tants of the disputed provinces are averse from the transfer of their allegiance; and, speaking from the experience of each of us, we know the constant danger to peace resulting from the necessity of governing a district inhabited by a people resenting the rule imposed upon them. We recognize, however, the justice of the demand made for some guarantee of future safety, and we feel that the dismantlement of the hos tile places in the provinces, the possession of which is contested, may be deemed an insufficient security by the one and an uncalled-for exposure to attack by the other. We are ready, therefore, to make the following offer: -Let the strong places of Alsace and Lorraine be dismantled, and we will enter into joint and several guarantees with each belligerent to join either gainst the other in case one should make an attack upon the other without first submitting to our arbitration as neutrals the grounds on which such an attack is sought to be justified. It is quite possible such an offer might be unsuccessful, but there are reasons why some efforts should be made to promote it. No man can doubt that the present war will revolution-

ize the conditions of public law in Europe.

It is evident enough that an abstract declaration in favor of arbitration without a penalty a declaration such as was contained in the Treaty of Paris in 1856—is useless, and perhaps worse than useless. There is another reason, somewhat peculiar, perhaps, to ourselves. Our position is much misunderstood on the Continent at the present time. We are accused of a relish isolation, of being unconcerned at any misfortunes of our neighbors, and of a craven temper that would buy present immunity from danger at any price. We could not more clearly disprove these charges than by taking the initiative in offering terms of peace that would attest a genuine desire to protect our friends from injury.

LOST AT SEA.

The Sicking of the Alexander Peties She is Senion a Younge while in a Lenky Condition. Another instance of sending ships to sea in an unseaworthy condition has just occurred, and resulted disastrously. On the 6th day of September the steamer Alexander Petion, which had formerly belonged to the Haytien Government, but which had been lately sold to the mercantile firm of M. Rivier, left Port au Prince for Perit Guave, a neighboring port, where she was to be leaded with logwood for Boston. On her arrival there it was discovered that she was leaking, and this was reported to Captain Gor don, who gave orders that the donkey engine should be used in clearing her.

The next difficulty to be surmounted was the obtaining a crew, some of the hands having de seried, declaring that they were

NOT GOING TO BE DROWNED with their eyes open. At last, by means of de-ception, some bands were cajoled into coming on board, on the assurance that the run was to be only to Nassau. She started, however, short manned to such an extent that the cable was cut and the anchor left behind. Seriously leaking and utterly unseaworthy, she put to sea on the 6th of September. She labored heavily, straining as if she were going down every moment, while the leak made terrible advance. In this state of things the captain and

THE OFFICERS HELD A COUNCIL, and determined to head her off for Nassau, then about 500 miles distant. The next day the leak bad put out the fires, so that the vessel was drifting before the wind. Seeing that she was rapidly going down by the head, the captain ordered that the boats be got ready and provisioned, and leave the vessel to her fate. He, with fourteen men, entered into one boat, while the chief officer, James Watson, entered into the second one, accompanied by eleven men. When they left the steamer she had nine feet of water in her hold. One hour after they had left

SAW HER GO DOWN. The two boats kept together, signalizing each other every half hour during the night, until,

about 4 o'clock in the morning, the captain's boat disappeared.

SUFFERINGS OF THE MEN.

The sufferings undergone by both boats crews were very great. For two days before the steamer went down they had no fresh water to drink, owing to the rising of the water on board the Petion above the tanks, and having to work night and day, were literally exhausted. On the third day the men in the captain's boat suffered so much from thirst that they swallowed large quantities of salt water, which they scooped up with their hats.

TERRIBLE DESPAIR. The captain did all he could to encourage the unfortunate men, but at last be too lost all hope, and said, "Let her drift, boys; we have done our best; we can't do more; we must either get belp or die." When fully resigned to their fate, and having abandoned all hope, in the evening of the fourth day since the steamer went down they were

PICKED UP BY A SCHOONER bound to Texas, hailing from New York, the captain of which, after treating the exhausted men with the utmost kindness, further con-sented to deviate from his voyage and put the men down at Key West. Those who arrived at Warsaw were cared for by the authorities, in the absence of the Haytien Consul; and at Key West they were also cared for by the authorities and sent to New York to the Haytien Consulate, where they are duly cared for and sent away as they desire. It is said that there is no insurance on the vessel and cargo. The agents at Boston, Messrs. Canoll and Traber, have placed the entire control of the matter in the hands of the Haytlen Consulate in this city .-N. Y. Herald, to-day.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N: Y. Herald. gold market declined in the forenoon under the confirmatory reports of the capture of Metz and Bazame by the Prusslan army, and the price touched 1111/4, the lowest point that has been attained since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Here the 'shorts' began to purchase and a reaction to 111% ensued. upward turn being stimulated by a better demand for cash gold late in the day. The speculative interest in the market is, however, slowly decreasing and the tone of business becoming dull. The rates for cash gold showed considerable irregularity and fluctuated between flat and 1/2 per cent. fo

borrowing. During the morning the general figure was 2 per cent. to 1-64 for the use of gold, but late loans for the Clearing House were made at 1-32 to 1/4 per cent. After 3 o'clock the 'shorts' paid 1-64 and 6 per cent, for the use of gold to-morrow. "The money market was easy at five to six

per cent. early in the day, but after two o'clock large balances were lent at four per cent. The money withdrawn from the street early in the week has been entirely restored, owing to the threat of legal proceedings against the parties

constituting the combination who endeavored to produce stringency. It seems that the District Attorney was consulted at the time the Canadian banks were exacting usurious rates for their gold; but no proceedings were taken, as the latter ceased their operations. The locking up of \$2,500,000 currency the other day in one of the city banks has provoked afresh the indignation of the 'bulls' in stocks, and a deput tation of brokers interested in an easy money market waited upon the District Attorney to day with charges intended to be laid before the Grand Jury. There is great consternation among the agents of a Montreal bank as to the result of these proceedings, particularly as the parties who have preferred the charges are highly inducatial citizens. It will be remembered that the Grand Jury last year spared no one, but imposed fine and imprison ment where the usury was plainly proven. The Montreal Bank was besieged to-day by persons who had borrowed money of it, and who returned loans and took up collaterals, fearing that in case of an injunction on the bank their securities would be placed beyond their reach for an indefinite time. The penalties recovered in suits for infractions of the usury laws are paid to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. steamer China, from Liverpool, with a large consignment of coupons belonging to European holders of five-twentles, did not arrive in time to permit the cashing of the coupons at the Sub-Treasury this afternoon, and hence the corresponding remittances cannot be made before rext week. The steamer is said to have brought about \$5,000,000 worth. The anticipated de mand for exchange was thus wanting, and rates, while nominally mechanged, were less firm, with actual transactions out of second lands at concessions of an eighth per cent.

"The Government list was weak during most of the day, in response to the further decline in old, and prices at the Board fell off about a parter per cent. At the close there was a udden display of strength and prices recovered. the market closing firm, whonce it is conjectured that the China's mails, which were deivered in the street this afternoon, brought a large amount of orders to turn the coupons into bonds and send the latter home to Europe in-stead of the gold. The rise is also attributable in part to the advance of the London quotation, which closed to night at 89% for the 62s."

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\$100 City 68, prior 400 sh flead R. 2d. 49 94
to 62...102% 700 do...is.b00.50 3-16
\$2000 City 68 New.102% 200 do....50
\$1000 Pa & N Y C 78 91% 500 do...b60. 50%
6 sh C& Am R. 115% 500 do...b60. 50%
5 sh Acad Mus...99 1000 do...b60. 50%
100 sh Cata Prf. 2d. 3834 100 sh Leh Nav St 2116
100 do....336 200 do..s60 wn. 31% 100 sh Ph & E R boo 261

\$1000 W Jersey R 1a 94% 200 sh Phil & E R. 81000 Leh 6s gold)... 83% 10 sh Phil & E R. 800 wn... 25% 10 sh Read. 85 waki 49 94 10 sh C & Am R. 115% 10 do...sbwn 50 1 do.... 115% do...... 115% FINANOIAL.

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