CITY INTELLIGENCE. ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The First Sale of Pews-A Large Attendance of Spectators Spitited Bidding Sixty-three Pews Realize a Premium of over \$3000.

In accordance with the announcement, the first sale of pews in the new Arch Street M. E. Church came off on Wednesday evening last, in the church building, at Broad and Arch streets. The attend-ance of spectators, although the bidding on the ocance of spectators, although the bidding on the oc-casion was confined strictly to what are known as scrip-holders, was very large, and many amusing incidents occurred during the progress of the sale. The following were the purchasers, with the number of the pews, the value of the pew, and the premium

No.			Price.	120
103-J.	B. McCres		\$2500	1
101-	11 11			
99-W		n	2500	
		************	2500	
49.S.	S. White.		2500	
			2500	
105-Je	hn Whiter	man	2500	
97-30	hn A. Wri	ght	2500	
107-W	. C. Alliso	n	2500	
36-L	Brown	***********	2500	
117-A.	M. Burton	A	900	
94-G	orge Russ	ell ter	1600	
96.J.	M. Longac	ker	1880	
		Sr	2000	
92		K	1400	
114-E.		germaner receive	1200	
		Sr	1000	
127-H	Bryan	***********	1000	
		ry	1000	
		ds	1500	
91-G.	A. Johns.		2000	
89-J.	R. White.		1700 850	
1:111 0 41	worde Conin	H		
30-1.	B. McCrea	гу	2000	
88-49	P. Philog		1000	
134-Tt	iomas ruc	ker	500	
133-W	A Honkis	orrell	900	
129-J.	A. Hopkii	Marra Carres Contract	550	
8-F.	C. Garrige	168	000	
9	Honking.		750	
131-E.	Dormon.		600	
		***************	659	
128-J.	E Keene		1000	
100-	F. Keene.	********	2000	
123	- Diekes	*********	1000	
100 - M	rs Taylor		900	
106-J.	Whiteman		2000	
70D	Heitler		800	
125-Th	e Church.		1000	
33-	**	*************	2000	
11-Re	bert Holb	rook	850	
118	- Butler.		900	
102-J.	B. McCres	ry	2000	
135-	41.		500	
14	11	4444444444	1000	
16	**		1000	
39-	44	************	2000	
44	11 1	*********	2500	
40-	43	***********	2500	
12-	"		900	
34	44		2500	
35	44.	***********	2000	
85	**		1200	
84 - J.		0n	800	
82-	- 44		700	
	B. MeCrer	Wy.,	900	
136-	- 11	*********	400	
10			750	
98-		***********	2000	
120-M	ss Hunter		690	
	B. McCres	гу	1200	
97		***********	1400	
				-

auctioneers, No. 704 Chesnut street, officiated as auctioneer, and it is a worthy fact to mention that auctioneer, and it is a worthy fact to mention that the labor of this firm was done gratuitously. Previous to starting the sale, Mr. Martin explained the terms. It was a sale of the choice pews, for which none could bid other than a scrip-holder. Those who sak known by that title are the ones who subscribed to the erection of the church. On subscribing they received scrip representing in value the amounts set opposite their names. This scrip is only redeemable in the purchase of pews. This will explain why John B. McCreary, Esq., appears so prominent in the above sale. He subscribed \$60,000 cash, and the only return financially he will receive for that amount is in the purchase of sittings, so that the only money cally he will receive for that amount is in the purchase of sittings, so that the only money actually received by the church on the occasion of this sale was the premium paid for the choice locations—the valuation having been previously settled upon by a committee, whose idea was that the receipts of the sale of the paws on the first floor should cover the cost of the edifice. The bidding on the premiums was decidedly active, and the receipts in actual to the control of the premium some instances were four and five hundred per cent, above what had been anticipated. The next sale which will be open to all competitors, will come off on Thursday evening next at the same place.

MEETING OF THE CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD CO. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chesnut Hill Railroad Company was held this morning at eleven o'clock, in Room 23 Merchants' Exchange, Joseph Patterson, Esq., in the chair. Mr. H. K Smith acted as Secretary.

The subject of the leasing of the road to the Read-ing Railroad was considered. The lease was read, and also a resolution of approval from the Board of

Mr. Edward Trotter offered a resolution approving of the action of the Board of Directors and confirming the lease.

This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. H. Weil offered a resolution rescinding and annuling the present lease of this company with the Philadelphia and Norristown Company, when ever that company and the Reading Railroad Com-pany assented to. This was unanimously carried. A vote of thanks to the officers of the road was

then passed, after which the meeting adjourned. LARCENY CASES,—John Quinman was arrested this morning by Policeman Harra, of the Seventh dis-trict, upon the charge of the larceny of \$45 from the money-drawer of Bernard Carr's tavere, at Beach and Brown streets. The accused was arraigned before Alderman Toland, and was held to ball to

answer.

Jacob Harrold was arrested by Sergeant Gilchrist
this morning at St. John and Willow streets, upon
the charge of the larceny of a watch and other articles from a boarding-house on Fourth street, above Girard avenue. The theft, it is alleged, was com-mitted some six weeks ago. Jacob was locked up mitted some six weeks ago. Jacob for a hearing at the Central Station.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Henry Zingle (colored) was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets last night, upon the charge of carrying con-cealed deadly weapons. In his possession was found a dirk knife. The prisoner was held to ball to

a dirk kille. The prisoner was held to dail to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

The same magistrate has held a colored man named Charles Bumbrey to answer a similar charge. He was arrested at Fifth and Pine streets last night by Policeman Moore, and in his possession was

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning John Hagey, a farmer of Montgomery county, was saved from drowning by Policeman McCormick. The countryman was in charge of a team of horses attached to a lime wagon. and was driving down the wharf at Vine street on the Schuylkill. He mistook the landing for Market street, and labored under the impression that he was about to cross the bridge. John was intoxicated at the time, and was not in a fit condition to manage

his horses. He was arrested and fined. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD COMPANY Propos to push forward as energetically as possible the pro-ject for a line of American steamers between this ject for a line of American steamers between this port and Europe. The steamship committee of the railroad company, who have the matter in hand, is composed of the following:—E. C. Knight, chairman, S. T. Bodine, John Rice, Wistar Morris, Washington Butcher, Lewis Elkin, and Josiah Bacon, with whom are associated Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, President of the company, and Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF .- Robert Spidell, colored, is MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Robert Spidell, colored, is driver of a wagon. This morning he took possession of the Union Railway track all the way from Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets down to Twelfth street. He refused to turn out of the track for the driver of one of the cars, and reaching Twelfth street he balted suddenly, thereby injuring the horse attached to the railway car. Robert was arrested and held by Alderman Massey to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

NARROW ESCAPE. - Policeman Smith, of the Schnylkill Harbor force, made a narrow escape from death yesterday during the attack on the colored regiments at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets. A flying ball penetrated his coat-collar, and making a circuit of three or four inches, came out and lodged in the doorway of a dwelling close by.

STABLE ON FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock this isorning the stable occupied by Cummings & Stokes, on Kater street, above Fifteenth, and owned by Mr. Henry Donohue, was discovered to be on fire. The names were extinguished by policemen and some citizens. The damage done is not sevice.

DISGRDERLY HOUSE .- Arthur Green, colored, was arrested last night, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Lombard street, above Seventh. It appears that a fight was in progress on the pre-mises last night and murder was cried. Green had a hearing before Alderman Beishaw, and was held

THEFT OF A CHAIR.—Michael Keily, for the lar-ceny of a chair from Mr. John George, residing at No. 1209 Carpenter street, has been held to ball by Alderman Bonsall.

AID FOR THE I	Othe	ħi	av	re:	-10	ю	61	TI	111	æ	80	100	u	ıe.	Tur
The mas A. Scott		ı li	10	4				 					 1	. 45	\$10
Brooke, Colket &															
William Massey.															
John F. Ohl															
Board of Brokers															

receiving subscriptions. THE HEATH GUARDS. -This crack military organi-

gation of Pittsburg, under an escort of the Fire Zouaves, this morning visited many of the public places of interest in the city. They arrived here yes-terday as a guard to Major-Geteral A. S. Pearson, of the 18th Division of the N. G. of Pa. WOUNDED MAN ARRESTED.—Sidney Eastman, who was shot and slightly injured during the rist at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets yesterday, has been arrested upon the charge of rioting, and held to half to answer.

BEAT HIS WIFE. - Patrick Toner, residing at Summerville, near Germantown, celebrated Thanks-giving Day by beating his wife. He was arrested and put under \$800 bail by Alderman Waterhouse.

THE DEAF AND DUMB .- An investigation recently instituted has disclosed the fact that there are 244 deaf and dumb people in this city. Of these 210 are

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid Iskarat fine gold. QUALITY WAR RANTED. A full assertment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makors, 55 wfms No. 824 OHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET
Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens,
Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. OHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tl 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

A SPLENDID LINE OF BLANKETS FOR FAMILY USE,

Comprising all the most desirable makes, which have been bought at a reduction, and will be sold cheap.

On hand, a lot of 11-4 WHITE BLANKETS, slightly imperfect, at \$3.50 per pair.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, 11 23 8t

FURS.

2.00 2.00 2.00

2:00 2:00 2:00 2:00 1:00 1:00

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up busiress, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as Siberian Squirrel Sets from \$5 00 to \$8:00

1	Astrachan sets from 6:00 to 9
1	Ermine sets from 5 00 to 8
1	Best Royal Ermine sets from15:00 to 25
1	Mink Sable sets from
1	Hudson Bay Sable sets from
ı	Russian Sable sets from
J	and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices.
	Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by ea ing at

JOHN DAVIS'.

No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET. 11 23 wfm1mrp

Above Market. OARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

MCCALLUM, CREASE & SLOA,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes, French Axminsters, Crossley's 6-4 Velvets. English Brussels, Crossley's Tapestries, Hall and Stair Carpetings.

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES. McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street, 8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

INVITATION.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster, Veivets, Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET STREZT,

PHILADELPHIA.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Resignation of John Bright.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bright Resigns from the British Ministry. LONDON, Nov. 25-2:30 P. M .- (Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)-The markets at this hour are depressed and excited on rumors of a more warlike aspect in the East. John Bright has resigned, and Earl Granville has just proceeded by special train to Windsor to confer with the Queen.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Convicts Pardoned Boston, Nov. 25 .- Governor Classin has pardened Farrell and McLain, who in 1865 were convicted of robbery and sentenced each to 25 years in the State Prison.

The usual Thanksgiving dinner and relaxation were given to the State convicts yesterday.

Fire in Boston. The building No. 251 Washington street was destroyed by fire last night, and the occupants suffered severely in loss of goods. Among the losers are Christopher Kirmes, hair worker; W. P. Hornor, window shades; Brown, Pickett & Co., millinery goods, and Branagan & Co., cloths. Loss \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Suicide in Portland PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 25 .- William H. Wood, a well-known broker, hanged himself this

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Reported Railway Sale Dealed. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 .- The reported sale of the Central Utah Railroad to the Central Pacific is denied on the best authority.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed to-morrow and business will be generally suspended.

The Treasure Shipments to New York per railroad last week were \$36,000, all in bullion, principally silver.

A Defaulting Secretary. Secretary Stewart, of the San Jose Gas Company, has absconded, and is said to be a defaulter in a large amount.

FROM NEW YORK.

Blds for U. S. Bonds. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- There were seventeen proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to \$2,983,050, at from 106.54 to 107.09. The awards will be \$1,000,000, at from 106.54 to 106.64.

MEXICO.

The Free Zone Question Before the Mexican Congress-The Vote on the Subject.

MEXICO, Nov. 11,-On the 5th of this month the uing the "free zone" within the limits it has al ready occupied, but extending it to Lampazos and Cerralco, two interior towns in the State of Nuevo Leon. The fifty-third article in the new Tariff bill under discussion authorizes what is known as the free zone by the reading public, the text of which, as it has just passed the Congress of Mexico, by a as it has just passed the Congress of Mexico, by a vote of eighty-five to thirty-seven, is as follows:—
Article 58. Foreign goods destined for consumption in the following cities—Matamoros, Repness, Camargo, M., a Guerrero, Monterey, Laredo, in Tamanlipas, in the district of Rio Grande, in Coahuila, Lampazes, and Cerralco, in Nuevo Leon: Presidio del Norte and Paso del Norte, in Chihuahua—shall be free from all duties except municipal.

The greater portion of three days was occupied by Mr. Romero, Secretary of the Treasury, in com-bating the bill and attempting to secure its abolish-ment, but in vain. The opposition to these deputies was too strong, and a vote of eighty-five to thirty-seven was rolled up without much apparent effort. Secretary Romero, among other things, replied as follows to Mr. Guzman, who favored the continuance and extension of the "free zone":—

Another mistake which the orator to whom I refer incurred, is the assertion that the Government of incurred, is the assertion that the Government of the United States solicited, by the urgency of the usurpers Miramon and Maximilian, the abolition of the free zone, Continuing his design of making Congress believe that the opinion of the Executive opposed the free zone because of his condescension to the Cabinet of Washington, he makes the conduct of those pretended governments to appear as if it were the conduct of the present administration. I doubt whether this Deputy believes what he has told us, and if he should believe it he thus manifests with how much readiness he gives assent to the most unfounded and most improbable rumors, and with what frankness he pretends to make a communication of his mistakes to this Congress. The Government of the United pretends to make a communication of his mistakes to this Congress. The Government of the United States could not solicit from Miramon or Maximillian either the suppression of the free zone or anything else, for the simple reason that it never had relations with them. It is true that Mr. Forsyth, Minister of the United States to Mexico in 1857, recognized Felix Zuloago as President of the Mexican republic; but it is also true that he did so without instructions from his Government, and that soon afterwards he had to suspend his relations with said administration of Mr. Felix Zuloaga before Miguel Miramon usurped the power. After that the Government of the United States recognized the constitutional President of the republic, then established in Vera Cruz, and maintained relations with it until the end of the and maintained relations with it until the end of the war of reform. All the world knows—and it is sur-prising to find that there may still be those who are ignorant—that the Government of the United States never recognized the intervention or the so called empire, or had relations of any kind with one or the other. It is not comprehended, then, how it may have manifested its wishes in respect to the free zone to the reactionary party or to the intervention.

to the reactionary party or to the intervention.

Persons who may not be acquainted with the rules which regulate the conduct of the Cabinet in Washington can say that, in one or the other case, it manifested its wishes by means of confidential agents, but by this they will only show their absolute ignorance of the usages established by the Government of the United States. Moreover, even supposing that really there should have been some indication on the part of the Cabinet of Washington to those usurpers, the existence of the Free Zone might be explained by the simple reason that the reaction did not come into possession of the frontier. reaction did not come into possession of the frontier, and it would be had to legislate for territory which never possessed; and, although the empire held Matamoras and sometimes all the frontier, its occupation of it was always precarious. Further-more, neither one nor the other order of things had ever the necessary tranquillity to occupy itself with ever the necessary tranquillity to occupy itself with considering and accomplishing the changes and reforms which the public administration required; nor was it probable that they should intend to suppress the free zone, even should they not think it convenient, knowing that with the suppression of the free zone they might incur decided hostility from the towns which enjoyed that privilege, in circumstances under which they attempted to cause the wish of the whole nation to submit. Maximilian would probably have abolished the free zone a dozen times to secure interchange the recognition of the United States. Persons wholmay have known the interest which he had in the recognition will not doubt the correctness of this assertion.

nition of the United States. Persons who may have known the interest which he had in the recognition will not doubt the correctness of this assertion.

Mr. Guzman, in favor of the extension of the "zone," thought proper to make long speeches, from which the following is an extract:

It have said the Executive, because in his name the Minister of the Hacienda has addressed us; but I may be permitted to take exception to this, noting that the present President of the republic remains in power the same time that he upho is the law of the Governme policy. He che constitutional order that law has been ratified by the Congress of 1861, without any observations en the part of the Executive, and afterwards Mr. Juarez has been invested with extraordinary faculties at different periods of his administration when he could have abolished it, and I have only seen decrees which regulated it. The Hon, Mr. Iglesias is one of the Secretaries of Hacienda, who, in Mexico and Monterey, has issued more circulars and decrees, amplifying and fmodifying, the law of the President which decided by 101 to 55.

THIRD EDITION

the 17th of March, 1858. President Juarez has had during his administration diverse Ministers of Haciends, and by none but the present have we seen him initiating anything contrary to the rights of those people. To vote in opposition to those interests is to vote against the national interests. And if my reasoning tacks force and my words facility and eloquence to demonstrate it, my appreciative colleague, Mr. Velasco, will read, before closing this discussion, the opinion of the committee of the American Senate, which commenced by recognizing the right which Mexico has to make its fiscal laws as suits its own interests. It closes with the observation that the continuance of the free zone in our territory is a grave damage to with the observation that the continuance of the free zone in our territory is a grave damage to their expectations of the future, and says more in favor of what the committees advise in their project than all that our weak voice could sustain. I will mention, then, that when the Government did me the honor to name me, in company with Mr. Castaneda, to form the project of tariff which, with little charge, is now being discussed, suggestions on the part of the Government of the United States were made to us which I ought not to reveal, in order that we should advise the suppression of the free zone, which, as has been seen, we have denied order that we should advise the suppression of the free zone, which, as has been seen, we have denied with the greatest energy. It is strange to me slso, and to this I call the attention of the Assembly, that from the Secretary of Hacien-la there has not been a single word of disapprobation for the contract of colonization of Lower California, called Luse, in which is asked, for the benefit of the colonization of the contract of the colonization of the contract of the colonization of the contract of the colonization of t nists, the importation and consumption of mer-chandise free of all duty, in which there are con-ceded to the new immigrants benefits and rights ceded to the new immigrants benefits and rights more liberal than those conceded to our brothers on the northern frontier; and, notwithstanding his Lordship does not find obstacles for conceding to foreigners that which is denied to Mexicans. Is it because the former speak English and the latter the poor Spanish idiom? I do not know, I cannot explain, how to-day and among us are defended the interests of the United States in opposition to the interests of Mexico. It should not be understood by this that I entertain ill will towards that people which was our friend in the hour of misfortune. this that I entertain lil will towards that people which was our friend in the hour of misfortune. No, sir; I respect it, I admire it, and I wish it all prosperity, but never when prejudicial to our nationality. I have not proposed anything aggressive, hut, strong in our right, we must not accept the friendly intervention after having driven out the armed intervention. I wish reciprocity of interests in contract the strong transfer of the strong transfer in our relations, and especially on our northern frontier; and as we suffered in silence what for twelve years they sustained in front of the Mexican border—the privileges of ports of deposit—so they may to day endure the continuance of the free zone; and if the thysiry continuance we also will tolerate in our toron endure the continuance of the free zone; and if the rivalry continues we also will tolerate in our turn that they may establish free ports. The true sovereignty of the people would feel offended when we forget our duties. The United States are great and powerful, but they are also just. In this solemn moment, when the fortune of our brothers is to be decided, once more I ask Congress to permit me to speak as if may be reasser to conbe decided, once more I ask Congress to permit me to speak, as it may be necessary to oppose in the position in which I have placed myself, and to reiterate that it may not listen to suggestions which are not founded on reason. I have demonstrated before that the Treasury is not affected by leaving the Free Zone on the frontier of Tamauitpas, and by extending its benefits to towns which are found in an analogous situation; the political considerations and those of national interest cannot be disregarded, because they are palpable; and not only, if some time I shall they are palpable; and not only, if some time I shall prove that the Treasury may lose \$100,000, \$200,000 or \$300,000, I should say that the honor of Mexico is worth more than that money, and that its represen-tatives will know how to defend it, by sustaining that which the committee now presents, by which it may favor it with its vote. Thus I ask and thus I

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

General Prim's Account of the Negotiations. General Prim spoke as follows on the 2d inst., in the Spanish Cortes, when formally presenting the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne. Having referred to the negotiations with Prince Leopoid, he said:—

with Prince Leopoid, he said:—

"We found ourselves once again without a candidate. In the early period of this sanguinary war, which even yet unfortunately continues, the Government could not and ought not to have renewed efforts with any of the Princes of Europe, for all the European nations were full of anxiety and of nataral preoccupation as to what might happen to each of them. But when this early period had passed, and we saw the struggle of arms localized, the Government, desirous, with all the Monarchical Deputies, to be able to present to the Cortes the day they recommenced their labors a candidate for the throne of Spain, consecrated their energies to seek one. Days, weeks, and months passed with astonishing rapidity. The first time the Government directed themselves to first time the Government directed themselves to the House of Savoy, as the Deputies aiready know, they did not meet with the result to which they aspired, for the Duke of Aosta did not think it proper to accept the offer they then made, an offer always conditional, as the Deputies may suppose, for the Government had no absolute authority to offer the Crown, and therefore their efforts have always had for base and principle the supposition that the Confor base and principle the supposition that the Constituent Cortes would consent to nominate him. But though the noble Duke of Aosta did not think it proper to accept the offer made to him, his negative was so friendly, so deli-

blin, his negative was so friendly, so deli-cate, and made in terms so worthy and so honorable for Spain, and the motives on which he founded it were of such a nature that I be-lieved the door, on being closed, admitted of our being able to return to knock at the proper season at it again. The Council of Ministers debated whether it was proper or not to direct themselves once more to the House of Sovoy, and, after mature reflection, they believed they ought to try and open a fresh negotiation. a fresh negotiation.
"By the accord of my companions I had the honor "By the accord of my companions I had the honor to present this thought to the consideration of his Highness the Regent. His Highness approved it, and gave me his orders. In consequence, from that moment, and, as I said, authorized by his Highness and the Government, I gave the opportune instructions to the Minister of Spain in Florence. It was necessary for the negotiations to be carried on rapidly, for as I have before said, the days, weeks, and months passed quickly, and the sist of October was approaching. The negotiation was conducted, gentlemen, almost all by telegraph. From the first day and first moment I met great benevolence in the noble King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, who from the very beginning always demonstrated himthe very beginning always demonstrated him-self favorable and disposed to do all that in him lay for the definitive constitution of our country. Not less benevolent was our reception from the noble Duke of Aosta. But I need not trouble you by relating minutely, and step by step, the negotiations, for they will be found in the documents which tomorrow I shall have the honor to lay on the table. It falls to me now to manifest the satisfaction of the

Government and the Regent, who all equally desire

to terminate the interregnum, which so pitifully wounds the general interests of our country, which

keeps in suspense all progress, and which prevents the development of industry and the transaction of business, through the anxiety and uncertainty in which everybody lives without knowing what may be the fate of to-morrow.

"There has, at last, arrived the moment of ending this interregnum and ceasing the clamor we have heard so long. I am the more rejoiced at this because it has so often been said, perhaps without intention, that I have been the chief obstacle to the tetmination of the interregnum. The reality has been the exact contrary. The sorrows I have passed through I shall not enlarge upon now, nor the efforts I have made to fill the throne. When all the negotiations I have pursued are published, and when the full details are known. I have the convicbe the fate of to-morrow. the negotiations I have pursued are published, and when the full details are known, I have the conviction the Cortes and the country will do me full justice. I conclude, gentlemen, for I have no necessity to add more, by making a call on the patriotism (the Republican gentlemen must not be alarmed if I only call on the patriotism of the Monarchical Deputies, for it would be useless to call on theirs) of the Monarchical part of the Chamber that they may be pleased to accent of the Chamber, that they may be pleased to ac not the candidate of the Government, for not the candidate of the Government, for the Government ought not to have any candidate for the throne of Spain, but the candidate who merits the sympathies of the majority, as the Chamber alone—the Sovereign Assembly—is that which has to-elect the King. The Deputies know with whom the Government has carried on the negotiations, hast night, in another place, I named him. I believe I have also named him just now, but I desire, and so do all my companions, to have it well understood this is a question purely constituent, and and so do all my companions, to have it well understood this is a question purely constituent, and
therefore to the Government, always respectful to the sovereignty of the Cortes, it is
not permitted to say, This is our candidate. But I
ask, and here again I call on the patriotism of the
Monarchical Deputies, that they will keep in view
that if they divide their suffrages it will be a bad beginning for the creation of a new dynasty. All of
you know which is the candidate who ought to you know which is the candidate who ought to count on the sympathies of the greatest number of the Deputies. Let us, therefore, all place ourselves by the side of this candidate, name him king, and end the interregnum. Then we shall be able to say, "We have a King good for the country, and good for liberty."

This speech was followed by a brilliant one from Castelar, who moved a vote of censure on the Government for their external and internal the Government for their external and internal policy. He chiefly attacked General Prim and the House of Savoy. After replies from Prim and Moret, to the latter of whom, as being the most eloquent of the Cabinet, Prim had delegated the task of answering the great Republican orator, the President fixed the 16th inst. for the voting. Clamor arose against this from the Unionists, Carlists, and Republicans, who protested against this closing of the debate, and the President had to put it to the Chamber, the President had to put it to the Chamber, which decided in the way the President wished

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS. Important Financial Circular Question of Southern Exchange. Fighting at Orleans. Senator Cameron's Opinion. Evacuation Day in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cameron on the Struction in Georgia. Special Despatch to The Booming Pelegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- Senator Cameron arrived this morning from Georgia. He gives a

very hopeful account of the political prospect there and says the Republicans will carry the State. Governor Bullock is also here, Exchanges on the South. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 -It has come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department that certain parties were availing themselves of the

privileges of Circular No. 1 of obtaining ex-

changes on the South, by depositing old notes in New York, and having new ones sent to their correspondents in the South. A new edition of the circular has been issued with amended regulations, stating that the defendant having now on hand a supply of United States notes, series of 1869, sufficient for the purpose, is desirous of issuing them in lieu of United States legal tender notes of former issues remaining in circulation, all of which, whatever their condition, it is desired to retire therefor when returns are made in new

notes of the series of 1869. They are to be forwarded only to the parties from whom the old notes have been received. Hereafter new notes will not be forwarded from the Treasurer's office in return for certificates of deposit issued by Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the Un'ted States, as provided in circulars No. 81,869, and No. 11,870, and new notes will not be forwarded in return for bankers' drafts, as provided in circular No. 1, 1870.

New fractional currency will be forwarded by express from the Treasurer's office, under Government contract with Adams Express Company, to any point within the territory covered by that contract, at the expense of the department, on certain terms.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Ship Ashore. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.—The ship Persia, of Bath, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals on Thursday morning. The cargo is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A strong southeast wind blowing this morning encourages the hope that the vessel will be gotten off. A United States revenue cutter and two steamtugs have gone to her relief. The captain says that the vessel is so strained that, even if she gets off the sheals, she

put into some port for repairs. FROM NEW YORK.

cannot proceed on her voyage, but will have to

Evacuation Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- Evacuation day was celebrated by a parade of the veterans of 1812, and by the 5th, 6th, and 71st regiments, the latter passing in review at the City Hall.

The 6th Regiment wore for the first time the new uniform, similar to that of the Prusslan army, and their appearance created quite a stir among the Teutonic population on the east side.

Weston is Still Walking at the Empire Rink, but without the slightest prospect of completing his task.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 25.—Cotton easier; sales of 1500 bales uplands at 163.c.; Orieans at 163.c. Flour dull; sales of 10,500 barrels State at \$4.90.66.25; Ohio at \$5.80.66.30; Western at \$4.90.66.60; Southern at \$5.90.68.25, Wheat steady; sales of 45,000 bushels new spring at \$1.33.61.35; winter red and amber Western at \$1.41.61.42; white Michigan at \$1.48. Corn easier; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 87.685c.; old at 90.691c. Oats quiet; sales of \$0,000 bushels Ohio at 63.640.; Western at 62.665c Beef steady. Pork heavy; new mess, \$22.625.00; old, \$22.622.25; prime, \$20.621.50. Lard inactive. Whisky firm at 88c.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimone, Nov. 25 —Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 16c.; low middling, 15%c. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat dull; choice white, \$1.75@1.85; good gular. Wheat dulf; choice white, \$1.75\(\alpha\)185; good to prime, \$1.40\(\alpha\)1.65; prime to choice red, \$1.55\(\alpha\)1.70; fair to good, \$1.30\(\alpha\)1.70; common. \$1.15\(\alpha\)
1.24; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.30\(\alpha\)1.33. Corn active and firm; white, \$0\(\alpha\)82c.; yellow, \$3c. Oats firmer at \$1\(\alpha\)53c. Rye quiet at 70\(\alpha\)85c, Mess Pork in good demand; new, \$14.50; old, \$26. Bacon in fair demand and stock scarce; clear sides, \$18\(\alpha\)c; shoulders and ris sides, no sales; hams, \$21\(\alpha\)34c. Lard quiet at \$15\(\alpha\)63c. Whisky steady at \$9\(\alpha\).

OBITUARY.

Commodore John C Carter, United States This distinguished naval officer died in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, of disease of the heart, his decease being accelerated by the fatigue of a journey, under orders, across the continent from San Franciaco, where he had been stationed for the past four years. Commodore Carter was born in Vir gmia, during the early part of the century, and was appointed to the mival service from Kentucky in 1825. He served on the sloop Lexington in 1837, the frigate Delaware, of the Mediterranean Squadron, in 1829-30, and in 1831 was promoted to passed midshipman. For the next twenty-two years he served shipman. For the next twenty-two years he served on the frigate Macedonian, in the West Indies; the receiving-ship New York, the steamer Mississippi, of the Home Squadron; the frigate Raritan and the Massachusetts, both of the Pacific Squadron, besides performing land duty in New York and elsewhere. On the 7th of February, 1837, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and on September 14, 1855, was promoted to the rank of commander. During the Rebellion he remained faithful to the Union, and for the greater part of the time commanded the steamer Michigan on the lakes, being then a commodure, with commission bearing date of July 16, 1862. After the war he was placed in command of the receiving ship Vermont, and was subsequently assigned to duty as a lighthouse inspector. During his forty-five years of service to the country, Commodore Carter proved hunself an able, energetic, and patriotic officer. His funeral will take place to-morrow (Saturday) morning. morrow (Saturday) morning.

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FROM EUROPE.

Montevideo.

The Crisis in England. LONDON, Nov. 25-5 P. M.—The feeling in

financial circles at this hour may be fairly called panicky. Consols and other securities at the close of business were generally lower, and while there is no corresponding advance in breadstuffs, much uneasiness pervades the entire business community. There is no doubt that the Russian Government is very firm in her demands relative to the provisions of the Paris

treaty. Firmness of the Avstrian Government. VIENNA, Nov. 25.—The journals of this city, official and otherwise, are unanimous in their expressions of joy at the peaceful tenor of the "Red Book," which has just made its appearance. . They all applaud the firmsess of the Austrian Government on the Eastern question.

Fighting at Orleans. Tours, Nov. 25 .- Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day yesterday in the direction of Athernay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official has been received. The Prussians are reported to be near Vendome. Bourbaki has written a note to the Government officials declining the command of the 18th

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- A despatch from Versailles via Berlin, received to-day, says the forts about Paris have been entirely silent for the past three days. The weather continues bad for military operations.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25 .- The Pope's Encyclical.

which was recently printed at Geneva, has been posted in prominent places in Rome. One of the journals of the latter city, which reprinted the document, was promptly seized by the Italian authorities. South American Advices. LISBON, Nov. 15 .- The regular mail steamship

from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day, bringing dates from that city to the 6th inst. The news is generally unimportant. Pelotes, who had

been tendered the War portfolio of Brazil, had efused. The Rebels in the Argentine Republi were apparently gaining ground. Sleve of Montevideo.

The slege of the city of Montevideo by revolutionists was imminent.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25. The Italian Artillery is to be increased at once. A son has just been

born to the Duchess of Aosta. Commercial Failure in London. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Robert Wright & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped. Much distress has resulted from this

It is rumored that John Bright has resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade"

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Election.

Despatch to the Associated Press.
Washington, Nov. 25.—The 8th Infantry will not be sent to Georgia, but will remain at David's Island until spring. General Halleck, however, has been ordered to make such disposition of the troops now in that State as may be necessary to preserve the peace at the approaching elections. The Governor of Georgia. who is now here, has no knowledge of any additional troops having been ordered to Georgia, and is of opinion that the State authorities will

not need them. Cabinet Meeting. All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting fo-day, excepting Mr. Creswell, who is absent from the city. Presidential Nominations.

Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, and Henry Hovlen Consul at Guatemala. Exchange of Greenbacks. The agents of the Treasury Department, who recently took three millions of greenbacks to San Francisco to be exchanged for a similar

The President has appointed James Jourdan

amount of old ones, will return with the latter, which will be cancelled before leaving that city FROM CHINA.

The News is Pacific. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Later advices have been received from China. The news is more paclfic. The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Teintsin massacre had had the effect to encourage the trading classes there, towards whom the natives had daily grown more insolvent.

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