BUSINESS NOTICES.

Steinway & Sons, Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their newly invented improvements by which the original volume of sound can always be realized the same as in a violin. STEINWAY HALL.
No. 1004 Chestnut street.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES—First Class Pianos at Fixed Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS' Square and Grand Pianos; Marshall & Wissner's Celebrated Pianos; Hope & Sons's beautiful pianos, at prices the very lowest. WM. H. DONNELLY,
1125 and 1127 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, November 5, 1869.

THE ST. DOMINGO SCHEME.

If we are to believe the statements of certain Washington correspondents, General Babcock, who is now in St. Domingo, has been negotiating for the transfer of that island to the United States, and has brought his labors nearly to a successful conclusion. It was hoped that the movement for the annexation of this territory had failed finally last winter, and we think the information that it is in active existence, and likely to secure its end, will be received by the people of the country with surprise and regret. Especially will these feelings predominate if the island is to be obtained by purchase. We are not in a position, at present, to expend large sums of money upon any but absolutely necessary objects. We have a debt to pay, and we are paying it rapidly; but the effort is so great that we can hardly afford to make the burden heavier, particularly by the purchase of unremunerative territory. If it is considered indispensable that we should have stations in Florida and the West Indies, there are islands smaller than St. Domingo, in better locations, which can be bought at a smaller price, and which have none of the disadvantages that belong to the negro republic. But we know of no reason why a West India station is particularly desirable just at this time. We have stations in Florida and all the Gulf coast, and we might manage to get along with these as we have done heretofore, at least until we are better able to purchase more suitable places. The time may come when possession of an island in the Antilles will be of great importance to us. It has not come yet, and it seems to be very far off, that we need not make haste to consummate a bargain.

But of all the islands in the group, St. Domingo seems to be one of the most undesirable. The character of its government is changing constantly with its rulers. It is cursed with chronic revolution. To-day there is peace; to-morrow some other man may rise to this surface. If Baez agrees to transfer the island to the United States, his successor may repudiate the bargain before annexation is an accomplished fact. We shall then have to assert our rights forcibly, and so become a participant in the miserable quarrels of the various factions. Of course we could crush opposition; but such a victory would not conquer the hatred of many of the people, and we should have to hold the island by force, and keep it subject to military rule. There would be little profit in a bargain which produced such results.

Moreover, there is very good reason to believe that Baez does not represent the wishes of the majority of his people in this matter. The Dominicans are jealous of white men, and many of their laws discriminate strongly against the whites. This would promise opposition to any measure which tended to bring them into subjection to a government of white men, and we have no question of such a feeling in the bitterness with which Secretary Seward's proposition to purchase the bay of Samana was received by the people. That enterprise was frustrated by the determined opposition of the native population. It is a grave question, too, whether it is prudent to confer the rights of American citizenship upon an immense community which is not in sympathy with our ideas or institutions. It is doubtful, indeed, whether it would be advisable to admit *any* foreign nation to such privileges. This forms one of the most serious objections to the annexation of Cuba, but it applies with much greater force to St. Domingo, which has a population of negroes, many of whom are grossly ignorant, who hate white men, and are educated to tumult and anarchy. When foreigners immigrate to the United States, singly or in small groups, they are lost in the multitude, and they soon become assimilated; but St. Domingo has a population of two hundred thousand people, who would live remote from American influence, who would retain their own languages and customs and feel only the forcible manifestations of our power. Such a community would be a constant source of trouble, expense and annoyance to us without bringing to us any sufficient compensation. For these reasons, then, we hope that General Babcock's mission will not be successful; and if it is, we wish that Congress may consider the subject carefully in all its bearings before ratifying the treaty and voting supplies for its fulfilment.

THE STREET CONTRACTS.

Common Council did itself much credit, yesterday, by the way in which it disposed of the attempt of the delinquent street contractors to get at the public treasury. The indefinite postponement of the bill by a very decided vote will meet the heartiest approval of the taxpayers of Philadelphia, and so evident is the whole tendency of public opinion on this matter that we confess to some wonder that fifteen gentlemen, some of whom, at least, we have to be really devoted to the interests of the city, could be mustered to advocate the payment of these claims.

The subject of street-cleaning has been so actively agitated during the last year, that the public mind is pretty well informed as to the merits of the case. Stripped of all its details, it simply amounts to this: Certain men took contracts to clean the streets of Philadelphia, and held these contracts when the Legislature put the business of cleaning the streets in the hands of the Board of Health. The new bill, thus going into operation, vacated the old contracts, the Board of Health being quickly satisfied that none of the contractors were doing their duty, or anything like it. These men now come forward with a claim of over thirty thousand dollars, and ask Council to pay them, and Select Council has actually passed a bill for that purpose. It has been fortunately arrested in Common Council; and public opinion will have much to say upon what grounds this money was to be paid.

The debate in Common Council, yesterday, while it develops the two possible reasons, they other contractors should not be paid, does not throw much light on the other side of the question. Democrats and Republicans alike favored the indefinite postponement upon good and fair grounds. Mr. Bardsley (Rep.) stated the case strongly and justly, when he asserted that it was high time that the city should prevent these contractors instead of being prosecuted by them. Mr. Jenney (Rep.) did not believe that the contractors had done anything to earn the money they are now clamoring for, and other members took the same sensible grounds. Those who favored the bill did not venture to assert that the contracts had been complied with, but contented themselves, some with arguing that the city might have to pay more if the contractors went to law about it, and others that if Councils should pay the money wrongfully, *the Courts could rectify it!* In other words, this latter class of advocates thought it was better to pay the money first, and let it be ascertained afterwards whether it was due. Who was to carry the question into court, after the contractors had pocketed their money, was not stated.

Common Council has put this matter just where it ought to be. If there was a fair, any righteous claim against the city, they have a clear path open to them to collect it. The Courts of Philadelphia are safe guardians of the rights of every citizen, and these contracters, if they think they have a case against the city, have nothing to do but to prosecute their case before the proper tribunal, and they will get as much law and justice as they honestly deserve.

We think that universal public sentiment will favor this disposition of such a claim as has been unsuccessfully urged upon Councils. Nobody, so far as we have ever heard, pretends that these contractors ever fulfilled their bargains, or that they ever intended to do so. Their neglect of duty left Philadelphia in a condition of disgraceful filthiness which should never be pardoned. They took the contracts as such contracts have often been taken before, calculating upon the easy good-nature of the public and upon the friendship of the municipal authorities to see them safely through. It can scarcely be said that there was even a dumb show of doing the work for which they expected to be paid, and if they have come to grief at last, they have nobody to blame but themselves.

The Federal Government is showing the country what an honest and determined Administration can do in the way of retrenchment and reform. The public service is being reformed everywhere, and the public expenditures are everywhere reduced to a minimum point. The Republican party is receiving immeasurable strength throughout the country from the ever-increasing demonstration that its rulers are rigidly fulfilling these pledges of economy and reform upon which they were elected. Let us have the full benefit of the same accession of strength from the management of our municipal affairs. Let our city rulers redouble their vigilance in guarding against every suspicious movement upon the public treasury. Let them insist more positively than ever upon the faithful performance of every contract or other public obligation. Let the people have fresh proofs, continually, that a Republican government of Philadelphia is the best for her interests. The minority has done much to furnish such proofs. Sharswood, Fox, Lyle, Wallace, McMullin and others have thrown floods of light upon the dangers of committing power to Democratic hands. Let the Republican government of the city do its part impartially, wisely and faithfully, and the people of Philadelphia will understand more and more, and more, and crown those whom they elect to serve them with the best reward of a grateful people's approval.

GUY FAWKES' DAY.

When women are seen in the streets looking very ridiculous or ugly, as the very fashionable do at the present time, they are said to have made Guys of themselves. This practice is not confined to the ladies of the origin of the word, as thus used. Without being informed of it, they would not think of associating the hideously-dressed women with the gunpowder plot which, on this day two hundred and sixty years ago, horrified and alarmed all London, and made the name of Guy Fawkes forever memorable. On each recurring 5th of November for centuries past, the effigies of the chief actor in the gunpowder plot are carried about the streets of London and other English towns, which are afterwards committed to the flames. These are called "Guys," and this anything ridiculous and monstrous in the language is called a Guy. But it is true that go about our streets on this 5th of November are not burnt up; though one cannot help wishing that their absurd coquetry and unhealthy their huge and ugly head-gear, could be thus disposed of.

The consternation created in London by the discovery of the original Guy; the inquiry into the conspiracy and his associates in it; the torture to which he was subjected, and his final execution, are events of the past, that almost read like a story meant to frighten children. Protestantism was young, and there was fanaticism in both the Christian faiths. For two centuries after Guy Fawkes lit the match that made him celebrated, the hostility between Catholics and Protestants was carried on with extraordinary bitterness in Great Britain. There is no better proof of the advance of civilization and freedom than the subsidence of this hostility, and the fact that the British Government, which used to consider itself a special agent of Providence for repressing the Catholics, has become a liberal towards them as it is to other sects not of the established Church. This liberalism on the part of the English Protestant government has been reciprocated by corresponding liberalism on the part of Italy, Austria, Spain and other Catholic countries. In these, under the influence of political changes, Protestant worship is allowed and protected, and it is more and more evident that the day is not distant when all compulsory regulation of religious faith and religious worship will be generally abandoned by civilized States. Almost the only thing likely to prevent this and to revive the ancient fury between the two great divisions of Christians, is the possible course of the coming Ecumenical Council. If it should undertake to cram offensive, illiberal and barbarous notions down the throats and consciences of the people, there will be a thousand Father Hyacinthes, to the one that now disturbs the church, and there will be civil disturbances as well as religious schisms in different parts of the world. There there may be expected a revival of fanaticism and fury, resembling those of the days of Guy Fawkes. But we hope for better things, and that there will be enough wise and enlightened men to prevent action that might lead to such results.

It is a good sign that the observance of Guy Fawkes Day has nearly ceased in England. Occasionally, when there has been a political excitement, coinciding with the anniversary, "Guys" of public characters have been carried about, with little reference, however, to the great event of the day, and with no thought of religious matters. It can well be believed that the contractors had done anything to earn the money they are now clamoring for, and other members took the same sensible grounds. Those who favored the bill did not venture to assert that the contracts had been complied with, but contented themselves, some with arguing that the city might have to pay more if the contractors went to law about it, and others that if Councils should pay the money wrongfully, *the Courts could rectify it!* In other words, this latter class of advocates thought it was better to pay the money first, and let it be ascertained afterwards whether it was due. Who was to carry the question into court, after the contractors had pocketed their money, was not stated.

PICTORIAL POISONS.

It is time some measures were taken to protect society from the attacks made upon it by the publishers of flash literature. Every man has had forced upon his attention, at the newstands and in the shop windows, the dirty illustrations by which criminal newspapers are made attractive to their readers. These sheets exist, and for the purpose of making crime odious, but merely to pander to the vicious appetites of those who gloat over the details of filthy scandals and find food for their prurient tastes in the exact relations of events which occur in brothels and divorce courts. Respectable journals sometimes are compelled to present accounts of crime which are of a very unpleasant character; but it is the custom to prepare such reports in the least offensive forms. The flash papers give the details with careful minuteness, often rewriting the story, exaggerating the facts and coloring them as highly as possible. These publications contain simply the lust of sensuality and of nastiness rolled from the newspapers of all parts of the country, and illustrated in as gross a manner as a wholesome dread of the law permits. These publications will permit. The pictures, displaying the female figure in various conditions of undress, and in every conceivable attitude and position, are hung out to the gaze of the passers-by, in a hundred thousand windows in this country. Their effect upon the moral welfare of the community cannot fail to be entirely injurious. Pure men and women pass them by with disgust; and upon impure men and women they can inflict no serious injury. But children and half-grown boys and girls look at them, and through their agency become familiar with scenes of lewdness and vice, of which they would have inquiry and vice, of which they would have known nothing but for these publications. It is a very common thing to see groups of children around these displays, examining them with eagerness, and receiving impressions which will not easily be forgotten, but will, perhaps, be the seeds of future debauchery and crime. Parents who would shrink from placing the impure books in the hands of their children do not protest against the system that permits them to study pictorial impurity which excites the imagination infinitely more than any mere narrative can do. It would be better, indeed, that printed literature of an unclean character should have common circulation among half-grown children, than that these infamous pictures should greet them at every corner, in new shape, week after week. The artist's pencil conveys a more vivid and lasting impression than the most prurient author's pen. It is a difficult matter to decide exactly how to provide a remedy for this aggravated and increasing evil. The present laws are not sufficient. They have been decided by actual trial, and the dealers in this atrocious stuff know how to offend without incurring liability. But there can be no doubt of the fact that society has a right to protect itself from the poisoners of the public morals just as it has to control traffic in deadly drugs, or in explosive and combustible compounds. No man has a right to expose to public view prints which will corrupt the minds and hearts of the youngest members of the community, and if the existing laws are not sufficient to stop this wicked traffic in obscenity and filth, there must be some fresh legislation to reach it. We hope the subject will be considered in the Legislature next winter, and a remedy devised for the wrong.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

We happened in the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, while Mr. Sellers was reading rhetoric to tatters in a desperate effort to extricate his client, one Corlies, from the disagreeable consequence of a very ugly transaction in which he had involved himself. The jury concluded that Corlies was not quite the innocent lamb that Mr. Sellers would have them believe him, and convicted him accordingly, as a thief and defaulter. This man and his past career are very familiar to our court reporters, he having been frequently in the hands of the law, but managing by his own craft and that of the lawyers to whom he usually resorts, to keep himself hitherto from punishment.

Yesterday, when the jury came in with their verdict, Corlies had disappeared, and could nowhere be found. His bail was forfeited, and he became a fugitive from justice. Fortunately in this case, Corlies, evasion of the law was short-lived. Thanks to the promptness of Special Officer Webb, just appointed to duty in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the runaway was captured as early hour this morning, and brought into Court. His counsel undertook to "pooh-pooh" the whole affair as a mere trifling irregularity, but the Court did not see it in the same light. A motion having been made for a new trial, Corlies was ordered to find bail in double the amount formerly required, and when it is offered, it may be assumed that it will be very closely scrutinized before it is accepted. It is a lax order of things that allows such men to walk out of court at such a time unchallenged or unwatched, and we hope that our new District Attorney will call the attention of the Court to the necessity of additional precautions to guard against the escape of prisoners and convicts.

"Jim" Haggerty, in police phrase, is still "wanted." He is a fugitive from justice whose recapture will be creditable to the cause of law and justice. In Haggerty's case, the police have to deal with an experienced and very clever rascal, with hosts of friends and plenty of money at his command. Many of Mr. Fox's police will undoubtedly aid, if they can, in screening him from justice. But there are detectives in Philadelphia who could not do better for themselves, professionally, than to make his capture their special object. To work up such a case and to carry it out successfully is the business of some but true experts. It needs that shrewdness, perseverance, experience, ingenuity and courage, which are the characteristics of the real "detective." It will be a well-worn feather in the cap of the detectives who will ferret out this outlaw in spite of all the adverse circumstances that surround the case.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The announcement of the death of George Peabody, the philanthropist, will be received with sincere regret by the people of the United States and Great Britain. Probably no other man had succeeded as he did in winning the affectionate admiration of people of both nations, for he had done to both good and noble service. Having acquired the greater portion of his fortune in England, he felt that a generous proportion of his benefactions should be bestowed upon the poor people of that country, and he planned his charity so skilfully that while it gave most substantial relief to the deserving, it also gave encouragement to honest labor and to the promotion of self-respect among its recipients. To the land of his birth his munificence was even greater; and here, also, it took the most desirable form. The bulk of his benefactions were given to the cause of popular education. In the North, where free schools abound, libraries and scientific institutions were founded; in the South, where education of the masses has been neglected, and where the dense ignorance of the lower classes was used by politicians to the injury of the whole country, schools were established and provision made for their future multiplication, as the people appreciated their importance and began to give them their support. The good results of this wise benevolence can never be fully estimated; they will be wide spread and unceasing. The influence of Mr. Peabody's schools will reach through generations, and in the future will be felt not only in social life, but in that additional stability of the government, that increased national power, which must result from any large gain to popular intelligence.

Mr. Peabody's example is worthy of imitation by other rich men. Instead of hoarding his riches and devoting them to the work of affording material for endless litigation, he chose to become his own executor, and to organize the distribution of his wealth in the eyes of the passers-by, in a hundred thousand windows in this country. Their effect upon the moral welfare of the community cannot fail to be entirely injurious. Pure men and women pass them by with disgust; and upon impure men and women they can inflict no serious injury. But children and half-grown boys and girls look at them, and through their agency become familiar with scenes of lewdness and vice, of which they would have inquiry and vice, of which they would have known nothing but for these publications. It is a very common thing to see groups of children around these displays, examining them with eagerness, and receiving impressions which will not easily be forgotten, but will, perhaps, be the seeds of future debauchery and crime. Parents who would shrink from placing the impure books in the hands of their children do not protest against the system that permits them to study pictorial impurity which excites the imagination infinitely more than any mere narrative can do. It would be better, indeed, that printed literature of an unclean character should have common circulation among half-grown children, than that these infamous pictures should greet them at every corner, in new shape, week after week. The artist's pencil conveys a more vivid and lasting impression than the most prurient author's pen. It is a difficult matter to decide exactly how to provide a remedy for this aggravated and increasing evil. The present laws are not sufficient. They have been decided by actual trial, and the dealers in this atrocious stuff know how to offend without incurring liability. But there can be no doubt of the fact that society has a right to protect itself from the poisoners of the public morals just as it has to control traffic in deadly drugs, or in explosive and combustible compounds. No man has a right to expose to public view prints which will corrupt the minds and hearts of the youngest members of the community, and if the existing laws are not sufficient to stop this wicked traffic in obscenity and filth, there must be some fresh legislation to reach it. We hope the subject will be considered in the Legislature next winter, and a remedy devised for the wrong.

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Answers to Correspondents.

A. W.—Last November we offered to sell Hall's Oil reach Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) and we will do so to-morrow. What more need we say to you of Clothing and prices which command no sales?

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DON'T WEAR worn-out clothes.

YOU SHOULD WEAR, THIS SEASON,

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The Rockhill & Wilson Devonshire Sacks.
The Rockhill & Wilson Harvard Coats.
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The Rockhill & Wilson Cassimere Waistcoats.
The Rockhill & Wilson Silk Waistcoats.
The Rockhill & Wilson Plaid Waistcoats.
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The Rockhill & Wilson Doeskin Pants.
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IN PRICES
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FINE GROCERIES

We are now able to offer to our patrons and the public generally all kinds of

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At prices nearly as low as before the war.

WHITE
ALMERIA GRAPES,
IN BEAUTIFUL CLUSTERS,
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PINE APPLE CHEESE
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OF
Paris, Vienna, English & Bohemian
FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Glove, Jewel and Handkerchief Boxes,
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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
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NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
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GALLERIES OF THE ARTS,
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The Galleries on the Second Floor are re-opened with a great variety of new pictures.
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on hand and made to order in the finest designs.
The largest and most complete stock in the city of
THE BEST ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
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PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.
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A WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Kid Glove is conceded to all the approved fashions of the season. Constant street sale of 1000 pairs. oct-ctrp

IF "A PUDDING IN THE PROOF" is a "satisfactory" mince pie made by the use. The "Atlantic" Mills, Nos. 1 and 2 Dock street, have satisfactorily demonstrated the question of their usefulness and economy by their "Prize Medal" of Independence Hall for sale, and repeating of them done, by FRUMAN & SONS, 52 and 54 DOCK street, and 1107 CHESTNUT street. n2 2m

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
NO 914 WALNUT STREET.
MRS. PROCTOR.
Cloaks, Walking Suits, Sacques, Ladies' Underclothing, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' Furs.
Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four Hours.

BARGAINS.—THREE VERY RICH Rosewood Piano-fortes, 7½ octaves, with Grand action, Carved Legs, Lyre, &c., cost $1,600, will sell for $300; one than is cost in mid March, almost new, cost $1,600, will sell for $350; one elegant Upright, 7½ octaves, by Steinway, almost new, cost $1,600, will sell for $400. Call at STEINWAY HALL, 1004 Chestnut st.

NUT PICKS, WITH IVORY, HORN, Celluloid and Metal Handles, for sale by all Nut Growers. For sale by T. HOLL, 502 Market street, Agent for the Manufacturers. n2 1m

READ! READ! READ! IMPORTANT TO LADIES. Skirts Renovated, Durability and Style. Ladies with all the above qualities for sale cheap. Ladies' Cloth Skirts, Velvet Facings, Bones and Tapes, Ready-made Skirts, Corsets, Bones, Tapes, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' Underclothing, Laces, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, Notions, Zephyrs, Yarns, Knitting Needles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Tailors' Chalk, Pocket Cutlery, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Powders, Puffs, Ladies' Cloth Sacques, Ladies' Cloth Hoods, Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, Ladies' Cloth Leggins, Ladies' Cloth Shoes, Ladies' Cloth Slippers, Ladies' Cloth Boots, Ladies' Cloth Hats, Ladies' Cloth Caps, Ladies' Cloth Ulsters, Ladies' Cloth Dolmans, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Ladies' Cloth Sacques, Ladies' Cloth Suits, Ladies' Cloth Dresses, Ladies' Cloth Skirts, Ladies' Cloth Underclothing, Ladies' Cloth Hosiery, Ladies' Cloth Gloves, Ladies' Cloth Laces, Ladies' Cloth Ribbons, Ladies' Cloth Fancy Goods, Ladies' Cloth Notions, Ladies' Cloth Zephyrs, Ladies' Cloth Yarns, Ladies' Cloth Knitting Needles, Ladies' Cloth Pins, Ladies' Cloth Needles, Ladies' Cloth Thimbles, Ladies' Cloth Scissors, Ladies' Cloth Tailors' Chalk, Ladies' Cloth Pocket Cutlery, Ladies' Cloth Combs, Ladies' Cloth Brushes, Ladies' Cloth Perfumery, Ladies' Cloth Soaps, Ladies' Cloth Toilet Powders, Ladies' Cloth Puffs.

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

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American Securities Quiet and Steady

COTTON SALES FOR THE WEEK

The New York Gold Exchange Bank

Application to Have the Receiver Removed

THE NEW YORK ELECTION

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 11 A. M.—Consols for money 93½; for account 93½. American securities quiet and steady.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 83½; 1865s, old, 82½; 1867s, 83½; Tenforties, 77½. Erie, 20¼. Illinois Central, 101; Atlantic and Great Western, 34.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5, 11 A. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 12½; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 100,000 bales, of which 30,000 were for export, and 4,000 for speculation. Receipts of the week, 44,000 bales, of which 10,000 are American. Stock, 561,000 bales, 49,000 of which are American. Stock afloat, 351,000 bales, of which 56,000 are American. Breadstuffs dull. Corn Wheat, 9s. 1d. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 12,000 quarters, of which 20,000 is American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5, 11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum is 8d. sale, 9d.

BREMEN, Nov. 5.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

HAMBURG, Nov. 5.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Java, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93½. American securities firm; Erie, 20½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. 3d.; Red Western, 10s. 1d.; Red Winter, 9s. 9d.; Red Spring, 9s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.—Whale Oil, 64l.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 71f. 37c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 5.—Petroleum opens firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5, 2 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, but does not affect the Cotton market.

Financial Matters in New York.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Gold Exchange Bank Directors applied to the Supreme Court to-day to have the receiver discharged. They made a statement to the effect that the capital of the Bank is between $600,000 and $700,000 thousand dollars. There is $174,000 due in gold claims. The gold claim against the Bank was for $50,000, which was disputed.

In case the order is granted they will notify the Gold Board that they are ready to resume clearing.

The decline in gold is said to be caused by the rumor that Boutwell will throw two millions upon the market to-day.

New York Election.

New York, Nov. 5.—Indications returns from the interior are more unfavorable to the Republicans. According to the Tribune the Senate will stand 17 Democrats to 15 Republicans, and the Assembly will stand one to one part of the offering; but this privilege was exercised only in a few instances. The Times says the new loan will be offered to the Treasury to redeem 6 per cent. Five-twenties, and the balance will be offered to the Treasury to increase the gold reserve. There was a decline to 132½.

Sales of Government were made at seven to three per cent. for carrying and at seven per cent. for money.

The Stock Exchange was crowded for many days in succession, and the excitement was fearful. The great two balances were closed at six on stocks and at seven on gold. The Gold Exchange Bank was the more active bourse of the day, the gold clearings being the largest ever known, without change in quotations.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount and the unfavorable news from Europe, with the decline in Erie, Illinois Central, and the Western railroads, which was not sustained later in the day, caused a panic in Wall street. There was a great supply of bills, upon which exchange declined on the opening of the Stock Exchange, and the rate for gold, currency, rose from 1 to 2 per cent. Foreign bankers were heavy sellers.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal, during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 4:

	Tons.
From Port Carbon	3,600 00
Port Clinton	1,000 00
Schuylkill Haven	1,000 00
Auburn	541 00
Total for the week	10,141 03
Previously this year	1,000,000 00
Total	1,010,141 03
Same time last year	1,000,000 12

Philadelphia Produce Market.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 1869.—The demand for Cloverseed is fair, and 100 bushels have changed hands at $6 50 for prime. Timothy is quiet at $3 50. Flaxseed is nominally nothing. Small sales of Flour at $7 62½ for Penna. extra family.

The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and there is no inquiry for any description. The receipts are small, and the demand is confined to the wants of the trade. Sales of 100 bbls. Penna. and Western family at $8 25@8 75; 500 bbls. Penna. extra family at $7 62½@7 75; and 100 bbls. Penna. extra at $7 50. The latter figure for Pennsylvania, do. at $6 25@7; the latter figure for Ohio, and 300 bbls. Ohio extra family at $8 25@8 50. There is no improvement in the West market, and there can be no quotable change. Sales of 100 bbls. Indiana and Pennsylvania red at $7 12½ and Indiana white at $7 25, and 100 bbls. Ohio red at $7 12½. Rye Flour is dull at $5 25@5 50 for Penna. and Western. Corn Meal is steady at $3 50@3 62½ for Penna. and Western.

The Grain market is very dull and prices unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bushels Western Red Wheat at $2 30. Rye is nominally worth $1 30@1 35. Corn is dull. Sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 Yellow at $1 24@1 25, and 1,000 bushels Western Mixed at $1 23. Oats are dull. Sales of 1,000 bushels Western at 90@92c. Nothing doing in Barley. Cloverseed is nominally worth $8 50@8 75.

The Cotton market is dull and prices are lower. Sales of 300 bales at 28@28½c. Nothing doing in Pig Iron. Sales of 25 tons Anthracite Foundry at $35 in the yard.

Whiskey is dull. Sales of 100 bbls. Penna. at 93c, and 200 bbls. Western at 90c.

Philadelphia Money Market.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 1869.—The money market to-day is not quite as active as it was yesterday, but it is quite steady as to charge all the funds available for loans. The supply is somewhat increasing, but not very large, and with a tolerably active demand for money it would be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect any change favorable to the class of borrowers, unless the banks should see fit to modify their present cautious policy and extend more of their facilities in that direction.

Money on "call" is readily available at 7 per cent. with government securities as pledges; but on other securities the rates continue at 8 per cent. Discounts are very, somewhat curtailed, the high rates, therefore, with sufficient clearance that money is wanted.

Gold is rather quiet and has ranged to-day quite active at 132½, declining to 132¼, and closing, about noon, firm at 132¼.

There is nothing doing here to enable us to quote Government bonds, but in New York they show a slight advance.

There was more activity in the Stock Market to-day and a better feeling. The operations of yesterday were sustained. City Sixes were firm at 105¾ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad was not very active, but there was a fair demand for the stock at 84@84 25 cash to 85¼ b. o. North Penna. Railroad continues steady at 54½. Small sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 59. Lehigh Navigation Railroad sold at 41½. Lehigh Valley Railroad opened 1½ and closed 1½. There was more activity in Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Sales at 28@28¼, b. o., closing at 28½ bid b. o. 43 was bid for Minehill, and 56¼ for Little Schuylkill.

Miscellaneous shares attracted little attention, and the list was generally neglected.

Reuben Dilkes, Jr., Stockbroker, at 40 South Third street, reports the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day:—Gold, 132@132¼; United States Bonds, 113¾@113¾; do. do. 1862, 113¼@113¼; do. do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. do. 1865, 113¼@113¼; do. do. 1865, new issue, 113¼@113¼; do. do. 1867, 113¼@113¼; do. do. 1868, 113¼@113¼; do. do. 10-40s, 109@109¼; Pennsylvania 6s, 109¼@109½; do. do. 5s, 107½@107¾; do. do. 3s, 105¼@105½; Philadelphia 6s, 105¾@105¾; do. do. 5s, 105¼@105½; Philadelphia City Scrip, 96@97; Gold, 132@132¼; Silver, 128@130.

Jay Cooke & Co., Stockers, Third and Chestnut streets, report the following rates of exchange:—Gold, 132@132¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. do. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113¼; do. do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. do. 1865, 113¼@113¼; do. do. July, 1865, 113¼@113¼; do. do. July, 1867, 113¼@113¼; do. do. July, 1868, 113¼@113¼; do. do. 10-40s, 109@109¼; Coupons, 1881, 113¾@113¾; Pennsylvania 6s, 109¼@109½; do. do.