THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V .--- No. 111

vietun.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERA. tion, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often, the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaclated to rm. and the impossibility of app ication to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is clecking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removel from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enteeb ed to give zest to heal hful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxlety, and fancles the grave but waiting for its

Ainst increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on-the energies of theisystem are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR IN DISCRETION.

A'tended with the tol owing symptoms :- Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weatness, Horror of Disease. Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death. Night Swents, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Limness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dayness of the Skin. Palid Countenance and Erup ions on the Face, Pain

in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Fyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Resilessness with Horror of society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this Medicine invariably removes-soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity and Epiceptic Fils, in one of which the patient may expire.

Buring the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bleomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time lest them, and both died of epictay.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those diretul diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, hear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With worut measures wan Despair Low surien sounds his griet begulied."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and sympton s we are prepared to offer an invaluable gitt of chem stry for the remotal of the consequences-

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EX RACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostete Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EX .RACT BU.HU.

In affections pecu iar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregua itles, pain uness, or suppre sion of customary evacuations, Ulceration or scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dis loation, imprudencies, or in the Decilne or Change of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society - Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage-Addresses by Mr. Wendell Phillips, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Theodore Tilton, Mary Grew, Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, and C. L. Remond-Resolutions and Letters, Etc.

The thirty-third anniversary meeting of the Amo The unity-intra analysersary meeting of the Auto-rican Anti-Shivery Society was held yesterday in the Church of the Furitans. At an early neur the sacred edifice was hiled, and though many well-known faces were missed, the attendance was neuroy as large and the interest evided in the proceedings quite as great as in other years. A large proportion of the and the was composed of fad es, and many colored persons were also present. Fuothers may colored persons were also present. Fue chair was taken at Juj o'clock by Mr. wendell Publips Presi-cent of the Society. The dore Inton. Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Stanton occupied

seats on the platform. The proceedings w re inaugurated with prayer by the Rev. George H. Hepworth, of Bos on.

plause! Neither color nor race can be a lowed, without injustice and domage as grounds of exception. (Applaatse:) It, in the first movement towards national reconstruc-tion, this truth had been distinctly recognized by an invitation to the whole legal people of every state in rebellion to take part in the work of state reorgani-tation, can it now be doubled that the practical relations of every state with the Union would have been already re-established, and with the happies conse-quences? Nothing is more producible than justice 4Does not suffrage promote scentrity, content, self-respect, betterment of condition? With suffrage will there not be more and more productive abor than without? Will not suffrage promote scentrity, content, self-respect, betterment of condition? With suffrage will there not be more and more productive abor than without? Will not suffrage interace between the production of the lately insure order, schestion respect to raw, activity is business, and substantial progress? There heard the difference between the production of the lately insure, and substantial progress? There heard the difference between the production of the lately insure of the same States without 1 estimated at \$100,000,000 a year. At this rate, the injustice of the donial of suffrage will cost those States, will cost that some she and partoite men in those States will out that some she and partoite men in those states will duty, and join hands with 1 lose who seek, not their busines, at least seems chear—the mea who so long con-tended or justice to the enalwed, and now contend tor justice to the emancipated will hot, cannot, must not crease their efforts till justice prevails (Appliaase). WENDELL PHILLIPS Esq. S. P. CHASE. Mr Philips also read a letter from the Hon, Wil-imm D. Kelley, or Peansylvana for only a few pas-sages of which we have toorn. He write:— Our present por toon is no more, nor is there any-thing his to add our of the nation a low content.

North and gave the traitor of the White House and the Publis of the Soith an Granswerable argument against a | their holow zeal for justice and freedom. (Great applance) applause) MS WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

charged with farthinty in our judgment of that race, no such charge ought ever to close the lips of an Am rican at this crisis against acknow edging it comryellous, wholly unexpected development of the claracteristics of that race provoked by the events ei our civil contest. It will be a rare and beautiful credit to the negro in the history of this Rebelhon, that, will e when we spoke of white ach we destanted their position in relation to the issues of the war-we said logal men. Re-publican, Copperhead, Seccessionist-we added an epithet to the name of white. When we divided the South, we spoke of the lovalists and the Rebils, but no man ever added an adjective to this back man. To be black was loyalit, patriot-ism, and justice, without an epithet. (Applause.) They needed no description. I stinct, common and from that cowardice which takes the name of scale internationity, saves them aske from treason and 'rom that cowardice which takes the name of posety, as d concease its semiment. We have a great many need as the South, whites, who were said to have sympathized with the Union, but they had not the cutage to show it. In the first moments of the war they held their peace. Men said that was cowardice, but Fort Hudson and Fort Wagner socied that charge, and we have this day to accord to their good sense.

I jound that charge, and we have this day to accord to their good s-nse. I jound great fault with the report of General Crant fourning General Butler, not that he enticized has loss memorals, e caorts in Virgina, but because be enticized them in a spirit which forgot hat in 1801 it was Butler's wit that saved us Baltimore, and thereby saved us the cautal and exembolic memora 1861 it was Butler's wit that saved us Baltimore, and thereby seved us the capital and symbol of nation-ality. (App ause) 11 Butler had not gone round by Annapo'is and saved us the passage to the capital, Grant would never have had room to be He forgot that when in that great crisis of the war New Orleans pave us control of the Gulf again, it was Benjamin Butler that saved us in that se ond terrible crisis of national emergency; and he will tell us, as will his successor, too, that in that moment, when all the Linck race was reticent—he will tell us that it was to the lovalty of the black men of New Frienas that he the lovalty of the black men of New (ricans to at he oved it that the national flag waved in triumph over the third city of the republic. It has been proved beyond dispute that a thousand

It has been proved beyond dispute that a thousand men engendered the Rebenion and zave it birth. It, in 1860, God had pleased to take them to Himself, or drop them the other way (laughter) there n id been to Rebellion. These men are still alive, the latter perion of them. Congress proposes disfran-chise them, it is idle. Di-tranchising them would only be unith g them by that fenderest of all ties. only be unith g them by that tenderest of all ties, to the of a common mistortane Disfranchise John Andrew, and Charles Summer of Massa-clusetts, and you add fity per cent to their power. Disfranchise Jeff Davis, and you add to his influ-ence in his native State. If he could have been hanged he would have passe into history as a sen-timent, perhaps like the memory of Charles I, like a power; but that time has floated by Disfranchis-ment is an aggravation. Every same man knows that in settling the problem of the inture those men must be counted in. If we have not got elemental The function of the problem of the future those ment must be counred in. If we have not got elementat forces enough to neutralize them, this nationality is a failure But we have elements—we have sufficient strength to ignore Jefferson Davis and a thousand like him if they still live, and that strength is JUS-TICE (App ause.) Now let us face the whole problem. Let us open our eyes wide and take in the whole problem.

Now let us face the whole problem. Let us open can neither get rid of nor change the half million lead ug minds of the South Battle does not cou-vert a million of mea. Notions do not live or change by battles; they live and change by efforts. God does not change lite long prejudices, but He takes them away every thirty years, and leaves room for the tresh young truth to grow. We have got to work for that before 5 000,000 or poisoned mea and treble-poisoned women are taken out from the midst of the nation. Meantime, how shall we forthy jus-tice? how shall we reder posterity nossible? I think there is a little mistake in appreciating the motives of the South on this question. I do not motives of the south on this question. I do not oe leve that the south dreads simply negro suffrage. It is not these that the South meets the tight of the question. A negro voting oace a year at the town pole is not after all, such an inexpressible evil. The bight comes la er in the programme Four hundred thousand negroes in South Carolina, with every adult possessing a volo. does not mean negro suffrage onis ; it means a score fatives. (Applause.) It mans New Orleans not only counting among her merchants men with colored blood, but counting among her Senators and Representatives, among her chief officers, colored men. The Senator who goes up to Columbia to take his seat will find a colored man sitting beside him. When the committees are rayed there must be white and colored men on them. Both will must be while and colored men on them. Both while be found inspecting proposed public improvements, such as railway schemes, and then the next thing is social equality. That is where the Southern man meets the question. The Northern statesman has meets the question. The Northern statesman has always seen not as far as his nose but an inch behind it (Laughter.) The Southern man sees be-yond it and the South sees it to-cay. She knows that the real le-son of this var is that there is no distinction of races; that the American idea is of that cosmopolitan character which we comes to its magnanimous bosom all races and all creeds. The South knows it and she re-ists universal suffrage as a *valant* coasier of the Army of Equanty tha comes technid. There is no use in disguising the question, and the man that does not believe that the black man in the darkert hovel of South Carolina is as thoroughly an American representative as John Harcock signing the Declaration of Indecend Hancock signing the Declaration of Independ nee does not be ong to our civilization. (Applause) The American Anti-Slavery Society is now co-'x-

roltes and statesman-hio. The South has kept her neeroes and poor whites ig orant and deb sed She told us that she did not want them to come within the crois of our influence, that she would in that case be building up a lies for usin her very mitst she said the dead weight of the toor white and the regro shall exist in our system as a basy of a slaveholding old reny. How shall we remedy this state of things? I will tell you how. I believe that the great wearness of our Congreat is that it wishes to argue this question on pre-codent. If goes back to 1850. Well, now, if the pre-codent are not all scaling us they are as least very confused, and my pointen as an obelinenist would contoned, and my position as an ico-dimension would be this:--Ihe nation has gone through this revolu-ficitary effort. I at revolution grew out of one idea, I was a singgle to stereo ype into national aw one idea and that idea is this; that the word Republi-can in a national constitutional American sense, was the absolute equality of every crizen before the law. That is the political meaning of the revolution. was the abrolute equality of every crizen before the law. That is the political meaning of the revolution. Now when a senator tells me anything about 1800, I do not care anything about it. We have settled one thing, that this country is a country of human equality. Lowell said, "Make a main a man and let him be." That was the whole necessity of the stringle. It contained in ten words the whole philosophy of the thing. Take your ghosts of efforts before 1800, and bury them where they belong in the earth. The inference from that is this—My friend says they are exercising their right to education under the shadow of the sword True; but congress is bound to protect the rights of every clizen from Maine to New Oreans, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If I am some to allow the need to vote on the question whether we shal fight France or not, I have a tight to have with him, a right to approach him, a right to have burn an an "arguable" state—allow me to coin a word for the occasion. (Applanse.) When a nation adopts inversa suffrage, it has a right to picture the hegroes of Alabama unless I am also allowed the infirit to follow them with instruction Second v. Constres has a right to protect schools torster, in New Or cans or anywh referse. The nation a sword word not an arguing the protect schools torster, in New Or cans or anywh referse. The nation a sword is a right to visit South Carolina can never be shut up his China or Japan. Massach words has a right to visit South Carolina, and talk in every cab.m within her boundaries. (Applanse.) This is a right to visit South Caroina, and talk in every cubin within her boundaries. (Applaise) This is a new dispensation; this is a new testament. This a new dependation; this is a new testament. This is what we have got to assume. I shall claim, as long as I live, that Concress has got the right to carry the school house wherever it carries the ballot-box. Universal suffrage is God's northe ballot-box. Universal suffrage is God's nor-mal school for the misses. Schools and politi-cal rights have made New Engand the bist governee c untry on the face of he canth. William Colbett said in somewhat homely English, 'God gave Coblett said in somewhat homely English, 'God gave a man a stomach, and thereby gave the necessity of tenns an educated man." When Grant started from Washington to go to Richmond and could not set there, what did he do? Why he "flucked" deffer-son havis we mean to flank seessing bow. I put into the scale Jefferson Davis with his hatred. Wide Humpton with his ignorance and ha red combined ; 1 put in ignorance, prejudice, ar stoerney, and I a m going to accept them as necessary evis; but I also put into the other scale the instructive oyalty never at fault of the negro race, and give him aright to the put into the other scale the instructive localty sever at fault of the negro race, and give him a right to the ball of. I put by the side of him the Yankee with his brains; with his occet full of greenbacks (applauez), and I arree I have got the normal forces of society —capital, labor, and harmon., and Jefferson Davis may wait to the end of the chapter. He waits in vain. The other day Carl Schurz said to an audience:— 'ff you want to go South, go there in parties of one burdled and carry your metols in your peckets'' You cannot invade the South with the elements of civilization. The white men are

hurdled and carry your nistols in your process? You cannot invade the South with the elements or civilization. The white men are flying from the South into Missonri and Kansas and lowa. This inde must be turned back. We always said in 1862 this army is to conquer with the ballots; the men are to stay. South and transfer the North there. But the armies were not disbanded there, and they returned to their homes. They must be carried back; capital must go back under cover of the sword. The South is detola e forty miles by therman's march. If New York were burned to the ground to cay, what would you do? You would go to London and ask for the great tool of modern civilization-money. The South knows this. The North agrees to give her the money she needs, but she will not have it. She seeks another way of ret-ting it. She reconstructs her States with such codes as to render it impossible for her to get it; she puts in office men of such moos that Northern men can-not trust her with their capital. But the South says: -i want it; but at the same time she stants at the goor or the National Capites and says:--When I get my ninety representatives in, I will imperi, the Treasury of the country, bring in my claims, and if i do not get them, I will write Kepudation over the doors of the National Capitel. Treasury of the country, bring in my claims, and if i do not get them. I will write Repudation over the doors of the National Capitol, and them I will see where Washington can borrow money to put me down. Politics are now in such a state that no man knows which door we will go out of; but the elementary forces of society are with us. Suffrage capita, labor, books, schools, the sword, are all with us and we can reconstruct the South so as to make it the counterpart of Norththe South so as to make it the counterpart of North-ern civilization. The White House is against us the Administration is treasonabe-the effort to regain Administration is treasonable—the effort to regain its co-operation is a waste of time. Congress, in every effort in that direction, loses stieneth. Run over the record of Congress. Where are the men who led us in '64 and '65? They dare not utter their opinions. They confess the almost unlimited power of a national patronage. Congress icels weak; it means well. We are beginning to discuss "what is constithinona'," I hate the word. (Applause) The war power is constitutiona'. Lowell has hit it again in a single line. He says let Congress put up on 'ts outside door 'No Irust," 'No trust." on its outside door "No Frust," "No trust." (Laughter.) Do not trust anybody; tru t things, trust events, trust suffrage, rust books, trust right inat is the lesson of the war. I think Congress is beginning to trust too much the limit of constructional scruples. The wave has gone up two feet, but is has a so gone back twenty inches. But the true, how-ever slowly it rises, is not to be cheered. a so gone back twenty incres. But the tide, how-ever slowly if rises, is not to be checked Sintery is not yet ended. Messissippi has her vagrantiaw, South Carolia has her lash. Louisiana has her power of contract, and that is slavery. I know that a great many persons believe that all this is very re-volutionary talk, but take other vise and you sur-render the battle. I will not defaut you longer, but t wish to impress on the mind of every one of you I wish the battle. I will not defaith you lotiger, but I wish to impress on the mind of every one of you, that this revolution is still in progress. Rome, in her old days of trouble, appointed a dictator, and to d him 'to see that the Republic is safe.'' The message which I, for one, send to Congress is, if you can safely remain in session be in session lorerer. (Ar plause.) See, at whatever cost, by the exercise of whatever despotism, that the republic is safe. (Sreai applause.)

READING OF THE DEATH WARRANT. HE IS TO BE EXECUTED ON FRI-DAY, THE EIGHTH OF JUNE. BEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER. FULL ACCOUNTS OF THE SCENE THIS MORNING. STOLID INDIFFERENCE OF THE FIEND.

PROBST.

On the 9th day of May, 1863, Anton Probat. the octo-homicide, landed for the first time in the United States, at Castle Garden, New York. On the 9th day of May, 1866, or on the third aniversary of his landing, by a somewhat singular coincidence, the felon had read to him the warrant for his execution signed by Andrew G. Cur-

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

tm. the Governor of the Commonwealth of ennsylvania. This morning Sheriff Howell received the warrant for Probst's execution, and lost no some to the prisoner, which fixes the day of his eath on FRIDAY, THE 8th DAY OF JUNE, 1846. As soon as the warrant was received. Sheriff Howell, District Atterney Charles Glipin, Deputy Sheriff Enoch Taylor, and the representatives of the Philadelphia press, one of whom was a reporter of The Evening Telegraph, proceeded a carriage to the prison.

After a lew moments spent in consultation with Mr. Perkins, the keeper of the prison, the entire visiting party, accompanied by Mr. Per-kins, the Catholic confessor, Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., prison inspector, and one or two other officials, proceeded to Probst's cell, where the Sheriff, in as delicate a manner as possible, pro-ceeded to discharge his official duty. Prob-t was found sitting on his bed with his

head against the wall, as i clasping his left knee with his clenched hands. A German prayer-book was at his side, and he appeared as though he had just been engaged in reading.

On the entrance of the party Probst quietly turned his eyes towards the door, and eyed each one as he entered, but did not seem to betray auv inquisitiveness of disposition. He appeared quiet and composed, yet had rather an air of election. The Sheriff on entering said, "How do you

feel to day, Pronst?" The prisoner answered in a low tone of voice "Oh, I feel pretty well," and bent his eyes on his knee. The prisoner was the recipient of a lew additional kind words at the bands of the Sheriff, to which he paid but litle attention, then that official informed him that and he had received from the Governor the warrant tor his execution. Probst, without changing position, slightly bowed his nead, still keeping is eyes fixed on his knee. The Sheriff then drew from his pocket the warrant, and told Probst he would read it to him, to which the prisoner bowed a sligh acquiescence, but uttered no word. The Sheriff, slight ther remarking that this was the third time he had had to perform the same painful duty in the same cell, proceeded in a clear and distinct voice to read the warrant. The prisoner bestowed little attention, except at the main point of the warrant, where the day for execution was named. He maintained a stolid omposure, and did not move a muscle of his ace. At the conclusion of the reading Probst imply glanced for a moment at the Sheriff, but a'd not a word. The Sheriff, alter he had finished reading

DOUBLE SHEET .-. THREE CENTS.

ALL QUIET AT VALPARAISO

THIRD EDITION SOUTH AMERICA

Spain to be Held Responsible for Her Cruelty. STRANCE ACTION OF AD-MIRAL NUNEZ. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., NEW YORK, May 9.-The steamship New York has arrived with Aspin wall advices of May 2. She brings the California mails of April 19. Panama advices state that the news from South America is unimportant-matters having remained perfectly quiet since the bombardment of Valparaiso. All the Spanish fleet, except

the Berenguela, had sailed for northern ports. Nothing had been heard of the Huescar and Independencia, and the Peruvian sloops Union and America had sailed towards the Straits of Magellan to meet them.

The Danish Consul-General had sent a note to the Spanish Admiral, saying that his Government would hold Spain responsible for damage to Danish property in Valparaiso. The Admiral refused to receive the note. The barque Clara Rosalia had been burned by the officers of the Berenquela. Immediately after the bombardment, the English Minister was requested to vacate the premises occupied by him, and no one will rent him another house. His name has also been stricken from the list of members of the Club de la Union." Only two lives were lost, and eight persons wounded during the bombardment. Several churches were destroyed and one hundred and fifty-one Government stores, valued at \$500,000. and upwards of \$800,000 worth of foreign merchandise. \$540,000 will repair all the damage to the public edifices, whilst the bulk of the loss will fall on foreigners.

At Callao preparations were actively making for the reception of the Spanish fleet by the tortifications.

Intelligence from the Barbacoas mines continues unfavorable, most of the miners being sick, and discouraged at the prospects. General Mosquera, the new President of New Granada, is on his way to Aspinwall, in the new war steamer Coumbia, the first the Government ever owned. It is thought the capital will be removed from Logata to Panama. It is reported that the Hamburg brig Serius Wind, from Aspinwall to Santa Marma, was wrecked on the Roncador reef. Much complaint is made of the detention of goods from Europe and the

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases o the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissignation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposare, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copalba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing m male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Consti-

tutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the b dily nealth mental powers, happiness, and that o posterity. Cur flesh and blood are supported from these BOMFCES.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingred ents, HELMBOLD'S FLUID KATHAOT BUCHUIS concosed of Buchu, Ca-tebs and Juniper Berries, secced with great cire, and repared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD. Draggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Fhiladelphia and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United states army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitalis and public sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

rougnont the land. Dr. KErsen is a physician of over twenty years' expe-nce, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, d of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Phila-tenia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD .- Dear Sir :- In regard to the Mu: R. T. HELMBOLD.-Dear Sit:-In regard to the uestion asked me as to my opulon about *Buchu*, I ouid any that I have ased and sold the article in arbus terms for the past thirty tears. I do not think here is any form or preparation of it I have not ased or nown to be used, in the various diseases where such addicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as fell as myser, that it has been extinsively employed in he various diseases of the bladder and kinneys, and the eputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Bucka-the powdered leaves the simple decodion time-ture fluid extracts-and 1 am not contrant of any pre-paration of that plant at all equas to yours. Twe ve years' experience ought 1 think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without preduce or par-tiality I rive yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk (1 did) other Machas would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value-if they did. . I value your Bucht for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cureo-with any other Mucha, or any other proprietory com-pound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc., GEORGE H. KEYNER M. D., No. 140 Wood street, Filtsburg, Pa. August 11, 1865. have seen and used, as before stated, every form of

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is excoedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

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SOLD BY DEUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Mr Philips also read a letter from the Hon. Wil-ham D. Kellsy, or Pennsylvana for only a few pas-sages of which we have foom. He wrote:-Our present position is not novel, nor is there any-thing hi is to daant our courage We are slow to appre-hend the teachings of Providence's but we cannot escape the discipline by which they are enforced. We did not doubt the reactings of Providence's but we cannot escape the discipline by which they are enforced. We did not doubt the reactings of Providence's but we cannot escape the discipline by which they are enforced. We did not doubt the reactings of Providence's of the Union cause when its armies were under the command of Met lellan, and officered by FI z John Porter and Buell. Why it was we could not see, but we now know that if they had been true so diers the Norin would have con-quered by its own power, and we could not have vind; cated the negro's manbood by pointing to Port Wagner. Fort Hudson. Miliken's Hend, and the many other fields of courage has made historical. Had Ancrew Johnson so willed it, when Booth made him President, the could have estab ished political equal-ity throughout the south i but he had the control of no spency potent enough to erail cate the prejudic so it he North. But as a political wor of all the logal in n of the country to save the reau soft he was as they did their midtary power to achieve them. The Almighty can make de wrath of even Andrew Johnson reage him, and He will do it. Eut as we also are His agents was may hasten the day the test in our power to as it e the fact in question 'beyond cavil or dispute.' The 33th Co press has taken to sposition and will maintain it. I vit not quasition the two detail on or local its successor, and I adjure the American Amit-slavery society to see to it that they understand the issues upon which they are to pass. (Applicane.) Mr. Fhilh, s- We have other letters, but we will

reserve them for another occasion.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Phillips then read the following resolutions, having previously stated that they would form the subject of discussion at the meeting yesterday and to-day :--

Reso yed. That considering what the nation owes the

Reserved. That considering what the nation owes the negro, what it has promised him, and rememoring the lesson or ine war it is evident there is no course for us to tread, either saie, just, or honorable except to guarantee to him at once every sollical right enjoyed by every clitzen in the same circumstances. Every other path is alike deathly and infamous *Reserved* That the present condition of the negro is one of nominal freedom but of suffering almost equal with that he endured under the yoke, of entire depend-ence on the white race us every privilege and the co-cognition of every right-that no mere enactment of congress can alter this, unless it makes him in every respect the absolute equal of the white man before the law.

Rescience of the source equal of the white main before the Rescience of the source equal of the white main before the tory and in the of the policy they are initiating in the glass of Jamaica, and find that every attempt to che at the emancipate, negro out of substantial reedom incurs bank.uptcy, whecks property, and ends in blood. Rescience of the followed Lee in arms, now it follows President Johnson in guile and chisanery; once it had its headquarters in Richmond, now it follows Rescient fourse.

President solution in guite and chicanery: once it had white Honss. Rese we d. That the Tresident has betrayed the lo at North; is bent on giving it over, bound hand and foot, into the hands of its of ce conquered foe; that he should long ago have even impeached for gross usurpailon in his manifest use of his high powers to aid Rehet ion, and ior the treasonable purpose of defeating the secure and peaceful settlement of the nation. Resewed That the cordile thanks of the nation espe-cially of the Abo Hitonist, are due to the clear-sighted and devoted courage of congress nor its check and re-bake to treason by passing the Civil Bights bil over the veto of the Southern leader. (Applause.) Resewed That we demind of Courress, as clear y within its constitution authority, to secure, by appro-priate legislation, his political rights, especial vithe the d. functions to estimate the defeation in a constitutional law definitely satisfies to every citizen of the United States (abp ause; to assert, as a principle of national law definitely satisfies to assert, as any distinc ion in civil or political rights anoog its citizens on account of race or descent; and thirdly, to call on the loyal citizens of the late rebellious States to assemble, by delagates in Con-vention in such State, and form for it a State Constitu-tion and State used to representive the universal suffrage and universal amnesty. (Applause.) Rescient: and thirdly, to call on the loyal citizens of the late rebellious states to assemble, by delagates in Con-tion and State used to and form for it a State Constitu-tion and State used to compromise of great principles is the basis of final settlement should be universal suffrage and universal amnesty. (Applause.) Rescient, and final settlement should be universal suffrage and universal amnesty. (Applause.)

the basis of final settlement should be universal suffrage and universal amnesty. (Applause.) *Rewived*, That once a compromise of great principles for immediate ends might have had some plausible de-tense; but, to-day, and in this crisis. Wheever purposes to settle any national issue, on any basis but that of absolute lustice, mistakes his time—has failed to tearn the lesson of the war—postpones justice, weakens lib-erty, jeopardsnationality, and is a worse raitor, because a more dangerous one, than any armed Rebel has been for the last iour years. Better detent, of the basis, than success on a compromise of rights, (Applause.) Better that the Rebes should take possession of the government in 1866, than thwart the course of event and surrender the fruits or victory, by agreeing to any compromise which accepts peace on terms unjust to any race, interest, or section. (Applause.)

Resourced, That when Representatives and Senators Resourced, That when Representatives and Senators forgot the last four years and imitated the trucking politicians of our disgrassing the senators of the senators white aristocracy of Colorado as a Republican State into this Union, they stuitified themselves, betrayed the

The American Anti-Slavery Society is now co-vx-tensive with our geographical extent. The whole ina ion is turned into one great body uncerlying which is the ignoring of all races. That is the lesson of the war, nothing short of it. (App'anse) The South has learned it and knows u; but the North has not learned it yet. She gropes her way towards it. She is willing to accept it. If her leaders had been willing, she had proclaimed her sentiments to the world. There is abundantey dence to show that in May the South was ready to accept the Northern idea. W hy was it not done? dea. Why was it not done?

My friend Mr. Frothingham says Audrew Jonn-on is no trattor. He never promised anything, and he has fulfilled it. Well, that is the in a general sense; he never aid promise anything. He poured out words, and nothing in them. His treason com merced when he accepted the leadersh p of the Nor h in this great struggle Taking office in th North in this great struggle Taking office in the name of a dominant party that carried us through the war, he now refuses to serve the party that e e-vated him (Applause.) There is his treason, the knew what he was assuming. Very true, we were traitors, as our friend to dus, and studid traitors. If I have any icols-which some of my friends think I have—it is not the negro, but it is Rarey the horse-tamer (Laughter.) I was reading lately an inte-re-ting account of the taming of a lion in Paris. They did it thus:--They took a hussar's lacket They did it thus:--Iney tok a hussar's jacket stuffed with 500 brass buttons, and threw it into the hon's den. He devoured it right away and had an awful fit of indigestion, and was a sick from for a ess. (Laughter) Ever atterwards, with a hussar's jacket entered his den, the brute, with ferogious instinct, never touched him. The A mericans have devoured one hussar's jacget, with John Tyler in it; and another with Filimore; and et it took another with Andrew Johnson. (Applause and inughter.)

President Johnson, as early as September, set him-Freshent Johnson, as carly as September, set him-sell to work to break the Republican party to proces. He uses n on, and he would praise me to-day to get him a renom mation. (Appnause.) The Republican party did not recovnize the fact. It went on, step by step, struing to conciliate him until they have to by step, strying to conclusie him until they have to-day demoranized the public. We lost six months of cducation an irreparable loss, and I am not sure that now, with the Administration acainst us and the people thus demorolized, that it will be possible to save the fruits of this battle. But if we mean that our children shall win it the next time a division is made on the battle-field, the loyal North, if it does go down, must go down with the banner of absolute unstice allows it with no compromise over its head ustice above it, with no compromise over its head. Great applause.) When history records that we were divided, let it say that we were divided, knowing what they wanted, and struggling for it with their whole hearts, and let our children open their record, and say, "here is what our fathers' experience taught them and they failed in it. Let us struggle, and succeed ' When history writes our fate, if it comes to that, let it record that we knew there was no cure for that, let national past but in equal and absolute justice to every human being, and that we died fighting for it. The negro is our only element of strength at the South; it is on him the structure of nationality is to rest in the tutpre. We want them to learn to read and write, to be within the circle and influence of Northere joarnals; we want them to be where their Northern joarnals; we want them to be where their minds can be reached by the discussion of Northern

(creat applause) THEODORE TILTON'S BEMARKS.

Theodore Thiton was introduced. He entirely acreed with Mr Phillips that slavery had not yet enced. He disagreed, however, with Mr Remond, who thought the cause of the back man safe because the President was on our side and the Copperheads on the other. Mr. fliften thought the President and the Connerheads both on one side. He believed in on the other. Mr. flitton thought the President and the Copperheads both on one side. He believed in universal suffrage and universal amnesty, but not in the withdrawai of the troors, that the time for annesty had not yet arrived. The speaker was in invor of justice to both black and white He was in the pes that to day those present would not on y ap-plaud Mr. Phillips, but would put their hands in their pockets to help the negro. Mrs. Mary Greer, of Philadeipkia, spoke for about a quarter of an hour, and was during the delivery of her address repeatedly applauded.

t her address repeatedly applauded. The meeting shortly alter adjourned to 7j in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was largely attended at the evening session. Mr. Thillips occupied the chair. The first speaker was the Rev. John T. Sargent, of Boston, who said that he hoped to see the time when Equai Rights should be the rule, and not the exception, when such men as Frederick Douglass and others. Men of dark skin should be offender to the the second of dark skin, should be eligible to situations trust and emolument. He was a believer in the doctrine of "make a man and let him be." (Ap-The time will come when that self-evident act of

ustice shall be secured to all men and women, black as well as white. This was the tendency of tonnes. Congress was not decided on that point, but the question should be agitated, the Pr. sident and his Cabinet should be denounced, all compro-mise should be iccuited, the people should be sum-moned to a Congress on the solemn crisis, we should r 1 + higher and higher the banner of our remon-stratic over every church-tower, agitate agitate ce over every church-tower, agitate, agitate

a raite over every church-tower, agitate, agitate, un' we shall break down the barriers of oppression the world over. As our President here to-max has said, the White House is to-day the headquarters of the Retellion, and the President of the United States is playing for a second term of office. If Mr. Sargent proceeded to make some pungen remarks on the action of Mr. Secretary Se vard, which provoked the risibles of the autoence, and continued somewhat as follows:-We are determined that this thing shall succeed even if we have to die in the struggie. (Applause) It can no more be stopped than the waters of the sea can be driven back or the rock of ages be shaken. Let us not be discouraged, but go cheerful and confident that discouraged, but go cheerful and confident that right and justice will fically triumph. Speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Parker Pillsbury, and others.-N. Y. Tribune, n

shorted the prisoner to use the brief space o ime allotted to him to the best advantage for is spiritual welfare, and in return Probst simply ittered an unintelligible monosyllabie.

After a short conference in the cell between Mr. Perkins, the Superintendent, and the Steriff, the party bade Probst good bye and 'ired.

During the interview the prisoner said no hing, except in answer to a question, when he ated that he understood the sentence. From the time the Sheruff and his attendants entered he cell until they retired Probst maintained exactly the same position, only now and then

glancing from one person to another. He was attended this morning by a clergyman belonging to St. Philip's Catholic Church, who acted as a relief to his principal confessor, ather Grundther.

His adviser states that Probst informed him, time before the entrance of the Sheriff with the death warrant, that he (Probst) had xpressed himself quite willing to die, as the nly atonement he could make for the terrible rime he had committed.

The prisoner requests that no person be here iter admitted to his cell, except his spiritual oviser. He desires to remain quiet and undis-urbed. He sleeps well at night-time, and for he terrible posit on in which he is placed, main a'ne wonderful equanimity of mind.

Sailing of the "Louisiana."

NEW YORK, May 9.-The iron screw steamship Louisiana, of the National Line, sailed to-day for Liverpool and Queenstown (Cork Harbor) with a full complement of cabin and a number of steerage passengers, among whom were several from your city, forwarded by W. A. Hamili, the Philadelphia Agent of this compaoy.

The elegant steamship The Queen is the next vessel to depart, and leaves on Saturday next. the 12th inst. The steamers of the "National Line" are now leaving regularly every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Boston.

Bosron, May 9,-In the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of Pike's Peak Rullroad Company vs. H. G. Wheeler, for the alleged misappropriation of \$200,000 worth of bonds, the arguments of the counsel were closed yesterday, and the decision was reserved.

The United States steamer Ashuelot, Commander Febiger, from New York, arrived here to-day. She came through the Sound in company with the double turretted iron-clad Miantonomah and the United States steamer Augusta, and parted company with them on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was fine, and the Miantanomah made excellent speed and behaved splendidly.

States to Panama, by the Panama Railroa Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 9.

Tour of Inspection.

General Rufus Ingails has been ordered on an inspection tour of military posts through Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Montana, and California,

Jeff. Davis.

The impression has become general here that Jeff. Davis will be put through the ceremony of a mock trial at Norfolk, preparatory to a release.

Indian Affairs.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is making arrangements to hold a council with the In lians of the Plains at Fort Laramie, for a treaty with them. A telegram received yesterday from E B. Taylor, Superintendent at Omaha, states that 20,000 Indians will attend, and desires to know if subsistence can be furnished them.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, May 9.- The Health Officer reports five new cases of cholera, but no deaths, in the Hospital ship since his last report.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

HARBISBURG, May 9.-Honorable William H. Seward passed through this city to-day en route for New York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Cotton is quiet at 34@35c. for Middlings. Flour has advanced 20@30c; sales of 19 000 bols. at \$7 80@10 tor State; \$9 50@13 50 for Obio; \$7 80@10 for Western; \$10 05@1675 for South-ern; and \$9@13 60 for Canada. Wheat has advanced 52 10c. The market is excited and unsettled; sales of 15,000 bush, at \$210@215 for new Milwankie. Corn quiet; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1400 barrels, at \$29,75@30. Lard quiet at 183@29.c. at 18]@22]c. Whisky dull,

-The Louisiana sugar crop for 1865-66 is estimated at 14,700.

-An extensive fraud has just come to light 'n Easton, Washington county, New York, threagh which the Cambridge Valley Bank has been swindled of about \$20,600 in discounting notes for Batty & Hoag, of Easton. Other Sanks in Washington and Saratoga counties have suffered in the same manner, to the extent, 5 is reported, of \$40,000. Batty & Hoar owned wo large farms in the town worth \$25,000, with a mill in Michi-gan worth \$18,000, and \$16,000 stock in the Lansingburg National Bank. When their notes fell due it was discovered the they had disposed of all their property to 5. W. Griffin & Co., of Albany, and fled from the State, since which they have not been heard of. Their liabilities are estimated at \$84,000.

-Jefferson, the P hiladelphia actor, was called before the custain, at the Adelphi Theatre, on the night of his last appearance in London, and he made this speech:- "It is about seven months since that 7was received here with a welcome which I can never forget, and which, I fear, has proved ar beyond my deserts. You have so long associated my voice with a foreign dialect that you may probably think that I never speak English at all. I am not sure that I am speaking it now, but in the best that I can command at this moment let me most gratefully and unaffectedly thank the British public for the extremely kind manner in which they have re-ceived me; and I look forward with pleasure to renewing an acquaintance with a London aud-ence when I shall have the honor of appearing in another character."