THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

JAMES STEPHE

Arrival of the President of the Irish Republic - Why He Came and What He Expects to Do-Scenes at the Pier and at the Hotel-How the President Looks and What He Says-Ireland Eager for the Fray-Blow to be Struck During Present Year-A Serenade by 99th Regiment-A Speech by Jas. Ste-

From the New York Tribune.

The O'Mahony received a telegram from Sandy Hook, yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, stating that James Stephens. President of the Irish Republic, was then on board the Napoleon III, which would arrive at Pier No. 50, North River, about 6 o'clock in the evening. The excitement this intelligence aroused among the habitues of the Fenian headquarters in Union Square may be better imagined than described. The news was expected, but it nevertheless seemed sudden and surprised somewhat those who have been for a long time preparing for

Until recently the head of the Fenian Brothergood-head, we opine, in more than one sensedid not intend to visit this country, and he only came because the more earnest friends of Irish liberty demanded his presence here for the purpose of reconciling the wings of the party in this country, which, instead of turning their entire strength against their English loe, were impeding the progress of their co-laborers in freand by dissensions among themselves. To put an end to this domestic quarrel and to unite, if possible, the opposing factions, by accurate statements of what was being done upon the ground where the expected buttle is to be fought, and by such conciliatory measures as may be deemed advisable, is the immediate cause of tais visit from the President of the Irish republic.

James Stephens came to this country by re-quest. He regarded it as his duty to fight the battle out there, and his place was the thickest of the tray. He was disappointed. Early last September the blow would have been struck, but just at that moment, almost, that Ireland was ready, the Femans here quarrelled. He believes now, that but for this event, the freedom of that country would to-day be an accomplished fact. At first he determined to wait, and allow his friends to reconcile their own differences, but as time passed on the breach widened. At length he yielded to the solicitations of the leaders here, and came to make an effort, by his personal presence, to quell the

THE ARRIVAL.

Immediately upon the receipt of the despatch, the Reception Committee was called together at headquarters. It consists of the following Fenians:—John Rafferty, Chairman; Captain Duff, Dr. D. M. Brossman, Thomas Egan, D. M. Button, Patrick Daily, District Centre; John McCangar, Lohn (Conner W. L. Creed, and McGowen, John O'Connor, W. L. Creed, and Wm. Griffin, Treasurer of the Brotherhood. Rooms had been slready engaged, in anticipa-tion of the arrival of their distinguished visitor, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and now all that was to be done in this regard was to have them made ready for his reception. Then carriages were to be secured for the accommodation of their guest, and, while these preliminaries were being arranged, the news spread, appa-rently, to the remotest corner of the island. It papers, and, although many doubted the truth of the rumor, more believed. At the appointed hour the pier at which the vessel was expected, and the neighboring streets, were filled with those who wished to do honor to the man they now call "Ireland's foremost patriot."

About 6 o'clock the steamer arrived, but was detained in the river nearly wo hours before she effected a landing. Stephens was recog however, before this, and hailed with such shouts as we have seldom heard. When the gangway was put out a rush was made towards the vessel, but the captain shouted that the pier must be cleared before the President could land. Roundsman Muldoon of the Twentyeighth Precinct, with a squad of Metropolitan Police, cleverly accomplished that object, and the Committee met and formally welcomed their

After a few moments passed in private consultation, they entered their carriages and drove to the Metropolitan Hotel, through Morton and Bleecker streets to Broadway. Messrs. Rafferty, Brossman, and Kelly occupied a carriage with the President. Captain M. L. O'Brien, of Keokuk; Lieutenant William Smith O'Brien, of Detroit; Lieutenant James M. Gillons, of New York; and Thomas Moore, Civil Engineer, who accompanied Stephens in his voyage from were under the charge of the remainder of the Committee, and took the same route, also in carriages. The crowd followed on foot. When we say that it was very large and very enthusiastic, that it rent the air with shouts for Stephens the Irish Republic, the Fenian Brother-nood, and "the Green," we only suggest in a mild way the demonstrations that took place.

AT THE HOTEL. broadway from Prince to Houston street was filled with Fenians when the President arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. They crowded upon the carriage in which he rode; they blocked the sidewalk; they crushed each other in the doorway; they occupied the rotunda and overflowed into the offices and reading rooms. They frightened the horses, broke the traces, and would have drawn the vehicle through Broadway, we have no doubt, if the accident had occurred earlier. As soon as he could possibly be pushed through the crowds, he was carried to room No. 230 by the Committee, and locked in, a fact which disappointed many who desired person-ally to congratulate him upon his escape and

PERSONAL.

James Stephens is apparently about 5 feet sinches in height, 45 years of age, and has a ruddy complexion, blonde hair, and small, bright bluish-grey eyes. He is broad-shouldered, and seems capable of a great deal of physical endurance. He has a full forchead, is entirely bald, and wears a full beard, the moustache bristling straight downward over his mouth, giving evidence of strength and vigor. He speaks the first words of a sentence slowly and deliberately, and in a clear tone, but closes it quite rapidly, while his phrases grow in force and distinctness as they approach a period. His manners are easy and his movements unrestrained and not lacking in grace. He seems frank and candid, and utters his opinions con cerning the movement in such a manner as to induce his hearers to believe that he is speaking he convictions of a lifetime.

His nationality is unmistakably told in his peculiar enunciation; but his words are gene ally well chosen, and although not many, invariably and directly suggest the entire idea he intends to convey. He speaks proudly, yet not mmodestly, of his escape from Richmond Prison, and evidently regards the achievement as an excellent joke. Altogether Mr. Stephens is a quiet, unobtrusive, and earnest gentleman, and it we may be purmitted to judge from half an hour's interview, is eminently worthy of the hour's interview, is eminently worthy of the position in which he has been placed by the Fenian Brotherhood,

THE CAUSE AND OBJECT OF HIS VISIT. The cause of his visit to this country has

already been indicated in the opening paragraphs of this article. He came at the request of the Fenian leaders. He left Dublin on the 13th of March, and arrived at Paris on the 18th, where he remained a little more than a month, salling from Havre for New York on the 28th proximo He comes for the sole purpose of en-deavoring, by conciliation, to repair the breach that has been made in the Ferian ranks in this country by the quarrels of the O'Mahony and Roberts. This is the only cause of his leaving Ireland, and the only object of his visit to this

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

In a conversation, Mr. Stephens said that the people of Ireland were ready, early last September, to strike the intended blow against England, and gave it as his firm conviction that but for the difference that sprang up in this country about that time, the power of the British mili-tary force would have been broken and Ireland tary force would have been broken and Ireland would to-day be virtually free. The English might, perhaps, have held some of the scaports; but their about to land troops upon the island would have been destroyed. While smarting under the failure of his plans, he wrote strongly and somewhat bitterly of his friends here; but when he spoke of "lopping off the rotten branche." he intended first to be sure that the branches were rotten. He still thinks it possibranches were rotten. He still thinks it possi-ble to accomplish the desired object during the present year, and openly avows his purpose of returning to Ireland as soon as he can succeed in uniting the Brotherhood here.

HIS ESCAPE FROM BICHMOND PRISON. After his escape from Richmond Prison-full details of details of which have been already printed—he remained in Dublin nearly four months. He was in the hands of his friends, months. He was in the hands of his friends, and knew the movements of the police as soon as they were made. To use his own phrase, "Our police was better than theirs." He sat in his room, and every morning heard the newsboys shouting "The arrest of Stephens" under his window. He went out whenever it was necessary, and at the moment when he was announced as arrested was sitting in council and perfecting arrangements to overthrow the Briperfecting arrangements to overthrow the Bri tish power. It never occurred to him to leave Ireland to secure his own personal safety, for ne regarded that as more secure there than he did when on his passage to France. He met, at one time, a party of sixty persons who were seeking him, and does not think it strange they did not find him, although he was so near. The escape from prison took place on the 20th of November, and he left Dublin on the 13th of March. He could have remained there forever with safety, and regards his information concerning the movements of the British Govern-ment as much more nearly correct than anything they can learn of the Fenian movement.

HIS MOVEMENTS WHILE IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Stephens, while here, regards himself as entirely at the disposal of his friends. The Committee who now have him in charge will make an effort to have the Council Chamber placed at their disposal, and he will probably remain there throughout the day to receive any who may call. A grand Fenian demonstration will be held in Jones' Wood before his departure. No programme has as yet been announced, and none will be published until the question of useing City Hall has been decided.

Mr. Sterhens, we learn, has accepted an invi-tation to witness the dramatic performance this evening at Niblo's Garden.

SERENADE, AND SPEECH FROM MR. STEPHENS. Notwithstanding that it had been concluded to give no serenade to the Head Centre last evening, some enthusiastic members of the Brotherhood were not to be deterred from immediately giving expression to their enthusiasm through a band of music and an impromptu serenade. Accordingly about 11½ o'clock the sound of music was heard coming down Broadway, and a large crowd almost immediately fitled the street in front of the Metropolitan. The irst tune played by the band on arriving at th hotel was "Hail to the Chief," which was followed by continued and enthusiastic cheering and cries for Stephens. Mr. Stephens came down from his room, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, and appeared on the balcony, where, being recognized, the most enthusiastic cheering followed, and the band played "St. Patrick"

Mr. Stephens then stepped to the front of the balcony, and spoke as follows:-

COUNTRYMEN: (Great cheering)-Though find-ing you bloken into parties, and your fath, per-naps, somewhat shaken, I stil expect that you will maps, somewhat shaken, I stil expect that you will work on earnestly and energetically to the end. ("We will! we will!" Cheers.) I not only expect it, but am convinced that you will fulfil your promise. Cheers.) All power is with the people and my faith in the people is unshaken. (Cheers) You have the power to accomplish your object, and you wild of it. ("We will,") The men at home have done their part. (A voice—"We are ready to do ours.") The power or your triends in Ireland is as strong as ever. All the action that the Government put forth has not weakened it a jot. (Immense cheering.) We want all good men to enter the party. We want such a compliance power as will comble to to text. jot. (Immense cheering.) We want all good men to enter the party. We want such a combined power as will enable us to act with our full force against the enemy. Say nothing against any person, say nothing against any person words of cheer. (A voice—Have your weapons ready.") I hope I shall be able to reconcile the differences that have spring up among you. (Voice—"It was not our fault.") I have faith in the people. You must give over party quarrels and discombine. "It was not our fault.") I have faith in the people, You must give over party quarrels and dissensions. I have come here to accomplish that object. The committee which has been appointed have been collecting the facts, and, when I have seen the result of their labors, I shall be able, I believe, to unite you in harmony and strength. Can I count on you? (Cheers, "Yes. yes,") The prisons of Heland are full of your brothers. I left Ireland and have come to America because I was invited. I was told the organization wanted me, have come over in answ.r to the call, resolved to act have come over in answ r to the call, resolved to ac have come over in answ.r to the call, resolved to act in the largest spirit of conciliation, and work as if nothing had happened, to do justice to all parties and to pick the good men. (Cries, "Sweeney." "Sweeney." I use no bitter word towards any man, I only ask you to excuse me this evening from any nurther remarks. (Cheers.)

The band then played "Tara's Hall" and "Minstrel Boy." The crowd then cheered, and called for "Sweeney." and others and warms and warms.

called for 'Sweeney," and others, and were so vociterous that Mr. Stephens again came forth

"Brothers, I thank you sincerely for your com

pliment. I now bid you good-night, and request you kindly to retire to your homes, in the hope that you will become entirely united and consolidated in good teeling." (Cheers). The band then played "The Wearing of the Breen" and "The Star Spangled Banaer," after

which Mr. Stephens retired to his room, and the crowd slowly dispersed.

ANOTHER SERENADE. It is announced that Mr. Stephens will be the recipient of a second serenade this evening which will be a more grand affair than the previous one.

A THEFT AT THE VATICAN. - A correspondent Rome writes:-"There has lately occurred at the Vatican a serious event, which has caused uneasiness in the Pontifical household, but which it is sought to keep secret. There has been abstracted from a secret drawer in the Pope's bureau, a portfolio containing the autograph letters addressed to him by foreign sovereigns. Many of the letters are from the Empe ror of Austria and King of Prussia. The letters from Napoleon III, which are said to compro-mise the latter, the Pope kept in reserve, and people of weight affirm that he intended to publish them eventually, in order that they might be judged by facts, and that the whole world might see how solemn promises had been violated. This purpose, if ever entertained, may be modified by the audacious theft of the

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Proceedings of the Convention in Chee ver's Church, New York-Spreches by Lucretta Mott, E. Cady Stanton, H. W. Beecher, and Others-Carlons Doings in the Convention A shrill Demand for the Ballot for Women, Etc. Etc. From the World.

The Woman's Rights Convention met vesterday sormany at the Church of the Curitans (Or. Chee-

Norming at the Church of the Puritans (Or. CheeNors. Hizbe'h Cady Stan on, a fine, portly, middlesred woman in back sik diess, and short hight
cur's with a blue ribton in her hair, occupied the
chan, Upon the platform were Mrs. Marti a Wright,
of Aubuin; Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Winchester,
Mrs. Gage, Theodere Tilton, Abby Keily Foster,
Lucretia Mott, Mr Sergeant of Goston and afterwards Henry Ward Beecher, and Mrs. Frances El en
Watkins, also took their places on the platform, with
beaming faces. beaming faces.

Mrs Stanton opened the meeting by reading the

MRS. STANION WANTS TO MAKE WOMAN'S SPHERE ILLIMITABLE.

Vr. Stanton then made a formal address. She saio the cuter world, as well as the home, needs we than follook after the order of its arrangement. With the bailot, woman would extend her sphere are make her sphere as illimitable as her wants. Shall Senators in their places tell us that woman does not need the voic when forty thousand woman in this city are hiving at starying prices by the in this city are living at starving prices by the needle; and below these in ower depths are mighty uni itades of falsen angele, over *hose misers and crin e society draws a veil of forcetta ness, and before that mextricable problem stands appailed.

THE SOCIAL EVIL

Here are thousands without sali-respect or fear, or hope, or love who sit in darkness and groom in the e moral lazar houses of disease and despair, waiting for the shadow or death or some good spirits on earth to galvanize them into life again. For such as itiese, what can be done? Outside the pale of respectability, with every honorable employment closed against them, like an irretrievable blank to them; shall we camly fold our arms and, like the I harisees of old, thank God that we are not one of them, and leave them to their fate? No, no; it is your duty and mine, and our interest too, to open new avenues for work to all this class of women, for THE SOCIAL EVIL new avenues for work to all this class of women, for they are sapping the foundations of our national virtue and strength. We may forget them, but their sins will be avenued on us and our children to the th rd and fourth generation. With the ballot, we would organize from this class a standing army for the nation—an army not to destroy but to save.

A HIST FOR A NEW COMMISSION
I would have women associated together with men,
on cound wages, as inspectors of sireets, of prisons,
of netropolitan police, commissioned, unformed,
and juid by the State to guard and watch the youth of the nation; with a star on her brow and the sceptre in her sand. Would not woman pairol our streets at the midnight hour with a hoper mission sceptre in her hand. Would not woman patrol our streets at the minimular hour with a hoter mission than she now does—a dependant on the will and hours of ano her? Give a man the right over my sub-istence, he has a right over my whote moral being, I would have organized companies of women to abate drunkenness, gambling, heenflousness, to watch and guard the youth, the weak, and ignorant; to counsel the criminal and unfortunate; to look after the order and cleanliness of tenement-houses, streets, and prisons, thus making the mother and wife and sister and caughter a power over this moral realm, and be no longer slave where she should be ruler; no longer a subject where she should be queen. In the narrow sphere now assigned woman, under a dynasty of torce, she perishes for want of labor and thought. Sha'd they who louine on yelvet cushions, c'othed in purple and fine linen, laring sumptuously every day, tell us they do not care to vote? Have you no auties to the sad, ial en, and outra, ed of your own sex? (Here a very slout woman, in a front pew, began to look apourged in the counterpage. sad, lallen, and outra, ed of your own sex? (Here a very stout woman, in a front pew, began to look agouized in the countenance and, at the end of every measured sentence that fell from Mrs. Stanton, she ut'ered the word "Amen," while two or il ree other old women put their hand'cerchiefs to their eyes, and some young women laughed audibly. But still the first old lady clapped her hands and nodded her head, and said "Amen.")

A HINT IN CASE OF ANOTHER DRIVER'S STRIKE.

Mrs. Stanton continued by saying that women should be conductors on cars and radroads, drivers in carriages and stages, and saw no objection to 11, if even ladies can drive two horses in Fifth avenue, in the Park, with a man on the back seat for orna cent. (Laughter.) Why may not the less fortunate women llars a day as drivers on the cars and stages? There would be less cruelty to the less swearing and quarrelling in our streets. Woman's influence in all departments would introduce more elements of brightness and beauty. Go into the edi-torial sanctums. She had often been sorry that such men as William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Incodore Tilton—men who ho'd in their hands the destiny of na ions-should be compelled to forge their thunderboits in such dark and dingy dens. (The stout woman cried "Amen!";

Theodore Triton, who sat by the side of Abby

Ke ly Foster, smiled carmly.

Mrs. Stanton asked, if woman knows enough to be hung does she not know enough t vote on the laws by which she is hung? (The stout woman clasps her hand and nods her head) Mrs Stanton then refuted the idea that the home, the Church and the State were distinct spheres. Woman was needed in public a flairs. As there is that physical difference between woman and man necessary for the propagation of the race, so there is that sparing difference here is that sparing differences. tion of the race, so there is that spiritual differencnecessary to the vitalizing of thought in American pontics. She saw the dawn of a new era as clearly as she ever saw the sunlight on the eastern hills, and she believed the hour of woman had come.

SOME JOKES BY THEODORR TILTON Theodore I, ton was the next speaker. He said that however dark and g comy and doleful might be the piace where newspapers were printed, his office was ever bright when Mrs. Stanton visited it. The salutation of the speaker, "Mrs. Chairwoman," was received with an outourst of laughter, and the Chair suggested that she be addressed as Mrs. Presi-

The speaker considered that this meeting was called to enforce the most humane and beautiful idea that was ever introduced into politics—the giving of the bailot to woman; and never until that idea is coined into the statute-book of this land will our Government be worthy of the name of a republic. The ballot was the right, not of wo nan, or man, or the lawyer, or minister, or editor, but the citizen. He demanded the ballot for woman not for woman's sake, but for the sake of man. We need woman in pobuces; when she enters it bad men will be driven from it. Shall we have a woman for President? For one, he would thank God if we had a man for Presi-In speaking further of woman, Mr. filton in-d in a joke. He said the chief bone of contendulged in a joke. He said the chief bone of contention in the world had been the rib taken out of Adam's body, wherewith God made Eve. (Laughter.) He referred to woman's work in literature, and al uding to Lucy Aiken's work, spoke of it as Lucy Rushton's, and correcting himself, said he had not been to the theatre lately, or seen his friend, Mr. Beecher, before for two or three weeks.

A RECREANT RETURNS TO THE FOLD All the anti-slavery people were present at the onvention; but the ladies of the convention, who mostly wore corxscrew curls, rad also succeeded in drawing out the lately recreast Henry Ward Beecher. He said it might be asked why at such a time as this, when the attention of the whole nation is iconcentrated upon the reconstruction of our States, we should intiude a new and advance ques-tion. Because the question is one and the same. We are not now discussing merely the question of the vote for the freedmen as new-born citizens; that is a fact which compels us to discuss the whole underlying question of Government. That is the case in court, and when the judge shall have given his decision, that decision will cover the whole question of civil society, and the relation of every individual in it as agents and actors. The history of the develop-ment of man during the last thousand years has been collection for the sake of distribution. It was needul that fraternities and professions should be bushed, in order that law and medicine should pro-

ect themselves.
But now education is so diffused that law does not belong to the law ers, the dissemination of the Gospel to the ministry, nor any other profession to an exclusive class. Men have a right now to be well without a doctor, and go out of the world without a bishop. There are gradual changes going on now, revolutionizing society. It is not necessary now for one to continue in the sphere in which he was born. The Emperor of Russia was noted as the createst democrat or us all. He has appreciated the right of chizenship, and probably foresees the naturate result. When all Russia and England will have waked up, it is strange that the mother of re-publican institutions should so long have withheld personal liberty, the rights of man. In England personal liberty, the rights of man. In Engand out one man in six has a right to vote. It is the peneral, universal law that all men shall partake of the manufacture of the law which governs them. This is the world through, and he who took exception to it he asked to give the reason why. If it was right to give one million black men the right to

vote, was it not rout to give the same right to one's nother or sufter? I e was in layor of giving the right to Irishmen to vote. Every Democratic contains was willing to have all Irishmen vote unwashed uncombed, and ragged as they may be.

Mr. Beecler had a great respect for the Irishman except when he undertook to make war; but that except when he undertook to make war; but that was too indicrous. (Langhter) For wind fighter-commend him to irishmen. Weman, Mr. Beecher said, should be a nursing mother to numin society. She should be interested in the sum total of that society in which rice lives. He are used not for a weman's right to vote, but for a woman's duty to discharge citizen him. The questions that are to fill our politics in the luture are not to be mere money questions, or questions of arty power and ambinion. Questions of labor are hereafter to occupy the nation. The question How shall work find lensure, and in le sure knowledge? In such a question woman's instinct is better than man's wisdom. Fo the sake of such questions that are knowking at our doors he declared that, woman one at to feet if her duty to mingle in pubuc affairs. In the future, schools, books, and newspapers are to be more powerful than exchoquers and banks, not to undervalue these. We are quers and banks, not to undervalue these. We are near the end of all isms, and questions of morality are to come before the people. Without women you shall never perfect human society. It was woman's questions of the people. duty to take part in public affairs.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE STATE. A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE STATE.

A woman who is content to wash stortings, and make johnny-cases bring up her coys, is an undergrown weman, and when she comes to Heaven she will spend the first thousand years in getting to that state to which she ought to have attained before she died. We man well purify the ballot-box, and when the comes to the Red Sea of londers. sied. Weman wai purify the ballot-box, and when weman comes to the pols, the ked Sea of loud-mouthed politicaus will divide to let her pass through. It is said woman will lost her deleacy by making in politics. If she were to go into parthership with a p litican, that would be true. One thorough politician has corruption enough to spoil a whole village. But it is no expected that woman will be any less a woman than ever. She must be more of a woman. We need a different ciesment.

meet.

But it is said that the woman is represented by the man. But, if that argument is true, why does not the father represent the boy after he has arrived at the father represent the boy after he has arrived at the father represent the boy after he has arrived at the father represent the boy after he has arrived at the age of twenty-one, as well as the gir? Why not go back to the idea of the patriaren acting for the whole fabily? It is said that women are excitable, and there would be introduced acrimony into policy. Well he would not for the wirld contaminate politics, (Laughter.) He would admit that woman was an excitable creature, and that politics gid not need any more excitament. But the politics did not need any more excitement. But the excitability of men and women would neutralize each other. Seriously, however, he attached no weight to that argument. He concluded with an element pergraphy. elequent peroration

BEECHER SOUND ON A DRINKING QUESTION, Mr. B. ecner having consuited a testament and handed it to Mr. Tilton during his speech, the latter told a story which he had heard of ten ministers, none of whom had pocket-testaments; but every one of whom, when a corkscrew was called for 'o open the champague, pulled one out of his pocket.

Mr. Beecher said he was ashamed to say he was sufficiently acquainted with such subjects as to know that they did not use corkscrews for champagne, lt was ale, he be ieved, 'ns'ead of champague, fort which the corkscrews were wanted. (Laughter.)

A HORNET'S NEST FOR SUMNER A HORNET'S NEST FOR SUMNER.

Mrs. Stanton said, 2s Mr. Beecher had told how respectfully the Queen of England was received in l'ariament, she would like to tell the audience how a Republican Senate received the petition from the women of New England. Instead of presenting it as it should have been, with an appropriate speech on the subject, a Senator actually presented it with an apolocy for so doing—a petition from New England women, headed by Lydia Maria Chids. Charles sumer, in the United States Senate, made an ago. runner, in the United States Senate, made an apology in presenting that petition.

Susan B. Anthony then read a petition which is

to be presented to congress rom this convention, show no Mr Summer very pertinently that every one of his arguments in invoroi negro suffrage apply also to women, and that he is thoroughly committed by his own words for woman's suffrage.

When Summer reads that petition he will feel as though he had a horner's nest about his cars. MR. PHILLIPS THROWS A PAIL OF COLD WATER ON

MR. PHILLIPS THROWS A PAIL OF COLD WATER ON THE AUDIENCE.

Wendell Phillips was then introduced. He said there had existed at a certain time an inquiry as to the reason why at a certain stage of the meeting, a man always got up and went out, and a number of surgeons held an autopsy on the man to find the reason. They found it. It was because his brain was tuil. He thought that this was the condition called attention to the fact that it is not the Legisia ture so much as fashion that keeps woman back The young man comes to the city and in a few years is 11ch; why don't the women do it? It is because tashion has decreed that a boy may work and engage n bus ness, and that a woman may not the ballot is, large as legislat on is, behind it are broader opportunities.

Business, the colleges, medicine, law—all the thousand prizes of life are before woman, but iashion denies her entrance; the only thing that blocks the door to these paths is their own opinion, and an opinion that she can change. The edict of woman's decisive opinion will close the groggeries of New York much queker than the police can stop them. The troub e of this cause is that it is to be argued against the wishes and purpose of its victims. The unrepresented millions of England swell the voice of John Bright. When we come to the won an ouestion, the first great abiding difficulty is that woman herse f is the ors acle.

She fills the chair most potent in the university of this discussion—that of mullic opinions and she

this discussion—that of public opinion—and she utters her verdict against it. He would remind we man that legislation was but a circumstance in he broad circle of forces that make and mould pub be affairs. The tempter to vice in the street of New York is not the roue, it is the absurdly instidious and bigoted y religioust sister who lives in a fine mansion within haif a mile. She is the one that binds the limbs God made alert, and nands har sister over to the tempter.

UNPALATABLE ADVICE. Go home and reform yourselves. Go home, and let there emanate that influence from society which is the creature and the creator of public opinion. Woman is equal in literature, and the literature of the middle ages that wasn't readable was purged. But give woman the bailot, and I don't count on the millennium the next day.

MR. PHILLIPS LACKS KEEN AGONY OF INTEREST FOR MR. PHILLIPS LACKS KEEN AGONY OF INTEREST FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

I don't feel that keen agony of interest in this question that I did in the slave, nor that I did in the temperance cause, because the drunkard's vice unfitted him to help us in the effort to lift him on his leet. Let us remember the moment you take off your ban every medical college will be open, every avenue of business will be open. Don't ignore the power of woman; it is too great. Let it be covered. ower of woman; it is too great. Let it be is hidden; we want to be able to find it and in-Let woman know that no one stops her but She has her own arms, she corrupts her

isters. (Feeble applause.)
Mrs Guge, a grim, middle-aged lady, with a cap
on toe back of her head, and a bunch of curls in ont, on each side, upheld by a comb, next spok the commenced by saying that the reason that seeman's influence was directed in the avenues of tashion was because, for centuries, she had had no opportunity to excit it in any other direction. She closed with a lengthy allegory concerning an old think.

PHILADELPHIA GETS A WIPE.

Mrs. Harjer, of Ohio, a colored lady, nicely ressed, with her law frizzed behind, was the next Deazer. she related something of her own experi-erce. to show the inequality of the law in its opera-tion on women and men. She was very indignant against Philadelphia for the manne. in which that Lucret at Mott also said a few words.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MERGED INTO EQUAL RIGHTS. After a recess of an hour the meeting again convened, and the Woman's Rights Association was distanded, and in its place there was established the American Equal Rights Association, with Lucretia Mott as President, having for its object the obtaining of the right of sudrage for all persons, "without regard to complexion, race, or sex." which includes, of course, "Indians not taxed," as well as Chinamen at didte ligent ourang-outangs. Some ladies made speeches criticizing Mr. Phillips's remarks, and Mr. Theodore Titon suggested, in substance, that the differences between Charles Summer and Susan B. Arthony be adjusted by the union of the two, who are at present both single, in the bonds of matrimory. merican Equal Rights Association, with Lucretia

The Equal Rights Association proposes to "agi-The Equal Rights Association proposes to "agitate" in an extraordinarily violent manner during the next lew months—deliver speeches, hold conventions and meetings, distribute tracts, appoint committees, circulate petitions, receive subscriptions send out agents, organize local associations, give tea-parties, send Mr. Bolton to Boston, and circulate Phillips and Garrison and Beecher for the purpose of inducing the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in this State, to strike the word "male" from the Constitution.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Jefferson Davis Indicted for High Treason.

JURY AT NORFOLK, VA. The Trial to take Place

in June.

ACTION OF THE CRAND

Etr., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Baltimore, May 11.-Yesterday Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason against the United States by the Grand Jury in session at Norfolk, and the trial of the prisoner, it is supposed, will take place in June. Dr. Bigelow, of Alexandria, one of the members of the Grand Jury, who reached Baltimore this morning, says the statement that Mr. J. Gillingham, the foreman of the Grand Jury, declined serving as a member of that body after hearing the opening charge of Judge Underwood, is incorrect. Mr. Gillingham had never served on a jury before, and simply requested to be excused from acting as foreman, stating as his reason that he was afraid he was not competent to fill that position. He made no objection whatever to sorving as a member of

NORFOLK, Va., May 11 .- Late yesterday afteroon the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in session here, brought in a true ill against Jeff. Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, to meet

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Public Domain. As an evidence of the extraordinary activity

a the disposal of the public domain, the Commissioner of the General Land Office states that, in the month of April last, patents for California claims were issued amounting to 67,639 acres. Buring the same period Oregon donation patents overing 37,857 acres were issued. Richmond Loyalty.

The Richmond Examiner was out in mourning yesterday for the anniversary of the death of

Stonewall Jackson, and called upon the people to deck the graves of the Rebel dead with flowers, thousands of persons obeying the re-The Philadelphia Appointments. It is believed here there will be a general

change all round in the Internal Revenue offices city, and a number of candidates are poken of for both Assessor and Collector of the Second District. S. M. Zulick, recently appointed Collector of the Third District, will probably be confirmed, and Peter A. Keyser, Assistant Assessor, same District, will be made Assessor in place of Fletcher Budd.

The Hon. Leonard Myers, who was urging the claims of Mr. George C. Evans for Collector of the Third District, is now working for Zulick's confirmation. The Senate Finance Committee, who have Sloanaker's fate in charge, have not reported his name for confirmation. The Philakelphia delegation, with the exception of Judge Kelley, are urging his claims. Senators Wilson, Wade, and Nye, of Nevada, who is rivalling Sumner, are strongly opposing these confirma-

From Kansas.

Topeka, Kausas, May 10.-The 12th Colored egiment, Colonel Daneas, passed through here to-day en route for Fort Union, New Mexico, accompanied by a train of 115 wagons. Many o: the officers have their families with them.

A RAGGED SCHOOL STORY ABOUT A GENEROUS Eoy .- In a speech at Leith on the 27th ultimo. the Rev. Dr. Guthrie told the following story:-On one occasion a very serious crime was com-mitted by one of the boys in the Edinbargh hagged School. He had broken a rule sacred in school and must be punished. Mr. Giob, the Governor, assembled the school, and the boy was told to strip. Strip he did to the skin, and stood before them a spectacle that wrung the ceacher's heart—so thin, so worn, so starved like, so wretched, that Mr. Gibb had not the heart to od the jamior lay on the whip. But he must be pumshed; so Mr. Gibb turned round to the other boys and said: "You see that child, will any one bear the punishment in his room; will any one hear the strokes for him?" Then a little tellow off with his jacket and took his place, and bared his back for the blows.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 11, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this moraing, and prices continue steady. In Government bonds there is less doing, 7:30s sold at 1024; 102 washid for 5-20s; 108; for 6s of 1881; and 95% or 16-40s. City loans are in good demand at the advance. The new issue sold at 982@99, and old do. at 95. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 804, an advance of 1.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, Pennsylvania Ratiroad sold at 54)@54;, no change; Catawissa preferred at 301@301, a slight advance; Reading at 53), no change; Little Schuylkil, at 37, an advance of 1; North Pennsylvania at 38, an advance of 4: Lehigh Valley at 61, no change; and Phisadelphia and Frie at 324@33, a slight decline; 55) was bid for Minehill; and 41 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 218; and Hestonville at 29), a decline of \$; 82 was bid for Second and Third; 54 for Tenth and Eleventh; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 514 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 351 for Union.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 294. 140 was bid for First National; 218 for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 54 for Girard; 62 for City; and 56 tor Corn Exchange.

In Canal shor's there is very little movement, Schuylkill preferred sold at 341@341; and Lehigh Navigation at 541. 271 was bid for Schoytkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 63 for Wyoning Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull. Ocean sold at 8;; Caldwell at 2; and Daizell atl. g

-The New York Tribune this morning says: -"Money on call is abundant at 4@5 per cent.
Frime commercial paper is scarce, and short daves can be used at 5j@6 per cent; for good, 6j@7j. The flow of currenc, from the West continue, and as the season advances, still lower rates on call loans will be made, as all long engagements are avoided. Sterling Exchange is lower, and 109j is the quotation for bankers' bills."

-The New York Times says:-

"The holders of Tennessee State bonds can receive "The holders of Tennessee State bonds can receive their a rea ages of interest since 1861 by forwarding the overdue coupons to the First National Bank of Nashville, in a new bond of the State, of the same tenor of the old bonds, provided the coupons amount to an even \$1000. If they are short of that sum shey can be sold at Nashville for seventy cents on the deliar, cash. It is probable also, though we are not cuttorized to announce the fact, that the July, 1866 coupon will be cashed at the same time by the bank at Nashville. Of the prompt payment of this 1806 coupon will be cashed at the same time by the bank at Nashville. Of the prompt payment of this cupon a maturity we have no doubt and it is gratelying to know that nearly all the railway companies to whom the bonds of the State were originally loaned will turnsh their respective quotas of interest. It is not necessary for the holders of the old bonds of the State to send them out to Nashville for a warrance of the state to send them out to Nashville for a warrance of the State to send them. for examination; only overdue coupons are required to be forwarded."

-The Boston Traveller says:-

"The Boston Traveller says:—
"The money market continues very easy. Prime collateral loans, on call, or re-urable after brief notice, are readily obtained by inir-standing borrows at six and, in some instances, at five per cent. The discount market is rather mactive, in consequence of a confinued scarcity of desirable paper for sale, than from any lock of surchasers. The best indorsed commercial notes, having a new months to run, are negotiated very easily at about seven per cent., and choice single names at the same rate, while others in less layor submit to eight and nine per cent. The lower glades are harder to pass and per cent. The lower glades are harder to pass, and range from 10 to 15 per cent."

per cent. The lower grades are harder to pass, and range from 10 to 15 per cent."

OPERATIONS OF GOLD BROKERS—HEAVY VERDICT.—Herman Friend vs. Lippman rophtz—This suit resulted from operations in g ld during the year 1864. Defendant employed plaintiff to purchase go d for him on commission. A margin of \$6000 was furnished. The gold was bought and sold with the money of plaintiff. In Marca 1835, owing to the condition of the country, gold began to decome Defendant being a purchaser, was therefore a loser; his margin being insufficient, having run out plaintiff called upon him to take the go d on hand. Mr. Toplitz declined. The usual formal natice of sale was then served upon him, and in March fold to the amount of \$13.128 25 for the recovery of which, with interest, this action was brought. These are substantially the facts as stated in the complaint. It appeared for the defense that though the plaintiff had some half a million in gold on hand, he did not keep it separate from that used in the transactions between himself and Mr. Toplitz. Counsel for the defense moved for a nonsuit on the ground that plaintiff's dury was to have the specific gold ready for delivery, and not refer the defendant to his reneral personal responsibility. This motion was denied by the Court, when it was set up that the margin of the defendant was the limin of his loss. After able arguments of counsel the jury retired and brought in a verdict for plaintiff for \$14.144.25

S. P. Nash for plaintiff if \$14.14.25

S. P. Nash for plaintiff in \$14.14.85

Experted by De Haven & Iro.

No. 40.8 Third the

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Lo., No. 40 S. Third struct,

FIRST BOARD \$10000 do....new 99 \$10000 do.new lots 99 \$4000 Alber Co 5s...ls 73 \$9000 co.....b5 73 \$1000 Sch Nav 4s 82. 859 \$1200 Sch Nav Loan. 85 \$8000 Keading 6s, 70. 95 \$5000 Leh Nav 6s, 84 879 \$600 Morris C'l b 1, 84 \$1000 do.... 800 sh do.lots.b5 342 100 sh do...b30 342 100 sh keading.b30 581 100 sh co...s30 583 \$1000 do 88} \$10000 Un'n C be lots 15 500 sh Daizell 1 500 sh Caldwell 38 sh Mech Bk. tots 29 100 sh 13th &15th b30 21 70 sh Penn R. lots 54 100 sh do ..s80wn 54 112 sn do ... lots 54 800 sl. Hest. . lots. b30 29]

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS HARPER. DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of

the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. Compound Interest Notes:-June, 1864. 114
July, 1864. 111
August, 1864. 101
October, 1864. 9
Dec., 1864. 8
May. 1865. 6
August, 1865. 4
Sept. 1865. 4

Sept., 1865.... October, 1865.... The Coal tonnage on the schuylkill Navigation for the week ending May 10, 1866, was: -Increase for the week...... 25 296 15 Tounage for the season, to May 10, tuelu-

Philadelphia Trade Report-FRID AY May 11 -The receip's of Flour continue

remarkably light, and the stock, which is very small, is rapidly becoming reduced. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants. The sa'es reach 1 500 bbls , mostly Northwestern extra family, at \$10 75@12. the latter rate for fancy, including small sa es of superfine at \$7.50@8; extras at \$8.75@10-25, including 400 bbls, high grade on secret terms; Pennsylvania

and Ohio extra family at S11@12 50; and 500 b is. fancy at \$13 50. Rye Flour is in good demand, with sales of 2.0 obls. at \$5.75 \(\alpha \) 6. Corn Meal is firmer; 1000 bbls. Brandywine soid on private torms.

There is no new movement to notice in the Wheat Market, and prices are firmly maintained. Sales of 4000 bushels at \$2.70 \(\alpha \) 2.75 for cheice red; \$2.60 \(\alpha \) 2.65 for sood; and \$2.50 \(\alpha \) 2.55 for fair quality; also, 3000 bushels on private terms. A small of of choice white sold at \$3. Rye is unchanged. Pennsylvania is held at \$1.10; 3000 bushels sold on secret terms. The receipts are small, and the demand moderate. Small sales of yellow at \$2.0 \$2.000 of the demand moderate. Small sales of yellow at \$2.0 \$2.000 of the demand moderate. Small sales of Pennsylvania and De aware at \$2.000 cushels Western sold at 62c. In Barley and Maltino change. fancy at \$13 50. Rye Frour is in good demand, with

In C overseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flax-eed sells slowly at \$2.70@2.75 seed sells slowly at \$2.70@2.76
Whisky continues very dull, with small sales of
Pennsylvania and refilled at \$2.25 and Onio at \$2.27

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—Cotton dull at 31c. Flour firm at \$9.50@11 for double extra. Wheat stiff at \$2.10@2 30 for common to fair fall, and \$2.40 @2 60 for good to prime. Corn firmer. Oats firm at 42@45c. Pork held at \$30.50@31. Bacon advanced.