THE DATES STRUCT THE MERAPH. - PHILADERPHIA. TRUEDAY, AUGUST 28, 1"AG.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

VOL. VI .--- No 45.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The German Peace Treaty Not

Concluded.

Extensive Annexations to

be Made by Prussia.

The King of Hanover Negotiating

His Abdication.

Napoleon's Pledges to Belgium.

The American Officers Still

Feted in Russia.

Half a Million in Gold from Eng-

land for New York.

London and Liverpool Markets of Wednesday.

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

PRUSSIA.

Sweeping Measures of Annexation Against the "Hostile" States.

BEBLIN, August 21.-The Cabinet policy asserts

that the hostile attitude maintained towards the

Government of the Kung of Prussia by the king-

dom of Hanover, the people of the territory of Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and the late free city

of Frankfort, hus determined the Prussian Exe-

cutive to at once destroy their independence and annex them completely to the kingdom of

Peace-No Treaty Yet Signed, but the Progress Satisfactory.

LONDON, August 22, Noon. - The reported closing of peace regolations between Austria,

Bavaria, and Prussia is premature. The nego-tiations are still in progress, but it is believed they will soon be brought to a satisfactory and

BAVARIA.

Prussia.

successful termination.

THIRD EDITION Polish Extles in Revolt. The Poles who are held in exile and imprison m n' in Eastern Stberin have risen in revolu against the Rossian authorities. The military "ere at once employed against them, and thirty-

five of the insurgents were killed and the re-mainder captured or dispersed over the country. GREECE.

Details of the Christian Revolt in Candia. ATHENS, August 21.—Advices received in this city from Candia, dated on the 9th instant, state that the Christian population there demanded certain measures of Governmental reform from the Porte, which being refused they rose in arms, displaying the standards of the three pro-tecting powers and of Greece. They had pro-claimed their independence. The Governor treats the Christians as rebels, and has sent for reinforcements of Turkish troops.

MAXIMILIAN'S MISSION. Reported Failure of the Negotiations of the Empress Carlotta.

LONDON, August 22-Evening.-The following has been received from Paris:-PARIS, August 21-Evening.-It is said that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, rerused to grant the assistance of the French troops prior to their evacuation of Mexico to quell the in-surgents. In connection with this statement, the report is current, with some degree of credi-bility, that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

ENGLAND.

Half a Million of Dollars in Gold for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON. August 22. — The steamship Alemannia, Captain Trautman, from Hamburg 18th inst., arrived at this port last night and sailed again this morning for New York, taking one hundred thousand point of New York, taking one hundred thousand pounds sterling for the latter port on American account.

The Political Situation Unchanged. LONDON, August 22-Evening.-Briash politics are devoid of interest.

Arrival Out of the "City of Boston." QUEENSTOWN, August 22.—The Imman steam-ship City of Boston, Captain Brookes, from New York Saturday, August 11, for Liverpool, has arrived here and proceeded on her voyage.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 22-Evening .- The following are the official quotations of American securities at the close of business to day :-United States Five-twenties, 70 Illinois Central Railway shares, 77_2 ; Frie Railway shares, 45. LONDON. August 22-Evening -Consols have de-chined] per cent, the official figure at the close of business to-day being 881.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL. August 22-Noon .- The breadstuffs

market is unchanged. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 22-Noon.- The provisions market remains without any alteration. THE EVENING REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, August 22-Evening .- There is no change to report in commercial matters, with the single exception that Fork is advancing.

The Free City of Frankfort.

Frankfort, now so harshly treated by Prussia as suffered frequent disasters. The conquerors have always required trom her rumous contri-butions, either in consequence of her reputed wealth, or from the certainty that no reprisals were to be feared from a city which only pos-sessed an army of 1000 men. During the Thirty Years' War that city was placed under contribu-tion by the Swedes the Incorrigits, and the by the Sweles, the Impo and th French. It was ravaged by fire in 1711, 1718, and 1721. In 1792 Custine imposed a contribution of two millions of florins; Kleber bombarded in 1796, and Angureau occupied it in 1806. At the period in which Custine imposed the contribu-Frankfort was at its height. What must now be said of the demand for 25,000,000?

SPIRITUALISM.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Convention at Providence-Blasphemous Speeches by Delegates-Spiritualism, Atheism, and Infidelity Synonymous-Extraordinary "Pcein" by the Spirit of Andrew

Jackson, Etc.

METAPHYSICS BY A BOGUS DELEGATE. Mr. F. L. Wadsworth, living in Chicago, but representing Indiana, was introduced. He said they had come together to deliberate about ways and means for the accomplishmeni of ends. He wished to address them as a body of reformers. He would look at the method they were to adopt in the accomplishment of their purpose. They steed out against the popular institutions and methods of the time. It seemed to him that all the theological systems tended to induct the Divine institutions into the human. Take the governsments that have been, and those that are, and they result from outside method coming upon the governed. It seemed to him that the modern spiritual movement presented that the modern spiritual movement presented something characteristically new; not that there was a natural and a supernatural, but there was a spiritual naturalism. This included the placing of the Divine in nature, not outside of it, and plented in every atom, every seed, and every soul, all the possibilities that could ever be re-quired from that soul. Everything was in them that could be required of them. The old plan would put divinity into human nature, assuming that human nature was not divinity. By the that human nature was not divinity. By the new plan they would proceed to evolve the divinity out of human nature. (A voice, "That's the point.") What does this do to us, as men and women? The Spiritualists of to-day stand out with greater opportunities of doing good to the people than any other class. Spiritualism enables the human soul to elevate and progress itself, and it puts the yell between earth and heaven, This divinity in nature is absolute and universal. Nothing is outside of God, and God is not out-side of anything. Every human soul that has life presents all that is essentially divine. With the spiritual phenomena before us, opening our way into the next world, the most inevitable result is that we should return to this earth and the relations of this world. It is not enough to snow that those we seem to have lost are not The choir then sang a spiritual song, entitled Shall we meet beyond the river?"

MISS SUSIE M. JOHNSON SCOLDS 'EM.

Miss Johnson was plainly but tastefully attired. is became a young lady apparently in her teens. She spoke with perfect clearness of enunciation, perspicacity, and excellent elocution, with the air, indeed, of a practised public speaker. She began by stating the results that she expected would accrue from the Convention, among which she enumerated the social reunion, and the perfect co-operation of all in the work of reform.

SHE WAS TIRED OF TALKING.

She had talked for ten years, and was heartily sick of it. She was ready to work with any man, or any woman. She was not prepared to offer a system. She would work in the gutters if necessary. It was easy to pray for mankind, and not so easy to work. She was greatly interested in the children. It seemed to her that very sincere and earnest soul's welfare de pended upon the education of the chlidren of this generation. It was possible to engraft upon the children the principles of this organization. Every one present should feel that the purpos of the Convention were not insignificant. Each was entitled to opinions and prejudices. But, wherever they joined, let them act together. She was aware that she was talking to but a small portion of spiritualists. She begged that this Convention would not dissolve until some practical working system had been devolved for the working of spiritu alism. She had been taunted with the fact that towards one single practical effort for the up-listing of humanity. She would admit that individuals had done good, but as a body they had done nothing. She wanted the encouragement of old pioneer spiritualists to an effort for cumanity that would give them some practical results. She did not like spiritualists who were content to take their spiritualism in liberal Unitarian churches, sugared over with or thodoxy. She wanted spiritualism pure and simple. A STORY AND A SONG. Mr. Foss, of the Massachusetts delegation, a thick set, deep-volced, grey bearded, wide-monthed, but jolly individual. next took the stand, and said that as they were tired he would only detain them with a story and a song, and take care to put the story and the song close together. The story ran thus:-Once upon a time, a certain king besieged a certain city, and in the city there was an idol standing upon the top of a high shait. The people in the city had been taught to believe, and they all did believe most devoutly, that it they were to offer insult to that idol the whole city would be visited with ruin, and the whole country would be desolate; so year after year they were bound to that idol But the King marched upon the city and took it and one of his soldiers, who was not at all su perstitious, climbed up the shaft and shivered the idol in pieces with his battle-axe. The of course, amazed and horrorpeople were, ricken. They expected something terrible to happen. But nothing did happen. The sun rose the next morning according to the alma-nac, if they had an almanac at that time. (Laughter.) Consequently the people began to get rid of their superstition. They shook hands with the audacious soldier, and thanked him for what he had done.

tunes of the old time. Something like the following:-'Deep in that land where terrors reign,

⁴Deep in that land where terrors reigh, A land of terror and deepair, Justice has built a dismai heil. And laid his stores of danger there. There Satan, the first simer lays, And rars and ties his iron has ds; In vain the rei el strives to raise, Pressed with the weight of both his hands.

What a picture that would make for a magazine! (Great laughter.) Then again there had been great improvement in the praying. Fhere used to be a deacon in his church who prayed, "Ob, Lord! we thank Tnee that we have not to be guided by reason to find the way to Thee, but can come right up to Thee through Jesus Christ our Lora." The deacons had nothing to do with reason, and reason had nothing to do with them.

A VISION OF JUDGMENT.

Speaking of praying reminded him of a story about a new convert to the church who had been called upon to "speak in meeting." The convert said he could not make a speech, but he would tell a dream. He dreamed that he died and went to heaven, and God asked him to sut at His right hand, and listen to all the pray-ers that came up to heaven through a tremen-dous aperture. The Lord told him to put his ear down and hear the prayers. He did so, and heard some praying for one thing, and some for another exactly opposite. Some prayed, "Lord help Jeff," and others prayed, "Lord, help Abe." And when he raised up, the Lord said, "What do you make of all that?" and he told Him he couldn't make anything of it, and the Lord said, "Neither can I." (Great laughter.) There had been areat progress in preaching, too. He rewhether he could preach any better the next Sunday for it. He supposed, however, it had done some wonderful thing. He had taken the medicine, and was wailing for its operation. (Roars of laughter.)

Second Day's Proceedings. A SPIRIT WINDOW-FASTENER.

Previous to the opening of the morning ses sion there was quite a gathering of the brethren and sisters, who were occupied in listening to ten-minute speeches. Among others, a gentle-man took occasion to call attention to a patent window-fastener, the invention of which, he said, had been communicated through Miss Emma Hardinge by a spirit. The only condition made by the spirit was, that it should be made public that the invention was first made known through the medium of spirit communi cation The invention had been patented, and was for sale cheap-price, etc. etc. etc.

On motion, a committee on resolutions was authorized to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

The Chairman of the Business Committee an-nounced several changes which had been made in the resolutions

PEACE AND WAR.

Whereas, Spiritualism is the subjection of the carnal to the spiritual-the animal to the god in man, therefore Resolved, That, as spiritualists, we are sacredly bound to cease from all practices that tend to develop and strengthen in man the carnal or

animal at the expense of the spiritual and divine. Resolved, That war, and all preparations for Resolved. That war, and all preparations for war, tend to develop and strengthen the animal passions and propensities of human nature at the expense of love, justice, truth, mercy, for-giveness, and all the more spiritual elements; therefore, as spiritualists, we cannot consist-ently engage in a practice, nor identify our-selves with a system of violence and blood that so directly and necessarily tands to develoe and so directly and necessarily tends to develop and passion, and subjugate the spiritual to the carnal-the god to the animal.

| but bad in morals. Religion and morality were | FINANCE AND COMMERCE. that Christ and Fourier were worthy of our imitation. At the close of his speech the Con-vention adjourned for recess until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The main work of this afternoon session of the Convention consisted in the discussion of the resolution advocating the children's pro-gressive lyceum system. During the alternoon a communication from the spirit of Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States, was recited by Santord B. Swan, impressional medium. The following is General Jackson's moem:--

poem:--Friends of irsedom, awake! All that's dear is now av stake; Gird on your arms for the fight, Thus all with you will be right. God thus far has crowned you with success; Deal justly and he will you bless With victory o'er the rebei host, His angels will chase them from your coast. Tennessee, where my bo ies now iay, Which long for victory did pray, To-day, in God's name, can short, Knowing their Robel fors are driven out. Grant, who never did surrender, He with veteran iroops, came in splendor Grant, who never did surrender, He with veteran 'roops, came in spiendor To Chattancopa's cloody that le-field. Where he made Brazg to quait and yield; His Rebel coumns are now broke in twain, While Longstreet did yield in pain They say, to fight the Yanks there in no fun-Look up, irrends of freedom, behold them run. O'd Hickory, the lover of the free, Has not torgot the old Libert. Free Which I Jackson, helped proteet and train In days that tried our souls with pain. To day the heroes of seventy-ax and Twelve Bor this blest Union work and delve; Like the angels of God of old, For this blest build work and delve; Like the angels of God of old, We are in your midst, firm and bold Let this truth have place within your head. I, Andrew Jackson, live—and am not dend; By Gods permit we'll chase away the uight, Slavery, the top and bottom of this figut. From the sunny South shall withdraw. From the sunny South shall withdraw. Where the old snake, Secesh, his length did draw. At New Orleans, my old battle-field, Where I made Lord Packingham to die and yie'd; There I, with brave Butler and Banks, Did hep to treak the Rebel ranks. Sons of this Union! in God be strong, The day of treat will not be long. This day of trial will not be long. You have now got the monster by the hip; Jell's singdom begins to tip. Stand shoulder to shoulder against the wheel, Davis and his cabinet besin to reel. Raily, sons or recedom, from hill and valley. Gird on your arms-no longer daily. Victory all glorious is at your door. Ge to the battle field by thousand score; Jeff, Davis, like Beishazzar of old! Trembles in his shoes and feels his soul. Bury the arch-traitor in darkest night; Let none of his spawn live this Union for to blight. By the Eternal, if I had been President in the body, I would have mad e them feel the hemp and shoddy.

-French authorship pays rather handsomely. Thiers sold his two great historical works for \$100,000 each. Dumas pere has carned by his pen \$900,000, of which he has saved nothing. Madame Saud has taken an average of \$10,000 for each of her seventy tive volumes, and \$80,000 more for her plays-\$830,000 in all-which will do for a woman.

-The Henderson (Texas) Times says con panies are now operating in Nacogdoches and Angelina counties, and in San Augustine, with the best of prospects of striking oil, and at no great depth from the surface.

-On Saturday last two guests of the Presby House, Bradtord, N. H., with their ladies, took seven hundred and forty two deep water perch and pickerel from Bradford Pond, two miles trom the Pre-by House.

-Candidates for Governor of Tennessee are becoming more plenticul. The names of Judge Conoliy, F. Trigg, Thomas A. R. Nelson, and Samuel P. Walker are mentioned in that con-

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, (Thursday, August 23, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-

ing, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was less doing, 7'30s sold at 106, a decline of 1. 110 was bid for

old 5-20s; 111 for 6s of 1881; and 101; for 10-40s. City loans were inactive. The new issue sold at 99, a decline of 4. Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at

574@57], the former rate a slight decline on the closing price last evening; and Pennsylvania. Railroad at 584, no change; 1284 was bld for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 411 for North Pennsylvania; 641 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 36 for Catawissa preferred; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 53 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 451 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were uu changed. Thirteenth and Futcenth sold at 214; and Fifth and Sixth at 47. 60 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18% for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 274 for Girard College; and 411 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand tor investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 145 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 574 for Girard; 80 for Western; 31] for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 651 for City; 40 for Con-solidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 661 for Corn Exchange; and 621 for Union.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 371@372, the latter rate an advance of 1; and Susquehanna Canal at 151, no change; 291 was bid for Schuytkill Navigation common; 591 for Lenigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue dufl. Ocean sold at 5; @5], an advance of 4.

Quotations of Gold-10] A. M., 1494; 11 A. M., 150; 12 M., 1493; 1 P. M., 1493.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS

| BEFORE BOARDS. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| \$150 United States 7 S-10s. August | 106 |
| FIRST BOARD | |

 FIRST BOARD

 \$\$600 U.S 7 30s.Aug 1061
 100 sn SenN pf...b60 371

 \$\$350 do June 1ts 106
 100 sh SenN pf...b30 371

 \$\$350 do June 1ts 106
 100 sh do....b30 371

 \$\$1000 do.June 106
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 \$\$1000 clty tis new...991
 100 sh do....b60 371

 \$\$1000 Leh 6s, \$4....991
 100 sh do....b60 371

 \$\$200 sh Ocean
 51 50 sh Susg Can...151

 \$\$100 sh do.....51
 53 sh Susg Can...151

 \$\$100 sh do.....51
 53 sh Pa K....10ts 583

 \$\$200 sh do......51
 53 sh Pa K....10ts 583

</tabular

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South

| | | June, | 1864 14 | 11 |
|----|----|----------|----------|-----|
| | ** | July. | 1864 18/ | 10 |
| 41 | | August, | 1864 132 | - 3 |
| 44 | | October. | 1864 122 | - 3 |
| 41 | | Dec. | 1864 11 | 5 |
| 84 | | May, | 1865 91 | |
| 44 | | August, | 1865 73 | |
| ** | | Sept., | 1865 71 | |
| 44 | | October | | |

collected when he was ordained, he wondered t he could remain the same man. He wondered

Prussia More Friendly Disposed, and an Early Arrang

MUNICH, August 21. - The Prussian Govern ment has officially promised to the Bavarian Cabinet an early and definite settlement and adjustment of the political and commercial relations of the kingdom distorbed by the late war. The commercial adairs will be regulated according to the German Zollverein, which will be established in the territory.

Bavaria, atter having contemplated an armed resistance, on her own account, to the Prussian authority, has submitted to the demands of that Government.

Prussia asks merely, she says, possession of the districts of Lichteniels and Carlhof.

HANOVER.

The Blind King in a Sad Plight in Austria.

VIENNA, August 21.-The King (George) of Hanover, who is at present in this city, has been formally advised that the King and Government of Prussia demand the abdicat on of his crown The aged and blind exiled man is willing to take the step, but declares it to be in favor of his son. The Queen of Hanover is using every effort which she can employ with the view of securing the succession of her son, but Prussia gives her no assurance.

Ravages of the Cholera.

VIENNA, August 21 .- The cholera is making sad ravages at Brunn, Pesth, and Nikolsburg. and also among the wounded soldiers in this city.

SAXONY.

Cabinet Resignations and Changes. DRESPEN, August 21.—All the members of the Saxon Cabinet sent in their resignations to-day.

The King has accepted only the resignation of Barcn Buest.

BELGIUM.

Napoleon's Assurances of Territorial Security in a New Point of View.

LONDON, August 21.-The Emperor Napoleon has assured the Government and Cabinet of England that France will not demand the fortresses of Marienburg and Phillipeville from Belgium, in the event of territorial changes occurring on the continent of Europe.

ITALY.

Changes in the King's Staff, and the Reasons.

FLORENCE, August 21. -General La Marmora has been removed from his position as chief of the staff of King Victor Emanuel. General Cialdini succeeds him.

La Marmora has not been in favor with the people since the period of the deteat of the Italian army at Custozza. When the invasion of Venetia was determined on, the plans submitted for adoption were debated in a council of war. La Marmora advocated a direct advance on the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, Cialdini advising a march so as to avoid them. La Marmora's counsels prevailed, and the result is known. Claidini's plan was subsequently carried out, and succeeded. General La Marmora has not regained his popularity since, and hence me present change.

RUSSIA

Continued Ovations in Honor of the American Naval Visitors.

ST. PETERSEURG, August 21.—The officers of the United States war vessels Miantonomah and Augusta, now in the Bussian waters, continue to receive the most complimentary ovations wherever they go. The Russian Government, the merchant princes and populace, all unite in doing honor to them.

The officers have been present at a review of the Imperial Guards by special invita-tion of the Emperor Alexander. The Czar re-viewed the troops in person, and fifty thousand men were paraded on the occasion.

The Russian Minister to the Germanic Confederation.

The Russian Ambassador who was accredited to the late German Bund, has been recalled to Et. Petersburg.

Death of Prince Antony de Hohenzol-lern.

The young Prince Antony de Hohenzollern, who was severely wounded at the battle of Koniggratz, died of his wounds on the 5th. He was mentioned with great honor by the King, General Mutius, whose death has been already mentioned, died of apoplexy.

A PUGILIST AND HIS SECRETARY .- In a case. Mayes agt. Mace, tried in the Sheriff's Court at Warwick, England, las. month, in which the detendant was "Jem" Mace, "champion of England," we are treated to a glimpse of the private life of a professional pugilist. The so-called chan pion, it appears, like other great men, possesses "a secretary" — not the usual piece of furniture that is known by that name, but a real live writing secretary—who bears the name of Mr. Henry Montague, and travels with his patron from place to place. This is the first item (says the London Review) towards our knowledge of a lighting man's establishment. The second item relates to his personal attire. There are many of us who, on other than sumptuary grounds bi is who, on other than sumptuary grounds, might hesitate before giving our tailor an order for "a Chesterdeld coat at £4 14s. 6d." and an otter-skin vest at £3 3s.;" and yet it was for these articles, as supplied, "per esteemed order," to Mr. Jem Mace, that Mr. Mayes, a Birming-ham tailor, brought his action and obtained a verdict "for the full amount claimed," together with a second variation in a second deriver with a second verdict in a second action, against Mr. Montague, the puglist's secretary, for the sum of three guineas for a "sealskin waistcoat." When a jockey keeps his valet, and a puglist his secretary, men who live merely by the sweat of their brains instead of their brows, and who are their own valets and secretaries, may console themselves that nature has not endowed them with a taste for "fancy vests" at three gumeas.

Some rare old books recently brought to light in Italy have been presented to the Chicago Historical Society by Rev. William Barry, The following are the names of the works, with the date of publication, the size of page, and

| place of issue: | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Perrotti Grammatica 1468, | folio, | Viterbo |
| r de Platea, Opus restitu- | dimento. | Wanted |
| tionem | quarto, | Venice. |
| St Augustino | quarto, | Padua. |
| Ciccio epistola | folio, | Venice. |
| Cyprian opera omnia1488. | | Venice. |
| Т Livio | 10 10, | Venice. |
| Juvenali Satyra | folio, | Venice. |
| Hora ips Flaccus-opera.1486. | tolio, | Venice. |
| Valerius Maximus | folio, | Venice. |
| Cicero de Oratore1488. | | Venice. |
| Morstaus cum Common- | second . | |
| LATUS | folio. | Vonice. |
| Bib'in Sacra | quario, | Venice. |
| Biblin Sacra (with figures 1511, | quarto, | Venice, |
| Saliusti Opera | toho, | Venice. |
| Savanarola, triumphis | 101101 | rouno. |
| crucls, no date. | 12mo. | Rome. |
| Botio Severino de Conso- | a a take o y | as others |
| latione | 12mo. | Venice. |
| Etruscarum Antiquita- | A ALTIMATE S | T CHIVE |
| tem Fragmenta | folio, | Frankfort |
| D Ovedis & Enjatola | 101101 | P. LINIE JALS |
| P. Ovidii N. Epistolæ (figures) | folio | Venice, |
| (Ingureb) at the second second second | ousrto | Rome. |
| Martyrologium Romanum 1581. | tolio. | |
| Gazetta Estera Florence. 1767. | and the second second | |
| -The reconstruction of L | outsiana. | , under the |

President's policy, progresses rapidiy. The New Orleans Tribune, a thoroughly loyal paper, has been obliged to suspend publication, on account of the withdrawal of military protec-Such facts increase our desire to see tion. General Bsird's report, and are additional rea-sons why the President should vield to General Sheridan's request, and not consent to its sup-pression pression.

APPLICATION OF THE STORY.

The city is the church of this land. The idol is this theology, and the army that is beseiging the city is spiritualism. If you want a soldier to strike down the idol, why I'm here ready to do it. (Laughter and applause.) He thanked God that this was not an age of worship, but an age of investigation. It was not a time for prayer, but for inquiry. There was nothing so old or sacred that we might not take it into our hands, turn it over, take it away, and measure it, and and out exactly its value. The Holy of Hones is onen to the gaze of everybody, we Hones is open to the gaze of everybody; we have all a right to look in. Although we are at iears and apprehension, by and by first full of we may walk square in and take hold of the censor, and the ephod, and all the machinery they have in there. (Laughter.) Progress is the law, and there is a law of progress.

PARSONS MADE TO ORDER

There is a place called Andover, in Massa chuseus, where they make parsons to order. If you want one for \$500 a year, they will make you one at that price, or they will make you one for \$5000 a year. In that place there is a law that every five years the professors shall swear to support the Anathana dan creed. They swear that they will believe that and nothing else, so help them God. (Laughter.) It would eise, so heip them God. (Ladgher.) It would seem that it there is any place in the world that would stand still. It would be Andover. (Laughter and applause.) And yet Andover does not stand still. (Laughter.) It has ad-vanced and is advancing. In spite of all their prayers and oaths, they will get into the king-dom of heaven. There had been progress in the stand stand been progress in singing. For instance, let them compare the beautiful songs they had heard with the doleful

BEORGANIZATION -A BREEZE.

Mr. Gardner moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State to revise and reorganize the plan of the Convention, as set forth by the Philadelphia Convention. He wante this Convention to be recognized as a national organization, representing the spiritualism of the country. He was opposed to the continued authority of the Philadelphia Convention.

A delegate from Philadelphia inquired why it was that the chairman could entertain such a motion. Was not this Convention called under the authority of the Phitadelphia Convention? Mr. Toohey stated that they were told in Philadelphia that there was no intention to control this Convention. It was evident that there was an intention to pull wool over the eyes of the Convention, and to cram down their throats gag which, though successful in Philadelphia,

should not succeed in Rhode Island. Mr. Fish insisted upon a point of order; that the whole subject was out of order, ac-cording to all ecclesiastical law and all parnamentary law.

IPSE DIGIT.

Mr. Gardner said that Mr. Fish had been s ong encaged in exercising ecclesiastical autho rity, that he could not get over the habit, and vanted to exercise his ipse digit. He dented the authority of any committee to choke down di-cussion. He appealed from the decision of the chair.

CHOKING.

Mr. Fish did not want to choke anybody. He hurled back the imputation.

The discussion was continued at length, and Messrs. Bacon, Chase, Finney, and others par-ticipated. The disposition of the supporters of Mr. Gardner seemed to be to get the Convention to adopt some definite plan of action. They wanted the spiritualists of America to have some specific purpose-something positive and obvious to work for. The impression of this side seemed to be that there was an intention on the part of certain wirepullers to control the Convention so as to make it a mere talking concern.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. Toohey gave a glumpse of the doings at Philadelphia, where, according to his account, some delegates held possession of three or fou offices in order to keep the control away from certain parties opposed to the wire-pullers. He had no respect for the Church or ecclesiastical policy. All the idiots in the world could not make a worse system than the ecclesiastical system. He wanted the Convention to recogize the right of everybody in the Convention]to

Mr. Storer affirmed that it was utterly impracticable to pass resolutions that could be considered as a creed or articles of faith. He was in favor of such an organization only out-side of the organization of spiritualism. He believed it impracticable to adopt any creed which would be unanimously approved by the

A LADY WANTS TO GO TO HELL.

Miss Hutchings, of Massachusetts, had always been ashamed of the fact that spiritualists had always been as scarce as Christians. She had hoped to have resolutions that would be active and not belonging to the dead past. If any P - y was to be excluded, she wanted to be excluded with him. If anybody was to go to hell. she wanted to go with him; she would work for humanity in hell if necessary. What had been done by the Convention? Nothing! What good did resolutions do when people were suf-fering in their stomachs? She wanted to do something

The resolution of Mr. Gardner, for a reorganization committee, was carried with but a few votes in opposition

THE DEVIL.

Mr. A. B. Child, of Boston, was introduced to occupy the last half hour of the morning session. He said that the devil was a necessity in his day, but he would go down. The childish method of compulsion and force were very good in physics . returns an income of \$13,400 per year,

nection.

-Mr. James E. Murdoch, the tragedian, has a large farm in Ohio, and recently a town in the vicinity has been named Murdoch, and a post office established there by the Government The compliment has been fully deserved.

-While the American journals ascribe all the credit of the Atlantic cable to Mr. Field, the English papers allege that Mr. Glass is the real prime mover in the enterprise.

-A. A. Lee, City Attorney of Troy, died last Tuesday of consumption. He remarked a few hours before he died that he expected to recover and make a trip to the sea, shortly.

-The majority of the Parisian theatres are at present closed, on account of the heat, or because the idiesse, who for the most part support such places, are now out of town.

-A few nights ago a Mr. Hill, who resides about seven miles from Kinston, N. C., caught a negro stealing his corn, and shot him deal upon the spot.

-A dog found a pair of bloody pantaloons in a hollow tree at Niles, Michigan, which led to the arrest of a man named Mattux, for a murde committed twelve years ago.

-A thousand of the Irish peasantry in th vicinity of Valentia were entertained in a grand rural fete by the Knight of Kerry in honor of the laying of the cable.

-A returned miner from Montana was drug ged and robbed of about \$8000 in gold dust at a low doggery on the St. Louis levee one day recently.

-The indications are that the cereal crops o the West and Middle States, soon about to be f not already in good part harvested, will be the most abundant on record.

-A farmer in Clinton, Mo., purchased some land in that county, in the spring of 1865, at \$40 an acre. The wheat crop this year more than pald for it.

-A meritorious painting is on exhibition at Hartford, Conn., executed by a young artist in Antwerp, who was born without arms, and paints with his toes.

-W. P. Brannan, painter and poet, died in Cincinnati on Thursday. He was the author of the serio-comic sermon, "The Harp of a Thousand Strings,"

-The Emperor has given up his idea of visit ing! Nancy this summer. The resolution gives great satisfaction to Rugenie!

-General Rousseau has declined a renomina tion for Corgress from Kentucky, he designing to locate permanently in Washington.

-On Thursday \$500 was paid in Richmond for one hundred pounds of fancy leaf tobacco, the hignest price ever paid in Virginia.

-The great central camp meeting of the New Jersey Conferences is now in progress at Barns boro, on the line of the West Jersey Railroad. -Whatever may be thought to the contrary,

still it is a fact that the needle-gun is no threaded with cotton.

-The silver plate belonging to the royal family of Saxony, sent to Prague, weighs thirty tons, and the crown jewels ten tons.

-It is suggested that the graduates of female colleges be diptomatized as A. M.-Artful Maidens.

-Why are women hard on clothes? Because when they puy a new suit, they wear it out the first day.

-A street railroad company in St. Louis hav been fined \$300 for alleged extortion in raising their rate of fare after midnight.

-A large proportion of the children of the working classes in England now being chris-tened are named "Gladstone,"

-A man has lost his life at Woolwich through swallowing nitro-glycerine in mistake for whisky.

-On the 1st of September Every Saturday to be enlarged to 40 pages a week.

-George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal,

week ending August 18, 1866:--Forthe Por the week, season Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.. 37 023 778,0 778,085 Pennsy vania Coal Co..... 1,068 38,091 792,221 432,582 20.058 Pennsylvania Coal Co..... 343

-The following is a statement of coal trans-

ported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the

Total tons.... 10,528 452 640

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 23-1rade m Breadstuffs today has been dull, and out-door operations were partially suspended in consequence of the inclement condition of the weather.

There is some inquiry for No. 1 Quercitron Bark and 16 hhds, sold at \$35 P ton.

In Seed no change to notice. Small sales o Cloverseed at \$6 50@7 P 64 lbs. Timothy range: from \$8.50 for common up to \$5.75 for choice. Flaxseed is scarce, and is taken on arrival at \$3.60@

Provisions are quiet, but holders are firm in their riews Sales of Mess Pork at \$84.

views sales of Mess Pork at \$84. There is a steady home consumptive demand for the beiter grade of Flour, with which the market is very poorly supplied, at full prices, but there is no inquiry for shipment. Sales of 500 bbls. Northwestern extra family at \$11756212 50; 100 bbls. new wheat extra at \$11; 200 bbls. do. family at \$1275; 100 bbs. choice at \$15; and 200 bbls. new superfine on private terms. Rye Flour is unclanged. 500 bbls. Brandy wine Corn Meal sold on scoret terms. Trime Wheat continues in active demand, and prices have again advanced 4c per 'ushel. Sales of 400 bushels Southern red at \$2.94; 550 bushels Penn-sylvania do at \$2.8662.90; 1600 bushels Spring at \$2.4062.50 and 500 bushels inferior at \$2.5062.00. Rye is scaree, and in fair demand. Corn is dull;

Rye is scarce, and in fair demand. Corn is dull; small sales of yellow at 92c., and Western mixed at 90c. Oats are in moderate request, with sales of 3000

nushels at 50/0.51c. Whisky is scarce, and held at \$2.40 for Ohio.

-The following artists comprise the company imported from Europe by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, for the grand fairy spectacle of the *Black Crook:*-Miss Anne Kemp, late contralto of the English Opera, Covent Garden, who will appear as the Fairy Queen "Stalacta;" Miss Rose Norton, of the Liverpool and London theatres; Miss Milly Cavendish, the charming soubrette and burlesque actress, from the London theatres; Mr. G. Atkins, the celebrated low comedian; and the great Parisionne Ballet Troupe, lacluding for Premiere Danseuse Asso-luta, Mad'Ile Marie Bonsanti, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and the Covent Garden Opera House; Mad'lle Rita Saugaili, of Her Majesiy's, London, and the Berlin Grand Opera; Premieres Danseuses, Mad'lles Louise Mazzer', Giovanne Mazzeri, Amele Zuccolo, Eugenia Zuccolo, Mathali Rigal Guiseppe, Lusaide Marie Duclos, and Pauline Cook. Seconde Premieres-Mad'iles Emilia Rigal Gabrielle, Ormande Rose Cherl, Nathalie Elise, Fleur Jolli, Helene Portois, Bertha Duval, Leoni Artois Urban, Marie Lacroix, Marie Doche, W. Bertrand, Helene Duval, and Rose Duval.

-The Sphygmograph is the name of a new invention for measuring and recording on paper the action of the human pulse. The principal idea of it is, that the short arm of a light lever is applied to the pulse, and at the end of the long arm is a very delicate pencil, which passes over a roll of paper, which roll moves by clock-work, similar to what is seen in telegraph offices. The effect is that, instead of a straight line being made on the paper, a wavy one is produced by the expansions and contractions of the pulse. and this line differs according to the age, health, and this the difference according to the age, health, and discase of the patient. Some very interest-ing results and discoveries have been made by the use of this instrument, as phenomena is would be impossible to detect in the or way are clearly written on paper.

be heard.

Convention.