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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

VOICE FROM LOUISIANA

JUDGE PITKIN AT NATIONAL HALL

A Patriotic Speech Upon the Issues of the Day.

BEFICIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH]

windship changes and and and

Last evening, National Hall was crowded by a large and enthusiastic audience, to hear Judge Pitkin on the issues of the day. Long before the arrival of the gentleman, the ball was crowded, and when he appeared upon the platform he was greeted with round after round of applause.

The Satterlee Band was in attendance, and discoursed some excell-nt music.

Daniel Greble was elected Chairman.

Judge Pitkin, upon being introduced, said:-Kind friends and lovers of Union, in appear ing before you to-night i come with a cold in my head, and a very bad one, from the fact that I have been very busy ever since my arrival talking in the open air. But in appearing in compliance with the very courteous invitation of the Union League of your city, and with the permission of your State Central Committee, whose servant I am until the termination of your present campsign (applause). I feel it due alike to you and myself to acknowledge most graterully at the outset the generosity of the people of Philadelphia to myself and my el-

I cell howise indebted to the ladies for their presence here to-night. There is a charm about a face peeping from a bonnet, or rather from those little telescopic substitutes for bonnets. Your andiences in Philadelphia are very good for one thing, they are true voters; but they are bad for sitting too long in the hall -- they will never go home. (Laughter.) I had hoped to-night to dwell at some length upon the general issues of the day; but as I have been specially requested to speak more of the political leatures in my own State and section of the country, especially with refer-ence to the recent mustaere in New Orleans, I trust that the portion of my remarks at the out-set may not seem dull, by r-peating, to those who may have had the misiortune to near me in other parts of your city.

Speaking of the Convention at New Orleans, he said that a quorum had assembled to aveer-tain how many of the members were still dedant to nebel memore, and would at all marards per-form their duty. This was the sole object. This they accomplished after half an hour's mutual converse. Which done, they prepared to return, when they were attacked by the in-furnated mob with pictols, clubs, etc., and by the police of the infamous Mayor, John T. Mosroe. They had created no distorbance. They had met simply in the quiet discharge of their functions, and in carnest consciention-ness on behalt of the Siste. They were ready to respond through any judicial tribunal as to the avowed illegality of their assembly; but to them

honer be it said, they were not to be daunted by the Rebel authorities. (Applause.) I assure you that this quiet assembly was seized upon by the Rebeis as the best operation wreak their vengeance upon the loyal men. while they were unarmed and insecure. It was evident a crisis was at haud. Small bodies of colored ettizens had gathered about the building in a peaceful manner, and upon them the mob first fell. I saw negroes who had once but toned on the national uniform, and nobly honored it on the field of batue, sink to their very knees and beg for mercy, but in vain, I saw them appeal to the brotish police but to their clubs. I saw Doctor Dostie sink before whose name is so familiar to you all (applause) - a manly, conscientious Union man_ shot down to the earth-shot repeatedly after he had fallen. He mentioned several others of his friends who were beaten by the police, one especially who was knocked down and beaten with his own crutch. He said the dead and wounded were carried away in carts, in one of which he saw two negroes attempting to diseugage their arms from the mangled corpses, when two policemen blew out their brains, Some may doubt what I say, but I am prepared to prove it. I need not continue these sicken ing details; suffice to say that all charitable conservatism in the hears of loyal men in Louisiana expired on that day. (Applause.) J. Herron, an ex-major-general in the United States army, who had been appointed to the August Wigwam by the Rebel State Com-mittee, sat down at the table immediately after the riot, and wrote his declension to the chairman of that committee, saying that in view of what he had witnessed he could not conscientionsly attend the Convention. (Applause. While Union men were quailing before this horrible butchery an appeal was made to the President, who responded, and said the who responded, and said would sustain the courts, Mr. military Johnson well knew then - and such 118 the case now-that there is not a court in Louisians to which a Union man in such a case can apply. Ten days prior to this Mr. Johnson inquired by telegraph of our Governor, J. Madison Wells, under and by what authority he had convoked that Convention. Mr. Wells responded that he, as Governor, had issued the call for the election of the delegates. It was thus, as I said the other evening on the steps of the Union League House, I would have answered Mr. Johnson:-I am Governor of Louisiby what authority-to use your own words-de you intrude upon my office? If that Conven-tion met to ratify the Constitutional amendment and send her representatives to Washington, it is not your business; Congress alone decides that. (Applause.) Despite all the despatches that have been received from General Sheridan, Henry J. Ray-mond got up in the August Convention and read a brazen lie, which, after due nudging of the elbows of the Rebels, and clapping of hauds, was recognized as an address to the people of the United States. I ask you whose word best deserves credit, Phil. Sheridan's (applause), or a set of villams who came here to Philadelon atter they had scampered from you in the field. My State has been aggrieved and I have pledged myself to-day, through all legal means, avence it as soon as I can. (Applause.) I h I have addressed a letter to Governor Wells, a letter in which I told him that that Convention must be convoked soon, and I shall sit in it to enfranchise, without reference to color, and disfran-chise Rebels. (Cheers, and waving of hats, etc.) Most of you have observed in the papers Mayor Monroe has invited the President to visit New Orieans. (Laughter.) I am sorry he has declined. I want him to go. I want him to leave one of his Constitutions with Mayor Monroe. One thing is evident, however, he is so prodigal with his Constitutions that he never has a copy. Let him go down there and meet the traitorous people gloating over their but-chery. Let the good work go on; let him dis-tribute his conduction of the second secon tribute his pardons everywhere, and his offices too, if he choses. Your task is not at an end, my iriends, simply because a certain number of rifies have been grounded in capitulation to your superior prowess in the field; you must now combat a faction. As soldiers, the Rebels were manly, if you will, but as partisans they are subtle and venomous in their craft.

cultivated as yet by our people. These are the conditions you are to make them capitulate on next. We Southern loyal men are your pickets, not yet driven in, but simply here to report the position. (Applause.) It is you of the North who are to show these Bebels that you are not only mighty to do battle, but to check all perdious counsels. We want men in office who are true to the

interests of the Government-not the sneaks who have hastened back from the Rebel ranks; not men who, like Andrew Johnson, have not men who, like Andrew Johnson, have perjured themselves, and proven false to their trust, which he so wantonly violates. (Ap-plause.) We are resolute to do all we can, but we want your moral support; we want your press; we want your Congressional legislation. We want the military who trespassed on the sacred soil of the South. Let all the old Rebel military organizations be kept up as before, to await the summons of their perdilous command-ers. Let them raise money for monu-ments, but really for the purchase of arms. (Thank Heaven! General Sheridan has lately stopped that.) Let them do all this. The day is coming when we shall be triumphant. We can wait (Applause.) We are not disconso-late. I have escribed very many social ties during the last four years. (Some one here cried atte. I have sacrified very many social ties during the last four years. (Some one here cried out, "Fow about Andy at Indianapolis?") He said he was treated right. (Vociferous applause.) If I had been there I would have carried a shil-

lelab. There can be no two respectable parties at a juncture like the present. A man must sustain the loyal Congress, or else the irresolute, bangling Fresident. In other words, he must be primi-tively Union or disumon. (Applause.) To one of these issues he must at once commit himself. If there be a tame conservative before me to-night, I most cordially invite him to accompany me on my return South, and if he does not re-turn a radical Republican in a fortnight he is too arrant a Rebel to be capable of conversion. (Applause.) I must confess that about a year ago I confided too much in the Southern element to believe that they would so wilfully and so completely dishonor their pledges. You must make loyalty respectable by making 't a vital, dominant power. Assemble and make felt your mastery, and it will hold out for all time to come. (Applause.) I knew what is going on South. I know how they are seeking to consummate their schemes. There can be, at a time like this, but one true conservatism, one principle, or policy rather, which concerns us, and that is the radicalism which our enemies hate so.

Read the official reports of the Memphis riots, in which negroes were butchered, negro woman ravished, and the property of loyal whites wantonly destroyed, and to what conclusion did the impartial committee arrive? Simply that con-servatism there meant that in the city of Memphis no Uniou man was safe, except as deended and sustained by a large multary posse.

There is a lesson at Mr. Johnson's own door. About the negloces I will say but a few words. They are a quiet, sober, industriou-leople, grateful for what the Government has done for them, and patiently awaiting the hour when they can stand shoulder to should at the polls with you to sustain the Government against the machinations of seditious men. In my own State there are 20,000 who have confronted the Rebel ranks (applause); and I thank God that you may rest comfortably assured that they will be as faithful with their ballots as they have been with their bullets. They should be denied the rights of citizenship no longer. I have been told by some of the members of our recent Convention, that many of them cannot read nor write. I respond that thousands of the white voters of Louisians are likewise deficient.

I look upon the colored man as infinitely more respectable than those who enslaved him and thursted for his blood. (Applause.) He is honest, and his hand, though black, is not stained with blood. (Applause.) I will take it sooner than that of the Rebel parasite, and cling to it with a warmer and safer confidence, and would jut into it a ballot sooner than into the other. (Applause.) I assure you, that for your own protection, and to preserve that per-fect national equipoise, North and South, the time will soon come when every black must be accorded his right to suffrage. (Tremendous applause.) I say that every sterling loyal man in Louisl ana adheres unreservedly to Congress (ap-plause), and every inveterate Rebel solely to the President. Scarcely one in that delegation here last August from Louisiana but has worn the Rebel uniform, and would gladly do it again. time and again have I heard my loya brethren of the South lament the demise of the noble Lincoln (applause) who never, never dishonored a trust, who loved his country, and who never interpreted that country as meaning Southern section. I was appointed by th late convention as one of the delegates to visit the tomb of Lincoln; but I feel I can serve better my country by remaining here in Pennsylvania to tight your battles. (Applause.) Since I cantherefore go, permit me to pay a slight ribute to his memory.

bons of their Andy. What an insult to the whole American people is this, and that, too, at the instigation of the man who remembers not from whom he received his mighty charge! He An A thusinstic Reception Given. Them in Bostonparmits a mob, disapproves a loyal Convention in the city of New Orleans, and then convokes in the city of Philadelphia a vile set of Rebel parasites, who say, we have done everything to break up the Government, therefore we must nreak up the Government, therefore we must rule. Those who saved it after infinite trials must be excluded from the management of the affairs of the Government. In Joly and Sep-tember, 1865, Mr. Johnson instructed two South-ern Provisional Governors to reorganize their States, stating that the basis of reorganization would be subject to the decision of Congress. would be subject to the decision of Congress. We want and ask no more. Let Mr. Johnson adhere to his original promises. Down with Rebel conventions, and give to Congress what to Congress solely belongs, and every true man, North and South, will be satisfied. I tell you from observation that the people of the South dely Congress. Congress has the right to pre-scribe such discipline as it sees fit to ensure har-mony and scenity throughout the South The scribe such discipline as it sees ht to ensure har-mony and security throughout the South. She will insist that every insurgent State shall ratify the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninfh Congress. The vital question—the simple question which you are so in to determine—is, Shall Mr. Johnson or shall Congress resolve this problem? It is a question of national life and death. Let me tell you, if you permit my loval brother of the question of national life and death. Let me tell you, if you permit my loyal brethren of the South to be still trampled; if you submit to the cespotic Precident, for despotic he is; it you can see the Southern colored man practically re-enslaved, you deserve to be, you will be, un-worthy of your name as freemen. Permit me to say here, my friends, that during a visit North in '64, I was very much astonished one norning in looking in the New York Herald to trad my name as one of the delegates to Chi-caso. If you think I went you are very much caro. If you think I went you are very much mistaken. Mr. Johnson soon intends to recognize the Southern members elect, and the Northern Copperheads as the genuine House. By reason of the want, at present, of a quorum, he will not, of course, attempt it. At least, be-fore the Fortieth Congress he expects so to reduce your Republican representation here at the North as, with the 58 in the Southern delegation and their Northern allies, to secure to hunsell 127 out of the 242 that compose the House. If the names of these Southern mem Fouriet 1 the names of these Southern mem bers are not on the roll of the House of the Fourieth Congress, they propose, in conjunction with their Northern allies, to elect their own Speaker, apply to the President for recognition, be so recognized by him, and leave your loyal representatives out in the cold; that's the scheme. (A voice, "It will tail.") My friend says it will tail. I would like to see the man who says it woult. (Applause.) Speaking of the prospects it wont. (Applause.) Speaking of the prospects of another war he said :- God grant that event may never come. The nation can ill aford to set loyal lives against the errors of a wor illess and simul Executive. But if it must, let it come: the ranks of the North will re-form and march. I want to be there with a rifle to march with I want to be there with a file to march with them. (Applause.) Tens upon tens of thou-stands of loyal blacks will come up from the South to the same music of the Union, and brigade with you, fight with you, and share with you in the sure triumph. I do not wish to weary you, ladies and centlemen, but my heart is full. I have given you, in as condensed a state-ment as possible the residing of Logician.

ment as possible, the position of Louisiana. could say much more, but time forbids; but this much I wish to impress upon your nonce, that we of the South are not safe, except as we rely upon military protection by the Gov-ernment. Not simply from the Rebels; we are in grievous danger from that man who, from the Executive chair, assents to their tyranny over us, sacrificing loyal men's lives and every principle in his greed for power. My triends, if you could observe the interest with which we of the South await your Northern elections, and the zest with which we exult in your Republican triumphs, you would be stimulated, I am sure,

Fancuil and Tremont Halls Crowded to Hear Them Speak.

Bosros, September 12.-The Republican Com-Bosros, September 12.—The Republican Com-mittee met the Southern delegates at the Wor ier Railroad Depot, and escorted them in a barouches to the hotel. As no one build-ing could accommodate the large number who desire to welcome these fire-tried patriots and i to champions of equal rights, it had been ar-anged that both Faneril Hall and Tremont Temple should be opened. At Fancuil Hall.

At Fancull Hall. The Southern delegates were enthasiastically cheeted as they made their appearance on the platform of Fancuil Hall this evening. They were introduced by Governoor Bullock, who was loudly cheeted when he said that they repre-sented every loyal State except one. South Carolina, and that he regretted that there was not one from that State with whom he could walk arm-in-arm into this Hall. His theory was that South Carolina fraternity was ex-hausted in another Philadelphia Convention, in which, thank God, he had so part. This sally occasioned toars of laughter. When, in the occasioned roars of laughter. When, in the name of the people of Massachusette, he wel-comed the Southern patriots to Faneuii Halt, the cheering and applause were deatening and protonged again. When he welcomed them to the presence of the great heroes whose portraits adorned these walls, ending the list with the significant emphasis, "And those Adamses," the cheering and laughter again broke out. It was not complimentary to Minister Adams and his son, who presided at a Democratic meeting here the previous evening.

Mr. Maynard's Speech.

The first speaker, Mr. Maynard, was received with tremendous cheers. By this time there was not even standing room in the hall. His speech has been well received, especially those passages in which he refuted the standers of the Democratic orators of the previous evening, and claimed that there was a South, 8,000,000 strong, which did not belong to Jefferson Davis, and that "treason must be made odious," "If you ask," he sold, "what you can do for us," I point ask, he sho, "what you can do for us," I point to the example of Maine, and say go and do i kewise. (Cheers.) The question is not whether we are to have thirty-six or twenty-six States. The glorious army of the Union decided that no star should be obliferated. Neither is the issue whether these States are in or out of the Union but shall the saviors of

he or out of the Union, but shall the saviors of the country or traitors and their allies rule it? shouts.) No compromise with traitors! It is, hall Grant and his boys in blue, or Lee and his Rebel hordes govern us? Let no minor or other asue district you. The question of reconstruc-tion is whether the ten States shall be recon structed, or whether they shall reconstruct you? ("That's it," and cheers) If you decide in favor of loyal men, out situation in the South will be leasing-treason will be odlons. But if these sues are not settled it would have been better for us if the Southern Confederacy had suc-ceeded. On finishing his speech he was very uch applauded.

Governor Brownlow's Speech.

Governor Brownlow fellowed, and made one of his usual speeches, full of sharp hig. His assertion that as he was Governor of the great constructed State of Tennessee and not a mere accidental President, who wished to maintain the dignity of the office, was drowned in a tumult of deafening cheers. He kept the audience in a tumin roar. An allusion to Beecher's bogus charity brought down the house. He said that of the delegation from Tennessee which put Johnson in nomination at Baltimore in 1864, not one stood by him now. All were with Congress. (Cneers.) He contrasted the President's conluct towards Tennessee before and since "My

Both Meetings in Session All Night. A message was now read from Tremont Temple, saying that thirty-five hundred men and women were assembled there, and would remain till morning. Every indication is that this audience (Faneuil Hall) will remain the same

audience (Faueuil Hali) will remain the same length of time. Mr. Bandolph, of Louisiana, then addressed the audience. He began by same up that he came as an auctioneer. Andy Jol and had put down his name for \$200 for a freedmen's school in Louisiana, but although often dunned he would not pay it. "Who bids 50 cents?" Nobody did.

THE TRUSSELL TRAGEDY.

Unfounded Rumor of "Mollie's" Attempted Sui cide-Her Demeanor in Jail.

cide—Her Demeanor in Jail. A rumor was circulated throughout Chicago on Saturday, which furnished the material for "sensation" articles in more than one of the daily papers, to the effect that Mollie Trussell, the woman who shot her paramour on Randolph street, on Tuesday night, had attempted to com-mit suicide by hanging herself in the County Jail. There was no ioundation whatever for such a report. The unhappy young woman has manifested no desire to add auotaer crime to the murder of George Trassell, and she is too carefully guarded to admit of her being able to carry out such an intention, if she ever checarry out such an intention, if she ever che rished it.

The wild, hysterical grief of Mollie on the night of the assassination might have excited the apprehension that she would do some viothe apprenension that she would do some vio-lence to herself, and it left alone at that moment there is no saying what might have been the result. She was full of remorse and fuil of liquor, and these, combined with the natural impetuosity of her nature, might have urged impetuosity of her nature, might have unred her to commit another desperate act. But matters assumed a different aspect on the foi-lowing day. Friends expressed sympathy for her; counsel, perbaps, held out hopes of escape from the consequences of her guilt, and Mollie herselt subsided. Persons of her impul-sive nature do not always retain these vivid de herself in the persons of her impulfashes of feeling for any length of time, and so it has been with her. Since her removal to the County Jail she has displayed a singular calmness of demeanor. Whatever may be the real state of her mind with regard to the dreadtal event, she exhibits no outward sign of emotion beyond a depressed, melancholy look, and she retains her good looks remarkably well.

The prisoner is located in a well-lighted, com-motions apartment, in the east side of the Court House building, in company with several other female prisoners, so that any such attempt as that attributed to her on Saturday would be as that attributed to her on Saturday would be quickly frustrated by ner companions in misery. She is not disposed to be very communicative to visitors, very few of whom, it may be remarked, are admitted to her cell. On Saturday Mollie expressed her regret that such a report had got abroad concerning her, and said that such a thing never once entered here admitted to more comparison here.

her mind. "I am more comfortable here," she said, "than I deserve to be. What good would it do to kill myself? The thing is done, and that would not undo it. 1 am willing to suffer whatever comes to me, and will meet my punshu ent as I can.'

In the same cell with Mollie was a young girl whose mother, an Irishwoman, came to visit her. On learning that her daughter occupied the same apartment with the woman who shot Trussell, the old lady became extremely nervous, and rushing after one the officials, confided her fears and apprehensions. "Will it be safe, sor, d'ye think, to lave my girl in the same place wid hur? wid the woman that shot the man?" The officer assured the matron that Mollie was not at all dangerous, and indeed there is little fear that she will take up arms now either against a sen of troubles, herself, or anybody else.-Chicago Tribune, Tuesday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.



AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

The Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, Me., September 13 .- Special returns from 518 cities, towns, and plantations, give Chamberlain, 61.215; Pillsbury 35,922. Chamberlain's majority thus far, 25,293. Net Union zain, 5485. Total increased vote, 23,361.

The remaining towns gave Cony (Union), last year, 7643 votes, and Ward (Democrat), 4630. General Chamberlain has received the largest vote ever polled for any man in Maine.

Military Preparations in Canada.

TOBONTO, C. W., September 13.-A complete armament of Armstrong field gaps to equip two batteries of volunteer militia, are on their way from England. The Government will purchase a thousand horses immediately, for the use of the hussars and artillery.

Massachusetts Politics.

Bosron, September 13 .- Dr. George B. Loring declines the candidacy for Congress in the Essex District. General Benjamin F. Butler will therefore be probably nominated.

Arrival of the "Bosnborns,"

Boston, September 13.-The steamer Boschorus, from Liverpool August 27, arrived today.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, September 13.—Stocks steady. Chi-cago and nock Island, 1083; Cumperland pre-terred, 464; Michigan Southern, 824; New York Central, 1004; Reading, 1144; Hudson Niver, 622; Canton Company, 524; Virgania Ce., 70; Missouri Ge, 774; Eric, 71; Western Union Iolegraph Company, 584; U. S. Coupons, 1802, 1104; do. 1864, 108; Ten-torites, 98; Ireasury 7 3-40, 1054; Gold, 1454. NEW YORK, September 13.—Cotton firm. Fiour advanced 10.6256. Sa es of 7000 bbls, State at \$66:15 (212; Ohio, \$9:40(0):18:25; Western, \$6:15(0):11 Southern unchanged; marset firm, with sales of 2000 bbls. Wheat scarce and advanced 10.62; Corn unchanged; sales of 8000 bush at 823(0):886. for mixed. Rye steady. Fork heavy at \$66:123. Lard dult at 173(20) 2030; Whisky cull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court-Juoge Read.-Judge Read held Court this morning, but desiring to attend Mr. Randall's funerall, he adjourned the Courc till to-morrow at 10% o'clock. There were no argo-ments. He approved of a decree reported by the Master in the case of The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. Fell, directus the trastees to satisfy two cornam mortgages recited in the bill of com-plaint. He adjourned the Coart out of several to a

He adjourned the Coart out of respect to Mr. Randall's memory, and directed the proceedings of yesterday's bar meeting to be entered upon the minutes.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ladlow. -William Scout was charged with false pretences. It was alleged that defendant obtained \$500 from Lyman Hopkins, by falsely representing to him that he would give over the good will, fixtures, and lease of two years for the saloon No. 1542 Have street, whereas he had no lease and was humself an image

ot two years for the saloon No. 1522 Hace street, whereas he had no lease, and was himself an unac-copied tenant. The landlord of the property gave to a Mr. M'Guire a lease of it for three years, dating from June, 1865, and this lease was not to be transferred. M'Guire getting tired of the business, turned it over to scott. The landlord learning this, commenced to scott. The landlord learning this, commenced proceedings against Scott, and then Scott made these representations. The derense argued that he thought he was acting only as an agent, and did not say that he would give a lease. He told Hopkins to see the landlord. But Hopkins did not do this He hastiy and thoughtlessiy made the bargain. The jury rendered a vacuut at multir a verdict of sullty. James Dougherty, convicted of a charge of ma-licious mischief, was fixed \$5 and costs. licious nischief, was fi.ed \$5 and costs. Hugh Duffey was charged with assault and battery upon James Trainer, and assault and battery with intent to kill. Trainer keeps a grog-shop on Ann street, in Richmond. On the 8th of June, Trainer and a man named McCaffirty were lighting vio-lently, when Duffey came in and separated them, and did no more. The jury rendered a verdice of not guilty, and imposed the costs upon frainer. Margaret Kelly was acquitted of a charge of keep-ing a disorderly house. The bill was submitted without cvidence. Kale Smith was charged with assault and bat-tery on upon Margaret Hildebrant. It seems that the prosecutify had struck Mrs. Hidebrant solid. the prosecurix had struck Mrs. Hidebrant s child, and she detended it, but by striking the prosecurix in the head with a boot-jack. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. She was fined\$1 and costs. -James McD. Carrington, of Charlottesville, Va., proposes to publish a statement of the experience of the gallant Confederate officers who were sent, on the 20th of September, 1864. from Fort Delaware to Morris Island, S. C., to remain at the latter place subject to the commands of Major-General Foster, United States Army, and who were by the Federal commander exposed to the fire of the Confederate guns from Charleston. -The Minister of Education in Italy reports that there are in the kingdom 260 private schools, 208 of which are elementary. There are 13,174 pupils, 9726 of whom are boarders, and 8420 are dressed in ecclesiastical costume. During the last five years 82 seminaries have been closed. The Government now purposes to take all the revenues of these establishments into its own hands, and reduce the number of seminaries to that of the dioceses, -Mr. William Gifford Palgrave, author of the 'Narrative of Travel in Central and Eastern Arabia," has been appointed British consul at he ports of Saukhoum Kale and Redout Kale. in the Russian government of Trans Caucasia, on the castern coast of the Black Sea. -General Grant has not only given arms to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, but has also restored to them the old "Cadet Battery." He remarked in doing so that "the generation must be educated, and the rising means for that purpose must not be withheld." -The other day Mine Decroix, of St. Omer, France, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birthday. She went to the Caurch of Satat Sepulchre in a chair on wheels, and by her side walked an acquaintance, M. Oardon, ninetyseven years old.

A respect for the national unison, deference to the national authorities, personal ambition for the national interest, are the sentiments to be

The speaker then read the following lines of Doetry:--

Swirtly o'er the skies of Heaven, sombre clouds in

anger swept, And a poignant chill of horror o'er a stricken people

In its booms outmoantd a Nation, and sang requi

ems to the skies. From a thousand plaintive beifries o'er a mighty sacrifice.

Knelt in stress of utter sorrow, far too stolid for

tear, Kneit and whispered benedictions by a sacramental bier!

And it murmured long the query, "Should this crim

son wigma be-Should the very Saul of freemen likewise fail for Liberty?

Every Brutus his Philippi-and far deeper shall thrust-Deeper than his sad interment, this vice treason to

the dust."

With a valor like to Luther's, reared he high his le hand. Nai'ing up the black man's charter on the temple of

the hand.

And from 1520, Luther, shouting up the fiery words-Our great statesman caught and sped then, "Oh the

battle is the Lord's!

Reir to all old Freedom's struggles, grasped he then her incas mace.

Tinting all official vigor with a philanthropic grace.

Votive ton nation's standard, pas ed he swiftly from

its view, To the freedom of a Heaven, bright with purer stars and blue.

Palled his steward's chair of office, fades the cortage

epb the tears, But the nation's choicely honored lives thro' all historic years.

(Some one proposed three cheers for the emory of Abraham Lincoin, which were given with a will, the audience rising, and waving

bats and handkerchiets.) The speaker then resumed :- This is my tri to Chicago. (Laughter.) Did ever a man belie himself as Andrew Johnson? False to ats pre vious record, false to his oath, false to that great party which raised him to office, and taise to his country, he stands to day a foe to consu-tutional liberty, and by reason of his mysterious abuse of the bases of power, he is as great a Rebel as Jefferson Davis. (Words cannot ex-press the enthusiasm which prevailed at this moment.) As I said the other evening, between the man at the White House and the map a

Fortress Monroe there is very little capice. What numerous tokens have the people the South given of their promises ? How many have they given as yet of their loyalty They say give us our rights. It was for this that they came to Philadelphia, to win sweet bon-

to even greater exertion in the promotion of the success of your good tickets. Remember that you are fighting for interests beyond the bounds of your own State. Your strokes tell for your brethren of the South. The people of the South need your fostering care, and improvement and encouragement, if you would develop their growth. You must drag the finger of Rebel menace from our lips. If there are any soldiers here to-night I want to hear their voices. 1 conclude there are some, but they are diffident, like myself. Those soldiers who have worn their country's livery, and did henor to her and to themselves, should dwell upon this matter, now that they have doffed their uniforms and returned to civil life. The very arms that Mr. Johnson is now using, and betraying to the Rebel cause, were once wielded by these sol-diers against those very Rebels. To the Rebels of Missouri Mr. Johnson says, "I will insure you military interference on your day of election." To the Rebels of Louisiana he says, "General Sheridan will break up that loyal Convention, assisted by the military authorities"—the civil authorities being Mayor Monroe. Is there a soldier in this country who can assent to this, ither as a soldier or a citizen ? We must have no more totten planks in our platform; we must start with new timbers from the bottom up. The speaker then gave an account of the fire the Union League House, of which he was an eve-witness. He portrayed in vivid language the rescue of the fligs from the first element, and as it was more than probable that this would be the last time he should have the honor of ap-pearing in Philadelphia, he desired to pay his abute to the Fire Department of this city, and to its noble representatives on that night who saved the flags.

In conclusion, permit me to say there is voice appealing to you now. It comes from the silent top of Lookout Mountain. It is the voice of the man whose sword once flashed Mexican suns, and beneath those of Georgia and the Carolinas, and who has matched triumph-antly from the mountains down to the sea. That man is John W. Geary. (Very loud ap-plause, waving of handkerchiefs, hats, stamping f feet, etc., one individual proposed three cheers for Gen. Geary, which were responded to with a One and all, let us in our nearts resolve (linw to aight and henceforth to do nothing but that will assist the interest of law and constituional liberty.

onal liberty. (Applause.) He then related the accident which happened o Mr. Johnson at Schenectady, the particulars f which are familiar to our readers. instead of coming in contact with aldermanic owels, A, J, would meet with something harder. The speaker then retired, being loudly ap-

alunded. Colonel Jordan, of the State Central Committee, made a few remarks, after which the vast auolence departed to their homes.

-Major-General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has ordered the commanding General of the District of New Mexico to establish a post in the region of Abiqui and the San Juan river, to be garrisoned by two companies of infantry and two of cavalry, or four of cavalry, the post to be called Fort Plum-mer; also, a post in the vicinity of Pinos Altos, to be garrisoned by one company of infantry and two of cavalry, or by three companies of cavalry, and to be designated. Fort Bayard.

-The Secretary of War bas given authority for one of the new cavalry regiments, authorized by the recent army bill, to be raised on the Pacific coast. Brevet Brigadier-General W. Seawell has been detailed as Superintendent of Seawell has been detailed as Superintendent of recruiting for this regiment, in the Department of California, and Colonel G. A. H. Blaker, 1st United States Cavalry, for the Department of the Columbia. The Presidio, San Francisco, California, and Fort Vancouver, W. T., are to be the general recruiting rendezvous for recruits.

was inaugurated, and showed that was now the author, sider, and abettor of the Rebei policy in that State. He said the President had encouraged the

Rebels to call a Convention, which would meet o-morrow to overthrow the State government. Seward had already shown his determination to refuse to recognize the present loyal Legisla-ture. The Governor said he had siready made arrangements for a loan of 10,000 muskets, and with these in the hands of the Tennessee loyalsts, he would go back and try issues with the President's friends. He unged the Northern people to come out in all their strength at the fall elections, and if there were two candidates, to vote for the most radical. (Deafening cheers.) Address of Colonel Pope and Judge War-

mouth. Colonel Pope, of Missouri, made a legal political argument, and was followed by Judge Warmouth, who was introduced as true to the "sentiments of universal liberty," and was en-thusiastically cheered. His assertion that Masachusetts was not half as radical as loyat Louisiana was applauded warmly. The Presi-dent's plan of reconstruction and the Congress sional plan were both wrong, for the Rebels were neither entitled now, as Johnson held, nor alter ratilying the amendment, as Congress said, to rule the South. (Cheers.) They were dead States. Both territory and people are subject to the sovereign will of their conquerors. (Loud Cheers.)

He bravely fought in the Union army for the territory and the loyal men of the South, and he didn't care a blank what became of the Rebels. (Loud cheers.) The nation had the right to hang, banish, or pardon any Rebel, and blot out all State lines if necessary. (Cheers). There-fore, he desired your Senators and Representatives to pass Sumner's reconstruction bill. (Deafening cheers.) To send down to the non constructed States a military Governor (cries of Butler and cheers for Botler), and he wanted Butler to have full authority to act for the North. Then Louisiana would be made loyal.

(Deafening cheers.) All loval men in Louisiana believed in the territorial doctrine. The Constitutional Amendment was good in its way, but it was a poor way. reduced representation, but did not enfranchise lovalists, nor protect them, or give then the power there. He had seen 300 loval men murdered in New Orleans. None had been called to account. It would be the same under the Amendment. His reference to the millions of oral negroes was enthusiastically cheered, and is appeal for help to give the loyalists of ouisians the protection of negro suffrage, was received with equal rayor.

Address of Mr. Griffin, of Mobile

Senator Wilson introduced Mr. Griffin, Movile, as an impartial suffrage man. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Griffin said that the leaders of the Rebellion moult our flag on every occasion. Many of them are as resolved as ever to obtain independence. No steamer in the Gulf States files the Stars and Stripes, because the people would not patronize them if they did. In fire men's processions the Rebel banner is carried draped in black. These leaders are cultivating a spirit of violence. Loyal men, for instance, are leaving Mobile; they are insulted, ostracized, expelled, or murdered. Soon there will be no oyalty left.

spirit of the beaten traitors in Atabama. His avowals of radical anti-slavery doctrines were warmly spplauded. The loyal people South as a class are in favor of impartial suf-frage. (Loud cheers.) If there had been no election pending in the Northern States, two-thirds or even three-lourths of even the Border States would have voted for impartial suffrage at the Philadelphin Convention. (Cheers.) He scathed the Northern politicians who tore down the Philadelphia platform, some of whom were sitting near him.

Mr. Paschall, of Texas, spoke next. His radi-cal utterances were, as all radical sentiments were, warmly applauded.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Thursday, September 13, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-

bg, and prices were unsettled and drooping, lovernment bonds were inactive. New 5-20s sold at 108, a decline of 4; and 7:30s at 105 $\frac{3}{4}$, a slight decline; 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ for 10-40s; and 110 for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 994@994, a decline of 4. Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Pennsylvania sold at 56 #@564, the former rate a decline of 4: Reading at 574, a slight de-cline; Lehigh Valley at 654, an advance of 4: Northern Central at 464, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 334, no change. 60 was bid for Norristowa; 394 for North Pennsylvania; for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; and 33. for Catawissa preferred. City Passenger Railroad shares were

changed. Spruce and Pine sold at 38, 18 was bid for Hestonville: 87% for Second and Third; and 6 for Fifth and Sixth.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 361. 261 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 134 or Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware D vision

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America: 147 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 55 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics': 544 for Penn Township; 58 for lirard: 90 for Western: 67 for City; 64 for Union: and 123 for Central. Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 1461; 11 A. M.

146 t; 12 M., 1451; 1 P. M., 1451. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 S. Third street FIRST BOARD

\$2050 US5-29s 65coup108 100 sh Ocean 41 100 sh SchN pf..... 88 100 sh Reading.s5wn 57 \$11600 City 64,n lots. \$1000 Pittab'g 5s..... \$1000 Alleg Co 5s.... 75 30 sh Leh Val..... 21 sh N Central.... 65. 461 525 ah Pa R.....lots 100 sh 15 sh 100 sh do. . 1 30a10 565 5 sh Spr & Pine ... 100 sh Pn & E...b30 190 sh do.....b60 b6 884 100 sh do. Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of

the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-Buynng Selimo. 146 American Gold..... 1081-June, 1804.... 157 July, 1804.... 14 August, 1804.... 14 October, 1804.... 13 Dec., 1804.... 12 May, 1805.... 10 Dec., 1864.... May, 1865.... August, 1865.... Sept., 1865.... Sept., 1865.... October, 1965....

Philadelphia Trade Report-

THURSDAY, September 18 .- There was a fair business doing in Flour to-day, and prices were firmly maintained. There was more inquiry from the bome consumers, who purchased to the extent of 3000 bbls., viz.-Superfine, in small lots, at \$7.500 \$7.5; 200 bbls. Ohno extra at \$96210, including 100 bbis. low grade family at \$10; 2400 bbls. North-westerin extra family, part at \$1221275, and part on private terms; Pennsylvania and Ooie do at \$1150 @1875, the latter for new wheat; and fancy brands at \$14616, according to quality. Hye Flour is sel-ing in a small way at \$5.75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. There is a moderate demand for Wheat and prices at \$2.7602 \$5; white ranges from \$2.9008 Rive is quick, with sales of 1600 bush. fair and choice red at \$2.7602 \$5; white ranges from \$2.9008 Rive is quick, with sales of 1600 bush. yellow at \$2.000 bush. Western mixed at 90.0016 Oate are in fair request at an advance; sales of 5000 bush. new Southern at 500516. No sales of Barley or Malt have been reported. Cloveneediranges from \$6.50027.50 \$6.4 lbs. 700 bush. Timothy sold at \$4.24.26. Flaxmeed is steady at \$3.50083. home consumers, who purchased to the extent of

at \$3-80@3 90.

at \$3 2002 90. Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Penusylvania at \$287 and Obio at \$2 40]

-The famine in India is .dreadful. Immense numbers of sick and starving people from the districts of Bengal are flocking into Calcutta for relief. The Government has opened a temporary hospital, and the natives are raising subscriptions.

-General Hood, when in Austin, Texas, the other day, was waited upon by a Committee of the Legislature, and escorted to a seat of honor in that body. All the members rose as the crippled soldier entered.

-Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Campbell has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adju-tant-General of the military command of North Carolina, he having been mustered out of ervice.

Lover's Logic.-Edwin-You see, dearest, a ellow can't exist without his heart, and as you happen to have mine, of course I can't exist without you. Angelina-O, you absurd creature !

-Secretary Browning has appointed John C. Cox, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department,

He mentioned many facts to show the fiendish

Address of Mr. Paschall, of Texas.