THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

Political Address in the Brooklyn Academy. "The Issues of the Canvass." Reconstruction of Liberty The Two Great Parties Analyzed. Republicanism Upheld and Democracy Condemned.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address last evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the "Issues of the Present Contest." Long before the hour appounced for the appearance of the reverend gentlemen, 8 o'clock, the doors were besieged by crowds anxious to gain admission, and the moment the building was thrown open the galleries and the body of the hall were filled as full as they could possibly hold. The platform was crowded with ladies and leading gentlemen. Mr. Beecher, on making his appearance, was enthusiastically cheered. He looked in perfect health,

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

and spoke with his usual energy. The orator of the evening was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Dr. Storrs in a few remarks.

Mr. Beecher's Address.

Mr. Beecher spoke as follows:-

FELLOW-CITIZENS:-Already our recent his-tory divides itself into three great and well-characterized periods that of discussion, by which they are so secured, a great moral awakening in this nation to principles of liberty that had slup bered to the enormities of slavery, that had been glossed over by every description that had been glossed over by every description of guise and disguise. This was the first great period, and the longest. The second was that of martial conflict. The third is that of recon-struction; and when the fourth shall be added, that of restored unity and peace, the historical circle will have been completed. But we are now actors in the third and relatively most important period of our recent history. What are the duties of that period? what is the work to be done? What must be known before we are in a position to determine which are the best instruments, and which, from its nature, sympathies, history, and general tendencies, is to be chosen to execute the work of reconstruction? These, then, are in general the things that are to be done:-First, the other destruc-tion of slavery, root and branch, which has been the fundamental cause of matienal discord, treation, and war. Second, the purrection of the Constitution of all influences derived from slavery, and the purgation of the laws and civil courts of all customs and process rived from slavery or infection with it. Thirdly, the readjustment of the sundered political relations of States long in a condition of suspended animation. Fourihly, the security, education, and enfranchised negro population, happity now made free. Lastly, the re-establishment of good will and cordiality among attenated citizens, the revival of enterprise, industry, and com-merce, which, like the circulation of the blood the body, brings the whole nation under the influence of one common central vital life. Some might be inclined, perhaps, to add a sixth to the duties of to-day, viz., our foreign rela-tions and their adjustment; but, fellow-citizens, so long as we are at peace at home, we have no foreign relations. No foreign nation choses to attack us as long as we are at peace among oureeives, and we certainly do not intend to attack them. What further is there? This America is the world's host. This continent, like a hospitable mansion, stands with doors wide open. and the United States alone of all nations offers generous entertainment to the citizens of every nation on the globe; and our foreign relations might almost he written in a sentence—"Room enough: come and welcome.' It is better to stand alone, hooted and de tested for a hefesy, than not to care enough for trath even to have a heresy (laughter); for there is nothing more detestable in heresy than the spirit of ind ficrentism, whether it be in religion or politics. I like a man and I like a woman. but I do not like something that is neither one nor the other. (Renewed laughter.) Now since we are called to this reconstructive work, each to make his contribution according to his several abilities, we must act through partles. I am aware that a great many men affect to despise party. I class that with the same spirit that affects contempt of the human body. There have been those that thought that only the soul was something dignified, and that the body was always to be derided, and all that pointed to it Now I do not undertake to say that the body is equal to the soul. It is not; but I do say that the soul in this world would make but a very journey if it had nobody to act gh. And I say in respect to political DOOT affairs, all citizens, thinking is revery, until by some enginery you can bring it to bear. A public sentiment to be of any validity must organized, must be wisely led and wisely applied; and parties are those voluntary organizations which alone you can give point, pith, I power to your political conceptions and by belief. And therefore, while you have a right to disown the excesses, the folloes, and the corrup'ions of party, your censure must not go to the life of parties; for there can be no free State, with free discussion and tree action, except through the organization of parties. This bring us to the question of the hour. Since we have got the great work of reconstruction on hand and since there are but two parties, and we must act through one of them or the other, which of these parties are to be selected? That is the question. There are a great many other things that might be said, but it is many other thougs that might be said, but it is my purpose to-night to tell you which of these i wo parties ought to be put in possession of the Government and kept in possession of the Gov-ernment for the sake of reconstruction. (Ap-plause.) Which of these parties, then, is best fitted by its principles, by its antecedent his-tory, by its ideas and sympathies, and those of the phone the parties the management of same its members, to have the management of recon struction? First, is it the Democratic party (Cries of "No," "no,") Gentlemen of a jury are never allowed to give a verdict till after the lawyers have pleaded the case out and stated the argument, (Laughter and applause.) I wish to disclaim all intention of assailing the motives and characters of the individual m bers of the Democratic party, while I under take to show that that party is not fit to be with the government of this nation. (Loud and prolonged applause) I speak of the Democratic party as a living organization with a creed, a platform, and a party discipline, and an innate and inevitable tendency; and it is not the citizen who belongs to the party, but the party itself, that I desire to characterize. And first, the Democratic party was once powerful, useful, and honorable, when the old Federal party had

a party should spring up that would sympathize more with the people than with the Govern-ment, and that, I take it, was the nominal origin of the Democratic party; and then it was the champion of the rights of the poor man, and it of the Democratic party; and then it was the champion of the rights of the poor man, and it had its life in this, that it thus far sustained and advocated the principles of humanity, and nothing could break it so long as it was true to the principles of justice, liberty, and equality down to the bottom of society. (Applause.) By-and-by there arose a desperate force in the country—I mean the force of slavery—and when the two parties, the Whig and the Democratic, wanted the support of the South, they suppli-cated its favor, though that favor was only to be given out with promises that slavery should be preserved and extended. Whig then bid against Democrat, and Democrat against Whig, and they both sacrificed principle to that bal-ance of power thrown on their side by slavery. Both were corrupted; but one sinned without light, and the other with light. The Whig party comprised most of the thinking men of the country, and they knew they were doing wrong; but the Democratic party included the great mars of the unreading men, who there-fore sinned without conscience. At any rate, fore sinned without conscience. At any rate, they stood out better than the Whig party. (Laughter.) They succeeded in winning the South by promises, and then they became the fast ally and firm supporter of slavery. The abolition of the Missouri compromise, and the determination of the Democratic party to extend slavery, are to be charged on the Democratic party, and this was the real beginning of the war. From that date, as we can now see, it became inevitable. Now, it was the alliance of the Democratic party with the slavery of the of the Democratic party with the slavery of the South that led to the wild brigandism which ended in rebellion. The vertict of his-tory, when rendered, will be that the war was brought on by the aliance of the Democratic party with slavery. (Applause.) But I go further. When the North resisted these measures, the Republican party grew into power at last from the necessities of the case, and Lincoln was elected President. (Applause.) It ever there was a constitutional act performed under this Government, that election was one. (Loud applause.) If ever a man was justly elected, that was the man. (Renewed applause.) H s election was made a cause of secession and rebellion. If, at that bour, the Democratic party had said to the South, Stop, we have gone far enough, the South would never have taken another step. The South understood that seces-sion should not bring war, and it was that understanding with their ally, the Democratic party, that led them into accession; and it was ause the Democratic party had assured them that they might safely go into it that they plunged into rebell on; and all the blood that has been shed since the Rebellion commenced— drop tor drop—if you give the South one, you have to give the Democratic party of the North another. They are nearly as guilty, if not as guilty, as the South, of the war. (Applause.) When the war began, what was the conduct of this party? I bear witness that there were many who supported it up to that time that then descried its ranks and renounced it altoge-ther, but the party was not broken up. You are aware that during the first three dark years of the war there was an outward sympathy with the Rebellion shown by this party, that they were like dead weights on the Government, that they resisted the raising of money, that they resisted taxation, resisted drafts, encouraged deservition, and in every way endeavored to theart the efforts of the Government to sup-press the Resellion. The culmination of all was bound in the Chicago Convention. There by a deliberate interance, they advised the Amer can people to give over the war, which they pronounced a failure, and to submit to the dismemberment of their country. Two hundred thousand black troops endisted, and went for ward to the salvation of the Union, and did mave it; and the Democratic party opposed the raising of those troops, and now oppose the full emancipation of men who secured their emancipation by their heroic acts. Our votes have only intified their deeds. (Applause.) They achieved their liberty. We only gave it a legal form. (Applause.) The Democratic party op-posed also the Constitutional amendment, and I charge the Democratic party with having lost and forgotten the grand fundamental principle of our Government and our history, our peculiar political doctrine, that all men have the right to political doctrine, that all men have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I charge it with having become the weak servitor of slavery. I charge it with having defeated the principles of liberty in order to divide the spoils with slavery. I charge it with having opposed every measure that the Government has adopted to ameliorate the laws to abolish slavery; and thus by its history, by its ympathies, and by its present spirit, the Democratic party is unfit to represent the present temper and spirit of this nation. (Applause.) But, it is said, is a party never to be allowed to repent? (Laughter.) If a party blunders it is said might it not at least be trusted upon reformation of its ways and policy ? But then even him of Tarsus was not trusted until he had gone blind a good many days. (Laughter.) When a party running through the dark comes at last to the light, and asks the right to administer the affairs of the Government, we have a right to challenge its history, its untecedents, and its spirit, and to demand what is there in the preentitle it to the confidence it (Laughter and applause.) A party is a living thing, with a character, and like a person who has got a character, desires to change it; it takes a long time to change the character of a party. Before they can have the right to the confidence of a great nation, they must give strong evidence that their character has been subjected to such powerful influences that it is changed so as prepresent the desires, wants, and sympathies of the people. It must be subjected to some regimen. In the field, when weeds and thistles crop up, it would never do to let them grow. They are cut up until they have lost the power o germinate, which might bring them back again. Some things may be infected very easily and some disinfected—a little lime, a little sul phur would do; but there are some things that take everisiting sulphur to cleanse. (Great laughter and applause.) Now, consider the points. The destruction of slavery is one great object to be secured. Is the Democratic party exquisitely adapted to destroy slavery? That party spent its whole life bowing down to the slavery, and are we now to expect, with our feelings in faver of the Constitution, law and civilization, that that party will pronounce their flat against and condemn slavery they to offer the last act of their party existhaving been opposed to those change-Are they the proper persons to occupy the ad-ministration at the time these changes are to take place? We are to readjust the standard and role the States out of the Union. Are they to readjust the relations, having been particeps criminis in opposing the security, education, and enfranchisement of the negro? That is the most solemn, affecting, and binding duty of the hour, and yet these men have not felt it their duty to secure these advantages for the negro. The re-establishment of good-will between North and South **a** to take place—are they fit messengers of peace between the tree they fit messengers of peace between the two parties? In view of aP, I then say deliberately, that I cannot belong to that party. (Long and continued applause.) Excuse me, gentlemen, I have been invited. (Cheers and laughter.) It was the whale that swallowed Jonah, and he did not like his accommodations. (Laughter.) cannot countenance their aspersions, nor their ambitions; nor can I advise any one to join them, or remain with them. (Laughter.) I feel bound to exert the whole and whatever, if any, influence I possess to warn off my countrymen from any glossing or white-washing of new found

us now turn to the other alternative, the Re-publican party. (Cheers.) Is that party fit for administration? ("No, no," and "Yes. yes.") A million tongues ere long will decide that question. (Cheers.) The Republi-can party sprang up or ginally as the party of liberty. It was born in sorrow. It was a child of antering with a We insuing almost init liberty. It was born in sorrow. It was a cause of suffering, with a life issuing almost into death. It was brought forth, scarcely brought forth, before the Apocalyptic dragon poured out a flocd of water to destroy the woman and out a flocd of water to destroy the woman and her child. It began long back, and has had a history and a spirit. That spirit and that his-tory have been uniform. It has brought to lite and power the original doctrine of our fathers. (Cheers.) In almost my whole lifetime, nothing has been so indwelling with me as the love of liberty; and in school books you can scarcely find those lessons that in early boyhood had stirted my soul. In tracts which are now dis-tributed, and in the publications of societies, we do not see much on this questioni and men are almost afraid to read the Declaration of In-dependence, or rather, read it very rapidly on are almost airaid to read the Declaration of In-dependence, or rather, read it very rapidly on the 4th of July. But those doctrines of liberty had been locked up or lay smouldering in the hearts of the Republican party. It kindled again the fires on the hearth and altar, and when danger came it kindled the eamp-fires along a thousaid miles, and the Republican party prevented the principles of liberty from ialling into forgetfulness. That is the party that includes in the North, South, East, and West, that great army of men whose hopes, sym-pathice, labors, and sufferings have been brought forth in remarkable earnestness for liberty. pathics, labors, and sufferings have been brought forth in remarkable carnestness for liberty. (Cheers.) But the men that went to make up that party by their sympathy and their services are the men that you trained as believers in liberty—the old abolition party, and more re-censly the anti-slavery men and women, who prayed long in the dark period for the rising light of liberty. To such a party it is safe to commit the sacied work of reconstructing liberty. (Cheers.) It has been heard continuously throughout the war. (Cheers.) It has been heard con-tinuously throughout the war. (Cheers.) It has proved its fideliay and power. It has earned in blood the right to prescribe for our bleeding country. (Cheers.) I near men say that that party has lost its character—that it arose for the emergency. Now, I say, it rose for the whole day of liberty. (Cheers.) It has made important progress in the elementary steps of reconstruction, and it holds great principles in securing that receive object which he other securing that specide object which no other party presents. Though there may be differences of opinion as to the means of securing a common object, there ought to be none as to the objects themselves; and I think there is none. It is the duty of the Re-publican party to continue in power. I have said, from month to month, for a year and a half, that the Republican party, by bad management, suffered themselves to be crime against liberty second only to treason. (Cheers.) It is its duty to live, and conduct its councils so that it shall live and reign just now. It stands, it seems to me, on a fair footing, and though we may fear reaction, a violent excite-ment tending to reaction, 1 don't believe reaction or any reactionary party could again bring about that death which we suffered in the war. There is a great revolution in ideas and things. There is a great revolution in ideas and things. If the reactionary party are to go into power, they will entangle many things that need not be tangled, and that will require twenty years to unravel. It is, therefore, right that this thing should be done well and rapidly done, so that duty should be done to the country and humanity. The Republicans only represent the party that saved the country. To make pages with the Demogratic pagty is not to with the Democratic party is not to peace nake peace so violated through by the war. To make peace with them is to make peace with themselves. The continuance n power of the Republican party is indispensable to the raising up and securing intelligent citizeuship. Whatever exception may be, we know it is among the Democratic party towards the negro. The animus of that party towards the negro has been had—bad, and their feelings now are not very brotheriv. (Cheers.) On the other hand, there is a vast number who have had sympathy for the poor and unorant negro, who are not of the party of progress, as the Republicans are to-day and for the future. (Cheers.) The Democratic Larty feel that the negroes are great weeds in the mud which they have been hauling at their heels, and that if they could only get rid or them it would be to their advan-They say this is to be a white man's Govtage. ernment, and they seem to predict that the black man's turn has not yet come. They say he is interior by nature. On the other hand the great Christian public has determined that the black man shall be educated. They believe that we owe a debt of gratitude to him for his good conduct through all the war, and that debt they mean to pay by security, liberty, and civiliza-tion. (Cheers.) The Republicans believe that the negro has a precise function in American civilization, and they believe that education and citizenship are indispensable to the na-tional prosperity. The abuse of four mill ons of $w \in n$ is a crime that would largely reflect upon the moral feelings of the nation. We should educate the blacks for their sakes and for our own, and we hold that no trust in our time has ever been devolved on us more sacred and more re-ponsible than to take those freedmen out of their degradation by proper steps towards their education and enfranchisement, and elevate them so that they may feel the duty and understand the glory of citizenship. (Cheers.) And then with all my heart, I say that every young manthat every one with whom my voice may be in-fluential -- without wavering, without hesitation. out by all there is in liberty and truth and understanding, I would say to all, give your suffrages to the Republican party. (Applause.) But I hear it objected to these positions that I mysell believe in the immediate settlement of this great national difficulty as the Democrats do, and as it is alleged the Republicans do not, and as I am not, and therefore we cannot advi-e you to go against your own sentiments. I do not so advise you. I advise you to go with them. I miscil go with them. (Great cheering.) For I h ld that a party is not merely and only a platorm and a given number of voters around it; 1 hold that a party is to be known and its true p nciples and full career to be judged by its animating and interior support; by its impulses by its genius; and that party that has stamped upon it a character for injustice, and for its love of slavery, and for its hatred of liberty and the black man-no matter how much a party like that may pretend to carry out just principle isn't competent for it to do it. But it is said that the Democratic party believe with you that this matter is to be settled at once. They sny that I so desire it. No, I do not. They hold but the States have a right to come back without conditions. I do not. (Loud cheers.) may hold that it is better for justice that a cul-put arraigned and convicted by a judge should e pardoned without further ceremony; but nut is not holding that he should come back before a judge and say: -"I have teen pardoned. and have a right to come back and take my right in society." (Cheers.) I hold that this is an undoubted right which inheres only in Con-gress. (Continuous cheering.) I hold that it is a solemn obligation imposed upon Congress to see that these States come back only on con-ditions that will make the country safe. I may differ with you as to the conditions, but not as to the principles which lie at the back of themthat is for Congress to say, clothed as it is by the voice of the people with power to reconstruct upon such conditions that reconstruction shall be valid and permanent. (Cheers.) There can be no shadow of doubt, I think, upon this point. There may be differences of opinion as to how this right shall be exercised, but the right is indisputable. The Democratic party, as I understand it, do not believe it right to in-sist upon the Constitutional amendments.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Political Address in the Brock ing.) Not, to be sure, as necessarily conditions precedent for admission; but their equity and reasonableness no man can dispute. There mut be some Constitutional amendments, which, as a matter of statesmanship I should preter to be put otherwise; but the need of Con-stitutional amendments I have argued first, middle, and last, and still insist upon. Why, I had full faith that they would be passed whether the Southern States were in or out, and would the Southern States were in or out, and would be as much needed in as if they were out. The evils of not passing them, in the opinion of some, would be less considerable than otherwise, But I am not of that opinion; I have more hope and courage in the fu-ture. But they are, in all human pro-bability, certain to be opposed. One thing, however, is certain—that the Constitutional amendment will pass. (Cheers.) No matter what I think and hope, I think it would be best for the interest of the country if those States were admitted and society settled in them. I am not the Republican party; I am only a true am not the Republican party; I am only a true member of it (cheers), with liberty to express my judgment of what might best be done, and everybody has the same right. And while, though not in a matter of principle, not in a vital matter of truth, but in a mete matter of policy, what shall I do? Not refuse to work. This is not the business of a citizen. No. Tae same reason that led me once to urge the admission of the Southern States without thus change in the Constitution now leads me to urge upon the Southern people a prompt acceptation of the amendment, so that the whole work of reconstruction may be consummated and the question put out of the way. (Cheers.) The Democratic party, as I under-stand it, would leave the blacks wholly to loc if law. Now, I believe the nation to be under the most solemn obligations of honor to secure that liberty which the treedmen bave carned. What shall secure it may well divide men's opinions. Some nen may be more sanguine that others, Some, far more courageoss and hopeful than others, propose that they shall be secured beyond others, propose that they shall be secured beyond all petadventure. (Great cheering.) The right of this no reasonable man can doubt. I am not in favor of a legislature that leaves the work as it is, trusting to the future. It seems to me that delay of itself is an evil. I felt that the wound between Notth and South, to use a surgical term, should be healed by "dirst intention," and that if was not necessary to out in a "bactor" to that it was not neces-ary to put in a "seton" to keep the sore running. I believe that mere leg slation will not protect the blacks. I will not be misunderstood upon this subject. I believe in the necessity of laws just as I believe in the necessity of fences around a farm. You may put in the crops; they may promise you everything, but the boars and wild beasts will break in and destroy your unprotected crops; but fences without crops are unproficible to the husband-man. (Cheers and laughter.) What is law without public sentiment behind it? Who executes the law? To be sure, the officers of the law. What makes the officers execute them? O course the public sentimen, which lies be-hind the law. But a law in New York which In the law. But a law in New York which the intelligent citizen disbelieves in you cannot find an officer to execute. It fails dead. That which gives power and dignity and success to law is the will, the heart, and the intelligence of the great community. (Cheers.) It is public sentiment which executes the law. If I speak strongly upon this point you must excuse me. My early life was passed in the extreme West, My early life was passed in the extreme West, where the known jealousy of the people is op-pored to intrusion from abroad. We know there how difficult it was for an accomplished minister to come in amongst is without being esteemed. Without such introduction he would be treated as a heathen. If, then, teachers and school-mistresses go South; it there is to be a cordial understanding between the people North and South you must prepare the way for it the heve in the good in entions of the people of the outh. I do not think the Mussissippi valley is the South. It all the South was like that State I would also enteriain the south was fact that State I would also enteriain the same feelings. I do not think that the feelings which preval around the Sea I lands of the South is the South. I look at the South as a whole, and my impression is that they treated the black nan as well as it was in the nature of slavery to treat him. I have great faish in the honor and good intentions of the South. I am not ashamed to say that my heart goes out towards them. am not ashamed when ten years shall have passed away to have it understood that there was one man, an abolitionist of the darkest dye, had a yearning for this portion of his countrymen, and who was sorry in their sorrows-sorry for their mistakes-and though indignant a their crimes, and eager to vindicate justice, yet atter the war was over, yearned for their ad-mission to the Union, believing in every man's word. Not that I would leave the South without law, but I would hasten the law and surround it with testimonials of kindness, that there might be a beginning of public sentiment hat would make these laws valid and operative. (Cheers.) This is my taith and my heresy, and no # I will, with your permission, draw very near to the conclusion-towards what we have been striving to attain. The night is far spent, and I think the day is at hand; and by tokens, cer ain as thunders in the sky, we know what the verdict of the people is to be. We know who are to hold power for the next two years (Cheers.) We know and rejoice in it; nay, would have every vote doubled, not in the Democratic sense (laughter), but would win two for every one that is cast; for I deem it importthe testimony of the North shoul I be ant that given with a volume and vastness and decisiveness that shall admit of no misunderstanding, and that when they take their places of power and administration again, it shall be with all the North behind them and endorsing them. It a good lesson for those among them that be mischief-makers, and it do no haim to those who are not mischlef-makers auong them. And when once our power is as used, then we can have our own criteisms an ong ourselves. There is a right of diversity of opinion in the Republican party. We have a right to a lopt expedient measures, but when once they have been settled and determined, we are to put shoulder to shoulder hand in hand, and with lock step and unbroken tanks to go forward and to maintain the Gov enment and the country (cheers), still retainthe right to criticize and still retaining the right to urge measures which seem to me to be whe and right. I shall do it still with fealty to the great cause and to the great party with which I have grown up, and in which I verily believe inheres the honor, the liberty, the dignity, and the power of our country. Fellow-citizen a low more years and we shall smile where now we scowl: we shall look back to the whirlwinds of feeling and sharge fantastic notions or visions that sometimes danced athwart us: we shall look back as we do to every excited period, and marvel how we were carried away. It will be that period when kindne s shall come back again-when new men will come up with nobler principles than their ancestors -when there shall be no rent in the seamless garment of liberty-when the world shall see that this Government is compotest to all the functions of administration within and without-when the nations of the earth and without—when the nations of the earth which have long groaned in bondage, looking upon this spectacle of sublime, self government, shall take pattern and example, and the world ittelt shall begin to be disenthralled and re-deemed. To that glorious day we are marching, you and I, and all of us. Let us call in more, recruit our ranks, lift up again our banners, sound once more the old trumpet note of liberty. The day dawns and the time hast-ns But a The day dawns and the time hastens But little while and the victory will be achieved, th conflict over, and then with one heart and with one soul, and that one of gladness, we will give thanks to the God of our fathers that has guided the children through the wilderness and the ses



Measures are to be taken to separate the net-works of railway, and complete the unfinished portion. Venetians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality. All objects of art as well as the archives belonging to Venetia will be restored. The iron crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy. The treaties which formerly sub-sisted between Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for the year, during which period freeh arrangements can be concluded. Fryate property belonging to the Italian Frivate property belonging to the Italian princes which has been sequestered by the Italian Government is to be restored, with the reservation of the rights of the State to one-third. A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offenses, to deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their

army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct. It is said that 20,000 Schleswigers in a day and a ball signed a petition for the restoration of Northern Schleswig to Denmark. An Athens despatch, dated September 27, says that the French Minister, M. Moustier, warned the Greek Government that France would break of diploments with Conserve of the tack of diplomatic relations with Greece, if the lat-ter did not observe the strictest neutrality durpresent in-urrection in Candia.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Tuesday, October 16, 1866. (The Stock Market was duil and unsettled this morning, owing to the rapid decline in gold. Government bonds were firmly held at full prices. New 5-20s sold at 110 ; and 10-40s at 991, an advance of 3; 1133 was bid for old 5-20s; 1124 f r 6s of 1881; and 106 and 1064 for June and August 7:30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 997 and old do, at 968. the new issue sold at 99] and old do, at 96]. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57 94-100, a decline of 4 on the closing price last evening, and Munchilit at 575, no change; 564 was bid for Pennsylvania; 354 for Little Senuylkull; 594 for Norristown; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for El-mira common; 42 for preferred do; 314 for Cata-wissa preferred; 324 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 40 for Northern Central.

and 464 for Northern Central. City Passenger Bailroad shares were in fair demand. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 55. 884 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thir-

884 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphis; 154 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coastes; and 28 for Girard College.
Bank shares continue in good demand at full prives. Mechanics' soli at 33 102 was bid for Seventh National; 148 for Philadelphis; 133 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 10 for Kensurgton; 56 for Penn Township; 66 for Girard; 50 for Western; 324 for Manutacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.
In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation solid at 58], no change; 28 was bid for Schuytkill Navi-

37, no change; 28 was bid for Schuytkill Navi-g flot common; 123 for Morris preferred; 135 for Susquebanna Canal; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold-10] A. M., 1491; 11 A. M.,

150: 12 M., 147 : 1 P. M., 149 .

into the promised land, Mr. Beecher was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

Cretan National Astembly had called upon the Greek nation to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

Corfu despatch, dated October 2, says on the 22d all, Iwenty thousand Turco-Egyptian troops attacked the Greek camp, extending from Moresa to Kesanca. The Greeks repulsed every onslaght. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Greeks, who had received reinforcements of two thousand men, totally defeated the Imperial troops. The latter are said to have lost three thousand prisoners. The remainder, Egyptians, escaped on board the Turkish squadron near Moresa.

The Turkish troops have been again rein-forced by the arrival of 8009 Egyptians, seven Turkish batteries, and a considerable force of artulery.

The tamine in India continues, and is of the most fearful character.

European News by the Atiantic Cable to October 15.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVEBPOOL. October 15.—The Cotton Marke' i very active, with sales to-day of 30,000 bales Mid dling Uplands have advanced id., closing at 161d. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, October 15 - The Money Marget is slightly firmer. Consols for money, 891. AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the prices of American securi-ties: -Erie, 49; Illinois Central, 784; Five Twentie., 701.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, October 16.

The President and the Constitutional Amendment.

The romor that the President had written to Southern Governors, advising them to convene their Legislatures, and recommend the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, is undoubtedly incorrect, as no positive indications have yet been exhibited tending to show that the President will swerve from his purpose not to be a party to the granting of universal negro suffrage in any shape. It may be, however, that the result of the New York elections, if uniavorable to the conservatives, may tend to ameliorate his views, and a compromise between himself and Congress be effected at the next session. If h remains inflexible, the radicals will assured! make an effort to impeach him: at least that is the sentiment of the radical leaders at this time.

The Forthcoming Message.

The timber of the President's message is already being prepared, and some of its proportions shaped. The superstructure will not, however, be completed until the November elections shall have decisively expressed the tone of the people of New York and other States.

Open Again. The railroad and river communication bet ween Washington and Richmond, by way of Acquia creek, which was interrupted by the late rains, has been resumed.

A Rebellious Circular of the Baltimore "Conservatives."

BALTIMORE, October 16 .- Petitious are being circulated here, and extensively signed by those opposed to the present city government, calling on Governor Swann to remove the Police Com missioners on a charge of official misconduct. The matter excites much comment. The law gives the Governor power to remove during the ecess of the Legislature, and also to fill vacancies.

vacancies. The friends of the Commissioners maintain, however, that this cannot be done except by trial and conviction before the Superior Court, whilst those who petition for the removal claim that the Governor can at once set the entire Board aside, and appoint a new one. As the Police Board have the appointment of judges for the approaching State election, the importance of the question may be readily understo

-The New York Ti nes of this morning says: "The week opens on the accustomed ease of sapply and cheapness of rates in our Money Market. Several of the large Stock firms were themselves free lenders to-day at 5 per cent. There is a break in the Gold Room 2. @3 per cent., and less disposition to lock up Gold Notes on borrowed money. The cash Gold was easy to-day, and this fact inparted firmness to Exchange, and case in the payment of Cus-toms. The latter amounted to \$445,000."

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is wholly unchanged, and leading houses have an abundance of capital offered at 4@5 per cent, on call. Prime commercial bills are sold at 5 per cent, and good at 51@6 per cent. The bank statement shows a further increase in loans, with a reduction in the depo-sits, specie and legal-tender items, with an in-

crease in the circulation of \$874,550." -At Cincinnation Friday there was a good demand for movey, and lenders were freely supplied with paper, but the gene al features of the market were unchanged, and rates of interest remained at 8@10 per cent. for first-class names. Exchange ruled firm at par@50c. premium buying, and 1-10 premium selling. The supply is hardly equal to the demand.

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

| FIRST BOARD | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| \$1000 US 5-208 66 110/ | \$2000 Leh Val bds., \$81 |
| \$200 doJuly108 | \$1000 Ph & E 6s 901 |
| \$2000 U S 10-40e coup 997 | 600 sh Fulton, lots 6 |
| \$20000 Pa 6s. trf iota108 | 400 sh do lots, 6 |
| \$2000 City 6s old 96s | 19 sh Lehigh Nav., 581 |
| \$1000 donew. 991 | 100 sn Reading b30 57.94 |
| \$1500 co.munlts 992 | 100 sh do 2d 57-94 |
| \$1150 Leh Gs. 84 924 | 10 sb Penn R cap.c 581 |
| | 18 sh Minchill 574 |
| \$2000 C & A 68 89 98] | 1 sh Moch Banr. 38 |
| | 100 sh N Y & Mid 41 |
| \$2000 Read 6s, 70 933 | |
| \$2000 dolots 94 | AND ME ONES OF WALLE OD |
| ANONA MALININA AT 1 | |

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M. :--American gold, 1481 (@149; Silver is and is, 142; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 16; do. August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 91; do., October, 1865, 9.

-Messre, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:-U.S. 65, 1881 Coupon, 1125@1121; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, coupon, 1125@1121; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 113 @1131; do., 1864, 1101@1101; do., 1865, 110 @1101; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 991@991; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106]@1064; do., 2d series, 1054 @106; do., 3d series, 1054@106. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1131@114.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, October 16.- There is a moderate inquiry or Flour for home consumption, at yesterday's prices. but there is a total absence of any demand for ship-ment. The sales reach 1000 bbiss, chiefly 'orthwestern extra family, at \$1250@13'59, inc udms Pennsvivania and Onio do at \$13@1:50: superime at \$775628'75; old stock and fresh proud extras at \$500 2; and fanoy brands at \$15@16'59, according to que ity. Eye Flour commands \$975 \$ bbl. In Com Meal there is nothing doing.

commands \$975 % bbl. In Corn Meal these is nothing doing. There is a fair inquiry for Wheat, but there is not much doing in consequence of limited iscotipts and southern et al. (1998) and southern red at \$2,000010, and white and \$31000725. There is yery little kye here, but if is in good request: Femaviyania is beld at \$130 % bushels of yeiow at \$10500108. Out-sate in steady request, with sales of 2000 bushels new southern at 010.080 Nothing doing in Barlet or Mait. Trousnons, - the stocks of at descriptions are ex-cording y small, but fairy sandle for the demand. Sales of new Meas Fork at \$424203450; flear at \$77; and from a cess at \$20032 50, meas Beef varies at from soil at \$10000 whethed do at 1930 whethes the southern at \$100000 whethed do at 1930 whethes are whether at \$20000 whethed do at 1930 whether at \$243, and small lots at \$243.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK. October 16.—Cotton is steady at 42.0 44c. Four steady; sales of 9500 at bbla. \$5011 75 tor 51ate, \$10 10@18:50 for Ohio; \$7.50@11 for Western; and \$12@16 50 tor Southern Wheat dult; sales un-important. Corn declined 1@20; sales small. Fork beavy at \$53 for mess. Lard quiet, Whisky steady,