# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 122. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



## THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

### GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

### THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

### DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

### TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, 1851.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FORTY-FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANES, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

**Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,**

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

**No. 104 S TENTH St.,**

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!


## EQUAL RIGHTS.

**Opening of the Equal-Rights Convention in Albany—All Ages, All Colors, and All Sexes Represented—Speeches by the Strong-Minded, Etc.**

ALBANY, November 20.—The Convention of the American Equal Rights Association at Tweedle Hall to-day could not be called a success so far as numbers were concerned. At no time during the morning and afternoon session were there more than one hundred and fifty people in the Hall. But the organization does not profess to depend on "numbers" but is strong in "principle," and believes, as the honorable secretaryess asserts, "in the future."

"SPECIAL LIGHTS"

Prominent on the platform were the following:—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, dressed in a rich blue brocade silk, with neck trimmings of point lace, and falling over it a fine camel-hair shawl, was the most noticeable lady, not less on account of personal beauty than, perhaps, from her recent spirited Congressional contest against Le Grand B. Cannon, who, it will be remembered, was the unsuccessful candidate in the race.

The pretty little Victoria face of Lucy Stone, beaming with recent maternity, smiled greeting out over the paucity of people and multitudes of benches present, while the rigid features and Puritanic declamation of Mrs. Susan B. Anthony duly darkened the photograph. Charles Lenox Remond, negro, and Mr. Frederick Douglass were also on the stage.

After the reading of the call, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton advanced and said:—

OPENING ADDRESS.

I am sorry that our venerable Presidentess, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, is detained by ill health, but what we lack in numbers and by her absence we must make up in zeal. This is an equal-suffrage organization. In this country, 15,000,000 women and 4,000,000 negroes are disfranchised, and yet we appear surprised when John Bright tells us that five out of every seven millions of Englishmen cannot vote. But we intend to labor till we succeed. I have the pleasure to introduce to you as your Chairwoman Mrs. Lucy Stone. (Applause.)

Mrs. Stone, on coming forward, was greeted with warm applause, and, without removing her waterproof, proceeded to say:—

REMARKS OF MRS. STONE.

The advocates of equal suffrage have started, with entire deliberation, their claims to public attention. Eighteen years ago, in the middle of the State, the movement began. Even Lucretia Mott then doubted whether it was best for a woman to preside. The fight went on, and we nearly were on the verge of success, when on came the Rebellion; but when the war came to an end, on the question of reconstruction the hypocritical Republicans talked of universal suffrage, but meant masculine suffrage all the time, and those who had been our most professed friends forgot us. (Applause.) Then we resolved to make common cause with the colored class—the only other disfranchised class—and strike for equal rights for all. (Applause.) It is proposed to insult the mothers and sisters of the land by putting into the Constitution the word "male." It always seemed to me to be absurd to quote the Declaration of Independence about all men being equal, when in practice we have ever disregarded it. In Great Britain there is a movement on foot to demand the ballot for woman, and I fear they will, to our shame, succeed there before we do here. But I will be glad whenever we succeed, and be sure the work will go on till it triumphs.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Jones then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*, without debate:—

1. *Resolved*, That it liberty and the pursuit of happiness are natural and inalienable rights, so also is the right of suffrage as their only possible security; and we hold, also, that the distinction of rights into *civil* and *political* is without warrant, and without recognition only as a consequence of slavery and caste engendered by it.

2 *Resolved*, That we hold with Lamartine that universal suffrage is the first truth and only basis of every national republic and with Hon. Charles Sumner that "the ballot is the only sufficient guarantee" of rights to the citizen, to which we are bound by every necessity and every reason; the one thing needful to which all other things shall be given, protection, opportunity, education, homestead, and rights of every kind; nor do we stop to inquire whether these declarations apply to men only, since women are compelled to the burdens of as well as obedience to the Government.

3. *Whereas*, In the language of Hon. William Beach Lawrence, in his letter to Senator Sumner, "the State Constitution must originate with, and be assented to by a majority of the people, including as well those whom it disfranchises as those whom it invests with the suffrage;" therefore

*Resolved*, That we recommend the election of women as delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, there being nothing in the present Constitution or laws of the State to prevent their being recognized and treated in all respects as equal members.

4. *Resolved*, That the present limitation of franchise in the United States to the class known as "white male citizens," vests government in a minority, because it excludes in women one-half the American people, and in persons of color one-tenth; thus reducing five out of every eight adult American citizens to permanent political subjection; and so our present State and National Governments, thus limited to three-eighths of the adult citizens, are not in fact republican, even in form, but an oligarchy of sex and race.

5. *Resolved*, That no ruling class ever did, ever will, or ever can legislate wisely for a disfranchised class; and that the best and only legitimate human government is self-government; and universal suffrage is the only road to and safeguard of universal justice.

6. *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Legislature, in arranging the conditions for the Constitutional Convention, to pass an enactment that there may be at least women elected as candidates at large, to sit as members of the convention, on the same conditions and with the same rights and powers of others; and that a copy of this, and also of resolution No. 3 be furnished to each member of the convention at the opening of its session.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY JUSTIFIED.

When the resolutions had been considered, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came forward, and, with much emphasis and grace, said:—

I desire, before the Convention goes further, to insist that this body indulge in no fulsome adulation of the Republican party; and I tell that party that when we get the right of suffrage, which we will, that they will have no right to claim our votes as they do the negroes. The Democratic party has alone done anything in favor of an extended suffrage. The States that have ever given the blacks the ballot have been governed at the time by Democratic administrations. Why, James Brooks was the only Congressman last winter that had the nerve and the decency to present the woman suffrage memorial to Congress. (Applause.)

Fred. Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, and others admitted what Mrs. Stanton said, but held that the Democracy had been merely moved by policy and not principle in the extensions of suffrage they had made.

REMARKS OF MR. DOUGLASS.

Mr. Fred. Douglass, being called out, said in substance:—

No argument could be adduced to show a man's right to vote that did not equally well apply to a woman's right to vote. Men do not vote because they are men, but because they are human, responsible creatures; so are women, and all the reasons that hold in one case clinch in the other. (Applause.) I have never heard or read of any satisfactory reason for excluding them from the ballot-box. I have no more doubt of their ameliorating influence upon politics, than I have of the influence they exert everywhere else. Whenever the women of the States authoritatively declare that they wish to be voters, I do not believe there will be any serious opposition. And I certainly do not know why the Constitution of the State should not leave the matter optional with every woman. A government that does not guarantee women as well as men to vote, and in fact all, without respect to sex or race, is anti-republican, and is essential tyranny. (Cheers.) Mr. Douglas said he could not very well mount a platform to speak unless he brought the negro with him. (Laughter.) But give woman the ballot, and the black will in no other way so quickly get his just rights. (Applause.)

The Convention here adjourned till 8 P. M., after letters had been read from Gerrit Smith, Harriet K. Hunt, William E. Sewall, George William Curtis, and James Freeman Clarke, heartily approving of the extension of the ballot to woman.

**Afternoon Session.**

In the afternoon an audience rather larger than that of the morning was out. The Chairwoman, Mrs. Stone, presided. The resolutions were reread, and a Mr. Stebbins, of Rochester, stated that he wouldn't speak of the resolutions; they were so much aphorisms that they commended their own merits.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN SPEAKS.

This lady appears to be 26, was born in Michigan, studied theology in Boston, where she is now pastor of a Universalist Church. Her features are pale; hair, a creamy brown; dress, black silk throughout; and voice of remarkable clarion power. She contended that Greeley, and others who believed in woman suffrage, but wouldn't advocate it because it don't appear expedient, were swindling reformers. If this hour be let pass, when will it come again? An hour of delay is an opportunity for disaster. Women are frivolous, because they are irresponsible. Our grandmothers had work to do, and they were grave and useful. Now invention has abolished manual labor, and with new leisure women must enter new duties. We must do more; more for humanity, more for ourselves.

The lady spoke longer, with much approbation, and was warmly cheered at the close.

When Miss Brown had concluded her remarks, Rev. Mr. Blackwell offered a resolution that ability to read be a requisite to voting in the plan of the Convention, and advocated the educational test in a long speech. He instanced John Morrissey's election as a proof of the success of the incompetent to vote, electing one of their kind.

Mrs. Stanton replied that ignorance and crime were not always cause and effect, but that vice and culture were often synonymous. She rejoiced in the election of Morrissey. Society was responsible for the state of things that made him what he had been; now he would be able to improve, not pervert, his faculties.

Frederick Douglass and Charles Remond followed in the same vein, at great length. The debate was postponed until Wednesday morning. The educational test will not be insisted upon.

**Evening Session.**

A very considerable audience met in the evening to listen to an address from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entitled "Bread and the Ballot." The number of Albanians out was quite large. The speaker is the daughter of the late Judge Cady, of Albany, and wife of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, at one time Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Mrs. Stanton spoke as follows:—

MRS. STANTON'S LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

The Constitutional Convention is now a fixed fact. Let the people decide what their representatives shall do when they assemble. In the twenty years' interval in which these Conventions meet, it is right to suppose that the people will have outgrown many of their old ideas, and will demand some onward step. In the last Convention "white" citizens made quite merry over the idea of placing the ballot in the hands of the negro. Now, the nation is convulsed on that very question. As the proposed work of the Convention is to be the extension of suffrage, all disfranchised classes should be represented there. Seeing that we cannot be there in person, we are deeply interested in the choice of the men who are to be there to act on this great question. Balls and dinners, receptions, etc., may now be turned to good account, if those who wield them of the female sex, will use the social opportunities they afford in favor of their own interests. There has been but little said on woman's rights during the war. We thought less of our chains than of those of the black man. Moreover, as the disposition seemed to be to give the negroes the ballot on the score of humanity, we thought the settlement of his claims logically included ours also. His manhood was proved when he showed his rights and ability to bear arms in the nation's behalf, and the question of his voting has become a certainty soon to be accomplished. Now, as women are the sole parties whose status is fluctuating, we demand attention on the part of the coming new formers of our Constitution. We appeal to the women of the State to organize into clubs in every school district for the circulation of tracts, petitions, and documents in favor of their rights. Let the men of the Convention look to it how they treat our claims now. Twenty years to come, when we are voters, we will pass upon theirs. The opportunity of placing the ballot in the hand of woman must not be let pass. Woman's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as well as to property, cannot be denied, for if we go back to first principles, where did the few get the right, through all time, to rule the many? From the same source that pirates had the right to make the ocean a sepulchre. Force and fraud took the place of right in both cases. Twenty years ago women in New York State had no more rights than slaves on plantations; had no rights to person, children, wages, to make contracts, to sue or be sued, nor, in many cases, to testify in courts; much of this has been changed for the better, and an equal advance will secure us an affirmative hearing in the Constitutional Convention. All that we have received, however, have been favors secured by the will of an uncertain varying majority. Mrs. Stanton continued at great length, and advocated the ballot for women, not only as a question of right in the abstract, but as required by her interests in the business of the country. She insisted that the only way to reclaim the sex from the helplessness, the frivolity, and in some cases the degradation into which they have, was to make them, above all, and first, independent. The lady insisted that no objection could be urged against it. People were only opposed to it because they did not think of it. On the score of judgment, justice, and intelligence, woman stood on an admitted level with man, and far above the negro. That she would exercise the right discreetly, could not be doubted; and that it would produce disorganization could no more be predicted, than it could of the fact that she worshipped at the same altar with man.

The lady was listened to with great attention, and was frequently warmly applauded.

After Mrs. Stanton's lecture had concluded, Messrs. Douglass, Remond, Parker Pillsbury, and others followed in short speeches, when the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.—*N. Y. World.*

## AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

**The Moran-Karney Murder—Petition to Commute the Sentence of Moran Under Consideration—Disappearance of Two Merchants, Leaving Liabilities to the Amount of $175,000.**

BOSTON, November 20.—The Executive Council now have under consideration a petition to commute the sentence of John Moran, the murderer of his affianced, Mary Ellen Karney, on the 19th of April last, from death to imprisonment for life. The insanity of the murderer at the time of committing the deed is urged as the ground of commutation. It has been proved by the testimony of several prominent physicians, that the prisoner suffered under disease of the heart, and one or two doctors have testified that the heart complaint sometimes produced temporary insanity. The effort to obtain a commutation is pushed vigorously and may be successful.

The disappearance of two merchants doing business in this city in different lines of trade, with liabilities behind them of $175,000, is announced, and creates no little stir among our business men. An investigation into their stock in trade shows that what they have left as assets are nine pairs of boots and two hoop skirts. Such occurrences are rare in puritanic Boston.

## MEXICO.

**News from the West Coast—Surrender of Mazatlan to the Liberals—Evacuation by the French—Two War Vessels Carry Away the Garrison, etc.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—On the 16th of October, Corona passed the outer French lines in the rear of Mazatlan, with four hundred men. He held his ground for six days, when the French sent in a flag of truce requesting a cessation of hostilities, promising to evacuate on the 24th. Corona agreed, and sent the remainder of his force, three thousand strong, north and south along the coast.

On the 24th two French vessels-of-war left Mazatlan, having all the imperial soldiers who declined to take service as Mexicans under Maximilian.

Corona has given orders to capture General Vega if possible, and send him to Mazatlan for trial. Vega is now in Chihuahua, having moved towards Arizona. The Americans who left here with Vega in July have deserted him, he being outlawed by the Juarez Government.

The Government of Lower California has again changed hands. Redvino, formerly Governor, had marched upon Lapaz. Navarett evacuated without showing fight.

**Hon. Alexander H. Stephens—His Apprehensions of the Future.**

The Augusta (Ga.) correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, writing under date of November 12, says:—

"Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has been here during the past week, attending to a legal case in which he is employed, involving a large amount of cotton. Without obtruding his views upon anybody, or seeking an opportunity to express them, he never hesitated, when asked, to counsel the rejection of the amendment, although he looks for dark days from radical vengeance in consequence of the act. His apprehensions are very gloomy."

# THIRD EDITION

## EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES TO-DAY.

### CRETE ON HER DIGNITY.

### She Repudiates Turkish Authority.

### MEETING OF HUNGARIAN LEGISLATURE

### An Independent Ministry Demanded.

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

[*From the United States and European Associated Press—Office, Room 26 Merchants' Exchange.*]

GREECE

**The Authority of Turkey in Crete Repudiated.**

LONDON, November 21.—The High Assembly of the Island of Crete have despatched a special envoy to Pera to protest against the report of the submission of the Island of Crete to Turkish authority.

HUNGARY.

**An Independent National Ministry Asked of Austria.**

LONDON, November 21.—The Hungarian Diet has been opened. The Rescript of the Diet urges the necessity of a prompt settlement of the question of a responsible Ministry being granted to Hungary.

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 21.

**Concentration of Troops Around Washington.**

It is reported that there are now in the forts around this city, and between them and Baltimore, some fifteen or twenty thousand United States troops, and the question is asked what does this mean? Some suppose these troops were collected in view of a probable insurrection in Maryland with the late election; some conjecture that they are intended for Mexico; while others suspect that, under President Johnson's apparently cordial resignation to the results of the late election, he meditates a tremendous *coup d'etat*; that the Southern Rebel and Northern Copperhead organs still agitating this thing, some openly, and others in a mask, know what they are talking about, and that Mr. Seward, when he asked the people, on the late Chicago pilgrimage, whether they would have Andrew Johnson "as President or as King," hinted at what was coming. President Johnson, they suspect, is preparing to quash a threatened impeachment; but, they say, the "Boys in Blue" are on the *qui vive*. Such are the vagaries and fears of foolish radical fanatics in reference to the reassembling of the Thirty-ninth Congress, after the late elections.

**Opening of the New Bridge Over the Susquehanna.**

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, November 21.—An engine crossed the new bridge over the Susquehanna at this point yesterday. It will be open for travel on Monday next, when the trains to and from Baltimore will use it regularly, thus lessening the time between Philadelphia and Baltimore half an hour.

**Marine Intelligence.**

NEW YORK, November 21.—Arrived, steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Havre on the 9th instant. Louis A. Godey, Esq., and lady, of Philadelphia, are among the passengers.

Arrived, ship *E. F. Taylor*, from Cardiff, Wales.

BOSTON, November 20.—The steamship *Java*, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed this morning. She carries out 88 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax, but no specie.

**Interesting to Dentists.**

NEW YORK, November 21.—Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, has refused the injunctions demanded under the Goodyear & Cumming's patents, to restrain dentists from using hard rubber in making dental plates, or to interfere at all prior to a final hearing of the case.

**The Tennessee Legislature Decided Bogus.**

NASHVILLE, November 20.—At Murfreesboro, on Saturday, Judge Henry Cooper, of the Circuit Court, decided that the present State Legislature was bogus, and the Franchise law unconstitutional.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, November 21.—Cotton dull at 34c. for middlings. Flour firm at 10@15c. advance; 8,000 barrels sold. Wheat quiet, and 2@3c. higher. Corn dull, and nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; mess, $22; prime, $20@20 50. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and quiet.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOYS CASE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions**—Judge Allison.—Yesterday, in this case, the Commonwealth produced testimony as to the robbery of the store No. 411 Market street, on the night of March 5th, and the burning of the cash accounts of the firm. The witness Haslam testified to his meeting with Mr. Boys in January; the mention of the affair by defendant; the employment of the two prisoners, Mason and Roberts, by himself, for Boys; the obtaining of a wax impression of the store-key by Boys and the clerk Mitchell; the manufacture of a key; the robbery, as reported by Mason and Roberts; the division of the spoils, in which Boys figured to the amount of $75 in gold.

The defense then opened, showing the enviable, unblemished reputation the defendant had borne up to the preference of this charge, the positions of public trust he had held in the Philadelphia Mint under James H. Walton, and the high opinion that all his acquaintances had of him. They then showed that the defendant was in New York from the 28th of February until the 3d of March. Witnesses were then produced, whose testimony attacked the credibility of the statements made by the witness Haslam for the Commonwealth, many who knew him of old saying that his reputation for veracity was such that they would not believe him under oath.

One witness, E. Miller, of Stroudsburg, said that he knew Haslam well; that Haslam told him of one of his friends having lost money by gaming with Mr. Boys, and that he, Haslam, said frequently he would take the first opportunity of revenging himself upon Boys on account of the gaming affair with his friend.

This morning Governor Pollock was called to the stand, to testify as to character. He said that he had known the defendant since 1861; became acquainted with him at the United States Mint; that his character there for honesty and integrity was very good.

Other witnesses, as to character, were called this morning, all of whom gave him a good reputation, and then the defense closed.

Jacob Hess was recalled by the Commonwealth. He said that on the second or third Sunday after the committal of Mitchell, Mr. Boys called on him at his residence. He entered into conversation, and said that he and Mitchell, shortly after the robbery, saw Mr. Hess and another gentleman going up Coates street. Mitchell said that he did not wish to meet the two gentlemen, and they dodged into Castleberry's stable, on Coates street near Twelfth.

Mr. Hess was on his way to Mitchell's boarding house for the key of the vaults. Also, many witnesses were called by the Commonwealth to testify to George Haslam's reputation for truth and veracity. They had all known him in Stroudsoure; some said they knew nothing of his character and some said his character was none the best. However, few ever heard his veracity spoken of. The case is still on trial.

**District Court**—Judge Stroud.—James Norton vs. Hannah M. Kelly, administratrix of William Kelly, deceased. An action for work done in making brushes. On trial.

Benjamin S. Powell vs. Norton & Staley. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff for $1032.

**District Court**—Judge Sharswood.—D. M. Sharp & Co. vs. John Ferry. An action to recover the value of a horse sold by plaintiff to defendant. On trial.

**United States District Court**—Judge Cadwalader.—William Cregan pleaded guilty to a charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency, and having in his possession materials for making counterfeit fractional currency. At request of accused, sentence was deferred.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, November 21, 1866.

—The National Exchange Bank was yesterday admitted as a regular member of the Clearing House, and is now in full operation, at its fine quarters, Nos. 633 and 635 Chesnut street.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. Old 5-20s sold at 108½, no change; and June 7·30s at 105¼. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s, and 113¾ for 6s of 1881.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102½@102⅝, and old issue at 99¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57@57¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; and Minehill at 59, no change; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 66¾ for Lehigh Valley; 28⅝ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28⅜ for Catawissa preferred; and 32 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 74 for West Philadelphia; 14½ for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates; and 32½ for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32½; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134. 140 was bid for First National; 105 for Sixth National; 101¼ for Seventh National; 234 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 40 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¾ for preferred do.; 59 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 57¾ for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M., 140⅝; 12 M., 140⅜; 1 P. M., 140¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., and brokers of good credit and ample capital have been free borrowers at the latter rate. The leading lenders of the street to-day put up their loans to 7 per cent., and few are paid off in consequence. Currency is scarce among the banks, and a good deal of shopping has to be done when large checks are called for in cash, and that too, by banks reporting the greatest strength in legal-tenders. The banks, as a whole, are not in a position to expand. They have too large a proportion of their capital and deposits invested in United States stocks, or loaned upon them, to permit them to go to the rescue of traders in grain, provisions, dry goods, or stocks, and relief can only come to borrowers by selling the commodities they are holding on speculation by borrowed money."

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

FIRST BOARD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $400 | US 5-20s 65 cp | 109 | |
| $4000 | do | July | 108¾ |
| $1900 | do | July | 108¾ |
| $3000 | U S 10-40s cp | | 100¾ |
| $100 | U S 7-30s | June | 105¾ |
| $1500 | do | July | 105¾ |
| $1300 | City 6s new | | 102 |
| $4200 | do | lots | 102¾ |
| $5000 | Leh 6s, 84 | lots | 93 |
| $1000 | C & A 6s 67 | | 100¾ |
| 18 | sh Mech Bk | | 32½ |
| 48 | sh Penn R | lots | 55 |
| 100 | sh Reading | | 67¼ |
| 23 | sh F & M Bk | lots | 134 |
| 100 | sh Dalzell | | ⅛ |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 140 @140½; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15; do., July, 1864, 14½; do., August, 1864, 14; do., October, 1864, 13; do., December, 1864, 12; do., May, 1865, 10½; do., August, 1865, 9; do., September, 1865, 8½; do., October, 1865, 8.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113¾@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¼ @108¾; do., 1864, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, 106⅝@ 106¾; do., new, 1865, 108¼@108½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¼@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106 @106¼; do., 2d series, 105½@105¾; 3d series, 105¼ @105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 12¼@12¾.

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

WEDNESDAY, November 21.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase beyond immediate wants while the article remains in its present unsettled state. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $8@8 50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $11@13 for Northwestern extra family; $13@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $15@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $8 ₱ barrel; 150 barrels sold on private terms. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market are of an extremely limited character, and prices incline in favor of buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@ 3·15; and Southern at $3·20@3 25. White may be quoted at $3·20@3 40. In the absence of sales of Rye, we quote Western at $1 82, and Pennsylvania at $1 40. Corn is not much inquired after. Sales of old yellow at $1 25; and 5300 bushels new do. on the cob at 62@77c. ₱ 70 lbs.; and some old and new mixed at $1 10. Oats remain without change. Sales of Southern at 62½@63c.

No sales of Barley or Malt were reported.

Cloverseed commands $8 75@9·25 ₱ 64 lbs. for old and new; Timothy sells at $2 25@3 50; and Flaxseed at $3·25 ₱ bushel.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·41@2 42 for Pennsylvania, and $2 45@2·44 for Ohio.

Death of a Veteran Journalist.—Mr. John Wilson Osborne, who died at Greencastle, Indiana, on the 12th inst., was a veteran journalist. He served his apprenticeship as a printer with Mr. Wilcox, of the *Upper Canada Guardian;* followed his employer into the American army in 1812; in 1817 he went to Indiana; in 1823 removed to Greencastle, where he founded the *Western Register*, the first paper published there; and eleven years after he went to Greencastle, where he established the *Plough-Boy and Temperance Advocate.* In 1841 he was elected State printer, and retired from active labor at the end of his term of office, but continued to be a frequent contributor to the various newspapers of the State.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS.

**His Great Oration at the Academy of Music Last Evening.**

### "THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

### A SHAM RECONSTRUCTION.

### The Duty of Congress.

### Their First Business the Impeachment of "The Mobocrat of the White House."

### THE CABINET PHOTOGRAPHED.

**Seward—Superannuated; McCulloch—A Tempter; Stanton—Under a Cloud; Welles—An Ignoramus; Stanbery—A Tool; Randall and Browning—Not Worth Mentioning.**

### General Grant's Silence—The People Must Know Where He Stands.

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

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening the spacious Academy of Music was filled with an audience which, for size and enthusiasm, rivalled any that has ever been assembled within its walls. The occasion was the appearance of Wendell Phillips to discuss "the Danger of the Hour." Throughout the delivery of his address, he was repeatedly interrupted by the most vociferous applause. Now and then, especially when the orator spoke of General Grant's shortcomings, an expression of disapprobation on the part of some found vent in hisses; but these were quickly drowned in loud and enthusiastic cheers. From beginning to end Mr. Phillips held the greater part of his audience spell-bound, and, to all appearances, convinced them of the justness and wisdom of the views which he expressed.

Rev. Dr. Furness introduced the orator of the evening in the following appropriate language:—

My Friends:—I am here according to the established custom of the occasion, have the honor and the pleasure of doing what is otherwise wholly unnecessary, introducing to you Mr. Wendell Phillips, the man in whom this country has no more devoted lover, no more faithful friend. His past course and his present position, known to you already, afford a fine illustration of the sacred principle of free-speech—the life-breath of our liberties—that principle which—Heaven be praised,—the people of the North are learning, not to tolerate, but to enjoy. However much you may differ from our eloquent friend in his judgment of men and measures, it must not for a moment be forgotten that, for more than thirty years, he has been the faithful advocate of equal rights, the friend and fellow-laborer of the pride of the New England masses, whose name is William Lloyd Garrison. So much must be recollected, because this constitutes his claim upon what I have no doubt he will receive from you, the most candid, cordial, and centred attention. (Long continued applause.)

When the enthusiasm subsided, Mr. Phillips came forward and spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—My kinsman, in these kind words of introduction, suggests that you may probably not agree with me in my opinions; and I notice, in coming along from my native town hitherward, that sundry of your journals represent me in the same light, as a theorist to whose radical opinions, to whose extreme advice, the nation could not be expected to listen. Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, I have no theory; I am no abstractionist. You would imagine, sometimes, from the description with which the American press has honored me, that I was so high lifted above earthly understandings that ordinary men with a telescope, on the top of Mont Blanc, could not see me. (Laughter.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I only apply to politics those rules of frank and upright dealing which we demand of each other in social life; and certainly that is not an impracticable, angelic state.

I only say of Congress and statesmen that they have conducted the republic by such ways and on such maxims that, if any ordinary individual had carried on his business in the same way, he would have been bankrupt in ninety days. Is that a very harsh criticism? Men say that I forget the services of the distinguished leaders, and of the Republican party. I deny it. I neither forget nor undervalue the services of any man. I remember them constantly; but you and I have a great problem to solve. God has given us a mighty work. To-day, upon the shoulders of this generation, has been laid the task to vindicate democratic institutions in the face of the nineteenth century, and show that they are as able in field and the Cabinet to do as much or more than any aristocratic State has done.

What you demand of these men is, the duty, the fidelity of statesmen, that if they shall foresee the next step, they shall provide for it, and meet it with prudence and sagacity when it comes; and if they fail, they shall not refer to their past laurels—to their other achievements—but shall acknowledge, like good servants, that they have failed in that particular, and that the good sense and instincts of the masses must be consulted as a reserve force to neutralize the mistakes and to supplant the lacking intelligence of its professed leaders.

You may employ a man to build this hall. He must make the floor safe for the audience, the walls plumb, the roof tight. Suppose when he has done it, you enter and use it, and find that in half the building the speaker is inaudible, in the other a dozen distinct echoes. That yonder wall sinks and gaps in six months, that no smoke goes outside of the building, but into your lungs. Is he an architect? Would you have his friend ring his praises? Has he erected for you a serviceable building, such as he undertook to build?

In ordinary life, would you uphold him as a man to be employed and credited? Of course not. When a man tells me that he has done so and so in the year 1864, been true to principle in 1863, been the friend of the negro in 1861, I acknowledge his record; but the question to me,