EQUAL RICHTS CONVENTION.

Appearance of the Members-Mr. Lawrence Sings a Song-Doings at the Business Meeting-A Crazy Man Makes a Speech-Appeal to the Men and Women of New York. Prom the New York Times.

ALBANY, November 21.—The sessions of this body have been very quietly conducted. Mrs. Stanton wears well. She is a pleasant-lookmars. Stanton wears well. She is a pleasant-lookany woman, motherly in expression, and with ringlets b, the side of her face. Her countenance looks
fresh and wholesome. Key. Miss Olympia Brown
was attired in a black silk dress, and doffed her hat
while in the meeting. Her hair is done up in the
siyle of two years ago, and she altogether does not
look wary formidable. She has accepted the pastorship of a church in Newburg, in this State, and
will shortly enter apon the discharge of her duties.
She has a girlish look about her. No colored women
took any part in the meeting.

Mrs. stone announced that Mr. Lawrence would sing a song which he had prepared for the occasion, entitled "The World Will Be the setter for It" The

entitled "The World Will Be the netter for It." The song was received with applianse, and had some hits on lashion. It has a very pleasant melody.

Mr. Beach, a crazy man, was then introduced to the audience by the President as a friend who had come a long distance to speak to them. Mr. Beach indulged in a barangue, in which the French Revolution, liberty, the rights of man, theology, and half a thousand other things were mixed up. The red man, also, was brought in, with his papooses and their happy hunting-fields. He spoke about the pleasure of once meeting a ship in the open sea, with air hands dead, and with no rudder.

The gentleman was untimely choked off by Miss Anthony, who said that the object of the meeting this morning was work; she therefore deemed him out of order. The first element of success was the formation of clubs and the distribution of tracts, the visus of lecturers, and the drawing of the attention

visus of lecturers, and the drawing of the attention or the people to the question. A series of meetings wou d also be held. The first wou d be organized in New York city on the 20th of December, and from that time would be held a lover the State. The public needed to be aroused, and would be. In Rochester the men and women teachers in the schools had lic needed to be aroused, and would be. In Rochester the men and women teachers in the schools had made application to have their salaries raised. The Bears of Education acceded to the demand, and gave the men \$100 more, but the women could not have the increase. Why was this? It was because the seventeen men had votes and the one hundred and eighteen women had not. The men could make and unmake Boards of Education, but the poor women could not. In Auburn, something of the same aired had happened. The women issued an ironical card of thanks out were obiged to withdraw it. She thanked meaven that there were one or two, however, who had not. They were noble women. It is the same as at the South, before the war, when a Northern Democrat west down there and asked the playes lift they wanted their meedom fley replied no, for they would lose favor with their owners. Northern women were in the same condition, and did not dare to speak their opinions freely. Take the eight-hour movement. Where in the Northern country was there a politician who cared anything for a inture who had arrayed kimself against the idea? The reason was, that the menihad votes, but the women had none. Give, then, the ballot, and they would be able to project themselves. Women are taxed, and this was another reason wha they should vote. One woman in this city, who makes shirts, paid \$200 taxes. Do you think she does not want to vote? She instanced some remarks of Anna Dickinson last summer.

Mrs. Kinsbury, of Philadelphia, then took the Mrs. Kinsbury, of Philadelphia, then took the ficor It was said that our forefathers, when they declared that all were created equal, had made a missake. Women c aimed an intrinsic right to the ballot, and would continue to claim. Those who advocated their views were in the professor's chair, piloted ships, sommanued armies, and wrote books. Women were placed below the men who scarcely understood our language, and would sell their votes for a glass of whisky. Negroes who do not own \$250 were better off than women, for they were not subject to direct taxation, while women were liable to were better off than women, for they were not subpact to direct taxation, while women were liable to
have their property taken to found and carry on
schools and colleges, where she could not send her
daughter and sister. Boys could go to schools of
science and art, while girls were sent home to crochet
a little. Politicians say it is no use to try to propitate the women, for they would have no votes. If
women could vote it would introduce a new element into national life, and an inspiriting one. All the Freedmen's Bureau Bills that do not contain impart al suffrage are a cheat to that class who have helped us through the dreary wastes of the South.
If you persist in the sin of not giving equal rights,
the South says:—"Take the beam out of your own
eves, and tree your own niggers." If Northern eves, and free your own niggers." If Northern women were freed it would be the first great step, Some say that women should learn of their hus-How if they have none?

Charles L. Remond said that Miss Anthony had omitted the most important portion of her duties. She did not often do such things. The omission was of money, and he felt sure that all here present would be pleased to contribute. Conquer your pre-udices, it possible, and give liberally. Miss Anthony announced that the Committee

would now pass around the house, and take contri-butions at present, as well as pledges for the future. They had received \$100 by letters already. Some had given us sums of money last spring, and had now mereased it. Anna Dickinson had given \$100. Miss Anthony, having secured one of the re-porter's hats, then went around the hall, assisted by some other ladies, while Mr. Pillsbury read the ad-dress of the women to the people of the State, and it was then adopted. It is as follows:-

APPEAL TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW YORK Your State is to hold a Convention in the coming year to revise its Constitution, and the American Equal Rights Association proposes a series of meet-ings, and other operations to induce such changes n the conditions of suffrage as will remove all dis tnotions on account of color or sex, and it is confidently hoped and believed that every friend of impartial justice and liberty will give a cheerful and hearty co-operation in the work. The eighteenth century gave the world the Declaration of Independence, the war of the revolution, and the Constitution of the United States, but only in the light of tion of the United States, but only in the light of the nineteenth century are these sublime phenomena to be interpreted for us. From the Government, the civilization, and religion

of Great Britain we derived our chattel slave system. But it survived the pen of Jefferson, the sword of Washington, and the wisdom, humanity, and states manship of the founders and framers of the Govern-ment, and until far louder thunders than Bunker Hill and Saratoga dashed it to the ground, and a most whe med the Government itself with it in a common ruin. And the terrible lessons of this last war for freedom will all be in vain, should se now attempt to relay our toundations in justice and attempt to relay our foundations in injustice and

Out of the laws of rebellion and treason was the national salvation snatched by the hand of negro valor. And thus, surely, has that race earned the right to full citizenship and equality in the State. Even Jefferson declared, more than half a century ago, that "whoever fights and pays taxes has the right of suffrage," against the world.

But the right of humanity, or manhood, is older.

is higher, and of diviner appointment than any other. If the right to liberty and pursuit of happi ness be the gift and endowment of the Creator, then surely is the right to the ballot the only possible achievement and conceivable assurance and guar-antee in republican governments. And on this ground the claim of woman is no less than that of man; but base and degrading as has been the pos tion of the negro in the Government of the State New York, that of woman is mr below even his. At no price within human power to pay can she arrive at equality of action in making or executing the

Government she is compelled to support and obey.

In the making or executing so law, however deeply her own interests or happiness may be involved, can she bear a part. She is found guilty, not of a crime, not of a color, but of a sex and all not of a crime, not of a color, but of a sex and all her appeals to courts or communities, or equality and justice, are in vain, ovenhn this democratic and Christian republic. She is a native, tree-born citizen, a property holder, a taxpayer, loyal and patrioue. She supports nerself, and in proportionable part, the schools, colleges, universities, churches, poor-houses jalls, prisons, the army, the navy the whole machinery of Government, and yet she has no vote at the polls, no voice in the National Councils. She has guided great movements of philanthropy and charity, has founded and sustained churchesestablished missious, edited journals, written and published invaluable treatises on economy and history, social and moral, and on philosophy in all its departments, filled honorably professor's chairs, governed nations led armies commanded ships, discovered and/described new planets, and particularly explored the whole realm of scientific researches, explored the whole realm of scientific researches.

covered and, described new planets, and particularly explored the whole realm of scientific researches, and yet, because, in life's allotment she is female, not male; woman, not man, the curse of interiority cleaves to her through all her generations.

Eden's dire anothema was to be removed in the coming of the second Adam; and in the new dispensation there was to be neither male nor female. wish outlawry from all the nations, continuing

through alrost twenty centuries, is repealed by common consent among all civilized Governments. Nor dees the curse of eternal attainder longer blast the Ethiopean race to degradation and slavery through Canaan's sin, but where shall woman look for ultimate redemption in this conspicuous hour when new dawnings of liberty, new suaries of enfranchisement, are illumining the world.

A man once sad: "Where liberty is, there is my country." But on what con ment or island, or in what vast wilderness, shall woman find a nationality, where she shall be taxed to support no government she did not aid in making, obey no law she end not beep to emet, nor suffer any penalty until adjudged guilty by a jary, in part at least, her peers? True, her privileges in this State have been after long a ruggle and conflict, entarged and increased. Like the Southern freedmen, she too has had her civil Rights Bill, but like zil those, it is to be compared to the Dred Scott dees on itself. The power that gives can take away, but of that power woman is no part. Mr. Sumner says the bailot is the one thing needful to the emancipated slave.

Without it he declares his liberty is an allumon, a jack-o'-lantern, which lie will pursue in vain. Without the ballot, he reiterates, the slave becomes only sacrificed. And shall it not also be pre-eminently so with women, formed by A mighty power a little lower than the angels? Her ruling fords and masters have, by legislative prescription, plunged her, not a little, but immeasurably, below myriads of the human race, whose only claim is that by some inscrutable reason they were so consistuted as to

of the human race, whose only claim is that by some inscrutable reason they were so consistuted as to stand men in the ub es of the census. In the American Equal Rights Association it is determined to prosecute an agitation which shall at least waxe the nation to a new consciousness of the injustice suffer, do by the preservition occasioned by race and the nation to a new consciousness of the injustice suffered by the prescription occasioned by race and complexion. To the industrial, the hard-tolling, the property-producing women of New York, the appeal will be especially made to come to the rescue of their own long-lost rights. The angel of a constitutional convention is soon to come down and after the water. Let all who need healing hasten to the taptism. Nor is if one of the healing hasten to the taptism. Nor is if one of the heart eneering signs of the times that mustitudes of the intelligent women of the country are last waking to a full consciousness of the wrongs they suffer. Even the war has taught invaluable lessons on the dignity and the worth of women in a thousand new spheres. Our Florence Nightingales have not been one, but many, yea thousands. Woman, as well as ircedimen, many, yea thousands. Woman, as well as treedmen, saved the nation in its hour of peril, and invested herself with new dignity, demanding new distinction. Now, emphatically, is her hour. But no comparisons need be instituted, none scarcely need be urged, as to whose is the paramount claim. The great clock of hun anity has struck the hours, and its tone and right necessities continued. great clock of him anny has struck the hours, and its tones are ringing across the continents, reverberating as well among the Alps as the Alleghanies, and minghing sweet music in both of the hemispheres. We in New Yorknave heard, and giadly obey the summons. We are coming to the resone of justice and right, girded with the full panoply of a divine and holy cause, and Omnipotence is pledged in our behalf. in our behalf.

we propose to organize Equal Rights Clubs or committees in every city, town, or village, to hold meetings for eiscussions and lectures, to circulate tracts and petitions, and to raive funds to enable the association to carry for ard its operations for educating and clevating the popular scattiment. We shall endeavor to emist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. Truth, Justice, reason, humanity must and will gloriously trumph. Already a host is on our side, and our principles can never be detented. The prospec before us is full of encouragement, and confidently we submit our en exprise to the heart and hand of a waiting and expectant poothe heart and hand of a waiting and expectant peo-

Afternoon Session,

Mr. Lawrence favored the audience with a song, in which he declared that in the good time coming there would be no evil Politicians, doctors, lawyers, etc., would all be abolished.

Miss Bessie Bisbee, of Boston, said that our nation stands face to face with the most difficult question we have ever been called upon to decide. A General says to a soldier, "It you want a fort, build a fort." So I say to you "It you want a republic, makega republic." Some have no views for women, except embroidery and other like accomplishments, and others talk about the home duties of women, and the nourishment and care of statesmen. What mother tramed the character of Andrew Johnson? Enough such sentiments had been said. She could weep for the weakness had been said. She could weep for the weakness of her sex, whose sole view was that of a husband, and whose acme was wedded love! She hoped for new and better things, and before long woman would step forward and claim the rights of her sex -liberty, to which we have so long been a stranger -a berty which will merit all the wrangling ele ments of earth, and unite all the fond ligaments of love. This is the liberty we claim. The lady was received with the applause which we atways accord to a pretty woman. Miss Bisbee is but twenty years of age, and is decidedly pretty. Mis. Stanton defended the song which we had just

eard Some had thought it strange; she did not When woman get the reward for their labor, mere pleasure can be obtained, and all women would then be comparatively rich. Then men would not be marry, and no old maids or old bachelors

Mr. Parker Pillsbury said that we were talking about a new revolution. It was necessary to under-stand what we were talking about. When our Government was formed, the old systems and forms of the British Government were retained. This is true, and we do not wish to imitate all their faults. Edmund Burke predicted the French Revolution, and we are in the habit of predicting a revolution. When we say we are the State we speak truly, for the State is made up of us. We rest our claims on all of humanty. We are greater than the Constitutions of the past, and we do not propose to attree the new goddess in all the old gar-ments of the past. We are to have new forms of government. Our fathers formed the Government or white men, not for black men or for white women. It has required a rour years war to solve the problem of a black man's liberty. It may be true that the regeneration of woman needs a bap tism of blood. It was certain that if it were no tism of blood. It was certain that if it were not grauted it would some day come. The armies of the Union had marched into the field to uphold slavery. General Butter had endeavored to return the slaves of the South. It took three years for the black man to gain the right to uberty. When he had finally gained it we would not do him justice. The President showed what he was willing to 10. Slavery is now dead, and dead forever. Slavery, in its last dying agony, had stung the President and killed him. Even now we are unwilling to do jus-tice to the black man, so we have not approached the questions of woman. Our time is absorbed in the question whether we can reconstruct the Union without doing justice to the negro. He did not believe that the present man who occup es the Prosi dential chair would ever be a martyr.

Evening Session.

Rev. Olympia Brown said that if we did our duty next year would show women cuizens of the United States. Let the old women tell their experience, and the middle-aged also. All are needed fine consummation should not be regarded as something far away, but we should be as those was when the es should be found watching. It is not a light work, but we should be willing to give the

Committee was appointed, consisting of Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, and Engage. It is a common to present a remonstrance to the Legislature protesting against the adoption of the constitutional Amendment by the State of New

The address to the people was again read and adopted a second time with applause. Susan B. Anthony illustrated the reasons, pecuniary and otherwise, which should induce woman to claim the ballot. It would enable her so to influence pouts cans as to obtain greater wages, and the mere fact of her having the power would accomplish this result. She inquired whether there was any woman here so modest that it her living should become greatly increased she would refuse to cast a vote to gain this consumption. Woman your has but a more substatence. She needs more now has but a mere subsistence. She needs more, and the way to get it is to have the ballot. Miss Brown rose to a correction. She had not asserted that public men were drunkards, but simply that she had been told so by those who ought to iatter spoke against the property qualifications and other obstructions to suffrage. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Parker Fillsbury, and Mrs. Stone concluded, when the meeting adjourned sine die.

Female Slaves in Turkey—A slave case is before the Council of War in Turkey. Emin Moubus Pachs, ex-Governor of Trebizond, claims a sum of 18,000p. for a Circassian girl sold by him to one of its members, who, it is said, pleads the illegality of the transaction, but retains the chattel. On the other hand, a complaint has been addressed to the Porte against the Pacha himself by the wife of an invalid ferik, to whom Emin Mouhiis some months ago most generously made a present of months ago most generously made a present of

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN CHICAGO.

Woman Stripped Naked and Brutally Abused-She is Found the Next Morning Dead in the Street.

From the Chicago Post, November 19.

This morning, upon the Coroner's book was entered the simple notification that a woman had been found dead near Fox & Howard's machine shop, Bridgeport. "Some miserable victim of intoxicating grinks" was the natural comment on such an occurrence which at once suggested itself.

But in the circumstances attending the death of this unhappy woman there is contained a depth of tragedy, a brief but terrible tale of suffering and outrage, which may be expected to arrest the attention of the most hard-hearted

First we see her enter a saloon at Bridgeport, kept by one Mrs. Mahoney. At the bar, among others, is Mr. J. R. McNulty, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Reuben street and Archer road. His attention is particularly attracted to her, chiefly by his noticing that she is attired with more than ordinary neatness, and that her appearance denotes that she does not belong to the class of women who are to be not belong to the class of women who are to be seen visiting saloons. Mrs. Mahoney inquires of her what she wants. She answers in a vague, bewildered manner that she does not know. She is then told that she cannot be allowed to stay there; that she must incontinently leave. She begins to weep pitcously, and is thereupon questioned as to where she has come from. In he same half-bewildered manner she answers, 'From down town." "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to be going about in that condition; you, a woman," says the indignant Mrs. Ma-honey, and she is again ordered to take her-

Mr. McNulty followed her to the door, and pityingly watched her as she wandered away into the storm and darkness. The rain was talling in torrents, and a chilling wind was blowing over the bleak prairie. She disappeared in a short time, and in a few minutes her ppearance at the saloon was wholly forgotten. At 10 o'clock she again emerges from the obscurity, and we again see once more her pallid scurity, and we again see once more her pallid tace, as she presents herself at the same saloon, and asks in pitcously pleading tones to be allowed to rest. Mrs. Mahoney is moved to compassion, and questions closely, and not perhaps without some womanly tenderness. She explains that she has been engaged as a cook at Mrs. Bulger's, who keeps an establishment near the docks at Bridgeport. She has got tipsy, she said, and had been turned out of doors. She was wet and weary, and did not know where to go, and again she and did not know where to go, and again she implored the owners of the saloon to give her sheiter for the night. Mrs. Mahoney was willing that her request should be granted. Her husband also thought that if he had had any outhouse or barn in o which she could creep, he might extend his charity so far. As he had no such accommodation, the thing was impossible. Whatever came of it, she must tramp. Certain "boys" who were in the saloon supported the landlord, and taking her by the shoulders, summarily turned her out of doors.

We see nothing further of ner for a time. All the dwellers in that neighborhood were warm in bed when some one knocked at the door of a Mrs. Brown, on the Archer road, and told her to get up, that there was a man dying outside her door. She started up with alacrity, but not caring to open her door until she should ascertain more of the man who spoke, she told him if there was any one there, as he stated, to go to the lock house opposite and inform the watchman. The man went away, and, looking after him, Mrs. Brown noticed that he did not go as directed, but walken briskly off in an opposite direction. It appeared to her, as she looked after him, that he even started to run. There was something suspicious about the whole affair, and people do not like to open their doors at night, even on such summons, unless they have some assurance there is no foul play meant.

Yet the woman could not rest. It might be that there was some fellow-being dving at the door, and the thought of allowing him to do so uncared for she could by no means brook. She consulted with her husband, and the two decided go out and make a search at any race, to see if there was any truth in the man's statement. Looking out cautiously, they were unable to see any one at first, but extending their inspection some distance from the door they at last became aware that some one, or something, was leaning up against the wall at the end of the house. They questioned, but got no answer. Then, approaching, they discovered to their horror that the object was a woman; that she was speechless and helpless, and that she was completely naked. Her hair was hanging in wet and tangled masses around her shoulders, and her face and pody were covered with mire. They tried to rouse her to speak, but no word could be evoked

from her already cold and frozen lips. Then they raised her from her reclining position, and she sank down helpless at their feet. She was conveyed into the house, where she almost instantly expired. She had been allowed to utter no word which could explain the condition in which she was found. If she could have given a hint that might lead to the discovery o worse than demons into whose hands she had fallen, the power to do so was denied her. In the morning Mr. McNulty, who had seen

her when she first visited the saloon, was informed that a woman had been found dead. He hastened to the place where the body was lying, and removing from the face the carpet with which it was covered, recognized at once in the careworn lineaments those of the unhappy wanderer whom he had encountered the night before.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Lecture of the Hon. William D. Kelley, at Boston.

Boston, November 22 .- Judge Kelley, Philadelphia, delivered a lecture last night, before the Mercantile Library Association, on "The Means of Promoting the Welfare of the Laboring Classes and Developing the Power of the Nation." He assumed that the question of reconstruction was practically settled, or would soon be out of the way, and that America would enter on her true destiny, which was the elevation of man by relieving him from the exclusive exertions of toil. This would accomplished by the development of our material resources, and those great economies which England so well understands, but which are means stent with the policy of free trade, which he imposes on her commercial dependencies. Kelley then gave an exposition of the

protective theory, supporting it substantially by similar arguments as those advanced by Henry C. Carey and the veteran editor of the New York Tribune. He said, among other hings, that it the industry of America was en protected from the underpaid labor of England, France, and Germany, we could pay core per hour, and require our laborers to lewer hours than any of those nations His arguments were, as he said, ultra protectionist; haiting at no half-way theories, and offering no compromise whatever to the free rade doctrines.

A Suggestion, -M. E. Legouve Denuncques, ditor of the Journal de Rouen, who has just left the House of Detention of Bonne-Nouvelee, in that city, where he had been imprisoned for a month for an infraction of the laws on the press has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Inhas addressed a letter to the minute terior, pointing out that, although theme are from seven hundred to eight hundred persons detained in that prison, there is not a single book within its walls. The writer expresses the opinion that this is a want which ought to be supplied, and encloses to the Minister a sum of 100 francs, with a request that the money should be devoted to the foundation of a library

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Rearrest of Frank Hellen, and What Came of It-William R. Babcock Also Arrested-More Traces of the Stolen Bonds - Investigation Before Justice Dowling-Both the Accused Committed te Prison.

The readers of the World will remember that, on the 9th instant, Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective Elder took into custody Frank Hellen, a broker, doing business at No. 9 Wall street, for having presented for cellection at the United States Sub Treasury eight coupons detached from \$5000 bonds, which were a portion of the \$1,700 000 in bonds, which were a portion of the \$1,700,000 in bonds stolen from the sate of Mr. Rufus L. Lord, at No. 38 Exchange place, in March last.

Hellen was brought up before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, and a lengthy examination ensued, which resulted in the discharge of the accused, as no evidence of gully knowledge was produced, and as he stated the coupons had been purchased from a stranger in the ordinary course of business.

After his discharge Captain Jourdan and Detectives Elder and McCord received informaion which led them to at once rearrest Hellen, who was taken into custody on Sunday evening. He then acknowledged that he had obtained the coupons and some \$45,000 of bonds from William R. Babcock. Search was made for Babcock, and he was arrested on Mon-

day night at No. 560 Broadway.

They were locked up at the Sixth Precint Station House until yesterday afternoon, when both Hellen and Babcock were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. General Stewart L. Woodford, Lieutenant-Governor elect, and Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, appeared for

Mr. Babcock. Hellen was represented by ex Judge Stuart and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan. John E. Burrill appeared for Jay Cooke & Co. The people were represented by Assistant District Attorney Gun-

ing S. Bedford. The first witness called was Captain Jourdan,

who testified as follows:— Had a conversation with Hellen on Sunday atternoon last, during which the latter tola him that he had obtained the \$25,000 m bonds which he had sold to Jay Cooke & Co., trom W R. Babcock, and that the latter had told hom (Hellen) that he had \$400,000 or \$500,000 in bonds and railroad securities; that Hellen moreover said he had besides received a \$1000 seven-thirty bond from Babcock, who told im in prison, to keep "a stiff upper lip" on examination and 'all would be right." ourdan then related how he had arrested Bab cock, and that the latter, on peing arrested, said he had bought the bond from a man who haifet from a sporting-house, No. 139 Ful-ton street, Babcock confessed that he had purchased the bonds from a Mr. C. Coffee, of No. 560 Broadway, and that he was almost positive Coffee had bought them of a man who had gone out West. Mr. Rufus L. Lord was then examined, and related what he knew of the robbery. Bail was refused the prisoners, and the examination was adjourned to Friday afternoon next. Babcock is said to be known to the police as a gambler, baying once been arrested by Captain Jourdan on a charge of gambling. He halls from Providence, k. I., and is about 45 years of age.—N. 1. Wond.

CRIMES.

Merchants Cheat their Creditors out of \$175,000 Worth of Goods - Escape of the Guilty Parties.

Boston, November 21.—The names of the parties in Federal street, a rumor of whose failure I telegraphed last night, have been published this afternoon, with the particulars of heir extensive swinding operations. The firm Barstow, Edson, & Co.

From what is now known of the transactions. appears that different parties have been vio imized to such an extent that the grand total vill amount to about \$175,000. Some time ago, Messrs. H. E. Barstow, Edson & Co., came to this city and made arrangements to go into usiness. The members of the firm repaired to he Mercantile Agency to get their names made good, and succeeded in getting indorsed by the

They next obtained a considerable amount of consisting of furs, jewelry, leather, a stock of boots and snoes, etc., without giving any security for them, from different merchants u this city, and also of boot and shoe dealers in Millord, Lynn, and other large manusacturing They succeeded so well that they got a very large stock on hand, and it is supposed that they then quietly shipped the goods to New York city, and disposed of them there at auction, and then left with the proceeds of the ales in their pockets. It has been ascertained hat they have gone to Canada.

On Monday atternoon last, some of the parties hat had turnished the firm with goods, having uspicions that all was not right, visited the louse of Mr. Edson, at Brookline, in the eveneg, by agreement, and found that he had deamped for parts unknown. Several of the per-ons victimized have visited the office of Chief of Police Kurtz to inquire what steps they could ake in the matter; but all have refused to give the amount of their losses, and their names are

We understand that one jewelry firm sustained a loss of about \$2000, and that the value of the smallest amount of goods obtained by Parstow, Edson & Co., from any one firm or person, was valued at \$500. There is existing under the provisions of which these parties can be arrested and secured in Canada, but strong efforts are being made ta ferret out vidence by which they can be arrested either by a criminal or civil process.

Their office in Boston was at No. 25 Federal street. Edson came to this city about six mouths ago from Philadelphia. He then had an unenviable reputation. Mr. Barstow had previously been engaged in the hoop-skirt business in this city, and had borne an excellent edvcation before he formed a partnership with Edson. Bastow being connected with the erm, and well-known in the city, was what enabled them to get indersed by the Mercantile agency, and also to carry on the transactions hich they did subsequently.

Attempted Wife Murder.

PROVIDENCE, R. 1., November 21. - As Valley sils, near this city last evening, Rufus W. com his wife, called at her residence, and after in effort to induce her to enter a carriage, tiempted to cut her throat with a razor. She truggled desperately and successfully for her nie, although terribly wounded in the face, arms, and breast, until her grandfather came nd drove off the murderous wretch with a lub. The surgeon who attended the woman vas compelled to sew up sixteen gashes made by the weapon.

A Tripls Murder in Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, November 21 - A quarrel has ong existed between a man named keeper of an ion at Missouri City, and the Trus Brothers, five in number, residing near Platte City. The Titus brothers were in Missouri City nday last, when a violent altereation took place between them and Elgin, in which the latter shot and killed two of the brothers, and ucceeded in making his escape and in reaching the house of his father in-law, a few miles from Platte City. During the following night he was traced to his hiding place and the house was surrounded. Elgin attempted to evade his pur-suers, but they were too many. He was killed by a ball in the back while fleeing, about 200 yards from the house.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, November 22.

A Notice to Office-Hunters. The following publication is made, apparently by authority, in the National Republican of this

morning:-"The President is necessarily engaged upon

important public matters, preparatory to the early assembling of Congress, and will have no time until after the meeting of that body to give the slightest attention to applicants for office. All such are referred to heads of the different departments. Office-seekers and their friends can save themselves much time, labor, and expense by acting upon the above hint, and will relieve the President from the unpleasant necessity of declining to entertain and examine their applica-tions. It is a physical impossibility for him to prepare his Message and at the same time transact the detail business appropriately belonging to his Cabinet Ministers."

Indian Annuites.

The Indian Office publishes to-day proposals for the supply of the Indian annuity goods for the ensuing year. The place of delivery has been changed from New York to St. Louis.

From San Francisco. San Francisco, November 21 .- The Territorial Legislature of Montana convened on the 5th of November.

Wheat was sold to-day at \$1.95 per hundred. The ship Derby, from New York, has arrived. The mining shares have closed as follows:-Yellow Jacket, \$910; Ophir, 175; Imperial. \$125; Belcher, \$125; Chollar Potosi, \$189; Savage, \$1730. Legal tenders, 72§.

Meeting of Freedmen's Union Commission. Boston, November 22 .- A large meeting, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of educating the freedmen, was held jby he New England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, at Tremont, Temple last evening. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Andrew, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, George Thompson, of England, and Judge Russell.

Fire in Boston.

Boston, November 22 .- The buildings Nos. 514 and 516 Washington street were nearly destroyed by fire about midnight. The principal occupants were Moss Merrifield, furniture dealer, Henry Bowman, clothing dealer, and F. Krause, dealers in cigars and tobacco. The total loss is about \$5000.

Arrival of the Steamer "Scotland." NEW YORK, November 22 .- The steamer Scotand, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated.

Snow. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 22.—There is snow falling here this morning, being the

first of the season. The weather is chilly. Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 22. — Cotton nominal; sales unimportant. Flour dull and lower; State \$8.25@11.55; Ohio. \$10.75@11.75; Western, \$8.25@ \$8 25@11 55; Ohlo, \$10 75@11 75; Western, \$8 25@ 12 75; courhern, \$11 80@15 50. Wheat dull and 3c. lower for white, Corn 1@2c. lower. Beef dull, Fork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and nominal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader.—I'ae United States vs. W. L. Wollston. The defendant is charged with having passed countericit United States fractional currency, with intent to cheat and defraud the Government. The deten-dant is a country produce dealer, and in business transactions passed upon John Weaver \$8.50 in

counterfeit currency
The defense allege that Mr. Wollston knew nothing
of the note's being counterfeit. He would have
taken it back if Mr. Weaver had requested him to do so. But it seems that Weaver had previous to this, received a \$20 broken bank note from del n-dant, and would not offer back the counterfeit currency un ess defendant would also take pack the \$30 note. \$1 he defense produed witnesses as to charac-

District Court-Judge Sharswood. - D. M. Sharp & Co. vs John Ferry. An action to recover damages on the sale of a pair of horses that the paintiffs allege defendant bought of them. The defense was that the horses were merely sken on trial, and after two days' service, being bound to be too light for the work they were tried

tound to be too light for the work they were tried for, were returned to plaintiffs. The plaintiffs a ter wards sold the horses at defendants' risk and sued to recover the loss. Verdet for plaintiffs \$550, Mary Frank; Administratrix of Lebrecht Frank, deceased, vs. Frederick Weisenborm, and to assess a amages as to William Burkhardt. An action to recover \$250 on a breach of contract. On trial District Court—Judge Stroud—James Morton vs. Hanna M. Kelly, administratrix of William Kelly, deceased. An action to recover for services rendered. Defense, that plaintiff was the nephew of deceased, and lived with him without having made any special agreement as to the payment of wages. Verdict for plaintiff \$220-85.

L. Stanhope Pinkerton vs. The Globe Oil Company. An action to recover for services rendered. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Mason and George S. Roberts, charged with burglary, and ames Boys as accessory before the fact, elab and impressive arguments were made by counsel on oth sides. The Court charged the jury ably and at some length, and the case was given over to th

The Prussian Foot Trampling upon the

Three more curious press trials are reported from Berlin. The first was directed against the writer of an article in the Exchange Gazetle, who had presumed to criticize the military qualities of General von Manteuffel. The acused was found guilty of having attacked the eputation of the General by insinuating that he had not done his duty, and was condemned to four weeks' imprisonment. In the second case, the editor of the Post, who had complained in a leader of the "petty and vexatious" measures taken by the Government against the press, was condemued to pay a fine of twenty-five by so doing. The third case shows that the judges of Berlin are as zealous in protecting the State religion as the civil or military officials. A story entitled "Maria Dolores," which asts ridicule on some of the ceremonies of the Evangelical Church, having appeared in the last Co'endar of St. Boniface, for 1867, the pubsher was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

End of a Great Farm, -The Duke of Hamilton has broken up his model farm in Scotland, and the stock is advertised for sale at auction. The Itamilton herd of Ayrshire cattle has long been famous for the purity of its blood and the excellence of its qualifies, and the Duke's Clydesdale cart-horses have defied competition wherever they have been shown. The catalogues enumerate one hundred and fifty head of Ayrshire, forty Clydesdales, two hundred and twenty pigs, and one hundred and eighty six sheep. The breaking up of this noble establishment has caused a painful sensation in the neighborhood of Hamilton. ltamilton herd of Ayrshire cattle has long been

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, !

The Stock Market was very dull this morning. and prices were unsettled and lower, owing to the further decline in gold. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 5-20s sold at 1073, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 112 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 1044@105 for July and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1024.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1024.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 54@644, the former rate a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on the closing price last evening; Reading at 554@554, a decline of \$\frac{1}{4}\$; Catawissa preferred at 281, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Camden and Ambov at 130, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Camden and Ambov at 130, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31\frac{1}{2}\$, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Saw as bid for Minehill; \$6\frac{1}{2}\$ for Lehigh Valley; 28\frac{1}{2}\$ for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 18\frac{1}{2}\$ for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Germantown; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held. Manutecturers' sold at 32\frac{1}{2}\$; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134; 105 was bid for Sixth National; 101 for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 32\frac{1}{2}\$.

Seventh National; 230 for North America; 321 for Mechanics; 100 for Kensington; and 40 for

Consolidation.

Canal shares were very dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35½, a slight decline; 85 was bid for Morris Canal; 123 for preferred do.; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138½, a decline of 1½ on the closing price last evening.

The New York Tribune this morning, says:-"Money has been in active demand at 7 percent, on call, and in some cases a little more has been made by lenders indirectly. The demand for currency continues, and among the buvers the Treasury Department is not the least. The National banks have been closely drawn upon to strengthen the Department at points where past-due temporary loans remain unpaid. This resource is not equal to the demands upon the Treasury, and gold has been sold to a moderate extent to buy currency? and pay the past-due debt. It is evident that the Treasury has reached the point where it cannot come to the rescue of borrowers. It is in a position to meet all its obligations promptly and to steadily re-duce the volume of the National debt, but that

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

BEFORE BOARDS. 8EFORE BOARDS.
700 sn Read...ts. b5.. 551 200 sn Read...s5wn 551 100 sh do.....s10 562 100 sh do.....s10 562 100 sh do.....b30 551 100 sh do.....b30 552 300 sh do....lots. 552 FIRST BOARD

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1384

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-U. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 112@1123; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1077 @107\$; do., 1864, 105\$@1064; do., 1865, 1053@ 106}; do., new, 1865, 107;@108; U. S. 10-408, coupon, 99;@100; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 104; @105; do., 2d series, 104;@104; 3d series, 104; @104]; Compounds, December, 1864, 12@124.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, November 22.-Trade has again been

distressingly dull in all departments, and the steady downward tendency in the premium on gold has exerted an unfavorable influence on prices generally. There was no demand for shipment for Flour, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$8.50 per barrel for superfine; \$9@10.50 for extras; \$11 50@12.75 for Northwestern ex: ra family; \$12.75@ 14.50 ior Pennsylvania and Western do. do., and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Rve Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over \$7.25@ 7.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is scarcely enough doing in Corn Meat.
There is scarcely enough doing in Wheat to fix prices. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3.03 15, and Southern do, at \$3.20.03 25 Rye may be quoted at \$1.25 for Western and \$1 40.01 45 for Pennsylvania. Corn continues dull, with small sages of old yellow at \$1.25, and new do at \$50.00\$1. Oats attract but little attention. 500 bush. Pennsylva. Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania barrels were made at \$2.41@2.42, and Ohio at 82 48 J@2·44.

Medical Experiments. Four ringleaders in a mutiny at sea were exe-

uted at Brest, France, last month, and their bodies were given to the surgeons for dissection. Some interesting experiments made upon them

"Next to the bodies, rolled up in napkins, were four livid heads. The work of dissection commenced instantly. The nerves quivered, and the flesh was still warm. The continual contractibility of the heart was proved, as well as in the acrta, where sensitiveness was ex-treme. The contractibility was manifested on simply touching the part, and of course was still more apparent when subject to electric currents. The muscular contraction was so intense that, even after twenty minutes, one of the doctors, on applying an electric current, made the four heads grimace in the most horrible manner-Oillie's face especially assumed the most frightful expression. A pencil was placed between Oillie's teeth; it was bitten through, and smashed as though it was mad-

A Memorial to Byron.

A preliminary meeting for promoting a conemplated memorial to Lord Byron was held a few days ago in Nottingham, England. The proposition most in favor was the erection of a bronze statue in Nottingham. Mr. Walker suggested Carlton street (Swinegreen), the scene of the poet's couplet:-"In Nottingham town, near to Swine-green,

Lives as curst an old woman as ever was seen"as the most appropriate place. The top of Market street was also mentioned as a proper place for the statue. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—1. That it is heartily desirable than an effort should be made for collecting a national subscription with a view of erecting a memorial to Lord Byron."

2. "That it is desirable to form a provincial committee, and that Mr. Down and Mr. Chapman be the honorary secretaries." It was then arranged to write to Lord Lytton, Lord Broughton, Sir John Bowring, Lord Brougham, Mr. Charles Dickens, and other noblemen and gentlemen, for support. When replies have been tlemen, for support. When replies have been received, a public meeting will be convened,

Good Discipline.—In St. Petersburg tipey peo-ple are lodged for the pight at the police sta-tions, and in the morning obliged to do penance. as scavengers.