

THE THEATRES.

The Amount of Business Done by Them—Their Receipts and United States Taxes for 1865 and 1866.

We give below a series of tables showing the receipts of the principal places of amusement in this city for each month of 1865 and 1866, with a comparative statement of the increase or decrease in the amount of business done by them. The amount of the tax of 2 per cent. on the gross receipts which has been paid to the United States during the same period is also shown.

Walnut Street Theatre. This establishment was closed for several months in 1865. During the remainder of the two years it was open for evening performances, and occasionally for Saturday afternoon matinees. About two hundred and forty performances were given in 1865, with average receipts of \$360; during 1866 about three hundred and twenty-five performances were given, the receipts averaging \$530. The receipts and taxes for the several months of the two years were as follows:

Table with columns: Month, 1865, 1866, Inc. in Receipts. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, Total.

The asterisk (*) indicates a decrease in the receipts for 1866, as compared with corresponding months of 1865.

Chestnut Street Theatre. This Theatre has been open almost uninterrupted during the two years, for evening performances, Saturday afternoon matinees, and frequently on Wednesday afternoons. During 1865 about 360 performances were given, with average receipts of about \$465. During 1866 about the same number of performances were given, with average receipts of \$475. The receipts and taxes for the two years, in detail, were as follows:

Table with columns: Month, 1865, 1866, Inc. in Receipts. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, Total.

The asterisk (*) indicates a decrease in the receipts for 1866 as compared with corresponding months of 1865.

Arch Street Theatre. This establishment was closed during several weeks of each year. No matinees have been given. The number of evening performances in 1865 were about 275, with average receipts of \$374; during 1866 there were about 260 performances, the receipts averaging \$435. The receipts and taxes for 1865 and 1866 were as follows:

Table with columns: Month, 1865, 1866, Inc. in Receipts. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, Total.

The asterisk (*) indicates a decrease in the receipts for 1866, as compared with corresponding months of 1865.

The Academy of Music. Our returns from this institution are very meagre, as each lessee makes his own returns and pays his own taxes to the United States Internal Revenue officers.

Table with columns: Month, 1865, 1866, Inc. in Receipts. Rows for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec, Total.

The receipts of the remaining places of public amusement we will give in a few days, as soon as their monthly returns can be prepared.

THE FENIAN COP.

Intense Excitement Among the Brotherhood—A Committee Appointed to "Look Up" the C. O. L. R.—Sketch of the New Head-Centre, General Gleason.

The third cycle in the memorable history of Fenianism commenced in this city yesterday, when the mantle of authority worn by John O'Mahony and James Stephens descended on the shoulders of Brigadier-General Gleason. The Grand Council of the Representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood, which was held on Sunday, decided, as has already been stated, to depose the late Head-Centre, and like his predecessor, he has retired into private life. During the meeting on Sunday, a committee was appointed to "look up" Mr. Stephens and demand from him an explanation of his course. Yesterday they commenced their labors, but they failed to find the hiding chieftain. Colonel Kelley was appointed to look up Mr. Stephens, but he declined to give any.

SKETCH OF THE NEW HEAD-CENTRE.

General Gleason, the successor of Stephens, is a young Irishman, remarkable for his tall stature. He is about six feet six inches in height, slightly stooped, and has just entered on his twenty-eighth year. He was born in Fishhook, near Boreleigh, in the county of Tipperary, and from his early youth he was connected with the insurrectionary movements in his native country. In the year 1860, during the Italian war, he raised a company of one hundred and fifty men to defend the Papal dominions, and was complimented for his bravery in action by General Lamoriciere. Subsequently he was taken prisoner at the siege of Ancona by the Sardinian troops, and released after a captivity of six months. He

then returned to Ireland, and on the day he arrived in his native town the Sheriff of the county dispossessed him of his estate, his lease having expired. He subsequently he came to New York, and at the beginning of the war joined the 69th Regiment, and participated in forty-two general engagements of that organization.

On his return he joined the Fenian Brotherhood, and went back to Ireland on a special mission; but while there he was arrested for "treason," and lodged in the Mountjoy prison, Dublin, where he was incarcerated for six months. He came back to New York immediately after his release, and was a prominent member of the Brotherhood up to the moment of his appointment as its chief.

During his career in the Army of the Potomac, as an officer of the 69th Regiment, he received the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

It is generally believed that the conduct of the previous leaders of the Brotherhood will render it difficult to restore its former status, or collect sufficient money to pay the expenses of its official existence.

ROBERTS TO ISSU ANOTHER ADDRESS.

It is said that President Roberts will issue an address in a few days, calling upon the true Irishmen of America to unite now with the only organization extant that is competent to achieve the independence of Ireland; and that there is no longer any excuse for those who profess to love Ireland to stand in hostile attitude to the men who have proved by their past actions their honesty and devotion to the cause of their suffering country.—N. Y. World.

Wendell Phillips upon the Amendments—His Views of "More Southern Oaths."

We believe the nearest danger is that the South will adopt the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress, and claim admission to that body on the ground that those amendments constituted an offer from the Republican majority, the acceptance of which by the South entitles it to full admission. We pointed out as long ago as last summer, on the adjournment of Congress, that this was the shape the thing would take. Members of Congress maintained that the adoption of those Constitutional amendments was only part of the conditions to be imposed on the South.

But many now say that when once the fall canvas began the champions of the Republican party would be driven to the wall by the question, "Has Congress a policy?" It would be fatal to answer "No; Congress has not yet made up its mind about anything." Its members on the platform and stump would be obliged to take the ground that Congress had come to some conclusion on so pressing a question. It would be madness, as a party, to stand before the people with an avowed and avowed plan, and offering nothing in its place. We saw that many speakers and committees would fall easily before such a temptation and assert that Congress had a plan, and the adoption of those amendments was only a part of the basis of that plan. On that adoption the Rebels were readmitted to the Union. Events took just this course. It is true that when Congress adjourned no such understanding existed. It is true that leading men all over the country strenuously denied that Congress had taken any such position. But leading journals at the State and Federal capitals either pursued a very equivocal course, or openly made such an offer to the South.

The President was, at that time, really opposed to those amendments. He may be so still. But whatever his real opinions, he evidently yielded to the hour, and, in the presence of his friends at the South, to make any terms which would replace them in Congress. Once there, they will break through all pledges, and intrigue to shape the national policy according to their views. Let us remember that the result of that yielding can be no doubt that this is his present attitude and plan.

All Southern oaths are ludicrous. Provisions for disfranchisement are waste paper. Who, in the name of God, will ever enforce them? even call them States? will ever enforce them? is the Civil Rights bill enforced anywhere in the South? Let the white South once obtain what she pleads for—a place inside the Government of the South, and she will have no constitutional barriers exactly as she did before 1860. Will any believer in the efficacy of these swindling Amendments be kind enough to point out any provision of the Constitution which forbids the amendments? Let them, in times before the war? She laughed at all constitutional provisions, and defied the North to enforce them.

Remember the pitiable effort of Massachusetts to bring the laws of South Carolina relating to colored seamen to the decision of the Supreme Court. Remember the inhuman expulsion of the New England representative, Mr. Hoar, from Charleston, followed by atrocious state legislation to prevent any other such constitutional South Carolina laws by the United States Constitution. This is but one of a score of instances. Who will guarantee that that same white aristocratic South will now keep her oath any better? Her disfranchising clauses will evade the law, vote and be voted for, and no effort, either North or South, will be effectual to prevent it. The only safety is in building up a really republican South before we make States out of those territories.

Congressmen, as Judge Marshall once said of his Court, "be presumed to know something." If its members know anything of the history of this Union, they will be infamously guilty of deliberate treason when they admit the white race of the South back to power on the basis of those amendments. The very roof under which they meet will cry out against such folly. Every stone in the Capitol would tell a tale to convict them either of ignorance and carelessness so gross as, in their position, to amount to crime, or of conscious treason. No man is fit to sit in that House who will trust anything to a mere Southern oath. Rest a while, and let us see how the Southern States will write in water or sand would be a permanent record in comparison.

The South will never keep any bargain unless compelled to. To give the negroes land, ballot, and education, and to let the arm of the Federal Government over the whole Southern Territory until these seeds have begun to bear fruit beyond any possibility of blighting, is the only safe and practical reconstruction. We call on those whose practical statesmanship in the matter of electing Andrew Johnson has nearly ruined us, to be on their guard. They cannot a second time safely cheat us that they were deceived. When men cheat us once, it is their fault. When they cheat us a second time, it is our fault. To put Johnson where Hamelin ought to have been might possibly be more folly. To build up and accept white Governments in the Southern Territories is crime.

LOUISIANA.

The Veto Message in New Orleans—Sickness Prevailing. NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—The President's veto message, received and printed here twelve hours before its delivery to Congress, it is generally approved by Rebels. The Times says it is the view of a statesman and a patriot, and the Constitution is defended. The Crescent joins in, and says it is like all of the President's utterances, clear, forcible, and ably argued. A good deal of sickness prevails, and a number of deaths have occurred among the laborers employed upon the levee at West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee Parishes. It is possible the very bad weather of the past two weeks was the cause. A number of laborers have left their work in consequence.

KENTUCKY.

Trial of Guerrillas at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, January 6.—The trial of the guerrillas confined at Franklin, Kentucky, for robbing railroad trains, etc., commenced to-day at a special term of the Circuit Court. The day was consumed in getting the jury. Two charges of murder will first be tried. The Commonwealth failing in this, they will then be tried for robbery.

Governor Bramlette's Message.

The message of Governor Bramlette is a long and rambling document, which he urges complete amnesty, and states that it has been his policy since the close of the war to grant pardon to soldiers of either army who had committed offenses while in service. He advises the President to pardon the guerrillas, and to make degrees in the crime of murder—Kentucky now punishing the crime of manslaughter with death—and suggests several State improvements. The finances of the State, he says, are in a satisfactory condition. The indebtedness is \$5,324,651; the resources of the sinking fund are \$8,127,681, and at the close of 1866 there were in the treasury \$1,864,444. The amount of the United States expenses during the war has not been paid, and amounts to \$2,438,347.

He trusts that "wise and prudent legislation may be such as to remove the flimsy pretenses of an unscrupulous fanatical minority, disregard of the Constitution of our fathers, through Freedmen's Bureaus and Civil Rights bills," and directs the Legislature to invite white emigrants to the State. Freedom being secured upon the subject of being admitted to him the protecting care of the superior, and leaves him to meet the superior race in the struggle of life, and must, by a universal law of nature, rapidly destroy from among us the inferior.

The Indian, though superior to the negro, vanishes before the progress of our race, and testifies by his decay the restless course of nature. True statesmanship admonishes us to make time for the progress of the laboring population. Until "the leopard can change his spots," or "the Ethiopian his skin," will all the efforts of fanaticism to repeal or nullify God's laws be unavailing.

The message concludes with the usual long and well-worn argument against the Constitutional amendment, on the ground that "the resolution submitting the proposed amendments does not contain the view of the Congress of the members chosen by the several States to the House of Representatives and Senate—22 Senators chosen by 11 States, and 55 members of the House of Representatives chosen by the people of 13 States, and admitted to seats not counted in the pretended passage of the resolution; and is not, therefore, constitutionally submitted."

The Governor is very severe upon Congress, and adds that he further sanctions the constitutional powers of "the Congress" to propose amendments, the amendment submitted to your consideration is not regarded as coming with the sanctions of the Constitution, and therefore should be rejected. A further consideration of the amendment proposed is not deemed necessary, and objections to it in detail not required for this communication. I will only add that what are the amendments as acceptable as they are objectionable, the fact that they are not proposed in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution would be sufficient to compel their rejection; and more especially so, when the amendments are a condition precedent to admitting rights already secured by the existing Constitution. It is idle to propose amendments to a Constitution the existing provisions of which are held at naught by those proposing the amendments. Let them first learn to obey that which already exists before proposing amendments thereto. In the language of my inaugural Address, "A departure from constitutional faith is the foundation of all evil, and can be no return is the only permanent remedy."

FROM MEXICO.

Probable Evacuation of San Luis Potosi by Mejia. NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—There is a report, thought to be reliable, that Mejia had proposed to the United States Government to evacuate the territory of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The citizens opposed a fight, and his troops were disaffected. The evacuation, therefore, may be occurring now.

Mexican advices state the schooner San Carlos, with five planters, sailed from Austin county, Texas, for Tuxpan, Mexico, and sailed from Galveston loaded with their goods.

Organization of the New Army.

Maximilian has made public the following order:— "In order to facilitate the pacification of the Empire, I have ordered that three army corps be formed, each one of which shall be raised upon the force that actually exists in the territory where it is to operate, to the strength of 8,000 men, and the service shall require it, to 12,000.

"The First Army Corps shall take charge of the pacification of the following Departments:—California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nayar, Durango, Jalisco, and Colima.

"The Second Army Corps the following Departments:—Guatemala, Queretaro, Michoacan, Toluca, Tula, Nalle de Mexico, Tlaxcala, Tuxpan, Tlascala, Puebla, Tluribe, Guerrero, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, Oajaca, and Tehuacan.

"The Third Army Corps shall operate in the following Departments:—Cochula, Nueva Leon, Matamoros, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Matehuala, Aguan Calientes, Fresnillo, and Zacatecas. These five Departments, Campeche, Merida, Laguna, Tabasco, and Chiapas, remaining as they are, under the control of the Imperial Commissary and General Commanding at Yucatan.

"Each of these army corps shall be commanded by a general-in-chief whom we shall appoint, subject only to the orders that may be issued by the Minister of War.

"Considering the merits and qualities united in Division-General D. B. Miramar, in Mexico, General Miramar to command the First Corps of the army, General Marquez and D. Tomas Mejia, we have appointed them General-in-Chief of three army corps that we have ordered to be formed by our instructions of this date; General Miramar to command the First Corps of the army, General Marquez the Second, and General Mejia the Third.

"As the army should have a uniform organization, and any distinctive designations should be done away with, we have decreed that, according as the Austro-Belgian Legion is paid off, all the men desiring to enter the Mexican army shall be appointed according to their rank, and that such as desire to return to their country shall do so at the expense of the State, according to the terms of their agreement.

"A true copy. T. MURPHY, "Mexico, December 13, 1866."

Bread Riot in Venice.—An alarming bread riot occurred at Venice recently, but was quelled without any loss of life, or the necessity of resorting to force, on the promise of the authorities to provide employment on the public works.

The Luxor Obelisk.—The celebrated Luxor obelisk is to be removed from the Place de la Concorde, Paris, and placed in the central court of the International Exhibition. It is to be supported by an equestrian statue of the Emperor.

Railway Stations.—The railway stations in Great Britain are three thousand five hundred and forty-one in number. Some of these, as on the North London line, for instance, are used by seven different companies each.

Cheese-exports.—The consumption of cheese in England amounts to the amazing quantity of 82,256,000 pounds a year.

THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

NEWS BY CABLES TO NOON TO-DAY.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

An Arbitration to be Proposed by Sir Frederick Bruce.

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

LONDON, January 8.—Noon.—The London Times of this morning says, "upon good authority, that Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to ascertain whether the United States Government will submit the Alabama claims to arbitration, provided that certain points for the arbitration are agreed upon previously."

The Reform Movement—Presentation of Petitions Demanded.

LONDON, January 8.—Noon.—The Daily News of this morning, in a leading article, denounces the project for a reform demonstration by the presentation of mass petitions.

PRUSSIA.

The New Parliament. BERLIN, January 8.—Noon.—The election for members of the new German Parliament has been ordered to take place on the 12th of February next.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, January 8.—Noon.—Consols are steady this morning, at a slight advance. They are quoted at 91 for money.

American securities are quoted as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 81.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens quiet, with prospective sales for to-day of 8000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15d.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

CITY OF BALTIMORE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 26th and Queenstown of the 27th ult. She brings 300 passengers.

Commercially speaking, the news is a perfect blank, owing to the observance of the holidays. The political news is also meagre.

No change has occurred in Fenian affairs. There are seizures of arms occasionally; but the Brotherhood remained without a single encouragement. General Miller, late President of the Fenian Military Council, publishes a letter in the London Times, wherein he expresses the opinion that Stephens is no good man, but is a political humbug, cheat, and rascal.

It was thought that the Empress Eugenie would not go to Rome, in consequence of the personal relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope.

The Pope has declared that he will not abandon Rome.

It is considered probable that General Menzies would be appointed Italian Minister to Venice, and Count Creppi would represent Italy at Stuttgart.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OF SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has voted 12,000,000 francs for the purchase of breech-loaders for the army.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

Sailing of the Transports for the Troops in Mexico. TOLUCA, January 7.—All the transports destined to Vera Cruz, to bring back the French army now in Mexico have sailed. They are under convoy of heavily armed iron-clads, to protect the fleet from anticipated trouble from privateers alleged to have been put afloat by the Liberal Government of Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Reform Bill to be Introduced by the Tory Government. LONDON, January 5.—Evening.—It is said that the Ministers will introduce no Reform bill at the coming session of Parliament, but will order Parliament to be dissolved in preference to doing so, and appeal to the people to support their action. The Ministers will not resign.

GREECE.

Reported Suppression of the Candian Insurrection. CONSTANTINOPLE, January 7.—Official accounts received here by the Government from Candia announce that the insurrection has been fully suppressed, and no armed opposition to the Turkish Government now exists, except by a few stragglers who have escaped to the mountains.

AUSTRIA.

Health of the Empress Carlotta. TRIESTE, January 7.—Information received from Miramar reports the health of the Empress Carlotta as somewhat improved.

Crime at Springfield, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, January 8.—Ellen Bachmann, who had been arrested and committed for the murder of her child at Chicopee, was brought to this city and lodged in jail yesterday.

Leroy Whiting, committed for an alleged rape on a woman fifty-seven years of age, has also been placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Markets by Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 8.—Cotton is quoted at 22 1/2c; rice, middling, 30c; turpentine, 61c; No. 2, 85c; No. 1, 84c 1/2c.

Closing a French Prison.—"We have to mention the closing of the Temple de Jan, namely, the throwing open of the prison of six through want of occupants."

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, January 8.—The annual session of the New Jersey Legislature convened to-day. Nearly all the members have arrived, and the hotels are crowded, many friends of various projects being in the city to attend to their pet schemes.

Great interest has been manifested throughout the State in regard to the vacancy in the United States Senatorship, caused by the death of the Hon. William Wright, and the excitement now centres in this city. Friends of the two prominent candidates—Hon. Messrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen and George T. Cobb—are on hand, doing all in their power to aid their respective candidates. The election will in all probability be held to-morrow. The various officers' reports are completed, and ready for presentation.

Among bills to receive attention during the session which commences to-day, is one looking to the revision of the Registry law, passed last winter, as is also one for the alteration and amendment of the Bribery laws. New railroads will receive a good share of attention, three being several applications for charters for the opening of new routes now drawn up for presentation.

The business of the session, it is expected, will be unusually large, inasmuch as every county in the State has some important measures which are to be presented upon the attention of the Legislature. An informal caucus of the Republican members was held last evening, but the result was withheld from the public. The message of Governor Ward will probably be received and read this morning.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

The Colored Soldiers and Sailors in Council—Meeting This Morning at National Hall. The delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met in National Hall, Market street, before Thirteenth, this morning at 12 o'clock. Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, New York, Kansas, New Jersey, South Carolina, Ohio, Nebraska, District of Columbia, Maryland, Michigan, Louisiana, and Virginia.

All the delegates were not present, some from several States not having arrived, and at the time of the opening proceedings, but they are expected to participate to-morrow.

The object of the Convention was to demand for the colored soldiers and sailors, who fought in the Revolution, equality of rights with their white brethren in arms, and to secure the assistance and co-operation of influential colored men in different portions of the country, in the prosecution of their claims, and the assertion of their rights as freemen and citizens of this great republic.

A band of music was stationed in front of the hall to attract the attention of passers-by, and at the opening of the Convention, which was called to order by Mr. A. Ward Hundy, of Maryland, a large number of persons (mostly colored) had assembled in the hall.

The Secretary (Mr. Fisher) was instructed by the Chairman to read the following call for the Convention:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1866.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Colored Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, held at Washington, D. C., September 1, 1866, we invite all soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army or Navy during the war, and who believe that they are not respected from the government a due recognition for their services rendered in the hour of need, and who further believe that in sustaining the rights of all the civil and military, to meet at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1867.

Thomas B. Hawkins, Charles B. Fisher, George D. Johnson, David G. Ryder, William Frank Branson, Charles J. Seizer, Floyd Hammond, Peter Rogers Lawrence, P. B. Senecler, L. P. Samuels, W. H. Richardson, N. J. Pillsbury, George M. Arnold, N. B. Meyers.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Henry Ireland Garnett, in which he prayed for the President of the United States, that he may be guided to do right by the black boys in ball, to meet at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1867.

It was moved that George M. Arnold, of Louisiana, be nominated for temporary chairman, which was concurred in by the Convention, and he was elected by acclamation. Upon taking his seat he thanked the delegates for the honor conferred on him.

George Hart, Johnson Terry, and Charles Fisher, Esqs., were elected temporary Secretaries.

The following Committee on Credentials were appointed:—J. B. Stratton, Pa.; C. M. Fisher, D. C.; A. M. Green, Pa.; H. J. H. Corman, N. Y.; C. H. Jenkins, R. I.

The following were appointed a committee on permanent organization:—James Underdue, Pa.; A. Ward Handy, Md.; D. G. Rider, Pa.; Guy Britton, Pa.; J. H. Richardson, Pa.; Samuel Jones, Pa.

In the absence of the Committee Rev. Dr. Garrett addressed the Convention in substance as follows:—The 8th of January is an important day in the history of the United States. A great battle was fought on that day in New Orleans, between the black boys in blue, and so distinguished were they that they received the approbation of General Jackson, on January, 1866, the first assemblage of colored soldiers and sailors since the war.

General Hamilton was one of them, a friend of good old John Brown; also, Lieutenant Matthews, of Kansas, who was the first colored man who received a commission.

Colonel Hinton was then introduced, and said: In Washington there is an organization known as the Democratic Association. This evening Washington will witness an assembly of people more hated than any others on earth; they are to assemble to celebrate the battle of New Orleans.

To-day Andrew Johnson, the accidental President of the United States, speaks to the fossils of the country. We shall probably remember the 8th of January by the news we shall receive over the wire this evening. The speaker glories in being the first man to recruit colored soldiers.

We are now the children of a common God, and we are citizens of a common country, and there should be no distinction on account of color. He congratulated them upon this being the first Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and hoped it would be the last, and hoped the next time the soldiers, white and black, should meet together.

Sergeant A. Ward Handy was then introduced, and said he considered it a pleasure to be present on this occasion. The delegates had assembled from the north and south, and the east and the west, to demand equal rights of suffrage, irrespective of color.

We appeal to the great heart of the American people through their representative for the sympathy and rights which has been ours since the foundation of the republic, Charles Sumner, in pleading for Kansas, pleaded for every black man and woman in the United States.

His opinion was that the black man who could tell a loyal man from a traitor was entitled to the ballot. All men who were born on the American continent had the proper qualification for the elective franchise. He demanded it in the name of humanity and of God.

The men who fought for the war—not for their services, but because they were born in America—have the right to the envied privilege of putting a small piece of paper in a box.

It is the duty of the colored soldiers to ask the American people in the name of their blood, in the name of the many battle-fields where they perished in defense of their country, to ask that they have all their rights.

If they are to put their feet upon our necks, then we have fought in vain. He believed the spirit of Lincoln was with them to-day, if it was possible for the spirit to leave the body.

Our political Moses has bowed his knees to gold. He has forgotten freedom, right, and truth. He believed that the time would come when they would be taken by the right hand and bid to enter into the joys of the elective franchise.

The Convention, on motion, then adjourned until 10 o'clock when the committee will report the permanent officers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, January 8, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firm. In Government bonds there was less doing. Early 1865, 5 1/2c; sold at 104 1/2; 1866 was bid for 104 1/2; 1867 for 1862-63; and 1864 for June and August 7-30c. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99 1/2, a slight advance; and old do. at 96 1/2, no change.

The most active on the list; Catwassa preferred sold largely at 30 1/2, an advance of 1/2 on the closing price last evening.

Reading sold at 32 1/2, no change; North Pennsylvania at 32 1/2, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 36 1/2, an advance of 1/2; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30 1/2, no change; 1867 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 61 1/2; Norristown, 66 for Lehigh Valley, 29 for Elmira common, and 40 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 18 1/2 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chestnut and Walnut; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; 15 1/2 was bid for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Penn. Turnpike; 100 for Erie; 40 for Consolidation; and 57 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 124; 25 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for Erie preferred; 51 for Morris Canal; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M. 134; 11 A. M. 133; 12 M. 134; 1 P. M. 134, an advance of 1/2 on the closing price last evening.