REWS PROM THE SOUTH.

Real Estate in Baltimore.-The Baltimore (Md.) American says that an "enormous amount of property has changed hands in that city during the last year. A reference to the books at the Exchange Salesrooms for 1866 will show that of seventy-eight pieces were offered of which three hundred and eighteen were sold, at prices ranging from three hundred dollars up to seventy-six thousand dollars. In the sales are comprised a number of valuable farms and country seats, and the aggregate sales will reach beyond a million of dollars. One bundred and sixty pieces of property were offered and withdrawn, because the bids were not satisfactory to the owners or persons offering for sale. During the year there were forty-nine ground-rents sold, but they were generally small. Three steam-boats and one sailing vessel were sold. Among the real and leasehold property were forty-five houses sold by the City Collector for arrears of taxes."

The "Heroes of New Orleans"-At the recent celebration in New Orleans of General Jackson' cotton-bag skirmish, it was ascertained that seven of Toledano's Rifle company are still living, two of the Foot Dragoons, and five of the Chasseurs, being fourteen out of the original tive hundred and seventy-six who com losed Planche's battalion on the morning of the 8th of January, 1815; of Captain Ogden's cavairy company, then forty strong, two only are re-maining; of Beale's riflemen, sixty-four strong one alone now survives, his last comrade, Mr A. Gordon, of Mobile, having died within the month. The last of the Louisiana Blues, Gene ral H. W. Palmer, went down in the Evening

Movement of the Negro Race to the West -One of the most frequent sights to be seen in the neighborhood of the Poutchartrain Railroad depot, says the New Orleans Crescent, is the number of negro immigrants every morning just arrived from Alabama, Georgia, and other Eastern States, and on their way to Texas. Almost every steamer seems to bring over two or three hundred, not to speak of the arrivals from other quections. The Atlanta papers allude to the number that are continually through that railroad city, and it is obvious that the revolution of ideas in the negro mind is calling for some corresponding change his habitation and previous manner of

Snow in Louisiana .- A correspondent of the New Orleans (La.) Picayane says:-

"Since the beginning of the present century snow has fatten over this region as tollows:-"1800. In December snow feil for the first time during twenty years.

"1817. Snow again fell.
"1822. January 1, snow fell to a considerable

1831. February 8, there was a slight fall of

"1852. January 12 and 13, there was a heavy fall of snow in Lower Louisiana." A Pennsylvania Colony in Tennessee -The

McMinnville (Tenn.) Era says:-"Coffee county is fast becoming a Pennsylvania colony. Some fifteen families from that State have purchased lands around Concord and Oak Hill, and are settling. They have already laid out \$85,000 for lands, and 'the cry is still they come.' They are excellent farmers and good citizens, and we have ample room for all such. One of them has purchased the extensive Catron property in

Celestial Salt .- The New Orleans (La.) Times of the 4th says:- "We learn from a gentleman the arrived yesterday from Red River, that on the 2d of the month a shower of fine salt occurred in Red River, about sixty miles from the mouth. There had been a little snow the day before, and on the next day, it being observed that the supposed snow had not melted, it wa examined and found to be veritable salt. informant gathered a bushel of it, and it was found to be equal to the best Turk's Island.

One Less Relic -On the 29th of last month the church and residence of St. Thomas Manor, Charles county, Maryland, were destroyed by fire. The church was built more than one hundred and fifty years ago. The manor-house was not quite so old-a little over a century. The brick for its construction was imported from England.

A Cana, at Savannah.—The Savannese propose to build a canal eight miles along the coast, by means of which four hundred miles of inland navigation, from Savannah to Jupiter Inlet. Fla., will be opened to steamers of four feet

Freedmen's Wages .- The Shreveport (Louisiana) papers speak encouragingly of the hiring of freedmen in that region. The prices given run as high as twenty dollars per month, with food. Some will not hire except by the month.

Populations of Southern Cities -According to the late census, Vicksburg had a total population on the 1st of May last, of 8067—of whom 4274 were whites and 3793 blacks. Natchez had a total population of 8431 and Jackson 3486. An Innovation - A steam plough has just

reached New Orleans, the first ever received in that city. It was consigned to Longstreet, Owen & Co., and was from the manufactory of Fowler & Co , Leeds, England. Conflict of Opinions -Judge Meredith, of Rich-

mond, Va., decides that the Virginia stay law is anconstitutional. Judge Baker, of the Nortolk Circuit, decides that it is constitutional. Monumental -The ladies of Memphis, Tenn.

have formed a "Southern Monumental Church Association," and appeal to the tadies of Southern States.

The Anneke Jans Estate.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has the fol

About thirty years ago a suit was brought to test the title of Trialty, when a conveyance was produced, which was considered by the Court injevery way conclusive, and a decision was made in favor of the corporation. This document was found in a book of deeds which had long been missing, but somehow turned up at the right moment. The following is a copy of it:-

"Anne 1670, Marchie, Have Johannes Van Brugh in right of Catrina Rociofsen, his wife, and Atturney of Pieter Hartgers, William gardus for himself and his brothers, Jan Rocofsen, and Jonas bogardes, and Cornelius Van Carnenm, in right of Sarra Roclofsen, his wife and by assignment of Peter Bogardus, all children and lawful heirs of Anneke Rocloisen, late widow of Domine Bogardus, deceased, for a valuable consideration transported and made over unto the Right Honorable Colonel Francia Lovelace, his heirs and assignees, their farm or Bowery, commonly called and known by the name of Dominies Bowery, lying and being on Manhatan's Island towards the North River:-The quantity of ye land amounting to about sixty-two acres, as in the former ground brief from Governor Stuyvesant, bearing date the 4th day of July, 1654, and the confirmation thereupon from Governor R. Nicolls, bearing date ye 27th of March. 1667, is more parties larly set forth, which transport was signed by them and acknowledged before the Aldermen, Mr. Olof Stevenson Cortlant and Mr. John

*Anneke Jans was the maiden name of the lady who was the wife of a man named Rocloisen, and after his death married Dominic Bogardus. By the Dutch custom the wife was generally known by her own name as well as that of her husband, and inherited his estate.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Extension of Mail Facilities-Mates of Postage on Printed Matter to Europe and Asta.

The Post Office Department has made strange The Post Office Department has made arrangements by which a number of European and Asiatic countries, hitherto beyond the reach of our mail communication except by letter, are brought within the range of delivery of all, or nearly all, United States mail matter. It is a singular fact, unknown probably to most persons who have not had occasion to learn it by unpleasant experience, that there was a considerable region in the civilized world where an American traveller might not receive a newspaper directly from home. paper directly from home.

Under the arrangements now completed, pre-payment of postage, sometimes at high rates, is made necessary in all cases. The following offi-cial statement gives a full list of the countries with some of which there has been regular communication—that are now included in the de-livery by way of Hamburg and Bremen:—

Rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter (periodicals, etc.) sent from the United States to countries of Europe and Asia, by Bremen or Hamburg mail—prepayment com-

NEWSPAPERS. Bremen, by Bremen mail—2 cents each. Hamburg, by Hamburg mail—2 cents each. Prussia, Austria, and German States, by Bremen and Hamburg mail—3 cents each.

Lunenburg, by Bremen mail—3 cents each.

Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 14 ounce.

Schleswig-Hoistein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg mail—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 14 owners. 1 donnce.

Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 14 ounce.

Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 34 cents per 14 ounce.

Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 11 ounce.

Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 1 cent per 14 ounce.

Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg—4

Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg-5 cents each. Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents such, and 54 cents per 14 ounce.

Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 5½ cents per 1½ ounce.

Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg—3 cents each, and 2½ cents per 1½ Austria, India, and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mails, via Marseilles -3 cents each,

and 9 cents per 12 ounce.

Austria, India, and China, by Bremen and Hamburg mails, via Trieste-5 cents each, and 2 cents per 4 ounce.

PERIODICALS, ETC.

Bremen, by Bremen mail-1 cent per ounce. Hamburg, by Hamburg mail-1 cent per

Prussia, Austria, and German States, by Bremen or Hamburg—1½ cent per ounce.

Lunenburg, by Bremen mail—1½ cent per

Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail—1½ cent per ounce, and 1½ cent per 1½ ounce, Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg-11 cent per ounce, and 11 cent per 14 ounce. Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg—12 cent per

ounce, and 2 cents per 14 ounce.

Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg—14 cent per ounce, and 4 cents per 14 ounce.

Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg—12 cent per ounce, and 15 cent per 14 ounce.

Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg—12 cent per

ounce, and 14 cent per 14 ounce.

Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg—14 sent per ounce, and 1 cent per 4 ounce. Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg-21 cent per ounce and 2 cents per a ounce. Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg-11 cent per ounce and 51 cents per 11 ounce.

Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg-15 cent per ounce and 5½ cents per 1½ ounce.

Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal, by bremen or Hamburg-15 cent per ounce and 25 cents per 14 Austria, India, and China, by Bremen or Ham-

burg mail, by way of Marseilles-ly cent per Austria, India, and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, by way of Trieste-61 cents per ounce

and 2 cents per 4 ounce. These charges are in each case in full to des tination, combining rates between the United States and Bremen or Hamburg, and the rate beyond Bremen and Hamburg to points of de

Revised Army Regulations.

By General Order No. 4 of the War Department, paragraph No. 895, Revised Regulations of the Army, is modified to read as follows:-

"The legal punishments for soldiers by sentence of a court-martial, according to the offense and the jurisdiction of the court, are death, imprisonment on bread-and-water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, forfeiture of pay and allowances, discharge from service, reprimands; and, when non-commissioned offi-cers, reduction to the ranks. Periods of confinement, except in aggravated cases, shall not exceed six months, and in repeated cases of desertion shall not exceed one year, but in cases of homicide, robbery, rape, and in aggravated cases of injury to person or property, may be imposed at the discretion of the court; solitary confinement, or confinement on bread and water, shall not exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of such con-finement not less than such periods, and not exceeding eighty-four days in one case.

"Enlisted men for purely military offenses shall not be sentenced to confinement in a state prison or penitentiary, and when soldiers for other than military offenses are sentenced confinement in a penitentiary, they will be dishonorably discharged the service in the order promulgating the proceedings of court. The ball and chain shall not be used as a punishment. Ordnance sergeants hospital stewards, though hable to discharge, shall not be reduced, nor are they to be tried by regimental or garrison courtmartial, unless by special permission of the department commander."

—General Order No. 3, from the War Department, states that "The numerous cases of soldiers on furloughs who report at points far dis-tant from their stations without the means of travelling further, demand that officers should use a proper discrimination in granting fur-loughs. The men must either become deserters n fact, or must receive aid from the Government in returning to their companies. Department commanders are authorized to send men reporting under such circumstances to a military post or depot, when there is a probability that they can soon be sent with a detachment to the vici-

ity of their posts. "In special cases, where it shall seem most judicions, department commanders, in the exer-cise of a sound discretion, may order transportation tickets to be purchased by the Quartermaster for furloughed soldiers, and where this is done a special report of the amount paid for such transportation will be made by letter to the company commander, who will charge the same against the soldier's pay-roll on the muster

"The same amount, together with the date when the soldier reported himself, will be entered on his furlough."

Mr. Frederick Seward's Wound. The wound in Mr. Saward's head, received at the time of the assassination, has only closed over within a recent period. Trepauning was impossible, owing to its situation on the side of his skull, and now the brain at that point is only protected by a tkin armor of flesh.

Maximilian Within View of the Capital -The Mission of General Sheridan's Chief Quartermaster to Texas-What Does it Mean !

NEW OBLEANS, January 16 .- The steamer Concordia, from Vera Craz on the 10th inst., arrived

The only item of news that is of much interest consists in the announcement that Maximilian had reached the valley of Mexico. He is reported to be still sick with fever, and obliged to put up at the Hacienda de la Teja. It is expected that he will take up his residence there for some time. Another detachment of French troops was to

embark at Vera Cruz on the 12th instant.
D. L. Lane, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, has arrived at Concordia. He returns home for the benefit of his health.

The mission of the Chief Quartermaster to Texas is to make arrangements for the certain and speedy transportation of supplies to the new ports which have been established on the Texas frontier, and for supplying the troops in the new position which they will take as soon as convenient after the French troops shall have left Mexico. The special cavalry mission has been in-

trusted to General Merrits, not Forsyth. Testimonial to Edwin Booth.

Next Tuesday evening will be an occasion honorable in the world of art. On that evening, at the close of Mr. Edwin Booth's performance of Hamiet at the Winter Garden, there will presented to him, by a committee of representarive men in every pursuit of learning and every branch of art, a testimonial, the motive and character of which finds best expression in the following beautiful letter addressed by the subscribers to Mr. Booth:-

"New York, March 6, 1866 — Edwin Booth, Esq. — Dear Sir: — Yeur performance of 'Hamlet' for a hundred successive nights is an event unprocedented in the annals of the stage, and so hono able to the public taste, and to your own genius, that we wish to signalize and commemorate if by the accom-panying medal, which we offer to you with our sincerest respect and friendship. It is not, we are very sure, the emotion and applause of the moment, however rapturous they may be, but it is the influence of beauty flowering into a thousand kindly thoughts and humane deeds, which is the true glory of art and the purest satisfaction of the artist, and your portrature of 'Hamlet,' that summatched form and feature of blown youth' is so subtle and delicate, so pathetic and powerful, that when we say it will always hereafter be the image of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' in our minds—a perpetually refining presence—we know that we test a truth which will be to you the most grateful praise. We are, dear sir, but a very few of the many of your country nea who would gladly join in such an acknowledgment of your masterly interpretation of our great poet and we venture, therefore, to ask ou to accept this to en, not only as our own offering, but as that of all these whom your public career has made your faithful friends, and who earnestly hope for your

Among the names of the subscribers are those of men most eminent as statesmen, soldiers, poets, editors, sculptors, and painters in this country, and the medal which gives form to their feeling of artistic admiration and personal regard is one of which Mr. Booth may, in every sense, be proud. It is at present on exhibition at Tiffany's, in Broadway, and will continue so

up to the evening of its presentation.

The Winter Garden stage has been selected as the place of presentation, to gratity the natural desire of the many ardent admirers of Mr. Booth who had no opportunity of subscribing to this testimonial, of in some degree uniting in its object, by witnessing the presentation and hearing the address and Mr. Booth's reply.—
N. Y. Evening Post, yesterday.

One of Washington's Aides-de-Camp claims which will probably come again to the notice of Congress during the present session is that of the heirs of Colonel William Grayson. The name is unfamiliar now, but ninety years ago it was a pillar of strength to the American cause. A writer in the National Interigencer gives the following reminiscence, which will be entirely new to most readers:-

"The late John Taliaferro related to me an anecdote, the last time I ever saw him, of Mr. Monroe and Colonel Grayson, that may be repeated. They were both in the Continental Congress, and during the exciting period which has been adverted to be secompanied the former on horseback to New York. Late in the afternoon, while on their journey, they arrived at Biadensburg, where they were met by the latter. The potrious on their journey, they arrived at Bladensburg, where they were met by the latter. The patriot statesmen and colonels of the Revolution embraced each other affectionately, being the best of friends, and distantly related, and immediately entered into conversation upon national affairs Colonel Grayson was one of the most fascinating gentlemen in conversation of the time in which he lived, and Mr. Monroe a courteous and attentive listener. As long as he could hold his eyes open young Talhaferro did not let a word escape his ears, and at a late hour he jeft, them the a-tex and niedand at a late hour he left them tete a-tete and pied-a-pied before a cacerful wood fire. At six the next morning he descended the stairs and found them in the precise condition in which he left them a merchump or the inel remaining unconsumed In those days patr of heart- knew how to reel and patriot brains to work That night's string may have had a happy influence in shaping a nation's

It may be added that Colonel Grayson was a colleague of Mr. Monroe in the Continental Congress and in the Virginia Convention. When the Constitution was ratified by that was elected, with Richard Henry Lee, to the United States Senate. Ill-health, however, compelled him to resign his seat, and he died soon after.

Poisoning Whales. We have already given an account of the new

invention for killing whales by poison. The London Post is rather alarmed at the plan. It says:- "A single ounce of the compound suffices to kill a whale in the course of a few minutes-a fact whence one may judge of the potency of this new poison. Compared with the prolonged torture of harpooning, the new method may be considered as really humane, ven as regards the whale; but as regards the fishermen, whose lives were exposed under the old system to such proverbially imminent peril. the two methods will not bear a comparison. If there were no other contingencies to be taken into account, the reported invention would be one of the most useful kind. But if an ounce of the poison will kill a whale in a few minutes, it would be adequate to the destruction et a whole shoel of small fish, which themselves would be devoured by others, and so on indefinitely. Even supposing that there were no fish on the spot to consume the offal of the hunareds of whales caught and thrown into the sea, there may be undercurrrents of which we snow nothing to carry it to any distance. It may be said that the fish eating the poisoned offal would die themselves, so that no poisoned ish are likely to find their way to Billingsgate. Such a destruction of fish would be deplorable in itself; but as the quantity of the poison would be continually diminishing according to the number of fish through which it passed dose at last might become so small as no to kill for hours, or even days, and the fish might be caught while yet alive and brought to market. The method appears adapted to diminish the risk of human life incidental to whaling, and to be humane as regards the whale itself, which it kills so rapidly; but even these advantages would be purchased at too dear a rate if all the fish of the sea are liable to be poisoned as well as the whale.

Edmund Sharpe has presented the British Museum a statue of the son of Rameses II, about four feet high. He bears a standard on each side; it is of the most beautiful workmanship, on hard polished breccia.

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

ANOTHER REFORM MEETING IN LONDON.

A PROSPECT OF ANOTHER WAR-

HUNGARY DISAGREES WITH AUSTRIA

MAX'S GOODS AND CHATTELS EN ROUTE FOR AUSTRIA.

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Monster Trade Reform Meeting to be Held. LONDON, January 17, noon.-The Reform League is preparing for another monster trade demonstration. The affair will come off in London, on the 11th of February, and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

HUNGARY.

Prospect of Trouble with Austria.

PESTH, January 17.-The Hungarian Diet, with remarkable unanimity, design to break their negotiations with Austria, if that Government still opposes the wishes of Hungary, in insisting on the army organization scheme and other measures equally oppressive and odions

AUSTRIA.

Maximilian's Personal Effects Insured for Carriage to Ragusa.

VIENNA, January 17 .- The Presse of this city in an article this morning says:-Large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped per the steamer Maria to Ragusa.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, January 17-Noon.-The Cotton Market opened quite active this morning, and prices show a slight advance. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 143d.

LONDON, January 17-Noon.-Consols are un-

American securities are quoted to-day as follows:-United States 5-20s, 724; Eric Railroad shares, 434; Illinois Central shares, 814.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 15 .- A large fire broke out in Portsmouth yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, resulting in the destruction of property to the amount of \$15,000. It originated by the bursting of a bake-oven, which was being heated at the time preparatory to baking the morning batch. The engines in Portsmouth arrived on the ground shortly after the alarm was given, but were powerless to render assistance, owing to their destitution of hose, the same complaint made by the Norfolk Fire Department when the Atlantic Hotel and other property were destroyed. Assistance was sent from Norfolk, and the steam-engine "Torrent," from Gosport Navy Yard, also arrived at the scene, but not before several buildings were destroyed. Seventy-two ship carpenters and caulkers, who recently arrived from New York, assisted the firemen, and their exertions have elicited great praise from the citizens. The fire was finally out out at 4 o'clock. Six small houses were destroyed, and one badly injured. the loss being estimated at \$15,000, mostly

covered by insurance. A slight fall of snow occurred last night, with rain and hail. To-day the weather partially cleared off, and to-night has become intensely cold, promising to be one of the coldest nights this winter. The James river is closed with ice clear down to Jamestown Island, completely obstructing the navigation. The regular steamers are confined at the wharves at Noriolk and Richmond. The ice is very thick, and the intense cold to-night will serve to extend it still further down the river. Four coal-loaded schooners, bound up to Richmond, lay ice-

Arrived at Norfolk yesterday, the schooners Julia B. Berkley, from the Nansemond river for New Haven, Connecticut, with a cargo of oysters, wind bound.

The British brig Dawn sailed for Falmouth, Jamaica, with a cargo of staves, etc.

From Boston.

Boston, January 17 .- The stock subscription to the National Steamship enterprise footed up \$325,000 yesterday morning.

A new Gold Board is about to be started here, with rules and regulations similar to the New Two young men, aged eighteen and nineteen

years respectively, have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the recent fires in Malden.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 17.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island. 1004; Reading, 1034; Canton Company, 48; Eric. 624; Cleveland and Toiedo, 125; Chicago. Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg. 994; Cleveland and Pittsburg. 894; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 794; New York Central, 108; Illinois Central, scrip, 1204; Cumberland preferred. 80; Missouri 68, 92; U. S. Kive twenties of 1862, 1074; do. 1863, 1054; do. 1864, 1054; Ten-forties, 994; Seven-thirties, 1044; Sterling Exchange, 92; at sight. 104; Gold, 1364.

New York, January 17.—Cotton quiet and firm. 844@356. Flour dull and declining; saley of 8900. \$4\cap 35c. Flour dult and declining; sales of \$300 barrels State, \$9.40@12.40; Ohio, \$11.90@14.15; Western, \$9.40@18.75 Wheat dull and declining. Corn quiet and firmer. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard firm; and Whisky dult.

The Pope's Jewels—The Pope, it is said, has seen a great number of jewels to the Nuncio at Paris, by whom they have been deposited in the Parisian banks.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Convecation of the "Strong-Minded" at the Franklin Institute this Morning. Representatives of the female part of society who are desirons of making no distinctions, either of color or sex, in the rights of citizenship, so set forth, assembled in Franklin Fusti-tute this morning at 10 o'clock.

Notwithstanding the inclement and blustering weather, they turned out in numbers, as general in times past; about two score, and a lew not counted, in masculine attire. A large pertion, as evinced by grey hairs, and white polls, had advanced far beyond the prime of life. During the morning session, the curious came

in, making quite a respectable audience.

The Convention was opened after the hour by the nomination of Mr. Rebert Purvis, as Chairman temporarily, and Miss Mary B. Lighttoot, of Pennsylvania, to act as Secretary, which were unanimously carried, Mr. Purvis returned his thanks for the honor

of the nomination. A Business Committee was appointed by the Chair, to consist of three, as follows:—Sarah Pugh, Lucy Stone, and Mrs. Stanton.
On motion, an addition was made by adding the names of William Still, of this city, and Miss

Abbey Kimber. Mr. H. H. Broome, of New York, was called upon to speak. He remarked that there was no time at present to speak, but all should work in

this grand movement. In New York State they have no monthly paper expressing the extreme radical views of the people, except the Independent, and all honor to it.

I have been consulted as to the steps of establishing a paper expressing the full views of the people for equal rights, and intended to start a monthly paper, which should present to the population the wants and desires of those who are parred from the full enjoyment of freedom and equelity, and had come to be advised and receive aid and encouragement of the people

what should the great doctrine of all be? It should be nationality; because all should feel that this should be a free country, without regard to color, sex, or condition. Equality of ights for our brothers and sisters, because they are entitled to the same rights as ourselves. We have no rights but what should be awarded to all. I know of no restriction and debarment in political rights. All we want to know whether the man is honest, and a lover of the

progress of this country.
Hence we went culminating from nationality and equality, humanity, to feel that they all are our brothers and sisters, that the elevation of their characters is the elevation of curselves, and that the deterioration of their rights is the debasement of our own. This should be the country where we should know no differences, no stations, no conditions, but all should stand equally one with another. Let us be filled with a nobler resolve, and be determined that Chris-

a nobler resolve, and be determined that Christianity shall in truth reign among us.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, of New York note, as "ex-Congress-woman," is a medium sized lady, and rather fileshy; sporting the curls of youth, and to all appearances rejoicing in the prime of life. This lady being appointed chief on the Business Committee, and being also the leading spirit in that circle, read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That I as republican institutions are bound up in individual rights, the question for the American people to settle, is the rights of individual rights. duals, not races.

**Resolved, That the present claim for manhood suffrage—sugar—coated with the words "equal," "impartial," "universal," is a cruel abandonmentiof the slave women of the South, and a fraud on the tax-paying women of the North, and an insult to the intelligence of the nineteenth century. Resolved, That the thanks of the women of the

nation are due to Senator Cowan for his amend-ment striking out the word "maie" from the District Suffrage bill, and the nine Senators who voted with him, and so ably maintained the discussion of the question two entire sessions of the Senate. Resolved. I bat the true demand in the r-construction is no more "white wool" citizens, and the women of Pennsylvania hereby instruct their

self-appointed representatives in Congress to amend all bills now before them that no States or Territoric be admitted to the Union unless by their constitution they secure equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of sex or color. Resolved. That they who are to be bound by

law, should have a voice in its enacment; and when any human being has attained the age of maturity, that person has a right, not merely a privilege or tavor, but an absolute right to have a voice in making the laws.

Resolved. That while we rejoice in the recent enactments in reference to the District of Columbia and the Territories, we are restrained in our joy by

the withholding of the ballot from women Resolved, Thatthe ballot, alike to women and men, weans bread, education, intelligence, self-protection, self-resance, and self-respect; to daughter it means diversified employment, means control of her own person, property, and carnings; to the mother it means the equal guar-dianship of her children; to all it means colleges and professions, open, equal opportunities, skilled labor and intellectual development.

Resoved. That the prohibition of the common rights of sepulture to colored people, by our cameteries incorporated as public burial grounds is a descration of the place and a withering reproach to our profession. And the exclusion of colored persons from the street cars is a gross outrage. giving more serious cause of complaint than those grievances of our foreignhers, which caused the struggle for independence.

These resolutions were accepted for discussion. Mrs. Lucretia Mott, a lady advanced tar into years of maturity, read letters from foreign countries, expressing hope that all persons in England and France would (it was hoped) soon have all rights accruing to citizens of those nations.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was the next speaker, having all the appearance as stronglin the movement set forward by the Convention; of average height, closely fitting black sack or rather coat. straight collar and glasses, short hair, and, withal, having all the essentials of a decided woman and a well-expressed speaker.

The Finance Committee reported that \$35.55

had been collected to defray the contingent ex-It was a noteworthy fact that, in the discus sions, the spokesmen were those who had per-amoulated through the country, had been the spirit of all similar Conventions, and were the only persons who presented the case to the assemblage. The freedom and rights of the colored man, in all its different phases, composed one of the grand topics of consideration.

Mr. Edwin Coates had often tried to imagine the thoughts of an individual, of a person who opposed the rights to others which he enjoyed and had, he desired to make known, not suc ceeded. Any man of any heart ought to be earnest in the rights of woman; for all the plea-

sure we enjoy comes from the society of woman. And he pitled the man who could look upon

the standing of women at the present with com

plaisance, and have no desire to elevate her to hose political equalities which he enjoys. Mrs. Cady Stanton spoke at length upon the necessity of admitting women to individual rights, if we would have a nation founded on the highest and noblest principles of humanity. giving life and vigor to all denominations and classer, without regard to the difference of sex

A Committee on Finance, consisting of four, to pass through each aisle, so suggested by Mrs.
Mott, was appointed, as follows:—William Still,
Dr. Childs, Edwin Coates, and Dr. Coates. At this point Professor G. Coombs, the second Franklin and promoter of holy matrimony, was

marriageable opportunities. Mrs. Mott was then the next on the list of ex-onents of this great subject. She is an aged lady, and wears a white lace cap. The sect to which she belonged no doubt prohibited the wearing of crinoline, for that article she wore Ot small stature and small gestures, she

pictures, and no doubt whispering advice as to

seen circulating through the seats, selling

discusses all questions "womanly:" that is, without any gestures, and a swinging motion of the body. Many here, she remarked, are ad-

the body. Many here, she remarked, are advocates of this movement. ("Hear!" 'hear!")
All believed that unless woman had the right to enable her to act and speak, and have action to enable her to act and speak, and have action in regard to her welfare (hear), this country could not expect to reach a high standing in the civilized universe. (Applause.) There has not been a convention, she stated, which had not been conducted in the most dignified, most orderly, and in the most applications. orderly, and in the most parliamentary manner. Here assembled the brightest stars and neblest minds of the country, in the woman line. At this point, after speaking of some stories, the old lady became confused and sat down.

old lady became confused and sat down.

Taxation without representation was a chief feature in the discussion. Some intimate that women were not taxed, but this was suddenly silenced by Mrs. Cady Stanton, telling of a woman who done all the work of her family, done all the work—(hear, hear)—and bought her husband's tobacco. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Paxon, of Doylestown, remembered; the time when his mother has gone to the polls to vote; and further stated, that Congressmen were vote; and further stated, that Congressmen were but the barometers to tell of the universal sentiment of the people.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, January 17, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing; July. 1865. 5-20s sold at 104½, a slight advance; 10-40s at 100, no change; and 7*30s at 104½, no change; 108 was bid for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@100½, and

old do. at 961. Railroad shares were duli. Reading sold at Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 52, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56\$\frac{1}{2}\$ (\$\pi 56\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 131, no change; 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Norristown; 56 for Mineall!; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preierred do.; 29\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Catawissa preferred; 30\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Philadelphia and Erie; 46\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Northern Central; 36\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares were anchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 30. 18\$\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for West Philadelphia; 14\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at tall prices. Mechanics' sold at 33\$\frac{1}{2}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 138 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 107\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Fourth National; 232 for North

tional; 1074 for Fourth National; 232 for North America; 1514 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farm-ers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 36 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; and

60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navgation sold at 54½, no change. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 51 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The Boston Evening Traveller, January 15,

"The banks are doing comparatively little in the way of discounts; but they are lending with more freedom to parties who ask for collateral loans made returnable on demand, or after a few days' notice. The street races for short ac-commodation or unquestioned security are six and seven per cent. Prime commercial notes are not freely offered for sale. The best double names, with three or four months to run, are easily passed at seven and eight per cent. In fancy stock dealings there are no signs of mamediate improvement from the long-continued depression which has pervaded the market over since the disastrous breakdown in prices that occurred something over four months ago. The solid kind of securities are less variable than the others, and command fair prices, being wanted by careful investors for permanent holdme and periodical revenue."

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 136½, an advance of on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1364 @137, Silver &s and &s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 163; do., July, 1864, 154; do., August, 1864, 151; do., October, 1864, 143; do., December, 1864, 131; do., May, 1865, 111; do.,

August, 1865, 10j; do., September, 1865, 10; do., hetober, 1865, 9‡. -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, of exchange to day at 1. S. 5-20s, coupon, coupon, 1074@1084; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865. 07;@107;; do., 1864, 105;@105;; do., 1866, @106; do., new, 1865, 104;@104;; U 0-40s, eoupon, 99;@100; U. S. 7-30s, series, 1044@1044; do., 2d series, 1044@1044; 3d series, 1044@1044; Compounds, December, 1864,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 17 .- Business was dull today in all departments, and out-door operations were partially suspended, owing to the almost impassable condition of the wharf and all other thoroughfares.

There was very little trade effected in Flour, but holders were not disposed to accept lower figures. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$8@8 75 \$ bbl. for superfine, \$9@ 10.75 for extras, \$11.50@13.50 for common and choice Northwestern extra family, \$12@14-25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and \$14 75@ 17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$7.25 P bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market. Sales of 200 bushels No. 2 spring at \$2.65; we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@8.10. Southern red at \$8'10@8'20, and white at \$3'20@3'10, 3'40. Rye ranges from \$1'35@1'49 for Pennsylvania and Western. Sorn is dult; small cales of new yellow at 97c @\$1. Oats are steady at 50@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Prices of Whisky are nominal.

—A correspondent of the London Guardian gives the following anecdote in the course of a letter on hymn tunes:—"At an early period of the recent war a detachment of Grand Ducal Hessian troops, charged with the defense of a particular post, suddenly found themselves face to face with a much superior Prussian force, Their commanding officer was a Captain Konig, who, as a politician, had been a strennous advo-cate of a Prussian alliance, but whose only thoughts as a soldier were those of military duty. Determined to hold his own to the last he prepared his men for the engagement, in which he himself was one of the first to fall, by bidding them all join together in a hymn, people of Grand Ducal Hesse are partly Re-Catholic, partly Protestant; and needful to choose the one hymn which all the soldiers, whatever their religious confession, could sing. That hymn was 'Grosser Gott, wir lobest dich.' 7