# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII .-- No. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### SUFFRACE FOR WOMEN.

Address of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Behalf of the American Equal Rights Association to the Legislature of the State of New York.

ALBANY, January 23 .- This atternoon the Assembly Chamber was crowded with ladies and Gentlemen of the Judiciary:—I appear before gentlemen, to hear Mrs. Stanton's and Miss An-thony's appeal to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly. Mrs. Stanton read her address in a clear and effective tone, and many passages were applauded. The following are the main portions of Mrs. Stanton's address: you at this time to urge on you the justice of securing to all the people of the State the right

to vote for delegates to the coming Censultu-ional Convention. The discussion of this right involves the consideration of the whole question of suffrage, and especially those sections of your Constitution which interpose insurmountable qualincations to its exercise. As representatives of the people, your right to regulate all that pertains to the coming Constitutional Convention is absolute. It is for you to say when and where this Convention shall be held, how many delegates shall be chosen, and what classes shall be represented. This is your right. The actions of the Legislatures of 1801 and 1821 furnish you a precedent for extending to distranchised lasses the right to vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Before those Conven-tions were called the right of suffrage was restricted to every male inhabitant who possessed a treehold to the value of £20, or rented a tene-ment at the yearly value of 40 shillings, and had been rated and actually paid taxes to the State; and yet the Legislatures of those years passed laws setting aside all property limitations, and providing that all men black and white, rich and poor, should you for delegates to said Conventions. See Session Laws of 1801, page 100, chapter 69, section 2; also, those of 1821, page 83, act 90, sections 1 and 6. The Constitutional Convention of Rhode Island in 1842 affords another precedent of the power of the Legislature to extend the suffrage to distranchised classes. The distran-

chisement of any class of citizens is in express violation of the spirit of our own Constitution, which says, Article I, section 1:-"No member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land and the judgment of his peers." Now women, and negroes not worth \$250, however we as and insignificant, are sorely "members of the State." "The law of the land" is equality. The question of disfranchisement has never been submitted to the judgment of their peers. A peer is an equal. The "white male citizen" who so pompously parades him-self in all our codes and constitutions does not recognize women and negroes as his equals, therefore his judgment in their case amounts to nothing; and women and negroes, constituting three-niths of the people of the State, do not recognize this "white male" mmority as their rightful rulers. On our republican theory that the majority governs, women and negroes must have a voice in the Government of the State; and being taxed 'should be represented.j' White

males" are the nobility of this country. They are the privileged order, who have legislated as unjustly for women and negroes as have the nobles of England for their disfranchised classes, The existence of the English House of Commons is a strong fact to prove that one class cannot legislate for another. Perhaps it may be necessary, in this transition period of our civilization, create a Lower House for women and negroes, lest the dreadful example of Massachusetts should be repeated here, and black men take their places be ide our Dutch nobility in the councils of the State. If the hisory of England has proved that white men of different grades cannot legislate with justice for one another how can you, honorable gentlemen, legislate for women and negroes, whom, by your customs, creeds and codes, and common consent, are placed auder the ban of inferiority If you dislike this view of the case, and claim that woman is your superior, and therefore you place her above all troublesome legislation, to snield her by your protecting care from the rough winds of life, I have simply to say your statute books are a sad commentary on this position. Your laws degrade, rather than tree: your system of taxation is alike ungenerous and unjust. In demanding suffrage for the black man of the South, the dominant party recognizes the fact that, as a freedman, he is no longer a part of the family, therefore his master is no longer his representative; and as he will now be liable to taxation, he must also have representation. Woman, on the contrary, has never been such a part of the family as to escape taxation. Although there has been no formal proclamation giving her an individua existence, unmarried women have always had the right to property and wages, to make contracts, and to do business in their own name.

And even married women, by recent legislation in this State, have been secured in some civil rights; at least as well secured as those classes can be who do not hold the ballot in their own hands. Woman now holds a vast amount of property in the country, and pays her full proportion of taxes, revenue included; on what principle, then, do you deny her representa-tion? It you say women are "virtually represented" by the men of their house-hold, I give you Senator Sumner's denial in his great speech on Equal Rights in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Quoting from James Otis, he says:—"No such phrase as virtual representation was known in law or constitution. It is altogether a subtlety and illusion, wholly unfounded and absurd. We must not b cheated by any such phantom or any other

fiction of law or politics, or any monkish trick of deceit or hypocrisy." In regard to taxation

without representation, Lord Coke says:- "Th

supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his consent in

person or by representation. Taxes are not to be laid on the people (are not women and ne-

groes people?) without their consent in person or by representation. The very act of taxing

those who are not represented appears to me to

deprive them of one of their most essential rights as freemen, and if continued seems to be

in effect an entire di-franchisement of every civil right. For what one civil right is worth a

rush after a man's property is subject to be taken from him without his consent?" In view

of such opinions, 's it too much to ask the men of

New York either to entranchise women or wealth

and education, or else release them from taxa-

tion? If we cannot be represented as individuals

we should not be taxed as judividuals. If the

the taxes. There is no logic so powerful in opening the eyes of men to their real interests

release from taxation can be supported, too, by your own Constitution. In article 2, section 1. you say, "And no person of color shall be sub-ject to direct taxation unless he shall be setzed

and possessed of such real estate as atoresaid," referring to the \$250 qualification. Now, a poor widow who owns a lot worth \$100 or less is taxed. Why this partiality to the black man?

He may live in the quiet possession of \$149 worth of property, and not be taxed a cent. Is it on the ground of color or sex that the black

man unds greater favor in the eyes of the law than the daughters of the State? In order rully to understand this partiality. I have in-

oured into your practice with regard to colored

women. I find that in Seneca Falls there lives a

amount of \$1000. It consists of village lots. She now pays, and always has paid, from the time she invested her first \$100, the same taxes that any other citizen paid, just in proportion to

the value of her property, or as it is assessed. After excluding women and "men of color," not

worth \$250, from representation, your Constitu-

ghly estimable colored woman by the name of

Gomore. She owns property to the

a direct appeal to their pockets.

white male" will do all the voting, let him pay all

tion tells us what other persons are excluded | from the right of suffrage. Article 2, section 2:—"Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or in-directly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election." How humil at ng! for respectable, law-abiding women and "men of color" to be thrust outside the pale of political consideration with those convicted of oribery, arceny, and in/amous crimes, and worse than all, with those who bet on elections; for how lost to all sense of honor must that "white male citizen" be who publicly violates a wise law to which he has himself given an intelligent con-We are ashamed, honored sirs, of our company. The Mahommedan forbids a tool, a madman, or a woman to call the hour for prayers. If it were not for the individual classi-fication we might hope it was tenderness rather than contempt that moved the Mahommedan to excuse woman from so severe a duty. But for the ballot, which falls like a flake of snow upon the sod, we can find no such excuse for New York legislators. Article 2, section 3, should be read and considered by the women of the State, as it gives them a glimpse of the modes of life and surroundings of some of the privileged classes of "white male citizens" who may go to the polls. "For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in pavigating the waters of the State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison." What an unspeakable privilege to have that precious jewel-the human soul-in a setting of white manbood, that thus it can pass through the prison, the asylum, the almshouse, the muddy waters of the Eric Canal, and come forth undimmed to appear at the ballot-box at the earliest opportunity, there to bury its crimes, its poverty, its moral and physical deformities, all beneath the rights, privileges, and immunities of a citizen of the State. Just imagine the motley crew from the 10,000 dens of poverty and vice in our large cities, limping, raving, cringing, stargering up to the polls, while the loyal mo-thers of a million soldiers, whose bones lay bleaching on every Southern plant, stand outside, sad and silent witnesses of this whole-sale desecration of republican institutions. When you say it would degrade woman to go to the polls, do you not made a sad confession of your irreligious mode of observing that most sacred right of citizenship? In asking you, honorable gentlemen, to extend suffrage to woman, we do not press on you the risk and responsibility of a new step, but simply to try a measure that has already proved wise and safe the world over. So long as political power was absolute and hered tary, woman shared it with man by birth. In Hungary, and some provinces of France and Germany, women, nolding this inherited right, confer their right of franchise on their husbands. In 1858, in the old town of Upsal, the authorities granted suffrage to fifty women holding real estate, and to thirty-one doing business in their own name. The representative their votes elected was to sit in the House of Burgesses.

House of Burgesses.

In Ireland the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, restored to women in 1864 the old right of voting for Town Commissioners. In 1864, too, the Government of Moravia decided that all women who are tax-payers had the right to women who are tax-payers and the right to vote. In Canada, in 1850, an electoral privilege was conferred on women, in the hope that the Protestant might balance the Roman Catholic power in the school system. "I lived," says a friend of mine, "where I saw this right exercised for four years by female property-holders, and never heard the most cultivated man, even Lord Elgin, object to its results." Women vote in Austria, Australia, Holland, and Sweden on property qualifications. There is a bill before the British Parliament, presented by John Stuart Mill, asking for household suffrage. accompanied by a petition from 11,000 of the best educated women in Eucland. Would you be willing to admit, gentlemen, that women know less, have less virtue, less pride and durnity of character, under republican institutions, than in the despotisms and monarchies of the Old World? Your codes and Constitutions saver of such an opinion. Fortunately, history fur-nishes a few saving facts even under our repub-From a recent examination ican institutions. by Lucy Stone of the archives of the State of New Jersey, we learn that, owing to a liberal luaker influence, women and negroes exercised the right of suffrage in that State thirty-one years-from 1775 to 1807-when "white males" intended the Constitution, and arbitrarily assumed the reins of government. This act of njustice is sufficient to account for the moral larkness that seems to have settled down upon that unhappy State. During the dynasty of women and negroes, does history record any social revolution peculiar to that period? Because women voted there was the institution of marriage annulled, the sanctity of home invaded, cradles annihi lated, and the stockings, like Governor Marcy's pantaloons, mended by the State? of that period become mere satellites of the dinner-pot, the wash-tub, or the spinoing-wheel? No! Life went on as smoothly in New Jersey as in any other State in the Union. And the fact that women did not vote there created so slight a ripple on the popular wave, and made so ordinary a page in history, that pro-bably nine-tenths of the people of this country never heard of its existence until recent discus sions in the United States Senate; brought out the facts of the case. In Kansas, women vote for school officers, and are themselves eligible to the office of trustee. There is a resolu-tion now before the Legislature of Ohio to strike the words "white male" from the Constitution of that State. The Hon. Mr. Noell, of Missouri, has presented a bill the House of Representatives to extend suffrage to the women of the District of Columbia. \*\*

\* \* As to the property and education, there are some plausible arguments in favor of such qualincations, but they are all alike unsatisfac tory, illogical, and unjust. A limited suffrage creates a privileged class, and is based on the false idea that Government is the natural arbiter of its citizens, while in fact it is the creature of their will. In the old days of the Colonies, when the property qualification was £5, that being just the price of a jaskass, Benja-min Franklin facetiously asked, "If a man must own a donkey in order to vote, who does the voting, the man or the donkey?" If reading and money-making were a sure guage of character, if intelligence and virtue were twin sisters, these qualifications might do; but such is not the case. In our late war black men were loyal, generous, and heroic without the alphabet or multiplication table, while men of wealth, educated by the nation, graduates of West Point, were false to their country and traitors to their flag- There was a time in England's history when the House of Lords even could neither read or write. Before the art of printing were all men fools? Were the apostles and martyrs worth \$250? If a man cannot read, give him the ballot, it is a school master; if he does not own a dollar, give him the

ballot, it is the key to wealth and power. I

of the flaws in your Constitution, that you may see that there is more important work to be

done in the coming Constitutional Convention than any to which Governor Fenton has referred

u his message. I would also call your attention to he fact that while his Excellency suggests the

number of delegates at large to be chosen by the two political parties, he makes no provision

for the representation of women and "men of color" not worth \$250. I would, therefore,

suggest to your honorable body that you pro-

have called your attention, gentlemen, to som

vide for the election of an equal number of delegates at large from the disfranchised classes. But a response to our present demand does not egitimately thrust on you the final consideration of the whole broad question of sudrage, on which many of you may be unprepared to give an opinion. The simple point we now pre s is this:—That in a revision of our Constitution, when the State is, as it were, resolved into its original elements, all the people should be represented in the Convention which is to euact the fundamental laws by which they are to be governed the next twenty years. Women and negroes, being five-eighths of the people, are a majority; and, according to our Bepublican theory, are the rightful rulers of the nation. In this year, the seas because he are the resulting to the seas because he are the seas the resulting the season that the season the resulting the season that the resulting the resulting that the resulting the resulting the resulting the resulting the resulting the resulting that the resulting the resulting the resulting the resulting that the resulting In this view of the case, honorable gentlemen, is it not a very unpretending demand we make, that we may vote once in twenty years in amending our State Constitution? But, say smending our State Constitution? But, say you, the majority of women do not make the demand, Grant it. What then? When you established free schools, did you first ask the urchins of the State whether they were in favor of being transplanted from the street to the school-house? When you legislated on the temperance question, did you go to rumsellers and drunkards, and ask if a majority of them were in favor of the Excise law? When you were in favor of the Excise law? When you were in tavor of the Excise flaw? When you proclaimed emancipation, did you go to slave holders, and ask it a majority of them were in favor of freeing their slaves! When you ring the changes on "negro suffrage' from Maine to California, have you proof positive that a majority of the freedmen demand the ballot? On the contrary, knowing that the very existence of republican institutions depends on the virtue, education, and equality of the people, did you not, as tion, and equality of the people, did you not, as wise state-men, legislate in all these cases for the highest good of the individual and the nation? We a-k that the same far-seeing wis-dom may guide your decision on the question before you. Remember the gay and fashionable throng who whisper in the cars of statesmen, judges, lawyers, merchants, "We have all the rights we want," are but the mummies of civilization, to be galvanized into life only by earthquakes and revolutions. Would you know what is in the soul of woman ask not the wives and daughters of merchant princes, but the creators of wealth—those who earn their bread by honest toil—those who, by a turn in the wheel or fortune, s'and face to face with the stern realities of life.

#### THE VALPARAISO HORROR.

Movements of the Murderer After the Tragedy.

The Chicago Republican has the following relative to the late terrible affair at Valparaiso, Indiapa:-

From all that can be ascertained, it would appear that, after having accomplished his horrible work, Page struck out across the country towards the village of Wheeler, a station on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, distant two miles from the scene of the massacre, and six miles from Valparaiso. There can be no doubt it was he who was seen by a sleighing party returning from a dance at Hobart.

Arriving at Wheeler, the wandering scoundrel

got on board a Western-bound freight train, and, after a wear some ride of several hours' deration, about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morn-

ing arrived at Chicago.

Taking a back at the depot, Page ordered the driver to take him to the City Hotel, corner of State and Lake streets. There can be no doubt but that up to this time the field supposed every trace of his crime had been destroyed, otherwise he would not have boldly gone to the desk and registered himself as he did, to wit:—
"Charry F. Page, Dyer Station, Ill." He was
shown to a room, and during the rest of the day remained very quiet, seldom quitting his apari ent, except when he came down to his meals. Nothing strange or remarkable was noted by the proprietor or guests of the hotel in the lemeanor of Page during Wednesday. On Thursday, after having eaten a hearty

breaklast, Page went into the reading-room of the hotel, and taking up a copy of Wednesday's Republican, containing an account of the murder, glanced leisurely over the sheet; then clenching the paper in his fingers, returned to the office. Going to the counter, Page requested the clerk to make out his bill, and when it was handed him, he, without examining it, stated that he guessed there was some mistake, as he had come on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday. As it to prove his a sertion, he turned back the leaves of the register to Tuesday's entries, and. taking up a pen, registered himself among the names of those who had arrived that day. Then paying for Tuesday's accommodations, Page lehotel without his overcoat, although the weather was bliter cold

It was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon when eputy Superintendent Nelson, while sitting in office at the Central Station, saw Page crossing La Salle street from the Chamber of Commerce. A moment later and he was at the murderer's eide. When Mr. Nelson spoke, Page said:—"I have come to give myself up, because I am innocent." Jack replied that it was all right to do so, and, without informing any one connected with the Station about the matter. conducted the prisoner to the cell in the basement, and locked him up.

When Page ascertained that he was to be taken back to Valparaiso, he became very much excited, and begged Liteously of Mr. Nelson to he either locked up in the Cook county jail, or else to be conveyed to Laporte, Ind., averring that his life would certainly be taken by the inturiated citizens of Valparaiso the moment he

On the way down to the depot the murderer begged Mr. Nelson to tell the Sheriff of Porter county that be (Page) voluntarily gave himself up. His conduct on the cars was very submis-He would not talk with his conductor on he subject of his crime; but when Nelson re "Page, the evidence of Miss Ludolph will go hard against you," he replied. 'That's so," and again sank back into his seat and was itent. About twelve o'clock in the night Page seemed to drop off into a quiet slumber, which asted for about fifteen minutes. Then, suddenly, as if he had been dreaming something horrible the poor wretch started out of his sleep, and with a startled air burst into a flood of tears. He begged and prayed that he might not be taken back to Valparano, as he would sooner be

tetained in the Chicago lail. The train with Page on board reached Valparaiso at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. At the depot Mr. Nelson was met by Detective Moore and the city marshal, who had been awaiting him with a fast horse and cutter. It had been determined that in case the citizens of Valparaiso had heard of the coming of the prisoner, to place him in the cutter and drive to Laporte, distant twenty-two miles. This, however, was not necessary, and the prisoner, accompanied by his escort, was conveyed to the county fail. and there incarcerated.

When it became noised about that Page had been captured, and was a prisoner in the jail, the people of Valparaiso gathered about the streets, and in the stores and groceries, to dis cuss the best method to be pursued in the dis-posal of the murderer. The majority seemed to think he should be immediately taken out and hanged, but, up to the hour when Superinten-dent Nelson left, nothing rash had been done, though the excitement was very great. The prisoner was subsequently taken to Laporte.

-The dedicatory ceremonies of the new Masonic Hall, on Broad street, Richmond, Va., took place on Thursday last. They were performed by St. John's Lodge, No. 36, assisted by the brethren of the other lodges in the city. The Lodge met at the Hall on Marshall street, and marched in procession to the new building. where the ceremonies took place.

#### RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's New Scheme-Amaesty and Universal Suffrage, Etc.

the New York Times.

Washington, January 23. - Early in November last I informed you that leading politicians of the North and South-Republicans, Democrats, and ex-Rebels alike-had been in conference upon a plan whereby, should it be adopted, it was believed the unfortunate differences between the North and South, and between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, would be setisfactorily adjusted; and I also informed you that these gentlemen were urging the President to adopt this scheme and recommend it to the favorable consideration of

Suffrage and amnesty formed the basis of that proposition. Mr. Johnson gave to the suggestions of these patriotic gentlemen the most careful and sincere consideration, and was at once favorably impressed with them. But inas-much as the amendment to the Constitution was then before the people, and its adoption or rejection undecided, the President deemed it impolitic, if not altogether improper, to present the matter to the country, believing as he does, and he has acted upon this belief, the assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Southern people should decide upon the pro-posed Amendment without let or hindrance from the Executive.

The time has arrived when it may be safely assumed that the Constitutional amendment will fall to receive the approval of any one of the Southern States, and upon this assumption Mr. Johnson is considering the propriety of giving his approval to the main features of the scheme first above mentioned, and of recommending its adoption by the Southern States, in deference to the demand of the people of the North, and in which Southern representative men who have been heard upon the subject acquiesce. The President thinks that the negro population of the South should have such safemards thrown about them as to secure to them the permanent enjoyment of their freedom and

of all civil rights.

The negro, armed with the ballot, can as well protect himself as any other citizen. As Mr. Johnson interprets the Constitution, he does not discover any power in the general Government to legislate upon the subject of sufrage in the States. In whom rests the exclusive control of the matter? Some of the Northern States, Massachusetts and New York, for ex-ample, have given the ballot to the negro.

In one of them is an educational, in the other a property qualification, and it is asked why may not South Carolina, for instance, be placed upon the same tooting with Massachusetts, as to those who shall hereafter be admitted to the elective franchise, and why may not the loyal representatives of the former be admitted to Congress upon the same footing as the representatives of the latter? Working out this plan in a practical form, let the people of the State of South Carolina so amend these Constitution and laws as to extend the elective franchise so

far as Massachusetts has done.

As an incentive to this reform the President intimates his readiness to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all the people of South Carolina who may have approved the movement. This reform accomplished, the people of that State elect loyal Representatives to Congress, blacks voting with whites as indicated above. It would then rest with Congress to determine whether these Representatives should be admitted. I have good reason for saying that this plan for adjusting the existing difficulties in the way of reconstruction is now receiving the serious consideration of the Administration, and has been discussed in Cabinet with a view to its adoption. It differs from Mr. Greeley's amnesty-suffrage scheme in this, that it provides for separate State action and proposes a qualified suffrage, and it leaves impracticable and unrepentent Rebels still sul ject to the penalties for treason, amnesty and

suffrage each being qualified. It leaves States to the exercise of their constitutional prerogative of prescribing the qualifi cations of voters and extending the elective franchise to the negro; to the Executive the dispensation of pardon and amnesty; and to the Legislative the admission of loval representa tives to the respective houses of Congress. Each branch of the Government thus harmoniously moving in its appropriate sphere.

# THE NEW SENATORS.

The Hon. S. C. Pomeroy.

The Legislature of Kansas yesterday re-elected the Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Pomeroy is a native of Southampton, Mass., and is fifty-one years of age. His early life was passed upon his father's farm. In 1836, at the age of twenty, he entered Amherst College, and upon graduating took up his residence in New York. Remaining here but a few years, he returned to his native town, and was at different periods chosen to all various local offices of trust, and in 1852 elected to the State Legislature. In 1854 he removed to Kansas, and at once took an active and prominent part in the political affairs of the then Territory, being elected a member of the Territorial Defense Committee, and a delegate to the Pittsburg and Philadelphia Convention of 1856, and the Chicago Convention of During the famine in Kansas in 1860 and isel, Mr. Pomeroy, as Chairman of the Relief Committee, did much, by his energy, devotion, and constant appeals to the North for aid, to relieve the sufferings of the destitute and starying masses. Upon the admission of Kansas as a State, Mr. Pomeroy was chosen to the United States Senate for the long term of six years. As member of that body he served on the Com-mittees on Pensions, Claims, Territories, and Manufactures, and as Chairman of the Com-mittee on Public Lands. While not so prominently known as a speaker as some of his coleagues, Mr. Pomeroy is an energetic worker faithful representative, and a sound Repub The Hon. E. G. Ross.

The Hon, E. G. Ross, who has just been elected United States Senator for Kansas, is a native of Wisconsin, in which he spent the early part of his life as a printer and an editor; but on the breaking out of the troubles in Kansas in 1856 the removed to that State, in whose local affairs he took an active part, serving first as a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention in 1858, and from that time till 1861 in the State Legislature. In July, 1866, he was appointed a Senator in Congress from Kansas for the unexpired term of General Lane, de ceased. His triumph over his opponent, Carney, is a radicul gain.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Pierce and Brewster. In the case of the Common-wealth vs. Jacob Bastian, the trial of which was begun on Thursday, the jury after a short de-liberation returned a verdict of not guilty. District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Brown, During & Co. vs. Isaac E. Bliem and Jacob D. Hert. An action to recever damages for failure defendants to purchase a tract of land for \$60,000, according to an agreement. On trial.

—It is stated that Sir Morton Peto is about to retire from the English Parliament. -They call young Bennett now Prince James

# THIRD EDITION

MEXICO AND CUBA.

Progress and Success of Miramon.

A Public Welcome for Maximilian in the City of Mexico.

The Banks of Havana Resume Business.

Ravages of Smallpox at Matanzas.

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

New York, January 24.—The steamship Eagle, from Havana, brings the following:—
HAVANA, January 19.—News has been received from Mexico to the 9th instant. Maximilian was on his way to the City of Mexico, from Puebla. R. B. Fisher has been appointed Imperial Secretary.

The Revolutionists, under Garcia de la Cadena, have been defeated near Leon. Most of the

have been defeated near Leon. Most of the towns of Ywestan have sent to the capital mani-lestations of joy at the return of the Imperial

The famous gueritla Canesa was killed near A despatch from Miramon from San Juan del Rio says that all were marching with enthu-siasm. They were well received, and more recruits had joined Miramon than he had

Proctamations had been affixed to the street corners in the City of Mexico, calling on the tizens to meet and welcome Maximilian. The evacuating French troops from San Luis totosi had arrived at San Miguel Albude.

On the 1st instant Rivas Palacios was obliged o abandon Fenancuigo; on the 2d be attacked Tuluco, but was repulsed. Alvarez bad triumphed over the enemy at Zapatlan. The fort of San Carlos, at Perote, was still in

the hands of the Austrians.
The panic in Havana had passed over. The banks, with one exception, had resumed payments.

There is no abatement of the smallpox at Matanzas. Seventy-three new cases were re-ported on the 16th. The Government is forcing the people to become vaccinated.

The Connecticut Republican Convention. NEW HAVEN, January 24 .- The Union Republican State Convention met at Music Hall at 10 o'clock. About four hundred delegates were present. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Licutenant-Governor Averill, of Danbury, was elected temporary Chairman.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Dryden S. Phelps, of this city, after which the chair-man returned thanks for the honor shown him. The Hon. H. Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, and H. F. Sperry, of Hartford, were elected

temporary Secretaries.

The usual Committees on Credentials, Perma-Organization, and Resolutions were appointed.

# Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 24, -The steamer Delaware, from Charleston to New York, has arrived at Norfolk, short of coal. She experienced heavy weather from the N. W. to N. E., and put into Hatteras Inlet on Sunday, during which day there was a beavy easterly gale, with thunder and lightning. Left at the Inlet schooner William Tice, for

Philadelphia; schooner Oregon, from Newbern for New York, with naval stores; also the schooner Harling, from Huntingdon, Long Island, in distress, with loss of boat, davits, bulwarks, stove, and mainsail blown away. She sailed in company from Newbern with

the steamer James L. Grery, for New York.
The schooners J. L. Price, from Wilmington,
N. C., and Adele Truedale, from Newbern for Philadelphia, with naval stores, have arrived at New York for repairs.

NEW YORK, January 24. - The steamship Denmark has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

CONCORD, January 24 .- Hon, E. W. Harringon was nominated at Manchester to-day as Democratic candidate for Congress. Governor Smythe granted a requisition on the Severnor of Wisconsin for the surrender of Fran-

conia, the murderer. The New Hampshire Agricultural Land Scrip ias been sold to-day to L. G. Lewis, of Ohio, for

# Scientific Meeting.

Washington, January 24. - The National Academy of Science is in session at the Capitol. Professor Henry is in the Chair. Several dis-tinguished gentlemen from various parts of the ountry are present. To-day was devoted to he reading of reports on different subjects.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, January 24 —Cotton dull at 83,2034c. for Midding. Flour very dull and declining; 400) bbls. sold; State, \$750@12.40; Onio, \$11,90@14.15. Wheat very dull. Bariev dull. Corn very dull. Oats heavy. Provisions very dull. Pork heavy and ower; Mess Pork, \$20.285. Lard, 12; 2013. Whisky dull.

# CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention. New Haven, Cone., January 23,-The Union Republican State Convention meets here tomorrow. This evening a caucus of the leading delegates was held at the New Haven House, which was largely attended. The feeling among the members of the caucus was strongly in layor of General Hawley's renomination, and he will probably receive a nearly unanimous vote for Gubernatorial candidate.

vote for Gubernatorial candidate.

There are several candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, the leading one being Hon. O. A. Perry, of Fairfield, Speaker of the House for several sessions. The other candidates are Colonel P. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury; C. W. Ballard, Senator from the Seventh District; W. T. Elmer, of Middletown; and B. Booth, of

The platform will probably favor impartial suffrage, and endorse Congress. It will also declare in tayor of the eight-hour system, instead of the ten-hour. The impeachment question does not appear to receive much atten-Hon. E. K. Foster, of this city, Speaker of the House in 1865, will be made President of the Convention. The prospects are that, not-withstanding the blockade upon travel existing in all parts of the State, the Convention will be numerously attended, and will be harmonious and enthusiastic in all its doings.

The crown of the Queen of the Belgians is causing a sensation. It is composed of fortyfive pearls, of forty magnificent diamonds of immense size, and five thousand small bril-

#### KENTUCKY.

Letter from Hon. Garrett Davis, With-drawing from the Scuntorial Contest.

The following letter was read at the com-nencement of the joint session of the Kentucky

Legislature, on the 21st ir.st.:—
Frankfort, January 17.—Mesers. Wright and Young—Gents:—I appreciate the great importance of Kentucky being fully represented in the Senate of the United States during the whole of the session to commence the 4th of Merch. To effect this my successor must be March. To effect this my successor must be chosen at the present session of the Legislature. Balloting to make an election has taken place fruitlessly for several days. The continuance of my name before the Legislature for re-election cannot, I feel assured, aid it in making choice of a Senator, and might operate still further the second of the

ther to postpone it.

Therefore, with a view to the early consummation of this important business, and to prevent unnecessary waste of valuable time. I respectfully request you severally to withdraw my name from your respective Houses, or from the joint assembly of the two Houses on the further balloting for Senator.

With profound gratitude to you both for the

honor you did me in presenting my name for this office to your respective Houses, and also to all the gentlemen who expressed their trust in me, by voting to confer it upon me again, I sub-scribe myself your obliged and obedient servant, GARRETT DAVIS.

Vote for Senator in Mentucky. FRANKFORT, January 23.—In the Legislature to-day, the ballot for Senator resulted as follows:—Powell, 43; Harding, 48; Bristow, 31;

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, January 24, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 126], a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, a slight decline: Lebigh Valley at 614, no change; Norristown at 63, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 304, a slight advance.

City Passenger Bailroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 514, an advance of 4. 62 was bid for Penth and Eleventh; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30

for Spruce and Pine; 14; for Hestonville; and 26; for Girard College.

In Government bonds there was very little doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104; a slight decline; and August 7:30s at 103;@103;. State and City loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 94; new City 6s at 100; and old 60, at 96; no charge.

oo, at 96‡, no change. Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. North America sold at 233; 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 1073 for Fourth National; 1512 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Me-chanice'; 325 for Mechanics'; 100 for Rensington; 56% for Girard; 106 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; 42 for Consolidation; and 57 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lebigh Navigation

sold at 544, no change. 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehama Canal; 564 for Delaware Division; and 52 for Wyoming

Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—10\(\delta\) A. M., 134\(\delta\); 11 A. M., 1344: 12 M., 1344: 1 P. M., 1344.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-Money among brokers is 7 per cent., and collaterals are looked after more closely. The break in the Stock Market has disturbed a good many margins, and any further decline will leave a good many lenders the proprietors of their present collaterals. In commercial paper ne change. Best names sell at 71@8, and second rate at 9@12 per cent. Bills at sixty days on London are quoted at 1081@109 for commer London are quoted at 108 \( \text{\text{at short sight, } 110\text{\text{\text{on at short sight, } 110\text{\text{on at short sight, } 110\text{\text{at skirty days. } 5.20\text{\text{\text{ots}} 16\text{\text{\text{if}}}; do. at short sight, \$5.13\text{\text{\text{\text{ots}} 5.12\text{\text{\text{\text{short}}}; \text{\text{Swiss.}} 5.18\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{ots}}} 16\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{ots}}}}; \text{\text{Swiss.}} 5.18\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{ots}}} 16\text{\t

"By the Cuba's mail we have European papers to the 12th instant. Notwithstanding the panic in London, which began 10th May, the stronger banks have been making large profits. The London and Westminster Bank dividend for the past year is 16 per cent., making a distribution during the year 1866 of 30 per cent."

- The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, gives notice that the interest in gold of its first mortgage bonds, due February 1, will be paid on and after that date, on the presenta-Jay Cooke & Co. in New York. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 

FIRST BOARD FIRST BOARD

\$5000 U S 7308 Aug. 1684 \$2000 Read mt 64... 904
\$1000 00... 1032 100 sh Read... b5int 51
\$4000 5-20s 65 cp Jy. 1044 9 sh Cam & A... 1266
\$3300 Pa 58... 0&p 94 25 sn Penna R. 108 56
\$1400 do4/s xintc&p 87 2 sh Leh Var... 61
\$3400 Cry 6s new 2d 100 20 sh Buck Mtn... 47
\$1400 do... new 1ts.100 100 sh N X & Mid C. 4
\$1000 do... new 100 9 sh Norrist'n 1ts.. 63
\$1000 C & A mt 89... 95 200 sh McCintock... 5

—Messra, De Haven, & Brother, No. 40 South

-Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.: - American gold, 134] Change to-day at 1 P. at.;—American gold, 10st @1341; Silver is and is, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16i; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August. 1864, 15i; do., October, 1864, 14i; do., December, 1864, 13i; do., May, 1865, 11i; do., August, 1865, 10i; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9i. October, 1865, 91.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. Se South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 107½@107½; U. S. 6-20°, coupon, 1862, 107½@107½; do., 1865, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 105½@105½; @ 105; do., new, 1865, 104;@104; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99;@994; U. S. 7:30s, lst series, 104;@104; do., 2d series, 104@104; 3d series, 104@104; Compounds, December, 1864, 1946;

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, January 24 - There was no de-

mand for Figur except from the home consumers, who were not disposed to purchase more than enough to supply present wants. A few hundred barrels were taken at 8828 75 \$ bbi. for superfine \$9:0010.50 for extra; \$11.50@18 for common and choice Northwestern extra lamily; \$12@14 50 for Penn. Northwestern extra lamily; \$12@14 50 for rennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$14 75@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Ree Four is steady at \$7.25 \$\delta\$ bbl. Prices of Corn Men are nominal. The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2 75@ 3 10; southern do at \$3 10@3 20; and white at \$3 20@3 40. Rye ranges from \$1.85 to \$1.87 for Western and Ponnsylvania. There was less inquiry for Corn, but prices remain without change; sales of 4000 branches at \$72.7521 for new vellow and \$1 for but prices remain without change; sales of 4000 bushels at 97c.@\$1 for new yellow, and \$1 for white. Oats are scarce, and in moderate request;

Nothing doing in Barley; 3000 bushels mait sold Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the contraband article, which sells at \$1.50\text{\text{al}} 1.75.

-The Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, who was in a state of illuess in Paris which no longer left any hope, received the blessing of the Pope by telegraph. Some time afterwards an unexpected improvement, it is affirmed, took place in the sufferer's condition. The French Catholic journals say it is a miracle. Others say it is a clever physician.