MEXICO.

NAPOLEON WILL NOT WITHDRAW HIS TROOPS BEFORE THE FIRST OF MARCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Bigelow's reply to Mr. Seward's cipher dispatch was received on Tuesday morning, and this is the whole of it, nearly:

"In answer to a verbal communication, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Moustier, writes me to-day that France has not changed her resolution, but that upon military considerations she has deemed it expedient to substitute one comprehensive evacuation for an evacuation in separate parts. All of our troops will leave Mexico in the month of March."

No official information had been received at the head quarters of the army up to noon to-day of Gen. Sedgwick's crossing at Matamoros.

[This probably means Sedgwick's recrossing of the Rio-Grande.—ED.]

THE MEXICAN DISPATCHES.

MR. SEWARD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER CAMPBELL—THE FRENCH EVACUATION.

The following important diplomatic correspondence was published in but a small portion of our edition yesterday morning:

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1866.

SIR: You are aware that a friendly and explicit arrangement exists between this Government and the Emperor of France to the effect that he will withdraw his expeditionary military forces from Mexico in three parts, the first of which will leave Mexico in November next, the second in March next, and the third in November 1867, and that upon the evacuation being thus completed the French Government will immediately come upon the ground of non-intervention in regard to Mexico which is held by the United States. Doubts have been entertained in some quarters upon the question whether the French Government will faithfully execute this agreement. No such doubts have been entertained by the President, who has had repeated and even recent assurances that the complete evacuation of Mexico by the French will be consummated at the periods mentioned or earlier if compatible with climatical, military, and other conditions.

There are grounds for supposing that two incidental questions have already engaged the attention of the French Government, namely:

1. Whether it should not advise the departure of the Prince Maximilian for Austria to be made before the withdrawal of the French expeditions.

2. Whether it would not be consistent with the climatical, military and other conditions before mentioned, to withdraw the whole expeditionary force at once, instead of retiring it in three parts and at different periods.

No formal communication, however, upon this subject has been made by the Emperor of the French to the Government of the United States. When the subject has been incidentally referred to, this Department, by direction of the President, has replied that the United States await the execution of the agreement for evacuation by the French Government, at least according to its letter, while they would be gratified if that agreement could be executed with greater promptness and dispatch than is stipulated. Under these circumstances, the President expects that within the next month (November) a portion, at least, of the French expeditionary forces will retire from Mexico; and he thinks it not improbable the whole expeditionary force may be withdrawn at or about the same time. Such an event cannot fail to produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. It is important that you should be either within the territories of that Republic or in some place near at hand, so as to assume the exercise of your functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico. What may be the proceedings of the Prince Maximilian in the event of a partial or a complete evacuation of Mexico, of course, cannot now be certainly foreseen. What may be the proceedings of Mr. Juarez, the President of the Republic of Mexico, in the same court, cannot now be definitely anticipated. We are aware of the existence of several political parties in Mexico, other than those at the head of which were President Juarez and Prince Maximilian, who entertain conflicting views concerning the most expedient and proper mode of restoring peace, order and civil Government in that Republic. We do not know what may be the proceedings of these parties in the event of the French evacuating. Finally, it is impossible to give you specific direction for the conduct of your proceedings in the discharge of the high trust which the Government of the United States has confided to you. Much must be left to your own discretion, which is to be exercised according to the view you take of political movements as they shall disclose themselves in the future. There are, however, some principles which we think may be safely laid down in regard to the policy which the Government of the United States will expect you to pursue. The first of these is that as a representative of the United States you are accredited to the Republican Government of Mexico, of which Mr. Juarez is President. Your communications as such representative will be made to him wheresoever he may be, and in no event will you officially recognize either the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be Emperor, or any other person, chief or combination as exercising the the Executive authority in Mexico, without having first reported to this Department or received instructions from the President of the United States. Secondly, assuming that the French military and naval commanders shall be engaged in good faith in executing the agreement before mentioned for the evacuation of Mexico, the spirit of the engagement on our part in relation to that event will forbid the United States and their representatives from obstructing or embarrassing the departure of the French. Thirdly: What the Government of the United States desire in regard to the future of Mexico is not the conquest of Mexico, or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by the purchasing of land or dominion; but, on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing Republican Government, or such other form of Government, as being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt in the exercise of their own free will by their own act, without dictation from any foreign country, and of course without dictation from the United States. It results as a consequence from these principles that you will enter into no stipulation with the French Commander or with Prince Maximilian, or with any other party, which shall have a tendency to counteract or oppose the administration of President Juarez, or to hinder or delay the restoration of the authority of the Republic. On the other hand, it may possibly happen that the President of the Republic of Mexico may desire the good offices of the United States, or even some effective proceedings on our own part to favor and advance the pacification of a country so long distracted by foreign combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the reestablishment of national authority on principles consistent with a republican and a domestic system of government. It is possible, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States, without interfering within the jurisdiction of Mexico or violating the laws of neutrality which would be useful in favoring the restoration of law and order and republican government in that country. You are authorized to confer on this subject with the Republican Government of Mexico and its agents, and also to confer informally if you find it necessary with any other parties or agents, should such an exceptional conference become absolutely necessary, but not otherwise. You will, by these means, obtain information which will be important to this Government, and such information you will convey to this Department with your suggestions and advice as to any proceedings on our part which can be adopted in conformity with the principles I have before laid down. You will be content with this referring any important propositions on the subject of reorganization and restoration of the Republican Government in Mexico, as may arise, to this Department, for the information of the President. The General of the United States Army possesses already discretionary authority as to the location of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico. His military experience will enable him to advise you concerning such questions as may arise during the transition stage of Mexico from a state of military occupancy by a foreign enemy to a condition of practical self-government. At the same time it will be in his power, being near the scene of action, to issue any orders which may be expedient or necessary for maintaining the obligations resting upon the United States in regard to proceedings upon the borders of Mexico. For these reasons he has been requested and instructed by the President to proceed with you to your destination, and act with you as an advisor recognized by this Department in regard to the matters which have been herein discussed. After conferring with him you are at liberty to proceed to the City of Chihuahua, or such other place in Mexico as may be the residence of President Juarez, or in your discretion you will proceed to any other place in Mexico not held or occupied at the time of your arrival by enemies of the Republic of Mexico, or you will stop at any place in the United States or elsewhere near the frontier or coast of Mexico, and await there a time to enter any portion of Mexico which shall hereafter be in the occupation of the Republican Government of Mexico. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Louis D. Campbell, &c., &c.

The President to the Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1866.

SIR: Recent advices indicate an early evacuation of Mexico by the French expeditionary army, and that the time has arrived when our Minister to Mexico should place himself in communication with that Republic in furtherance of the objects of his mission, and as evidence of the earnest desire felt by the United States for the proper adjustment of the question involved. I deem it of great importance that Gen. Grant should by his presence and advice cooperate with our Minister. I have therefore to ask that you will request Gen. Grant to proceed to some point on our Mexican frontier most suitable and convenient for communicating with our Minister. Or, if Gen. Grant deems it best to accompany him to his destination in Mexico, and to give him the aid of his advice in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith sent for the General's information, Gen. Grant will make a report to the Secretary of War of such matters as in his discretion ought to be communicated to the Department. Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The President to the Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1866.

SIR: Gen. Ulysses S. Grant having found it inconvenient to assume the duties specified in my letter to you of the 26th inst., you will please relieve him from the same, and assign them in all respects to Wm. T. Sherman, Lieut.-Gen. of the Army of the United States. By way of guiding Gen. Sherman in the performance of his duties, you will furnish him with a copy of your special orders to Gen. Grant, made in compliance with my letter of the 26th inst., or with a copy of the instructions of the Secretary of State to Lewis D. Campbell, esq., therein mentioned. The Lieutenant-General will proceed to the execution of his duties without delay.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Mr. Bigelow to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Nov. 8, 1866.

SIR: The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed me on Thursday last, in reply to a question which certain newspaper rumors prompted me to address him, that it was the purpose of the Emperor to withdraw all his troops from Mexico in the Spring, but none before that time. I expressed my surprise and regret at this determination, so distinctly in conflict with the pledges given by His Excellency's predecessor, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, both to you through the Marquis de Montholon, and also to myself personally. The Marquis assigned considerations of a purely military character, overlooking or underestimating, as it seemed to me, the importance which this change might possibly have upon the relations of France with the United States. My first impulse was to send him a note on the following morning, asking for a formal statement of the Emperor's motives of disregarding the stipulations of his Foreign Minister for the withdrawal of one detachment of his Mexican army during the current month of November. I concluded, however, that it would be more satisfactory to the President that I should see the Emperor myself upon the subject. I accordingly called upon His Majesty at St. Cloud, and repeated to him what the Marquis de Moustier had told me, and desired to know what, if anything, could be done by me to anticipate and prevent the discontent which I felt per suaded would be experienced by my countrypeople if they received this intelligence without any explanation; I referred to the early meeting of Congress, when any change in our relations either with France or Mexico would be likely to come under discussion, and my fear that His Majesty's reason's for postponing the repatriation of the first detachment of his troops might be attributed to motives which our people might be disposed to resent. The Emperor said that it was true that he had concluded to postpone the recall of any of his troops until Spring, but that in doing so he had been influenced entirely by military considerations. At the time he gave the order the successes of the dissident's, supported as they were by large reinforcements from the United States, seemed to render any reduction of the force there perilous to those who remained behind. He accordingly sent a telegram to Marshal Bazaine, who had already curtailed a regiment, lightly first. I think he said, but which had fortunately been prevented from sailing by unfavorable winds, directing him to embark no troops until all were ready to come. This dispatch, his Majesty said, was not sent in either that no secret might be made of its tenor in the United States. The troops were then disembarked and returned to Orizaba. His Majesty went on to say that he sent Gen. Castelnau to Mexico about the same time, charged to inform Maximilian that France could not give him another man. If he thought he could sustain himself there alone, France would not withdraw her troops further than had been stipulated for by Drouyn de Lhuys, should such be his desire. But if, on the other hand, he was disposed to abdicate, which was the course his Majesty counseled him to take, Gen. Castelnau was charged to find some Government with which to treat for the protection of French interests, and to bring all the army home in the Spring. I asked his Majesty if the President of the United States had not been notified of this, or if anything had been done to prepare his mind for the change in this, his Majesty's policy. He said he did not know; that M. de Moustier ought to have done so. That as these events occurred during the interim of a change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was possible that it had been neglected, though his telegram to Marshal Bazaine was purposely sent in a way to show that there was nothing in his plans to disguise.

I remarked my Government was constantly under the necessity of protesting against acts done in the name of His Majesty, and the effect of such protest was always to weaken public confidence in the representations which the Government had felt itself authorized to make in regard to His Majesty's intentions. I then explained to him again briefly the grave inconveniences liable to result from any unexplained departure from the stipulations already given in His Majesty's name to the world. His Majesty replied that we had the telegraph now, and that any misunderstanding of that sort might be readily rectified. His Majesty appeared to realize the importance of having an understanding with the President on the subject, and I left with the impression that he intended to occupy himself with the matter at once. There is but one sentiment here about the determination of France to wash her hands of Mexico as soon as possible. Nor have I any doubt that the Emperor is acting in entire good faith toward us; but I did not feel sure that the change in his plans upon which I have been commenting would receive so favorable an interpretation in the United States. In view of recent successes gained by the Imperialists in Mexico, and in view of the somewhat turbulent state of our politics at home, I feared that the course of the Emperor might possibly awaken suspicions in the United States, which might seriously prejudice the relations of the two countries. To prevent such a calamity if possible, I thought it my duty to take the precautions of which I have rendered you an account. The fact which the Emperor admitted in this conversation that he had advised Maximilian to abdicate, has prepared me to expect every day the announcement of his abdication, for such advice in Maximilian's dependent condition is almost equivalent to an order. That it would be so regarded is, I think, the expectation of the Emperor, and ample preparations for the early separation of all their troops have, I believe, already been made by the Ministers of War and Marine. The Emperor said that he expected to know the final result of Castelnau's mission toward the end of the month. A telegram has appeared in *The London Star* and *Post*, quoting a report circulating in New-York on the 6th that Maximilian had abdicated; as a dispatch received the 7th made no reference to this report I presume it was at least premature.

I am, sir, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1866.

SIR: I have been unable until this moment to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of October 12, No. 374. The President is pleased with the liberal and friendly disposition which is manifested by the Marquis de Montholon in regard to her international questions. Mr. Campbell proceeds to-morrow with Lieut.-Gen. Sherman to Mexico or its vicinity. I give you a copy of the instructions of this Department to our new out-going Minister to Mexico.

It is not intended that these shall be formally or officially communicated to the French Government, but at the same time we affect no secrecy on the occasion. You may, therefore, make such use of them as you find necessary or expedient in making known the policy of this Government as offered by the anticipated retirement of the French military forces within that country. I thank you for the information contained in the French Empire. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Stanton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1866.

SIR: I herewith submit a correspondence which, under the President, has taken place between this Department and the Government of France, and also a copy of instructions relative to the matters discussed, which have been given to Mr. Campbell, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Mexico. It is submitted for your consideration whether in this new emergency any special instructions are necessary for the government of the Army of Observation of the United States, to prevent premature disturbance of the peace while maintaining the safety of the United States. I have the honor, &c.,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Nov. 23, 1866.

SIR: I give you a copy of a dispatch which has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which you will learn, as we have learned with surprise, that the French Government has postponed its stipulated withdrawal of a detachment from Mexico in November, with a purpose as is averred of withdrawing the whole of the forces at some time in the Spring. I give you also a copy of my reply thereto, announcing that this resolution of the French Government is unsatisfactory to the President. The same papers will inform you that the President does not think it necessary or advisable to modify your instructions. We are not without confidence in anticipating a satisfactory resolution upon the subject from France.

I am, &c., &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Nov. 23, 1866.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 8th of November, No. 384, in regard to Mexico, is received. Your proceedings in your interview with M. Ministier, and also your proceedings in your interview with the Emperor, are entirely approved. Say to M. Ministier that this Government is surprised and affected with deep concern by the announcement now made for the first time that the promised recall of one detachment of the French troops from Mexico in November current, has been postponed by the Emperor. The embarrassment thus produced, is immeasurably increased by the circumstances that this proceeding of the Emperor has been taken without conference with and even without notice to the United States. This Government has not in any way afforded reinforcements to the Mexicans, as the Emperor seems to assume, and it has known nothing at all of his countermarching instructions to Marshal Bazaine, of which the Emperor speaks. We consult only official communications to ascertain the purposes and resolutions of France, as we make our own purposes and resolutions known only in the same manner when she is concerned. I am not prepared to say that it is now unnecessary to discuss whether the President could or could not have agreed to the Emperor's proposed delay if he had been seasonably consulted, and if the proposition had been then put, as the proceeding is now, upon the ground of military considerations alone, and if one end of it had been marked with the customary manifestation of regard to the interest and feelings of the United States.

But the Emperor's decision to modify the existing arrangement without any understanding with the United States, so as to leave the whole French Army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November as promised, is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce—*First*: because the term "next Spring," was appointed for the entire evacuation is indefinite and vague. *Secondly*: because we have no authority for stating to Congress and to the American people, that we have now a better guarantee for the withdrawal of the whole expeditionary force in the Spring than we have heretofore had for the withdrawal of a part in November. *Third*: In full reliance upon at least a literal performance of the Emperor's existing agreement, we have taken measures, while facilitating the anticipated French evacuation, to cooperate with the Republican Government of Mexico for promoting the pacification of that country, and for the early and complete restoration of the proper constitutional authority of that Government. As a part of those measures, Mr. Campbell, our newly-appointed Minister, attended by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, has been sent to Mexico in order to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States, and of vast importance to Mexico. Our policy and measures then adopted, in full reliance upon the anticipated beginning of the evacuation of Mexico, were promptly made known to the French Legation here and doubtless you have already executed your instructions by making them known to the Emperor's Government in Paris. The Emperor will perceive that we cannot now recall Mr. Campbell, nor can we modify the instructions under which he is expected to treat, and under which he may even now be treating with the Republican Government of Mexico. That Government will, of course, most earnestly desire and confidently expect an early and entire discontinuation of foreign hostile occupation. You will, therefore, state to the Emperor's Government that the President sincerely hopes and expects that the evacuation of Mexico will be carried into effect with such conformity to the existing agreement as the inopportune postponement which calls for this dispatch shall allow. Mr. Campbell will be advised of that complication. Instructions will be issued to the United States military forces of observation to await in every case special direction from the President. This will be done with a confident expectation that the telegraph or mail seasonably brings us a satisfactory resolution from the Emperor in reply to his note. You will assure the French Government that the United States, while they seek the relief of Mexico, desires nothing more earnestly than to preserve peace with France. Nor does the President allow himself to doubt that what has been determined in France most unauspiciously, as we think, has been decided upon inadvertently without full reflection upon the embarrassment it must produce here, and without any design to retain the French expeditionary forces in Mexico beyond the full period of eighteen months, originally stipulated for the complete evacuation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, esq., &c., Paris.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS IN COOPER INSTITUTE—SKETCHES OF THE LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT.

The movement having for its purpose the demanding of suffrage for woman, at the hands of the State Constitutional Convention to meet next Summer, is being urged with great earnestness and method by the men and women who have it in charge. Conventions have been held in Albany and Westchester County; and the Convention of two days in Cooper Institute, adjourned last evening, was held in the hope of imparting a lasting momentum to the enterprise.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was not large, but was quite satisfactory to those in charge. After Miss Anthony had read the resolutions, the pith of which we have already given, calling upon women to vote and be voted for in the coming election of a Constitutional Convention, Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, one of the earliest and most earnest champions of the movement, delivered an address. In vindication of the theory of woman's right to vote, she quoted at large from the writings of Andrew Johnson, Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley, to prove that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Mr. HENRY BLACKWELL made a very serious and earnest speech in advocacy of impartial suffrage. He insisted that this was not a woman's rights' movement, nor a negro's rights movement, as such; not a movement merely for negro or woman's suffrage; but it is a movement demanding all rights for all. [Applause.] This is an enterprise to make this nation what it has never yet been, a genuine Republic. There is not an argument used against the great claim of equal franchise that is not used by the friends of despotism everywhere; not one that is not familiar to all the liberals of Europe. What is the "argument" used by the English Tories against John Bright and his brother reformers? Why, that increasing the franchise would only increase the vote, without any difference in the laws—the very sophistry now used against woman and negro franchise. The ballot is an educator, it is an elevator, it will tend to improve all to whom it may be extended.

The CHAIRMAN made an appeal for funds, stating that the contemplated canvass of the State, prior to the convention, would cost at least $10,000 or $15,000. Lists and cards for subscription were then circulated.

A letter was read from Richard Purvis (colored) of Philadelphia, bidding the cause good speed.

Mr. CHARLES LENOX REMOND (colored) took the platform, and insisted that the blacks were in danger of being overlooked in the discussion. He argued at length against the property and intelligence qualifications.

Miss BESSIE RAISIN said those timid half-way friends who waited until obstacles were removed before insisting on justice being done were like the fool in the fable who stood on the bank waiting for the river to run by. The waters were now the workers; and now, in the hour of opportunity, was the time to strike for political enfranchisement. The cause of woman's right to the ballot met indifference or hostility from the pulpit, carpings from the dress and little sneers from little men, but there was not a man among them all who would not on election day pay roundly for her vote. [Applause.]

Miss OLYMPIA BROWN threatened that if the ballot for women should not be conceded this year, the politicians would have the matter dinned in their ears for 20 years. The women knew what belonged to them, and they would never give up until it was granted on the basis of absolute justice. Some of the papers have playfully anticipated that some of these older advocates of the reform might die off sometime. No; reformers bear a charmed life, and, if a few should pass away, a hundred would rise in their place and carry on the work.

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY took the platform and congratulated the friends on the seriousness and earnestness of these sessions. And they would bear fruit. Whatever was planted by the Divine Hand was never planted in vain, and is never rooted up till its time is come. While asking, as they did for the ballot, he felt they were not asking very much. The speaker would tell the assembly and all the people that the time approached when they should see and hear stranger things.

Mrs. STANTON made a statement that there were some 12 medical colleges in this city, all of which women were taxed to build and support, but none of which a woman could enter as a student. Two educated women, the Misses Blackwell, were endeavoring to establish a female medical college on the corner of Fourth-ave. and Twelfth-st.; but it was not endowed, and had hardly any of the appointments necessary to the acquirement of a thorough scientific education. She thought that the 12 colleges which women were taxed to build ought to be opened to women, or else that the men should properly endow the one already appropriated.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chairwoman read the following letter:

OHIO, Dec. 4, 1866.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY—*My Friend*: I cannot be at the meeting. Like a partridge, I am wandering over the prairies. But we let Cooper Institute, I would claim the ballot for women as for men. It is said that women don't want their political rights. This may be true of some women. But the one woman whose rights I am most bound to respect, is that American citizen who wants the American citizen's ballot. While other men, therefore, may have reasons for indifference toward women's right of suffrage, yet only sound principle, but soulsomely courtesy, make it my duty to break my ballot in twain, like my daily bread, and share it equally with my wife.

I am yours, truly, THEODORE TILTON.

Miss OLYMPIA BROWN was first introduced. She said every man would admit that, upon the principles of eternal justice, the right of suffrage should be extended to woman. It was only resisted upon the narrow ground of expediency—at least not among intelligent men. The opposition expected to meet with opposition; all good causes have to fight their way through prejudice and jealousy and all unjust opposition and persecution. Some Republican friends deprecate the agitation of this question. Some Republicans put in peril the extension of the franchise to the negro. Ah, they forget the negro women. The negro women need the ballot more than the men do. Woman, and everybody, need the ballot as an educator. This movement dates back 1800 years to Jesus of Nazareth, who declared equal rights for all. Before He came, woman was sold, and scourged, and despised, not allowed rights in society, in the family, or in the Church. He said that in the New Kingdom there should be neither bond nor free, neither Jew nor Greek, neither male nor female—the very doctrine we are contending for to-day. [Applause.] Miss BROWN closed with an appeal to the audience to see to it that some women were sent to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. PILLSBURY read the protest and memorial to Congress, remonstrating against the insertion of the word "male" in the National Constitution, and petitioning for a guarantee of impartial suffrage without regard to sex.

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE took the stand and proceeded to an eloquent review of an article against woman suffrage, by Prof. Taylor Lewis, in the last *Independent*. She said the article was not only an insult to the womanhood of this land, but a libel upon the manhood of the land also. If Tammany is corrupt, all the nation is not corrupt. Her sons did not carouse with Tammany and wherever they could go. Women met men everywhere now; they could not be thrown within reach of more corrupting influences, if they were involved in politics and met at the polls the "roughs," as Professor Lewis chose to call the noble manhood of America.

LUCY STONE moved to authorize the Committee to change the memorial so as not to make it charge an "affront" to women on Congress. She had been in Washington during the week, and every Republican Senator and member, except one, whom they had approached upon the subject, had announced a ballot in the right of women to the ballot. [Great applause.]

Mr. PILLSBURY spoke at some length to show that, in the law, woman had no rights that men was bound to respect. The audience was obviously against him, however, and Mrs. Stowe's proposition was adopted.

Mrs STOWE did not know whether the ballot would Tammanyize woman, as charged by Prof. Lewis, or not. It was not for her to say or to decide. She believed, however, that when God established a principle, He made it safe to carry that principle into execution. Prof. Lewis's article showed a certain respect for woman; but he was timid. He lacked faith in God.

Miss BESSIE RAISIN quoted Mr. Lincoln as saying that no man could represent another man at the ballot-box, and contended that it was equally impossible for women to vote by proxy. With the ballot she can protect herself, because she will be independent, and will, in a great measure, be defended from temptation. Said Herbert Spencer, "All the barbarism of the past finds a counterfeit in the customs of to-day." So it is that we find in a denial of the ballot to woman an expression in another form of the contempt the savage feels when he makes her his menial. To a young man employment and office and opportunity are open, because he has or is to have a vote, and all men stand ready to help him now that he may help them when they need him. [Applause.] The speaker closed with a picture of the disability of working women in their struggle for bread and fair wages, and claimed that the ballot would go far toward remedying the evil.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE alluded to a remark that had been made to the effect that Congressmen were repenting and becoming converts to Woman's rights. She had no faith in it. Mr. Chase, now Judge, told her 30 years ago in Cincinnati that he was in favor of women voting—perhaps he had been "repenting" ever since. [Laughter.] He said recently that the ballot is an educator, and that it gives self-respect and prosperity. Well, now, if it gives education, said the speaker, woman wants it for that. If it gives self-respect, she assuredly needs it for that. And if it brings success with it, that is also in the direct line of her ambition. [Applause.] It was said that woman did not wish the ballot. Some did not. She remembered long ago circulating a petition out in Ohio to get a law so that a woman would have a right to her own child in case of the death of the father. A good many women refused to sign it, saying they had rights enough. Prof. Taylor Lewis feared horrible things might result if women were allowed to vote. In 1801, when the great Bonaparte wished to reconstruct his Government, an article appeared in a Paris paper which made all Paris smile. The question was whether woman ought not to be prohibited by law from learning the alphabet. [Laughter.] The argument was clear and easy. The alphabet was the origin of all this woman's rights agitation. Had it not been for that, woman might have been just as submissive as Adam was to Eve. [Laughter.] It was too late now to stop the alphabet. Eve first gave to Adam the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and Adam has handed it down. [Laughter.] Professor Lewis might learn something, though, from the funny French proposition. [Laughter.] The speaker would not like the "corruptions" of the polls. So, if it was found that woman could not reform their filthy condition, she would suggest that the men stay at their business for a while and let the women do the voting. [Applause.] No wonder politics was a "dirty pool"—not a woman in it! No wonder the polls were corrupt. Let Professor Lewis drive all the women out of his church for six months, and have only men there—if he could get them to stay so long, and he will find that his good church is Tammanyized. [Laughter and applause.] That is just what ails Tammany—a lot of brutal men. It is not all politics either; it is whisky that ails Tammany. The voting and canvassing will always be done, more or less, in such dens, until women vote; then the political centers may be as respectable and approachable as a church or concert-room. Reconstruction means reconstruction from wrong to right. They talk of "universal suffrage" in Congress, and of "impartial suffrage;" and then they begin by expatriating women from the universe. [Applause.] The speaker closed by calling THE TRIBUNE and Mr. Greeley to account for their inconsistency in declining now to demand the ballot for woman.

At this point, Mark D. Wilbur, Assemblyman-elect, sent up his card, pledging his sympathy and support to the cause. He was called to take the platform, but failed to respond.

Mr. RICHARD (colored), referred at some length to the manifest improvement in the treatment of blacks in public conveyances and in public halls; but he feared that this State still cherished too mean prejudices to extend to them the hand of civil fellowship. He arraigned Mr. Greeley for inconsistency and inconstancy, and concluded by rebuking the late colored people's convention at Albany for refusing to admit Miss Anthony to a seat.

An effort was made to organize a City Equal Rights Association; but too few of the right sort of people responded to a summons, and it was postponed.

The Convention has been tolerably well attended throughout, the last session having by far the largest audience. The idle curiosity which formerly brought together vast crowds to hear a woman speak has passed away, and large numbers of those who now gather around the platforms of these meetings are drawn by an absorbing and permanent interest in the movement.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged; Spring Extras, low grades to Fair, $8 50@$9 25; do. Good to Choice, $9 25@$10; sales 60 bbls. White Winter at $14 25; Red Winter, $11. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 closing weaker at $2 04@$2 06, and No. 2 at $1 79@$1 81. Corn quiet; sales of No. 1 at 81c.; and No. 2 at 79@74c. Oats—sales at 36@36½c., latter for strictly fresh. Barley—sample lots at $1@$1 15. Oats—sales at 50@52c., closing lower and weak. Mess Pork firm and 25@50c. better; sales 600 bbls. at $16; and 300 bbls. at $17 75. Lard dull and inactive; holders asking 12c. without purchasers. Dressed Hogs more active and 10@20c. higher; sales at $6 25@$6 70.

TOLEDO, Dec. 7.—Flour dull. Winter Wheat a shade lower; sales: White Michigan at $2 00, Amber at $2 70, No. 1 Spring, $2 21. Corn dull and declining. Oats 40c. Rye $1 10. Dressed Hogs 6½@7c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—Flour dull, and Michigan Wheat inactive; sales at $1 79@$1 80 for No. 2, and $1 64 for No. 3. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2. Rye advanced to 89@90c. for No. 2. Provisions firmer; sales: Mess Pork at $16 25@$17. Dressed Hogs lower; sales at $6@$6 50. Receipts: 900 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bush. Wheat, 3,500 bush. Corn, 2,700 bush. Rye, 13,000 bush. Barley, 900 bush. Oats. Shipments: 2,700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Dec. 7.—Flour steady; sales of 700 bbls., at $13 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 25 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White, $15 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago Spring selling in car lots at $2 15, No. 1 do. held at $2 30. Corn, Barley and other grains nominal. Lake Imports—95,000 bush. Wheat. Canal Exports—300 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat, 6,500 bush. Barley, 3,500 bush. Rye. The movement of Flour and Grain on the Canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon, as near as can be estimated, was as follows: Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 186,000 bush.; Corn, 29,200 bush.; Oats, 193,000 bush.; Barley, 365,000 bush.; Rye, 100,000 bush.; Peas, 126,000 bush.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton steady; sales 440 bales. Middling 31c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet. Flour very dull; Extra Family, $11@$12 50; Superfine, $8@$8 50. Wheat dull; Red, $2 00@$2 06; Southern, $2 20@$2 30. Oats dull at 37c. Whisky $2 00@$2 05. Provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Groceries dull. Refined Sugars 12@19c. Petroleum neglected; Mess Pork 22c. Whisky dull.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Flour in moderately fair demand for No. 1 Spring and steady; sales of 700 bbls. at $11. High grades quiet. Wheat in moderate demand; sales of 12,000 bush. No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 10, together with a few bagged lots, forming no criterion of the true condition of the market. Corn closed dull and heavy after receipt of New-York report; sales of 10,000 bush. high mixed Illinois at $1. Oats, Barley and Rye quiet and nothing doing. Provisions and Dressed Hogs quiet and no sales. Whisky firm at $2 33. Lake Imports for the last 24 hours—3,207 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bush. Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm: Fall, $2 20, Spring, $2 05. Corn firmer; Old Yellow, 91c.; Old Mixed, 80c. Rye, $1. Hay, $19. Oats improved, 67@65c. Whisky, $2 25. Pork declined; sales at $20. Hogs, $5 80@$6.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Money close. Exchange par buying, and par to 5c. selling. Mess Pork—Sales of 1,000 bbls. at $16, and early packed at $16. Bulk Meats, 7½@7¾c. for Shoulders and Sides. Packed Green Meats—Sales at 8½c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Sides and 9½c. for Hams. Hogs dull; sales of 50c. for gross and 65c. net. Receipts—7,300 bbls. Flour; sales at $9@$9 50 for Spring, Wheat, and $9 50@$10 for Winter; $10@$10 50 for Spring Extras, $10 50@$12 for Winter Extras. Wheat—Sales of No. 2 Spring at $2 00@$2 02; No. 1 at $2 25; Extra Spring at $2 30@$2 35; No. 2 Winter at $2 00; No. 1 Winter at $2 70@$2 75, and Extra at $2 80. New Corn—Sales at 55c. for ear and 75c. for shelled; old Corn, 76c. for ear and 70c. for shelled. Oats—Sales of No. 2 at 47@48c. and No. 1 at 51@52c. Rye—Sales of No. 1 at $1 10. Barley—Nothing doing. Whisky in bond—Sales at 50c., and free at $2 25.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—There has been more disposition than is generally the case in the Cattle market this week. At the opening it was supposed the supply would be light, and with a fair inquiry for New York and the Eastern markets prices advanced from ½@¾c. per lb. live weight. But yesterday stock came in pretty freely, until it was ascertained that the supply for the week would reach 3,600, when the demand slackened, and, in order to effect sales, holders had to submit to a decline of ½c. per lb. Prices ranged from 9c. per lb. for light inferior to 9½c. for the best extra heavy Kentucky Steers averaging about 1,500 lb. The average quality of the stock is rather low, and the market closes dull. Sheep are neglected, at 4@4½c.; receipts, 4,100. Hogs—receipts, 10,000; the trade is dull at 7@7½c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—Tobacco—Sales of 54 hhds; the prices of Leaf Tobacco are slightly depressed; Selections firm. Cotton—Sales of 21 bales good Low Middling at 24½c. Flour—Sales of Superfine at $9@$11, and No. 1 at $12@$14. Mess Pork, $19. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 13c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Hogs—Sales for packing, 5½@5¾c.; 10,000 Hogs in pens. Red Wheat—Sales at $2 60. New Corn in bulk, 56c.; Old, 93c. Oats—Sales in bulk at 54c. Lard in tierces, 14½c. Raw Whisky nominal. Sugar—Sales at 12½@13½c.

A Perfect Sewing Machine.

"I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable; it does ornament work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine. I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker Machine."—Testimony of Mrs. A. Spooner, No. 36 Bond-st., Brooklyn, before the Commissioner of Patents.—[Advertisement.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—LANE—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. H. Smith, Eugene H. Anderson of New-York City to Miss Bella Lane of Philadelphia.

CARPENTER—GEDNEY—At Rye, New-York, by the Rev. Charles W. Baird, George W. Carpenter to Miss Marietta R. Gedney, daughter of David Gedney, all of Rye.

COSTER—COLES—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Henry A. Coster to Mary Lee, daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles.

GOODDAY—JOHNSON—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866, at the residence of Frederick Clinch, esq., Mr. William H. Goodday, jr., to Miss Mary D. Johnson, both of Brooklyn.

MILLER