# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII-No. 28.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

TENNESSEE.

The State of Affairs Preceding the Election-Disposition of Treops in Nashville-Disfranchised Citizens Leaving Town-Exploits of a Guerilla Band in McNary County-Etheridge and Williams Driven Out of Jacksbero-Audrew Johnson for the United States Sonate from Tennessee.

Senate from Tennesses.

Nashvilles, July 30.—The exact figures of registration are whites 55,022, and blacks 57,216, with twelve counties to hear from. The negroes are in the majority in nearly all the counties of Middle and Western Tennessee, but the whites are in a large majority in East Tennessee. The registration of Henry county has been thrown out by the State authorities for alleged fraudulet action on the part of the Commissioners.

General Thomas has given General Duncan, commanding the District of Nashville, the entire direction of affairs on election day in this vicinity, so far as the United States authorities are concerned, and the Government has assigned him to the command of such State troops as are within the District. General Duncan declared his intention to severely punisn the authors of any disturbance, no matter to what party they belong. He will station the troops at the outskirts of the city, away from the polis, that there may be no charges of intimidation, but yet near enough to be immediately available in case of riot. The city will be patrolled by cavalry squads, whose duty it will be to gallop to headquarters with the first intelligence of trouble. General Thomas is expected here to-morrow or the day after.

The Mayor has issued his proclamation forbidding processions and meetings, and ordering the closing of all bar-rooms on election day.

bigeing processions and meetings, and order-ing the closing of all bar-rooms on election day. The political organization of the Young Men's Conservative Club has decided to forego its intended parade.
The radical authorities withdrew their appli-

cation to the Mayor to appoint a portion of the special three hundred police from radical citi-zens, leaving him to take the responsibility of selecting an entirely partisan force. He made the appointments to day, and chose a portion of the men from the radical element. A new regiment of State militia is rapidly or-

panizing in the vicinity.

Despite all these preparations against an outbreak, the public mind is very uneasy. Business will be partially suspended on election day, and many merchants and citizens, especially those who are disfranchised or are not voters are preparing to leave the city to voters, are preparing to leave the city to-morrow, taking with them their wives and

Captain Cramer, an ex-Federal officer, who has settled in this State, and who has been assisting in the duties of the registration commissioner, was assaulted and knocked senseless to-

sioner, was assaulted and knocked senseless today at the Chattanooga depot by a man for
whose loyalty he had refused to vouch.
Captain Hamilton, commanding a company
of State Guards at Purdy, in McNary county,
reports to General Cooper that some eighteen
or twenty armed guerillas dashed into the town
on Friday night, and attacked him. A desultory
skirmish continued until daylight, when the
troops charged and drove the guerillas from the
town on the road down the Tennessee river.
They suffered a loss of three wounded, the State
troops escaping without loss. On the next day
a flag-raising by the Loyal League, in which the
troops participated, led to a disturbance, in
which a Sergeant was shot and the Sheriff of
the county mortally wounded.

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A despatch from Knoxville states that Etheridge and the Congressional candidate, Williams, were not permitted to speak to-day at Jacksboro. They were followed out of town by the crowd, who fired pistols and threw stones, one of the latter striking and injuring Williams, They subsequently addressed a meeting at Clinton, which was followed by a slight disturbance, in which one or two were slightly hurt.

It is said that the conservative plan in the present canyass is to secure the election of their eandidates for the Legislature, with a view of returning President Johnson to the United States Senate next year. They openly confess their inability to elect Etheridge, and hence have started independent radical candidates, fostered splits in that party, and put Brownlow's name on many of their own tickets.—N. V. Herald. Y. Herald.

# THE TURF.

Trotting Match at the Riverside Track, Boston, Between Dexter and Brown George and Mate-Dexter the Winner in Three Straight Hoats - The Best Time Ever Made on a Half-mile Track. Boston, July 30 .- There were eight [thousand

persons present from Boston and suburbs on the Riverside track this afternoon, to witness the trot between Dexter, in harness, Brown George and running mate. There never were so many persons present on the track before, and this was in a great measure to see the "King of the Turf," rather than to see the fast time. Of course there was no betting except on time, and this was fixed at 2.22, although many marked as high as 2.25. The judges were Messrs, Cavanaugh, of New York; A. Carpenter, of Hartford; and Colonel James Cheney, of Manchester, N. H. Soon after the time announced the horses were called on the track. There were two talse starts made, Dexter having the inside position. On the second attempt the word was given and the race com-

First Heat-The word was given with the gelding to the fore full half length, and in his inside place he made the most of it, leading three lengths at the quarter pote. This was retained to the homestreich, when the team began to close, and the gap was lessened to two lengths. On the last shird quarter Brown George broke twice and lost two lengths, but by a fine spurt the team closed the gap to a couple of lengths, and in this position they came home, Dexter winning the heat in 2.21\$. The quarter was done in \$5 seconds, and the half mile in 1.09.

The time of the first heat led to some betting and as much as three to one was offered and taken that 2.20 would not be besten.

8 cond Heat-On the second scoring the word was given, Dexter having a lead of a full length The gelding went away evidently to make time, and at the second turn he had gained half a On the backstretch there was a very fine display of speed, Brown George doing his very best, and closing the gap. On the upper turn Brown George broke up, but this only eased him, as he was at once caught, and the two came down lapped amid the most enthusi-astic cheers; but Dexter won the heat in the shortest time in harness on record, 2:19, and three-quarters of a second less than Flora Tem-pie's best time on a full mile track, while this was made on a half-mile track. The gelding never broke during the heat, and this remark will apply to all three. The quarter was made in 35 seconds and the half in 1'104.

Third Heat—This heat was very well contested, but lexter had the lead, which he kept to the end of the race. He made the first quarter in 35 seconds, but at the half-mile pole, which was done in 1'11, the team lapped him, and on the backstretch a fine race ensued; but the "king of the turi" let out then, and won a the "king of the turi" let out then, and won a comparatively easy heat, and the race in 2\*21\$. There is considerable jubliation in town tonight from the fact that on one of our local tracks the best trotting time in the world, in harness, has been made, and this on a half-mile track, while it has always been heretofore claimed that 2\*19\$, time made at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was the champion time.

The following is a summary of the race:-RIVERSIDE COURSE.—Trotting.—Purse 25000, mile heats, best three in five, between Dexter and Brown George, and mate, Dexter in har-

mate......Time, 2-21%-2-19-2-21%.

THE MORGUE.

Description of the New York Dead-House - Disposition Made of the Bodies -Inmates of the Morgue-Shadews on the Wall-The Unknown Dead.

On the upper side of Twenty-sixth street, and On the upper side of Twenty-sixth street, and very near the edge of East river, is an unpretending apartment, situated on the ground floor of the Bellevue Hospital, bearing, in severe git letters over the door, a name which instantly gives rise to many mournful reflections, but which irresistibly attracts the attention of the passer-by. It is "THE MORGUE." The room devoted to this use is small—scarcely 20 feet square.

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Immediately upon entering, you are struck by the general appropriateness of the interior. The floor is made of small bricks, the alternating red and white of which form a curious checker-work. There is a prevailing dampness in the air, but it is cool and pleasant. The room is divided into two compartments of about equal size, the separation being a glass partition, commencing at the street door and running the length of the apartment. The righthand side of this partition is utterly devoid of furniture. The only object upon the bare white wall is a walnut-iramed copy of the printed rules and regulations of the Morgae. They are simple and few. They describe the disposition made of the unknown dead bodies which are brought to the institution, and the time they are preserved for identification. The glass room, as the other compartment may be called, is devoted to the exposure of the bodies. It contains four tables, with Iron frames and heavy marble slabs for tops.

Upon these tables the bodies, after being

It contains four tables, with iron frames and heavy marble slabs for tops.

Upon these tables the bodies, after being stripped naked, with the exception of a covering about the loins, are laid on their backs, India-rubber tubes are suspended from the ceiling, and from these a constant dripping of water falls upon the forehead of the dead to keep it fresh and cool until identification shall have taken place, or the time expires for the exposure of the body. Twenty-four hours is the usual time. If the remains are identified they are given into the hands of friends, together with whatever clothing and other property may have been found upon the body; if no identification takes place, the corpse, after the usual inquest of the Coroner, is interred, and the effects which came with it are kept a number of months for whomsoever maygeall for and identify them.

This dead-house of the metropolis is not so thickly and incessantly peopled as the Parisian

thickly and incessantly peopled as the Parisian institution from which it borrows its name. Certainly, in all conscience, we have victims enough of crime and self-murder, but the ephe-meral temperament which gives to the Seine an additional number of suicides in cloudy weather is seldom a characteristic of our population, and the "found drowned," as a general lation, and the "found drowned," as a general thing, form a comparatively small portion of those wretched unknowns who are brought to the glass exhibition of the Bellevue ded-house. Frequently the tables are found entirely empty. At such times the visitors are few, being mostly confined to philanthropic old gentlemen, strangers in the city, who move observantly about the cool, mosaiced hall, or curiously study the rules and regulations, with chins supported meditatively by their gold-headed canes. But scarcely a week passes without the marble tables of the Morgue showing one or more sad candidates for recognition. They all give rise to thousands of suggestions; one or more sad candidates for recognition. They all give rise to thousands of suggestions; and it would appear that the dark mysteries of the Morgue are sufficient to supply romancers with inspiration for their claborated fictions for any length of time. The result of all crimes, all phases of sudden death, are to be found here. You are inspired by the atmosphere of the place with a visionary idea of hundreds of blood-red hands raised against the blank wall. The long splinter of summer sunshine which pierces the casement in the rear is transformed into the glittering dagger of the midnight assassin.

Perchance the spirit which was once the animation of that poor stabbed clay upon the tres-

mation of that poor stabbed clay upon the tres-tles saw but once the deadly glitter ere the steel was buried in the breast; but it is mute and silent now. The ghost of the murdered one may shriek avengingly in the unknown vil-lain's ear, but the closed eyes are incapable of lain's ear, but the closed eyes are incapable of accusation, and the poor pale face is vainly upturned as if pleading with dumb eloquence for the pitying tear of some friend who comes not. A shadow, as of fierce hands in a strangling death-grip, is flung against the wall by the strange upperwork of the window-frame. Those hands, and those alone, must have encircled the thin neck of that poor woman corpse lying on the second table; for there are the marks of thumb and finger on the throat, the straining eyebalis seem bursting through the concealing lids, and a shriek of horror is frozen on the pain-wreathed, parted lips.

There is more and yet more to be seen and fancled. The bowed shutters of one of the windows in the rear are blown open by a breath of the awakening wind without, a flurry of light darts across the walls, and for one instant there

darts across the walls, and for one instant there is a changing picture of murder before the eyes, spectrally distinct. Now you see the recking. spectrally distinct. Now you see the reeking, lightless by-lane; the lonely passenger approaching; the sinister eyes awaiting him in the shadow of the stoop; the stealthy, encompassing, single startled exclamation, and the swift garrote of the serpent-like arm encircling the neck from behind; the sure, sudden stab between the shoulder-blades, or the whirring plumment of the slung-shot falling upon unconplummet of the slung shot falling upon uncon-scious temples; the rapid rifling of the pockets; the hasty, slinking, guilty retreat; and a corpse left motionless on the sidewalk, dimly revealed in the scant moonshine that struggles through

the rain-clouds.

Then, according to the surroundings, the fly

Then, according to the wall. You see ing phantom changes on the wall. You see the unconscious drunkard pushed from the door of the rum-hole where he has been drugged and robbed; you see him totter reeiing from the high stoop, fall upon his head, and be silent—"found dead in the street: name unknown; supposed to have come to his death from a fall while intoxicated." Then the dark edge of the river, the strange sailor peering through the darkness of the outline of his ship, the cat-like advance of the loathsome "wharfrat" from behind, the cowardly blow with stick or stone, the push into the water, and the float-ing body of the stranger, "supposed to be a seaand body of the stranger, "supposed to be a sea-faring man from his dress; no valuables found upon the person." Or you catch a broader view of the sweeping stream, with the dim silhouette of a lone, friendless woman frantically rushing along the pier for the fatal plunge:—

"Mad from life's history, Glad to death's mystery, Swift to be hurled Anywhere, anywhere, Out of the world."

And with the rapid evanescence of the fancy, the shadowy outlines form and re-form themthe shadowy outlines form and re-form them-selves into every conceivable shape of guilty durkness and crime, with only the cold, nude bodies before the eyes as mute evidences of the wickedness done, until the sunshine slowly broadens over the blank walls, and the tell-tale shadows disappear before the fresh, healthful breeze that blows through the casemate, and

seems to know naught of anything that is not life-giving and beautiful.

It is hardly worth while giving any statistics of the Morgne. Our daily police reports supply information of all bodies taken there, and the tale does not materially differ from day to day tale does not materially differ from day to day and from year to year. But the sights to be seen there are manifold and interesting. The victims of every crime, from assassination to self-murder, people the dead-house. On one day it is the body of some stranger found dead in the streets. A number of people are looking through the glass panes to see the corpse. It lies white and tranquil; the face, perchance, is finely chiselled and handsome, and money or revenge may have been the motive of the deed. As you gaze upon it the pressure of the finely chiselled and handsome, and money or revenge may have been the motive of the deed. As you gaze upon it the pressure of the crowd of gazers around you becomes mysteriously and horribly oppressive. You burst from it with a shrinking dread; for perhaps the peering stranger at your side is the murderer. His face is white as a sheet, and the shrister eyes dwell with a mysterious meaning on the dead body. But no; he moves away, takes a chew of tobacce, and speaks with a friend. You have unwittingly injured a guiltless man. Then there is the clatter of a carriage at the door. A woman, young and beautiful, enters at the door. A glance through the glass, and her fainting, despairing shrick proclaims her the wife of him whose warm pulses once thrilled the thing of clay upon the marble slab. Everything is uttered in that shrick—friendliness, despair, horror, and vengeance—a broken heart and a heme; desolated forevermore on earth; but the utterer is carried away, and perhaps the attention is attracted by another corpes.

Here, on another table, is the body of a sulcide. It is that of a woman. She must have been beautiful at one time—very probably beloved and honored and bright with the trata and beauty of womanhood. But upon the poor worn countenance are to be seen the deep lines of a vicious and unhappy life. Sin alone could have made those ominous crow's feet around the eyes and cheek-bones. Those mean more than they seem. The history of a life—the fall from purity to deprayity; the impulse of the last step which hurried her to self-destruction and to untold horrors beyond the tomb, are written in that wan countenance in unmistakable characters.

written in that wan countenance in unmistakable characters.

The water from above falls with a steady drip, drip upon the death-marble forehead, and streams over the emaclated shoulders and breast. It serves to keep the body fresh and recognizable for a time, but there is no kind eye to identify it now. The friends and lovers which the brilliancy of those closed eyes and the pulsation of that silent heart once made are dead and absent now, and all is over of the madness which to her was an apology for existence.

A general mournful and respectful silence is observed by all who visit the Morgue when dead bodies are upon exhibition, and the Morgue itself is one of the most melancholy of our metropolitan necessities.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Letter from Ex-Commissioner Ould,

General Robert Ould has written the following letter to one of the editors of the National Intelligencer:-

RICHMOND, July 18.—My Dear Sir:—I have read the remarkable discussion in the House, Mr. Eldridge is substantially right in what he said. I offered early in August to deliver all the sick and wounded prisoners we had without requiring equivalents for them. I would have made the offer earlier, but for the fact that some considerable time before I had made an offer of exchange, man for man, to which I could get no response. I waited for a response until early in August, and falling to receive one, I then made the offer above named, at the same time urging haste on the part of the United States Government, as the mortality among the Federal prisoners was very great. During the fall! I again and again urged haste, giving the same reason. I informed the Federal authorities that if they would send transportation for 15,000 men to the mouth of the Savannah river I would furnish that number of sick and wounded, and that I would fill up any deficiency with well prisoners. I did not require a corresponding delivery of our prisoners, though I expressed the desire that they might be sent. From early in August we were not only ready, but anxious to make this delivery. It was our urpose, as well as our offer, to continue the de-livery of the sick and wounded at all the depots

that is, without requiring equivalents. Transportation was not sent until December. The United States authorities brought in that mouth some 3000 prisoners to the mouth of the Savannah river, and received over 13,000 in return, many of whom were well men. The 3000 delivered presented as melaucholy a spectacle as Andersonville ever disclosed. Most, if not all, of them had been brought from Blmira. Some died between Elmira and Baltimore-many between Baltin.ore and Savannah. I do not be-lieve ten per cent. of the number are alive now. All these facts are known to Federal officers. Rebels may be, but yet the fact is fully established by other evidence that the Federal authorities sent 3000 and received 13,000. They would have received more if there had been accommodation. Why was transportation sent to Savanuah for the prisoners unless I had agreed to deliver them? Why were 13,000 delivered and only 3000 received, if I insisted on receiving equivalents? There is nothing in the published correspondence referred to by Gene-

of prisoners, and upon the terms mentioned;

Mulford will sustain everything eral have herein written. man of honor and courage, and I do not think will hesitate to tell the truth. I think it would be well for you to make an appeal to him, as it become a question of veracity. General Butler says the proposition was made in the fall, and that 7000 prisoners were delivered. It was in August, and over 13,000 were delivered. If you will get Pollard's "Lost Cause," and refer to the chapter on exchange, there you will find the whole question accurately stated. Every word of the chapter is true, so far as it pretends to give facts. The book was published by subscription, by Treat & Co., of New York. You can make public any portion of this letter. I defy contradiction as to any statement I have made, and challenge scrutiny. I will prove

ral Butler which, in any manner, contests any one of the facts I have mentioned. Gen-

every word by Federal testimony. Who, then, is responsible for the suffering of Andersonville during the period of its most deadly mortality, from August to January? ROBERT OULD. Yours truly,

A CARD FROM MR. HERRICK.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:-Sir:-The Tribune of this morning contains a paragraph from the anonymous correspondence of a Western journal, the statements in which derive their only importance from being attri-buted to the President of the United States, So far as I am concerned but few words seem neces-

I did not vote for the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in consequence of a bargain with Mr. Ashley or anybody else. My reasons for that vote were explicitly stated at the time, on the floor of the House of Representatives, and my action on that occasion has been fully justified by the event. Many Demo-crats who then denounced my vote have since acknowledged that I was right and they were wrong, and I have never had reason to regret the course I then pursued.

It is well known that President Lincoln felt very kindly disposed towards the Democrats who had supported what he regarded as the great measure of his administration, and that they were not neglected in the distribution of official patronage. He nominated my brother, a well-known and active Republican partisan, for Assessor of Internal Revenue in the district I represented, and the Senate having adjourned without acting upon the nomination, the President promised to appoint him during the recess. The assassination followed, and the especial friends of Mr. Lincoln strongly urged President Johnson to fulfil a promise which his predece sor would undoubtedly have kept had he lived. It there had been any such a "bargain" as is intimated, it must have been with Abraham

Lincoln. Is this credible? I may say, in conclusion, that President Johnson has never appointed my brother, as he is

said to have done. Respectfully, etc.,
Anson Herrick.

New York, July 30, 1867.

Alleged Forgery at Poughkeepsie. Pougnament, July 31 .- One day last week a man entered the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, and presented what purported to be Henry D. Varick's check for \$2500, and asked the cashier, Mr. Davis, if the check was good. Receiving an affirmative answer, the man then said:-"Please certify it, as I do not wish to use it now." The check was accordingly certified. A day or two since it was returned to this city from the Hanover Bank, New York, where it had been paid in good faith by Mr. John T. Barker, cashier of the bank, and a former resident of this city. When Mr. Varick made up his account he ascertained that he was short, and upon examination pronounced the above check a forgery. The affair is being in-

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, July 31-Noon.—Consols for money
94; United States Five-twenties, 72%; Illinois,
Central, 76%; Eric Railroad, 48%; Atlantic and
Great Western, 22%.
Livenpool., July 31-Noon.—Cotton is quiet
and unchanged; the sales to-day are estimated
at 10,000 bales.
Corn, 35s. Provisions and produce quiet,
Antwerp, July 31.—Petroleum closed last
evening at 42f, 50c.

Steamers Germania and St. David Ar-rived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31—Noon.—The steamer Germania, from New York on the 20th inst., arrived here at 5 A. M. GLASGOW, July 31.—The steamer St. David, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

Two o'clock Market Report. LONDON, July 31—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16; U-5. 5-20s, 72 13-16; Illinois Central, 77; Erie, 49. LIVERPOOL, July 31—2 P. M.—Cotton very dull. The sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales Quotations are unchanged. Breadstuffs, Produce, and Provisions un-

changed, London, July 31-2 P. M.-All the markets are unchanged.

Antwerp, July 31-2 P. M.-Petroleum flat and nominal at 42f, 50c...

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Washington, July 31.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The attendance upon the part of spectators was much greater than it has been for some days past.

Mr. Merrick proceeded to address the jury for the detense, and said the feeling with which he approached the discussion of the case was indescribable, as the magnitude of the case was beyond any he had ever known, and its surroundings were palaful beyond description. The prisoner is in the hands of the jury, and his future destiny is committed to them; but there is something in this trial beyond the ordinary arraignment of the prisoner. He finds arrayed against his client the best taken, and some high officers of the Government adding a legal combination surrounded by spies and detectives, aided by the treasury of this Government, and all arrayed against one man to urge him on to the judgment. In discussing this case he would go into some of the motives that actuated the prosecution in this case, and he would show there has been a conspiracy here to commit a murder under the form of law. Wuy is it all these appliances and this vast machinery are in the case? Why all the wonderful array of counsel here and elsewhere? They nominally represent the Government, but all the trial convinces him (Mr. Merrick) that there are two sets, one representing the Government in its assumed offended majesty, and the other who represent the officers of the United States, seeking for their own purposes the shedding of innocent blood. In a case of this kind, all evidence that would bring lightshould be given to the jury, but in this case all the technicalities of law have been used to exclude that testimony. He would not question the decision of the Court on pointe presented, but he would say that no opinion changed his view that the testimony should have been used to feel the test according to the human prejudices engendered by the war, why did he speak of the murder of Union solidiers? Wh

[Continued in our next edition.]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—The gunboat Tennessee, after having undergone slight repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard, is lying in Hampton Roads, adjusting her compasses preparatory to sailing for the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Mexico. She sails to morrow. The following is a list of her officers.—Companying Mexico, and Mexico. She sails to-morrow. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, John Irwin; Lieutenant-Commander, F. S. Vielle; Acting Ensigns, M. M. Gorman, John W. Thompson, and John Bishop; Midshipmen, Chas. T. Hutchins, J. J. Yates, and E. S. Arnold; Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Ramsey; First Acting Assistant Engineer, G. Gillespie; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, G. M. Wheeler and George H. Russell; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Isnac A. Conover, Henry S. Allen, Henry W. Speight Captain's Clerk, Daniel Saint; Paymaster's Assistant, Edward Cocklin.

A Pole was arrested in Portamouth to-day by two police officers, upon the complaint of seve-

two police officers, upon the complaint of several parties interested, who charge him with obtaining money in New York under false pretenses, and after being put under bail in that city, was in the act of escaping from Norfolk by one of the Liverpool steamers. The defendant deposited in bank, subject to the order of the city authorities, the amount of his New York York ball, and was dismissed until a further hearing could be had.

The business men have lately been greatly

exercised over an order said to have been issued by Major-General Sickles, prohibiting the ex-portation of corn from the State of North Caro-lina, in view of the great depletion in the sup-plies of that cereal. It now appears that no such order has been issued by General Sickles. The Raleigh Sentinel of Saturday says authoritatively no order to that effect has been made public. Norfolk is gradually recovering the market for all the grain trade of eastern Carolins. Accounts from the various counties of North Carolina say that the corn crop will only be an average one. Reports from the southern counties of Virginia are more favorable.

A desperate fight occurred in Portsmouth last night between a colored man named John Page and his wife. He struck his wife, and she, while in a fit of violent passion, picked up a knife and stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a dan-gerous and probably fatal wound.

The interesting ordnance experiments which have been made here for some time pass with

have been made here for some time past with the Dyer cylinder, invented by General Dyer, of Washington, D. C., to counteract the heavy recoil of guns on iron castings, which still continues to be a serious obstacle to their use, have not yet culminated in any results which are calculated to meet the expectation of the inventor. On the first trial the recoil of the gun acting on the piston of the cylinder drove it completely through the rear end, the compressed air from some cause failing to set in the pressed air from some cause failing to act in the manner designed. The cylinder has been re-paired and improved, and better results are now expected from this novel and important

Suspension in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., July 31 .- The first note of the coming financial crash was heard here yesterday, in the suspension of the prominent wholesale grain house of Moore & Cowell. The liabilities are \$130,000, while the assets are said to be in a condition to realize but little, It is alleged that the firm have been financially embarrassed for some little time. The immediate necessity for a suspension arose from the recent necessity for a suspension arose from the recent sudden death of the junior member, Mr. Silas L. Covell, who fell from a grain elevator some days since. A very general regret is expressed here at the suspension of a house enjoying so large a degree of the public confidence. A large por-tion of the indebtedness is held in Troy and at the West.

Affairs in St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, July 31 .- Mike McCool's training near this city encourages many of his friends here to lav heavy bets that he will whip Asron Jones in the coming prize-fight.

The health of the city is remarkably good. There are no signs of the cholera. Last year at this time it raged here fearfully.

Parties from New York are here negotiating for the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, which was lately forfeited by Fremont.

Sailing of the Cuba. Bosron, July 31.—The steamship Cuba sailed this morning, taking seventy-one passengers for Liverpool, and \$110.000 in specie. LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Commencement To-Day-Highly In. teresting Exercises-Conferring of Degreen, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO BURNING TRLEGRAPH, Easton, Pa., July 31 .- The commencement exercises of Lafayette College were held this morning, at the First Presbyterian Church, in this place. The occasion drew together a large number of people from different parts of the State, and all the hotels in town are packed full. A large number of the Alumni are

The church was filled with a large and inte. rested audience, the orations by the members of the graduating class being received with great favor.

President Cattell conferred the degree of A. B. on the following members of the Senior Class:-Peter S. Bergstresser, of Berrysburg; Edward Payson Conkling, of Mount Pleasant, N. J.; Ezra Shive Heany, of Doylestown; Robert James Hess, of Easton; Samuel Loy Johnson, of Ickesburg; John Harvey Case, of Danville Samuel Worman Knipe, of Columbia; John Michael Pfouts, of Jersey Shore; Lindley Charles Rutter, Jr., of Chesnut Level; Robert Henry Smith, of Lower Chanceford.

A number of honorary degrees were conferred by authority of the Trustees, given at the meeting held this morning. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. William B. McCloy, of Ballemena, Ireland; Rev-Nathaniel H. Griffin, of Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Alexander G. McAutey, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; and Rev. Thomas M. Cunningham, of Alexander Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. The degree gof Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. William Strong, of the Supreme Court of Pennsyl-

This afternoon the Alumni dinner will be given, and promises to be an occasion of great interest.

The weather has been exceedingly fine. At a meeting of the Trustees this morning. Rev. A. Bloomberg, of Princeton, N. J., was elected Professor of Modern Languages in the

COURT-MARTIAL AT BUFFALO.

Trial of Soidiers for Parading with a Fenian Association in Union Uniform. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31 .- By order of the Secretary of War the following officers have been detailed on court-martial duty at Fort Porter:-Colonel Hamilton, 1st Artillery; Captain Huxford, 42d Infanty; Captain Thying, 1st. Artillery; Lieutenant Stewart, 4th Artillery, Captain Payne, 42d Infanty, Judge Advocate. The Court assembled yesterday morning, when seventeen privates of Battery M, 4th Artillery; were arraigned for parading in procession with a body of Fenians at their late picnic. The prisoners are charged with conduct prejudicial prisoners are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. In the specification they are charged with joining with-out authority a Fenian festival, and discarding the uniform, or parts of the uniform, of the United States soldier, and dressing in the uniform, or parts of the uniform, of a Fenian Association; that they paraded with said Association under arms, said Fenian Association being an institution reported to be in armed hostility to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, with which the United States is at peace. All this at Black Rock, N. Y., and on the 17th day of July. These charges and specifications are signed by John Mendenhall, Brevet Colonel 4th

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 31.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 10g; Reading, 107½; Erle, 76½; Canton Company, 52½; Cleveland and Toledo, 24½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 35½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 108½; Illinois Central, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Missouri 6s, 104; Hudson River, 120½; Pive-twenties, 1802, 111½; do. of 1864, 109½; do. of 1866, 109½; do. new Issue, 108½; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, first series, 107½; all others, 107½. Sterling, 10; sight, 10½. Gold, 140. Money, 5 % cent.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 31, 1867, The ease in money which has so long prevailed has not yet operated to produce a rise in Government and other investment securities, such as might be expected under such a state of The leading dealers, however, are more sanguine than ever of a renewed buoyancy and animation within a week or two. The main inquiry continues to be for the late issues of Five-twenties and Seven-thirties. Compound Interest notes, too, are in active demand. morning there was a fair degree of activity for Government loans of all issues, and prices continued very steady. 1114 was bid for the coupon 5-20s of 1862; and 1024 for the coupon 10-40s.

City Sixes were in good demand at 994@100 for the new, and 96 for the old. State loans continue dull

continue dull. The Share Market was a little more lively, with a slight advance in Reading; Pennsylvania was off 4. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 584 for Lehiph Valley; 29; for Catawissa preferred; 53; for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Railroad and Canal bonds were very dull. A lot of West Jersey Railroad bonds sold down

The following bids were offered for Passenger Railroad stocks:—75 for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29; for Spruce and Pine; 454 for Chesnut and Walnut; 304 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard College. West Philadelphia was not offered under 72.

The Canal and other stocks were very dull. We quote New Creek Coal at & bid; New York and Middle at 3; Fulton at 5; Big Mountain at 3&; and Keystone Zinc at 1;.

Gold ruled during the morning at about 1394 @140, closing at the former rate. The Treasury, it is understood, is not selling to-day. There is a diminished interest manifested in relation to the aspect of affairs between France and Prussia, but no attent disposition to sell the premium

but no strong disposition to sell the premium down in view of the steady demand for specie to export. The shipments have latterly been larger than was expected, considering the enor-mous aggregate of gold in the banks of England and France, and these have imparted a firm tone to the market, notwithstanding the absence of an active speculation for a rise.

-The Times of this morning says of the New York market:-

York market:—
"The Foreign Exchanges keep up very close to the Specie shipping points, though we hear of no considerable business for the Boston mail beyond the customary credit settlements with the bankers, and these are made on the basis of 110½ % cent, 50 days on London. The Public Funds are firmer to-day, while the Gold Room is easier, and we hear little or nothing said, as on Monday, of 'War clouds' in Europe. The 5-20s of 1862 Sold at 111½, and the other gold-hearing stocks were also higher by '36½, per cent, than on Monday. The offerings of money from the Banks and Bankers to the great dealers in the Public Funds continue with marked freedom, and in large sums at decaper rates of interest, in many instances, than we have herelofore quoted. We are advised that balances are left with several of the leading dealers as low as 2 per cent, per aunum, though we deem this exceptional. The other brokers are paying from \$t 0.5 per cent, on approved collaters, and the supply came easier to-day in all directions that usual."

The Providence Journal says of Printing Cloths that the market is very dull, with a few small sales to piece out light styles prints, for which only an extra quality of goods are wanted. The following are the sales: -23,900 pieces 64x64, 9c., 30 days.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do 119'40; do. August, 1864, 119'@119'; do., October, 1864, 117'@118'; do., December, 1864, 117'@117'; do., May, 1865, 116';@117; do., Aug., 1865, 115';@116'; do., September, 1865, 115';@115'; October, 1865, 114';@115; Gold, 140'@140'; Silver, 133'@184';

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Wednesday, July 31.—There is no spirit in the Fiour Market, there being searcely enough doing to establish quotations. There is a limited inquiry from the home consumers, but no demand for shipment. Sales of a few hundred barrels, in lots, at \$8,38.25 for superfine; \$8.30,39.25 for extras; \$10,312 for Northwestern extra family; \$10,312.59 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. \$11 for new wheat extra and \$12,315.25 for new wheat extra family and fancy. Rye Flour is lower; small sales at \$8.25,38.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is more doing in Wheat, and sales of 5000 bushels were reported, at \$2.20 for common up to \$2.30,32.35 for good and choice. Rye ranges from \$1.55 to \$1.00. Corn is very scarce and held with much firmness, Sales of yellow at \$1.18, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.11. Oats are unchanged. Sales of new at \$0,385c, and old at 90,693c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seed—Cloverseed sells at \$8.50,09; Timothy at

are unchanged. Sales of new at 80@85c, and old at 90@93c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seed—Cloverseed sells at \$5.50@9; Timothy at \$3.50@3.75; and Flaxseed at \$3.3.3.5.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30c, § gallon, in bond.

Petroleum.—During the past month the Petroleum Market has assumed a peculiar and unprecedented phase. Owing to a heavy speculative movement for a rise, a corner for July was attempted, and was to a great extent successful, and from 24 cents for standard, it rose as high at one time as 35 cents, and may be fairly quoted now at 32.032½ cents for the balance of the present month. It would appear from the statements made by various brokers, that this corner will be continued during the best part of the month of August, and that on the first day of that month, a combined call will be made by the holders of August buyers' options contracts, in which case there is no foreseeing to what price it may go. There is, however, no real or plausible reason why prices should be increasing, and as soon as the corner or speculative movement dies out, we confidently believe in greatly lower prices. The European market has followed ours, and a rise of seven francs a barrel has been obtained. But why? Simply for the following reasons—the exports from this port alone, during the present month, are larger than for 6 months together of last year, and the stocks in Europe greater than ever before; the rise, therefore, in Europe is simply in anticipation of the receivers there rejecting their cargoes, on the ground of non-fulfilment of contracts, as the oil was not shipped from this side within the specified time; therefore, when these shipments arrive in Europe the owners, or rather the purchasers, of these cargoes will reject them on the above reconstructs. within the specified time; therefore, when these shipments arrive in Europe the owners, or rather the purchasers, of these cargoes will reject them on the above grounds; and the heavy stocks thereby thrown on the market will cause a heavy fail and bring prices down lower than they have ever been. We may confidently expect to see refined Petroleum standard white sailing at the principal ports. ard white selling at the principal ports or depots of Europe at thirty francs, between the 15th day of August and the first day of October.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JULY 31. 

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Nepouset, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR, No. 49, Robinson, Georgetown, do.
Schr James Magee, Lynch, New Haven, do.
Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, Boston, do.
Schr Ann Twibell, Edwards, Georgetown, Caldwell,

Gordon & Co. Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGloughlin, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co. Schr Hattle, Carter, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wel-Bington.
Schr Reading RR, No. 48, Powell, Pawtucket, do. Schr S. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, do. Schr W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, Hammett &

Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co. Ship Oscar I, Overgaard, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co. Ship Bessie Crosby, Crosby, Quebec, Ship Charlotte, Gatsen, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons. Schr Manaway, Hampton, Milivitie, R. D. Wood & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Belg. barque Brayo. Van dei Heyden, 49 days from
Newcastle-on-Tyne, E., with moss, to Peter Wright & Newcastle-on-Tyne, E., with mass, to Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 13 days from Guayama, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Brig Rebecca Sheppard, Beaston, from Satilia river, Ga. in baliast to captain. Was struck by lightning, and lost maintopmast, as before reported.

Schr Athlete, Cousins, 20 days from Trinidad, Port Spain, with molasses to S. & W. Walsh.

Schr White Swan, Collins, 3 days from New York, with molas. to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Honest Abe, Conary, from Delaware Break-water.

Schr Honest Abe, Conary, from Delaware Breakwater.
Schr Mabei Hall, Hall, from Vinalhaven.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGloughlin. from Boston.
Schr M. E. Amsden. Smith, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Furber, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Furber, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr R. Twibell. Edwards. from Pawtucket.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Bobinson, from Pawtucket.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Powell, from Hartford.
Schr W. F. Burden. Adams, from Providence.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Sarab. Jones, 24 hours from New York,
with mdse. to W. M. Balrd & Co.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, sailed from Providence 29th Inst.
Brig Kossack, Elliett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th Inst.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th Inst.
Schr S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, hence, at Weymouth 27th Inst.

Bohr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, hence, at Pawtucke 27th inst. 27 th inst.

Schra C, Holmes, Holmes; Northern Light, Ireland
A. R. Wetmore, Lippincott; A. Sheppard, Bowditch
and Armenia, Cole, hence, at Providence 29th inst.
Schra Wm. Wallace, Scull, and C. Leeser, Smith,
heuce, at Portsmouth 25th inst.
schr D, Babcock, Colcord, hence, at Portland 28th
instant.

Schr J, Babcock, Colcord, hence, at Portland 28th

schr D. Babcock, Colcord, hence, at Portland 28th instant.
Schr J. Baker, Baker, bence, at Bath 27th inst.
Schr J. Baker, Baker, bence, at Bath 27th inst.
Schr J. Baker, Baker, bence, at Bath 27th inst.
Schr G. Fossett, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.
Schr Belle, Howes, bence, with a carge of coal, arrived below Lynn 24th inst., and anchored in the channel to await the ide, so as to get up to the wharf. During the night she drifted on the flats, beeled over, started some timbers, letting in the water. The captain and crew spent the remainder of the night on top of the house, and in the morning were taken off. The carge is to be discharged with lightern and hopes are entertained that the vessel may be raised and got off. The Beile was built in 1529, was owned one-half by Captain Howes, who has an insurance in Barnstable for \$2000, and the other half by various other parties. Schr L. R. Ogden, Frambes, from Port Johnson, with coal, struck Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate, 2 P. M., 18th inst., and sunk in filesen minutes in water 70 free deep All hands saved. No jusurance on vessel or cargo, Sie halled from Camden, N. J., and was owned by the captain and others.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

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NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived, steamship Concordia, fears, from Answerp.
Bisamship Shernian, Sampson, from New Orleans, Ship Harpswell, Owen, from Havre.
Barque Friedrich Gustav, Dense, from Leghorn, Brig Mathlide, Ceffere, from Malaga,