THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET -THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

FRANCE. The Emperor Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey in Conference.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.

The Emperor Napoleon remained in conference with the Sultan on the day of his departure ence with the Sultan on the day of his departure for London for three-quarters of an hour. On the previous Sunday, Napoleon III also had held a private conversation with his august guest at St. Cloud, which lasted several hours, Djemil Pacha acting as interpreter. We have reason to believe that the Emperor took advantage of the Sultan's stay at Paris to again urge the friendly counsels which M. Bourree, on his nomination as Ambassador, had been charged to carry to Constantinople, and to which he made allusion in presenting his credentials. The Sulallusion in presenting his credentials. The Sul-tan, through both Fuad Pacha and Djemil Pacha, has expressed the most sincere gratitude for the friendship shown by the Emperor of the French, as to the integrity and stability of the Ottoman Empire, and has promised to devote all his efforts to the amelioration of the position of his Christian subjects, as France has continually advised him, as the only efficacious means of avoiding a new crisis in the East. We may therefore expect that on his return Abdul Aziz

will inaugurate a series of salutary reforms. Sentence of the Assassin Berezowski.

From the Brussels Nord.

The perpetrator of the attempt in the Bois de Boulogne has been found guilty of murder with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to hard labor for life, The mitigated expiation of a crime which has caused Russia to quiver in her inmost fibre will, we fear, produce a disagreeable impression in that country. For ourselves, looking at the metter from a Western point of view, we should be almost tempted to congratulate ourselves on a result which, refusing to the assassin of the Czar the prestige of the scaffold, clothes him and his crime in the vulgar and ignominious livery of the convicted felon; but we scarcely expect this view to be taken in Russia. The people of that country—still primitive in their ideas, no doubt—do not imagine that the gallows or guillotine can ever serve as a pedestal to fame, or that a criminal is less guilty for having fired upon a man because that man happens to be an Emperor, with millions of existences attached to his. The French jury decided according to its conscience, and it is not for us to discuss its verdict, standing as it does on this inviolable ground; but if ever a reason of state ought to prevail, it is certainly in a case like this, in which one of the greatest principles of social conservation and mutual guarantee between people was at stake.

Dwellings for the Working Classes in Paris.

From Galignant's Messenger.
The Emperor, it is known, has had erected in the Avenue Daumesnil forty-eight houses as specimens of dwellings for small families, the plan of which may be seen in the Exhibition. Each house contains three stories and cellars, and each floor is composed of two rooms and a small kitchen. The buildings themselves cost altogether 320,000%, or somewhat over 6000%, each, but on adding the purchase of the ground and the expense of levelling, the whole sum spent has been 510,000f. His Majesty has just made a gitt of the whole to a co-operative society of workingmen, which is in the course of formation, for the construction of cheap dwellings

Serious Illness of General Almonte. General Almonte, who represented the Em-peror Maximilian at Paris, is so ill that it has not been considered advisable as yet to announce to him the fatal news from Mexico.

The Cholera Raging in Sicily. The official accounts of the cholera in Sicily, dated Palermo, the 29th of June and the 4th of July, report as follows:—In the province of Girgenti, from the 18th to the 27th of June, 2573 attacks, and 1371 deaths; Caltanisetta, from the 17th to the 27th, 1305 attacks, and 762 deaths Trapani, from the 19th to the 27th, 17 attacks, and 13 deaths; Catania, from the 23d to the 28th 107 attacks, and 55 deaths. For the week end ing July 4, for the provinces of Catania, Caltanisetta, Girgetti, and Trapani, the attacks were 2383, and the deaths 1421. Palermo and Messina enjoy perfect health, and both have estab-lished cordons against infected districts.

RUSSIA. The News of Maximilian's Death Received with Satisfaction in Warsaw.

From the Vienna Wanderer.

A communication from Warsaw relates some

strange facts said to have taken place in the Polish city relative to the death of the Emperor Maximilian. At the official club, a banquet of young Russians and members of the Muscovite population, it declares, was given, at which Prince Azerbatoff, of St. Petersburg, passing through Warsaw to Paris by Vienna, proposed a toast in honor 'of the conqueror of the auda-cious invaders of Mexico, President Juarez.' This toast had been received with great applause by the company, composed of many Generals and Councillors of State. Several allusions were also made to the peace which Juarez was about to ressore to his country after having vanquished the rebels, who, like the insurgents of Poland, were upheld and excited by foreigners; also, to the great desire which Mexico felt to establish good relations with Russia. After the applause had somewhat subsided, Gen. Baron Hanke, director of the Warsaw Theatre and administrator of several Imperial places of amusement, rose to explain to those present how it was that Providence had reserved a disastrous end for the Emperor Maximilian. Among other things, he said

It is well known that at the outset of the Polish revolution this Austrian Archduke, in concert with the Emperor Napoleon, had cast his eyes on the crown of Poland, that the Duke de Gramont had labored in that sense at Vienna, and that a Polish deputation had already been formed to offer the crown officially to Maxi-

The General ended by asking what would bave happened to the Archauke if, with the view of conquering the crown of Poland, he bad put himself at the head of the insurgents and been taken prisoner.

Betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga to George I, King of Greece.

From the Journal de Mt. Petersburg,
The betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna with George I, King of the Greeks, was celebrated on July 8, at the Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. The Emperor and the King wore the uniforms of Russian general officers, the former with the grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour, and the latter with that of St. Andrew. The bride had on a white dress, laced with silver and sprinkled with roses; two long tresses of her bair, interwoven with strings of pearls, escaped from the rose-colored band that decorated her forehead, and tell over her shoulders. The Grand Duchess Alexandra-Josephovna, her mother, wore a robe of blue and white, sparkling with precious stones. All the foreign ambassadors and heads of missions were present. After the ceremony the Diplomatic Body breakfasted at the palace, and in the evening St. Petersburg, Tsarskoe-Selo, and Paviowsky were brilliantly illuminated. Prince Humbert, of Italy, who was unexpectedly delayed in Berlin, arrived at Tsarskoe in time to be present at the marriage repast. Effective Strength of the Russian Army.

From the Paris Situation.

According to statements in the St. Petersburg journals, the Russian army has been increased by 220,000 men since the close of the Crimean war. Its effective strength is at present 1,100,000, comprising 300,000 irregular troops. The military organization of the empire is such that, in case of war, the army could be raised to the imposing force of 1,500,000 men.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

Whe Close of the Campaign-No Disturb-ance at the Polls Anticipated.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—The closing speeches of the campaign are being made to-Maynard and other speakers are addressing the radicals from Governor Brownlow's nouse. The conservatives are speaking at the Lalor House. The meetings of Etheridge and Maynard for the past lew days have been very

Colonel Williams, Maynard's opponent, was assaulted at Jacksboro. He was struck in the back with a large stone and severely handled at Clinton yesterday. A serious affray was avoided by the prudence of a few men.

Every arrangement has been made for a quiet election to-morrow, and the indications are that everything will pass off peaceably. The negroes vote at a separate poil. Governor Brownlow's instructions to the military are to keep away from the polls, but to be armed, and near enough to give prompt assistance if called upon. The Mayor and Governor have co-operated to be prepared for every contingency.

The Governor has issued a circular to the

Black Leagues, asking them to go to the polls quietly, and exercise their rights like men; but if assaulted, to defend themselves like men. The deepest earnestness and feeling pervade both parties, and every registered voter will be

The Candidates on the State Ticket. The following is a list of the candidates of the two parties for State and United States offices:

Radical, For Governor, William G. Brownlow. Emerson Etheridge.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
John Eaton. Charles S. Cameron. For Members of Congress.

1-R. R. Butler. James White. 2-Horace Maynard. 3-Wm. B. Stokes. 4-James Mullins. 5-John Trimble, 6-S. M. Arnell, 7-I. R. Hawkins.

John Williams, E. G. Fleming. E. Cooper. D. B. Thomas. W. P. Caldwell. J. W. Leftwich. D. A. Nunn. J. W. Leftwich.

There is no office of Lieutenant-Governor in

Tennessee. The Presidency of the Senate is virtually the same office. Messrs, Maynard, Stokes, Arnell, and Hawkins are at present among the representatives of the State in

The following are the platforms of the respective parties in Tennessee: -

The Radical Platform.

We, the representatives of the loyal people of Tennessee, in convention assembled, are thankful to Almighty God for the success of the arms of the United States over the army of traitors who sought to destroy the best Government ever known to man, thereby saving us and our posterity the blessings and privileges of republican institutions, and a solution of the heretofore doubtful problem that man is capable of self-covernment.

the heretofore doubtful problem that man is capable of self-covernment.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident":—

1. "That all men are created equal, endowed with certain innlienable rights," and therefore the law should afford equal protection to all in the exercise of these rights, and, so far as it can, insure perfect equality under the law.

2. That a State or nation should be governed, controlled, and directed by those who have saved it in times of peril, and who seek to preserve it with friendly hands from foes and dangers, external and internal.

times of peril, and who seek to preserve it with friendly hands from foes and dangers, external and internal.

3. That a wise care for the public safety sometimes renders it necessary that those who have sought resolutely to overthrow a Government should not hastily be restored to the privileges of which they have deprived themselves by their crime of treason: certainly not until they have shown evidence of sincere repentance and a disposition as energetically to support as they have, in times past, sought to desiroy.

4. That Rebellion is distranchisement, and armed attempts to overthrow our common Governmenttreasonable expatriation; and the present franchise organic law is but the declaration of the landlwork of secession and rebellion. Those who have sought our country's ruin cannot be entrusted with its safety.

5. That lawless violence, reckless disregard of the rights of person and property, murder, assassination, arson, and kindred crimes must be put down by the strong arm of power, and be made to feel that law is indeed a terror to evil-deers.

6. Therefore, in accordance with the above principles, we fully endorse the policy and action of the deneral Assembly of the State of Tennessee in restricting the elective franchise to those who are not hostile to the Government, in extending it to those who proved their loyally by imperilling their lives, and who need this privilege for their own protection, and in establishing a military organization which shall give necessary physical support to the moral power of the State Government, becoming a salutary terror to evil-doers and a cheerful hope to those who do well.

7. That the "privileges and immunities" guar-

do well.
7. That the "privileges and immunities' guaranteed under the Constitution of our Union to the loyal from other States, and the pledge of freedom and equality in the Declaration of American Independence, shall be living truths and practical maxims in Tennessee, for the protection of "life, liberty, and pendence, shall be living truths and in Tennessee, for the protection of the pursuit of happiness."

s. That we have entire confidence in the integrity, wisdom, and ability of the Republican Union major-ity of Congress, and deem it signally fortunate that they, in whom alone the power resides to restore. everve, and govern the country, have shown them eives so eminently fitted for these high duties, that no State should be admitted to representation in Angress without adopting the constitutional amend-

Congress without adopting the constitutional amendment.

So That the Republican Union party of Tennessee are in favor of free speech and free discussion, and to this end we invite our friends from other States to come among us and discuss the great issues now before the people, and we pledge the Republican Union party of Tennessee to tolerate all legitimate discussion, and at the same time claiming equal privileges on our part, and that any interference to prevent this will befregarded as an unwarranted act and resisted to the last extremity.

10. That we honor the firmness, courage, and wisdom which have characterized the administration of our Chief Magistrate, the Hon, Wm. G. Brownlow, and while we sympathize with him in his bodily suffering, we admire the healthy mind, conclous to itself of rectitude, which bears with like equanimity the thross of pain and the perilous cares of state, and that we declare him the unanimous choice of the loyal people of Tennessee for our next Governor.

11. That we cover our faces with shame when we contemplate the disgrace brought upon our beloved State by the defection and degeneracy of her unprincipled adopted son, who, by the bullet of the assussin, has ascended to the Chief Magistracy of the mation, and we shall cordially endorse any action of Congress which shall legitimately deprive him of continued power to disture the peace of the country.

The Conservative Platform. The Conservatives have declared their plat-

1. We are in favor of the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States, and we pledge ourselves to support and defend the same.

2. We are the friends of peace and civil law, and that these great objects can be best promoted by legislation recognizing equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privileges to none.

3. We are in favor of immediate restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to all rights, privileges, and immunities of full and complete citizenship.

4. That our colored fallow-citizens being now citizens.

zenship.

4. That our colored fellow-citizens, being now citizens of the United States and citizens of the State of Tenpessee, and voters of this State, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens under the laws and Constitution of the United States and the State of

Tennessee.

6. We are opposed to the repudiation of the national debt, and are in favor of equal taxation as the proper method of paying the same.

6. That the establishment of a standing army in our 6. That the establishment of a standing army in our state, in time of peace, is a flagrant and dangerous encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, heavily oppressive to the taxpayer, and evidently designed to overawe voters at the ballot-box. 7. We cordisily approve of the patriotic efforts of Andrew Johnson. President of the United States, in defending the Constitution, preserving the Union of the States, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws.

Sketch of William G. Brownlow, the

Present Governor. William G. Brownlow, the radical candidate for Governor of Tennessee, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, in 1805, and is, therefore, in his sixty-second year. Removing at the age of eighteen to Abington, he served as a regular apprentice to the trade of a house carpenter. His education had been imperfect in his early youth, but he economized the means which he self in later years. Entering the Ministry of the Methodist Church, he travelled the circuit

for ten years. During his officiation in the pulpit he became involved in a controversy with a Baptist minis-ter who had assailed him. In this controversy "Parson" Brownlow exhibited those qualities which have ever since distinguished him as a

According to his own biography he began his 1 political career in Tennessee in 1828, by espous-ing the cause of John Quincy Adams against Andrew J. Kson. For the last thirty years he has been the editor of a newspaper, first at Jonesboro, and more recently at Knoxville, his

present home. Still retaining his ministerial office, in 1832 he was a delegate to the General Methodist Conference at Philadelphia From this period down to the war he advocated Whig principles, and was a sleepless and uncomprowhen the South precipitated the war, and his

When the South precipitated the war, and his State was on the verge of secession, he came out manfully against the disunionists. Whatever other virtues he lacked, or whatever were his original views as to slavery, he was certainly a devoted Union man. In his paper of May 25, 1861, when already a number of the Southern States had passed the ordinance of secession, he wrote:—"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am a Union man, and owe my alle-giance to the Stars and Stripes of my country." Driven from East Tennessee, he sojourned in the North until he was enabled to return to Knoxville in the wake of Burnside's army of deliverance. At the election ordered in 1865 he was elected Governor of his State, and as the leader of the newly organized Republican, or more properly rapical party, he is a candidate

Sketch of Emerson Etheridge. One of the organs of the conservative party

ives the following outline of the career of its

andidate for Governor:— Mr. Etheridge is, we believe, a native of North Carolina, though his whole life from youth has been spent in this State, and in that section where he now resides. He first entered public life as a member of the Legislature in 1845, defeating the candidate of the opposing party in the face of an overwhelming majority. He even then gave evidence of the force of character and talent which has since matured him into one of the most dexterous and powerful political disputants who has ever appeared upon the hustings in this country. In 1853 he was elected to Congress, and held the position for two terms, during which time he achieved a national reputation as one of the most thoroughly informed public men of the time, and as a skilful, couraeous, and eloquent debater. He was one of the few members who always

ommanded the attention of the House, and left that great theatre an acknowledged master of every weapon in the forensic armory—argument, invective, wit, and satire. In 1857 he was defeated in a contest with J. D. C. Atkins, an able and popular gentleman—a result in a great degree attributable to the over confidence of his friends. But two years afterwards he defeated the same opponent in one of the most memorable contests ever waged in this State, character zed, however, with a knightly courtesy on both sides equal to its ability and fierceness. It was during this term of service that the political troubles of the country culminated in the civil war.

Mr. Etheridge's previous public career had been one of steadfast opposition to both of the mischievous sectionalisms whose collision had produced that calamity. His conviction of duty ed him to espouse the cause of the Government, and, with his accustomed boldness, he took that position, and throughout the struggle maintained it with energy and idelity. He was made Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1861, and in Washington city gave his whole personal and official influence to the support of the war for the Union.

Riot at Kingston-Excitement at Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 31-11 o'clock P. M -During speaking by Etheridge and Williams, at Kingston to-day, some negroes and radicals in-terrupted the meeting, when a riot ensued, one white man being shot. No other casualties are Maynard and Etheridge are addressing sepa-

rate crowds here to-night, and there is a great deal of excitement in town.

The Late Riots and Guerilla Fighting at Purdy.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.-Nashville papers give particulars of the riot at Purdy, McNary county, last Saturday. While a colored man was speak-ing at a Union League flag raising, an insulting remark was made from the crowd, whereupon a general aftray ensued. The Sheriff was mortally and Sergeant Harder badly wounded. Three

titizens were accidentally shot during the riot. Captain Hamilton's State Guard were attacked on Friday night by twenty guerillas. The fight lasted till daylight. The guard then charged the guerillas, driving them through the woods to the Tennessee river road. Three of the guerillas were wounded.

OBITUARY.

Catherine M. Sedgwick.

Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick, a veteran and highly esteemed popular writer of 'the United States, died yesterday at the residence of Mr. Minot, near Roxbury. She will be buried to-morrow, in her native town of Stockbridge. Miss Sedgwick was born in 1789, being at the time of her death in her seventy-eighth year. Her first book, entitled "A New England Tale," which appeared in 1822, gained her reputation and success. In 1824 she published a second tale, "Redwood," which was republished in England, and within a brief period translated into French, Italian, and Swedish. In 1827 was published "Hope Leslie; or, Early Times in America." All three of these works are remarkable for quickness and accuracy of observation, correct study, and great charm of style. In 1830 she issued "Ciarence;" in 1832, "Le Bossu;" and in 1835, "The Linwoods;" and a collection of shorter tales. In the next three years she issued a series of books whose popularity was and continues so great that they may justly be called "people's books" —the "Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man;" "Lave and Let Live;" "Means and Ends, Home; and "Love Token for Children." In 1841 she published on her return from Europe, a charming volume of travel, "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home;" in 1845 appeared "Milton Harvey and Other Tales." In 1857 appeared from her pen a novel of American society, as graceful, lively, charming, and good as anything of her younger days, "Married or Single?" In 1858 she issued a life of Joseph Curtis, one of the best and most valued citizens of New York, which had also a wide circulation. She was the author, besides, of a great number of essays and stories in magazines, all pervaded and informed with her clear good sense, and graced by a charm of style of which she was the master during her whole life.

-Susan Young, widow of the late Lemuel Young, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., died on Wednesday, at the age of ninety-six years and two months. Her husband was in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension up to his death, which succeeded to the widow at his decease, and which she enjoyed up to her death.

-Mr. C. Otterstatter, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, walked out of his chamber window, a nights since, and fell to the ground, crushing his shoulder, and breaking several of his ribs. He had just returned from Franklin. where he had been in the habit of going out of his chamber window on to the roof of the porch, during the warm nights, and is supposed to have arisen from his bed not fully awake, and thinking he was still in Franklin. proceeded to pass out upon the roof of the porch, and met with the accident described.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

An Important Statement.

It Comes too Late to be Used Against Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Mtc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 1.

Mr. Heustis, the newly appointed Warden of the Washington jail, states that when he was Consul in Canada, prior to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he met John H. Surratt there so frequently as to become familiar with his person, though not knowing him by the name of

Further, that on the 14th of April, 1865, he met Surratt on the steps of the National Hotel in this city, recognized him as his Canada acquaintance, and shook hands with him; that on seeing him in the court room he recognized John H. Surratt as the person he met at the National Hotel on the day of the assassination. As the testimony has been closed, Mr. Hesutis cannot be placed on

The Unadilla National Bank Failure. TROY, N. Y., August 1 .- I learn upon authority that the secret of the turbulence of the people of Otsego county in reference to the affairs of the Unadilla Bank, arises from the fact that the farmers and nearly all others in that vicinity having money loaned it to the bank, and took the notes of the officers thereof, in order to avoid taxation. This fact is modifying public sympathy for these people.

Raphael Semmes' Reply to General Bris-bin's "Greeting."

James S. Brisbin, U. S. A.—Sir: In former times, when a person who had the honor of signing U. S. A. after his name felt aggrieved, he addressed a private note to the party wno he supposed meant to offend him. Such a notefrom you would have found a ready response at my hands. This was a rule in the old service where the uniform was a guarantce that the wearer of it was a gentleman. What changes the birth of the "New Nation" may have brought about among those who now wear shoulder-straps I am unable to say. As you have departed from this rule, I am constrained to regard you as one of those new men of the army, whose education has been defective, though I know nothing of your antecedents, never having heard of your name or fame until I read the incendiary speech delivered by you to the blacks of Lexington, Ky., the other day. Having voluntarity placed yourself without the pale of gentlemen by assaulting me, personally, through the newspapers, there is no other recourse left me—unless you should hereafter change your mind-but to reply to you through the same channel. I do live, I hope, by the grace of God, but not by the mercy of the Government of which you speak, since I purchased my personal safety with a consideration, which long since been paid to and enjoyed by the other contracting party, to wit: the laying down of my arms and the disbandonment of my troops. There are, no doubt, plenty of such creatures as yourself, who would be glad of the opportunity to disgrace the Government under which they live, by counseling it to dishonor; but I have the satisfaction of believing there are other men in the United States army, besides the canaille of the Brisbin order who 'run" the Freedmen's Bureau, affiliate with negroes for sinister purposes, and strike every-thing gentle in the land, in compliance with base instincts with which an inserutable Providence has created them. But I am wasting words on such nice fellows as yourself, and so if you will permit me. I will close our cor. respondence by telling you that, in my judg-ment, no officer of the United States army, who entertained the sentiments of honor which should characterize a noble profession, could have written the coarse and slanderous attack upon my character which you have had the distinction of producing for the gratification of a certain class of blackguards, with whom, pro-

bably, you associate. RAPHAEL SEMMES.

George Francis Frain on Woman Suf-frage. The following characteristic letter was addressed to the Woman Suffrage Association of St. Louis on their request for Mr. Train to lecture there for their cause, and to stump

Kansas next fall:-Kansas next fall:—
COTTAGE BY THE SEA, NEWPORT, R. I., July 15, 187,—Dear Mrs. W. T. Hazard, Woman's Suffrage Association, St. Louis:—Mankiad means womankind also. "The mothers of France make the men," said Bomaparte. Why should not the mothers, the wives, the daughters of America help make her stateamen? Virtue and vices are stereotyped during the tender days of youth. Place a straw across the rivulet, and how crooked becomes the river. Scar the sapiling, and you gnart the oak. When women vote their children will be taught patriotism and their country's laws. How often men take credit for that which belongs to women. Should not women, who manage their own will be taught patriotism and their country's laws. How often men take credit for that which belongs to women. Should not women, who manage their own business so well, assist in saving the nation?

Instinctively—Intuitively—Woman arrives at conclusions which man gains by reflection and reason. One of the absurdities of our poetical age is likening women to angels. A woman with wings, in a drawing-room, would create a sensation! No woman is complimented by calling her a Venus. Venus was the Goodess of Love—not of Virtue.

Men need refining. Let woman fulfil her God-like mission. She is nobler, purer, better than man. Society is unjustly organized. Man escapes censure and punishment for acts that damn the woman. Is this right? Let her vote, and the reformation begins.

I told the Senstors on Pilot Knob that "Women would purity the poils. They would vote down houses of bad repute. Would vote down faro banks, vote down groggeries, shut up the rom shope, and close the sin paiaces." "What, Mr. Train." saids Fith-avenue lady to me, "Would you drag our fair women down to the Bowery, to be polluted by coming in contact with the drunken orgics of a contested election?" "Most certainly not. I would have the Bowery throw away its pipe and whisky bottle, and dress itself in its Sunday clothes, and vote in the lady's parior." Often the uneducated is more gentleman; Men that become debased in the socialied gentleman. Men that become debased in the socialied gentleman. Men that become debased in the socialied gentleman.

we have deprived woman of her embroldery, he We have deprived woman of her embroidery, her practices and her needle; next she will lose her sewing machine. What else has she to occupy her mind. Novels, gossip, and the rearing of children. Give her a vote to protect her property, and ambitton is aroused, and woman will take her place as the true

reformer.

As my word is my bond, I say Yes to the St. Louis leature, and Yes to sumpting Kansas. Let our election cry in this noble cause be—"Women—they should be united—to a man!"

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN Sincerely, —An Irishman wishing to express his idea of the inexhaustible supply of fish in the Irish waters, said there are so many fish in the sea that if you were to take every fish you could

catch out of it, he didn't think there would be

one less in it! ... Maximilian's saddle, valued at more than a thousand dollars in gold, has been presented by General Trevers, of the Mexican army, to Mr. C. H. Shelley, of the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington. The saddle is ornamented and inlaid with silver and gold.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Petrce.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—
The Court met this morning in the old Quarter Sessions room, to hear and dispose of descriton cases.

City vs. Samuel Farrel. The defendant was charged with having descrited his family, and was sued by alls wise for maintenance. Mrs. Farrel testified that her husband had descrited her and had not, for a great while, done anything to all her and his two children, one three years old and the other a mere babe. She was compelled to go to the Aimshouse with her call-dren about four months ago. Her husband never maintenated her otherwise than by refusing to live with or support her. He was a hostler in West Philadelphia, and made \$10 per week.

The defendant said to the Court that he made only \$6 per week, and was compelled to stay away from his wife a great deal, in order to attend to his work, but that he had always proyided for his family as well as his limited means would permit.

Upon re-examination Mrs. Farrel asid that ahe was persuaded by outside parties to leave her husband and did not think that she would have left him had it not been for their interference. Two persons, calling themselves ladies, advised her to go to the Almahouse, saying she would be better provided for there. The Judge, seeing that this whole sad affair was brought about by evil-minded meddlers, advised the parties to return home together, and endeavor to live more peaceably in fulling. The case was continued, in order to see how the parties would follow the suggestion of the Court.

A hearing was had on a habeas corpus, brought at the instance of George Hyman, toothkin support from his lather. Aaron Byman, clothier, in South street, above Fifth. The relator testified that, so far as he knew, he was eighteen years old. He had been in the hospital about six months, and on the four, and been in the hospital about six months, and on the four support; his father favore bim from the house, saying that he went to his father's house and asked for support; his father's home to life the parties to work, a

the Poor,

Upon cross-examination the boy said he left his father's home in 1863, about three mouths after the death of his mother, and went to sea. In February, 1864, he joined the navy, from which he was discharged in Jupe following on account of sickness, Since then he has at different times been at sea, and engaged in different kinds of business, but had not received anything whatever towards his support.

Two certificates from physicians were produced, showing that the boy was affected with a disease of the lungs.

Counsel for the father stated to the Court that, if it Course) for the father stated to the Court that, if it were desired, he could produce respectable witnesses to prove the entire statement of the boy false; to prove also that the boy was an exceedingly bad and troublesome character; and also that the father, a sensible and good father, was perfectly willing to take the boy home and provide for him.

To this the boy replied that the father had threatened his life, and therefore he was afraid to go home. The Judge concluded to continue the case, it being evident that a full hearing would take up the whole day, and thus interfers with results has used.

ened his life, and therefore he was afraid to go home. The Judge concluded to continue the case, it being evident that a full bearing would take up the whole day, and thus interiers with regular business.

City vs. John W. Wolston. In this case the defendant was charged with having deserted his wife and child, and was sued by his wife for maintenance, Mrs. Wolston testified—That she was married to defendant on the 1st of August. 1881, and has one child, agirl, four years old; they were living on a farm at Chesaut Hill, belonging to his mother; when in June, 1892, her husband suddenly became suitan, remaining to speak to her, or to take any notice whatever of her; he neglected his business and neglected his family; the table that once was so sumpluously set, was very seldom provided with eatable food; on the evening of June 12 he struck her; on the evening of Wednessay, June 13 he beat her severely; and on the morning of June 14 she left him. For three months before that he had not recognized her as his wife and in the latter part of April; 1895, he divided owt the ciothing and furniture, and ordered a boy to take what she claimed to her father's house, in Contes stress above Seventh, He then stated that he could not support more than one; he had another that he had supported for several years: afterwards this yerson, whom she, the wife, had heard called Elizabeth Perkenpine, went to live with him upon the farm.

Mrs. Wolston said that she had supported herself and child recently by teaching music, but that it had become necessary to have aid.

Mrs. Harbach, Mrs. Wiston's mother, testified that or several weeks previous to the separation her daughter had been accustomed to take food from her bouse in the city to the farm, and when she left home she saw marks of violence upon her person.

The young man who had worked for Mr. Wolston, at Chesnut Hill, testified that shortly before Mrs. Wolston left her husband she came to him for protection, saying that her husband had threatened to his wife, and told him to take

The hearing has not yet been concluded.

GREAT STRIKE OF COLLIERS. -An extensive strike is going on among the colliers of the Oldham district, in England. Out of twentytwo pits, only six are working, and about nine hundred men, besides a large number of lads, are now idle, protesting against a reduction of twopence per ton in their wages.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,) Thursday, August 1, 1867, There was a continuation this morning of the duliness which has characterized the market for

many days. Speculation is at a dead halt, and there is no outside support whatever to any movement looking either to a rise or a fall. There appears to be no confidence whatever in any operations beyond the Government and other substantial securities. There was a mode rate inquiry for Governments, at 1071 for June 7:30s; registered '62s at 109; and July 1865s at The long loan of 1881 sold at 110, and registered 10-40s at 102.

State and City loans were in demand, For the 1st series of State 6s 101; was bid; for the 2d series 1021, though not offered under 1021; and for the third series 102 was bid. The taxed loans of the city were freely selling at 96, and 100 was asked for the untaxed.

In the Share market there were no change of In the Share market there were no change of special moment. Pennsylvania Raitroad was still weak at 53]. Reading was selling at 53½ and interest. Small lots of Camden and Amboy brought 126½. The bids on the balance of the list were up to the general average, viz.: 122 for Philadelphia and Trenton, 64 for Norristown, 57 for Minehill, 35 for North Pennsylvania, 58½ for Lehigh Valley, 40 for Elmira preferred, and 44½ for Northern Central.

In Canal and Bank stocks there were no sales of importance.

The best bids for Passenger Railroad stocks were as follows:-77 for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 294 for Spruce and Pine; 13# for Hestonville; 30# for Green and Coates; and 37 for Union. Our quotations for Bank stocks remain un-

changed. The Money Market is very easy, and there is no difficulty whatever in parties of good standing obtaining all the fands they desire on call at 4@5 per cent. The banks are discounting all the good short business paper that is offered. There is little of a prime character on the

Gold opened this morning at 140, and at 124 o'clock stood at 1404.

—The exports of specie for the past eleven

weeks amount to \$25,512,299. For the week ending July 28 they amounted to \$5,491,960. These shipments have been on a larger scale than was expected in view of the glut of gold in Europe; the Bank of England having held £22,541,231 of coin and bullion on the 10th instant, while at the end of June the Bank of France held the still larger sum of £35,100,000. It is a matter of considerable interest and specutive was the standard to lation how long this stagnation of capital will last, and what channels of employment it will be likely to find. The opinion is entertained by many on this side of the Atlantic that a portion of the immense amount of capital now lying idle in the United Kingdom and on the Continent will be attracted by enterprises in the United States; and there is little doubt that, if the political reconstruction of the Southern States was an accomplished fact, the attention of European capital ists would, in the present state of monetary affairs in the Old World, be directed to our vasi undeveloped sources of wealth. Sooner or later the political end in view will have been strained: but meanwhile we shall have missed an opport tunity which may not soon occur again; for so long as reconstruction is not fully consummated the ultimate result is open to doubt, and this escates sufficient distrust of the future to check

the flow of foreign capital in this direction and to operate unfavorably upon our national The Assistant Treasurer of the United States

at this post sends us the following statement of the business of his office for the month of July 1867:--...\$10,358,831.45 Balances on hand July 1...

7,702,819 64

\$18,061,650-49

Disbursers 1.282.767.81 \$9,840,928.86 Balance at close of business this day TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT,

-The World of this morning says of the New

The World of this morning says of the New York market:—

"The stock market opened strong, and prices were advancing too rapidly for the balls who sold last week, and have been walting ever since to bny at lower prices. Accordingly these parties betook themselves to selling again, and used all their power and influence to cause others to do the same. Prices declined, and the market was un-settled by the engineering tactics of the bulls, who are bears for this occasion. Someof the Erre operators sold out their stocks to day, realizing their profits, and in the expectation that the moral effect of sales by them would bring about a tumble in Eric, of which they intend to avail themselves by buying. The natural strength of the market, however, places it beyond the power of any clique or set of operators to bring about any material decline in prices."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1171.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 170 @1104; do. 1862, 1111@1111f; do. 1864, 1994@1994; do., 1865, 1094@1994; do., 1865, 1094@1994; do., 1865, new, 1084@1084; do. 58, 10-408, 102@1024; do. 7-308, Aug., 1074@1074; do. June, 1074@1074; do. June, 1074@1074; do. June, 1074@1074; do. June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 1174@1174; do., May, 1865, 1164@117; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@116; do., September, 1865, 1154@1164; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 140@1404. Silver, 133@1344.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 1.-Thereceipts and stocks of Floor continue very small, and prices of choice grades are pretty well maintained, but common qualities are nominal. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 800 barrels, including superfine, at \$8@8.25; extras at \$8.50@11 for old and new Wheat; 400 barrels Northwestern extra family Wheat: 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$11.50@12.50, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$10@12.50; and 300 barrels new white Wheat at \$13.25@14.50. Rye Flour sells at \$8.25@8.50. 300 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, and some holders are asking an advance; sales of 800 bushels choice new red at \$2.35@2.37. Rye is steady, with sales of 800 bushels new Southern and Pennsylvania at \$1.45. Corn supplies come

and Pennsylvania at \$1.45. Corn supplies come forward slowly, and prices are firmly maintained; sales of yellow at \$1.18, and Western mixed at \$1.11. Oatsremain as last quoted; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at \$0.203c. for old, and 80.683c, for new.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 1.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mary, Moon, Halifax, Workman & Co.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, Rio Janeiro, via Richmond, J. Dallett & Co.
Barque Barlow, Dunn, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co. gaard & Co.
Brig C. Mathews, Cox, Rockport, Audenried & Co.
Brig C. Mathews, Cox, Rockport, Audenried & Co.
Brig C. Mathews, Cox, Rockport, Audenried & Co.
Bchr A. H. Calu, Simpson, Hallowell, Tyler & Co.
Bchr J. May, Neal, Boston,
Bchr A. M. Chadwick, Paine, Ivigint, J. E. Basiey&Co
Bchr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland,
Cont. Co. Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr H. Ross. Ulrick, Portland, E. V. Glover, Schr Joseph, Frambes, Atlantic City, Captain, Stir Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Br. barque Linda, Howard, 50 days from London, Steamer Milivile, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with saito to W. Bumm & Son.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., July 30-3 P. M.—The brig Alena, for Philadelphia, passed in the Cappes to-day.

Barques A. Kobbe, for Marsellies: Oak Ridge, for Boston; Storm Bird, for Turks Island; brigs Mosen Day, for Boston; Thomas Walter, for Barbados; and Herald, for Matanzas, went to sea to-day.

Schr Lavinia Jane, from Boston, in going out of the harbor misstayed, and run on the Breakwater this morning. She was got off by tug America, but leaked so badly that she was beached to prevent sinking. She is full of water, and the captain has contracted to have her pumped out and delivered in Philadelphia. She will probably be pumped out to-morrow.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, for Philadelphia, was in the river, Liverpool, 18th utt.
Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 17th ult.
Ship T. Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, entered cut at Liverpool 18th ult.
Brig Gambia, for Philadelphia, at Mayagues, P. R., 14th ult. Brig Eclus, Scabrook, hence, at Autwerp 17th ult. Schr H. L. Slate, Willetts, hence, at Fall River 30th

dimo. E. Doran, Jarvis, and Col. Eddy, Coombe, hence, at Boston Sthult.
Schr Evergreen. Belieste, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 30th ut.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce; Amelia, Beebe; and B. E. Sharp, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fail E Sharp, Chase, for Pantacerparts of the Control of

nlimo.

Hazleton. Gardiner, for Philadelphia, salled prom Pawiucket 30th uit.

Schr J. B. Myers. Elwood, for Philadelphia, salled from Wickford 30th uit.

Schr J. Clark. Fowler. Northern Larbt, Trained, G. Schra J. Clark. Fowler. Northern Larbt, Trained, G. Fales. Nickerson; and M. Kinnia, Parsons for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 30th pt. delphia, salled from Providence 30th pt. Yacht Josephine, Pendieton, for Malifax, cleared at Boston 30th dit.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

REWYORK, Joly II.—Arrived, steamhlip St. Lement,
Bocande, from Havra.

Harque Annette. Henderson, from London.

Brig Roodeo, Fercy, from Falmonih, E.

Erig Alice Lee, Herring, from Trinidad.