THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Order Observed Throughout the State.

First Appearance of the Freedmen at the Polls.

Success of the Republican Ticket,

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

KASHVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The polls have closed upon one of the most peaceable elections ever held in this city, and no reports have been received as yet which indicate trouble elsewhere, though it is difficult to conceive that the election has passed off in the interior wholly with-out disturbance. In Nashville there was a general suspension of business, and people kept their houses, so that the streets, except in the immediate vicinity of the polls, were almost as deserted and quiet as on Sunday. There was no insoxication and no disorder. A few arrests were made for violation of the ordinance as to carrying concealed weapons, and a couple of colored men were apprenended for attempting the Democratic strategy of voting more than once. Even the disfranchised were, as a general thing, in good humor, and seemed to make a jest of the greater privileges of the negro. Nor was this good order due to martial effect, for General Duncan had disposed the military most unobtrusively. A few cavalrymen were picketed in the rear of the City Hall, a detachment of infantry had stacked arms at the Capitol, and a horseman quietly watched each polls from a distance; otherwise the military were out of

The great feature of the election was, of course, the exercise of the franchise for the first time in any place by the African race of the South. It would have been a curious scene anywhere to have witnessed streams of black voters at the polls. It was remarkably so in Tennessee. It seemed like a closing tableaux to the great drama just enacted by the nation-its apotheosis of the terrible struggle which set free a whole people; 1867 was curiously contrasted with 1860. White and black, master and slave, freeman and freedman, side by side, to-day in Tennessee exercised the privileges of a common

The newly made voters were up bright and early this morning. They thronged the streets in quest of the polls long before they were opened. When the balloting commenced they formed in long lines, and in an incessant stream powred in their ticke's until their whole vote was received. They were so prompt and steady at this work that nearly the whole negro vote was polled by 2 o'clock. The whites generally

deferring voting until the afternoon, the colored citizens had the polls almost entirely to themselves during the forenoon.

A few Caucasians forced themselves into the rigid Ethiopian tide, and were come along to the ballot-bax; but their numbers were few and far between. Singularly enough, many of the negroes were electioneering for the con-servative candidates, and perhaps from onetenth to one-eighth of the whole colored vote was cast against the radical ticket. Some of the partisans of the conservative side were requishly palming off autoradical ballots on their unsuspecting colored brethren who did not enjoy the advantages of a common school education, and who, consequently, voted contrary to their real intention. But lew were deceived in this manner, however,

It is still a fact that an important element of the conservative vote was contributed by the newly enfranchised colored citizens. radical brethren were not intolerant of this freedom of opinion. They merely expressed their estimate of their degraled fellow-Ethiopians, who could vote any other than a "rad" ticket, by a look of supreme contempt, but offered no violence. No child was more pleased with a toy than the negro with the ballot. Stoically patient, he broiled for hours in the hot sun awaiting his turn, each face radioact with delicate and asset have diant with delight, and each hand nervously clutching the ballot of the freedman. The race was represented by all the ages of manhood, from the sprucest city boy to the venerable white-baired field-hand, who was barely able to hobble to the poils, and who seemed as if about to deposit his ballot for the first and last time o his lite; and all shades were present, from the unnutigated blackness of the Congo to the fair whiteness of the Octoroon, who might lay claim to be wholly Cauca-ian.

The challengers of the conservatives acted impartially in their duties. They did not seem to manifest any improper desire to impede the voting. Where they knew the voter to be qualified they even assisted him to a prompt deposit of his ballot. When it was necessary to ques-African as to dates and time was illustrated; all were over twenty-one years of age, according to what they were told by their parents and relatives; but not one in a dozen could name

his birthday.

The registration list of colored voters is also remarkable for the long array of distinguished names. The best families of Tennessee, the most renowned statesmen and soldiers of the Union since its incipiency, and even the glorious cognomens of Roman history, bid fair to be perpetuated, in name at least, among the future citizens of Tennessee.

It is remarkably quiet under the circum-stances, and in the circumstances themselves the election to-day dates an epoch in the political history of the country.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, August 1 .- I am in receipt of information from all the principal towns of Middle Tennessec. There was not the slightest disturbance during the day. All was

as quiet as in Nashville. The returns from the different sections of the State come in slowly. Every county in Middle and East Tennessee, so far as heard from, has gone radical. Brownlow probably carries every county in the State except two in West Tennes see, and they are doubtful. Middle Tennessee

gives him a majority of at least 15,000, Nashville city gives him 3300, and Davidson county over The radical Congressmen are elected without a doubt. Mason, who ran in the Nashville Dis trict as an independent radical on the confisca-

tion platform, received only a few votes.

The radical candidates for Congress lead Brownlow in nearly every district.

Of the Legislature twenty out of twenty-three radicals are elected for the Upper House, and all but ten of the eighty-three representatives in

The returns in thus far (midnight) indicate a majority in the State for Brownlow of 25,000, which will probably be increased to 30,000.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., August 1.- The State, municipal, and Federal arrangements to prevent any riotons proceedings were so well perfected, and the disposition of influential people for fair-play so well pronounced, that the election to-day Not the least disturbance was manifested, not even the faintest of cheers at any of the polls disturbed the intensity of the effort that from 9 o'clock until 4 characterized both parties. challenging was close, and party expedient was much resorted to by radicals and conservatives to increase their strength. The victory is with the former, The polored men have given Brown-

low a new lease of office, if not of life. The radicals are triumphant in this city and suburbs. There were polled 6238 voices, of which Brownlow received 4338, making his majority more than two thousand. In the county precincts the conservatives have a majority of 113. The official returns will reduce Brownlow's majority in this county to fifteen hundred.

From other counties in West Tennessee returns are very meagre. Haywood goes radical, Browns-ville, the county seat, giving Brownlow 653 majority. Madisen county gives 300 conserva-tive majority; Jackson, the county seat, gives Etheridge a majority of 124. Hardeman has also gone conservative; Bolivar, the county seat, gives Etheridge 152 majority. Fayette county is strongly conservative; no returns have been received. Heary county gives a small conserva-tive majority. The polls were open in but one

Abel and Coleman, conservative candidates in this city for the Legislature, are defeated by Ryder and Hamilton, radicals. Leftwich, the conservative candidate for Congress, is probably

elected by a very small majority.

General Thomas supervised the distribution in this city of eleven companies of troops, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, 25th Infantry. The General has been well received, and was to-day tendered a public dinner by the leading citizens. Three hundred special policemen were sworn in for duty, and, with one hundred and fifty metro-politans, were placed in squads of twenty in the vicinity of the polls. But few arrests were made, and these were for carrying concealed

The election in all the towns of West Tennessee passed off quietly.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The election for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature was held to-day. Mutual conciliations had been previously agreed to by each party to prevent the ring bringing about a partisan collision or political difficulty. The result is that to-day's election has been one of the quietest and most orderly ever held in this

city.

The colored vote was cast almost entirely in what is known in this city as East Knoxville, From 10 o'clock until the polls closed at 4 the voting place assigned to the colored voters was

The following is the result as far as heard from—East Knoxville, 567 for Brownlow; Etheridge, none. Brownlow's majority in the city is 645. In the county Brownlow carries every precinct heard from. The radical ticket in this county is conceded elected by a large majority.

CLARKESVILLE, Tenn., August I.—The election passed off quietly here to-day. At this precinct 856 votes were given for the radical and 128 tor the conservative ticket. Four adjoining pre-cincts give 400 votes for the radical and 100 for the conservative ticket. The remaining preclucts will give 900 votes, which will, perhaps, be equally divided.

The colored vote has been cast at four or five out of twenty precincts, and almost entirely for Brownlow, whose colored vote in the county will be 1900 and white vote 560.

Brownlow's militia are here. They keep away from the polls, and the disfranchised whites also. The usual white vote of the county

The Ticket Elected.

Governor Superintendent Public William G. Brownlow. . John Eaton. Instruction .

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, First district . R. R. Butler. Horace Maynard. Second district . Third district . William B. Stokes. James Multins. Fourth district . S. M. Arnell. Sixth district

D. A. Nann. Eighth district . These are all radicals, and seven of them served in the late war as field and general officers.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, August 1.—In addition to the documents already published regarding Mexican affairs concerning Maximilian's capture, the following is interesting:-

To the Citizen Secretary of War:—When Maximilian was made prisoner yesterday he requested me to grant him the requests embraced in the following points:—
First, I sent in my abdication in the month of March, during the first half of the month. Among the archives captured from me at La Cruz there, exists a copy of it certified and countersigned by the proper Minister. The original was sent to the President by the Connnel of State, Jose Maria Lacunza, with orders that it should be published when I should lawfully be nade prisoner.

made prisoner. Second. That if a victim be necessary, the evil done Second. That if a victim be necessary, the be visited on my person.

Third. That my suite and attendants be well treated for the loyalty with which they have accompanied me through dangers and vicestitudes.

He has also told me that he desires nothing more than to get out of Mexico, and that in consequence he hopes that necessary escorts will be given him to the place of embarkation.

I have replied to him that I can grant him nothing, and that all I can do is to report this to the supreme Government.

Secondary.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 17, 1807. In addition to the above it has been authoritatively ascertained that as early as last January Maximilian attempted to make a formal proposition, through our Government, to retire from Mexico for the purpose of allowing the Mexican people to decide the question of the permanency of the empire in their own way. He proposed to place himself on board a man-of-war pending the settlement of the question, and added that it was virtually settled then, as three-tourths of the country was then occupied by the Liberals. Bazaine, the French Marshal, assumed a neutral position regarding Maximilian's proposition, but promised to hold his troops aloof during the canvass or election which he expected would

follow from its acceptance.
Secretary Seward declined to entertain the proposition, because he did not recognize the authority claimed by the Emperor's agents to represent any part of the Mexican people.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS. from New Orleans have been received, which indicate that the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff's mission will prove futile, as it is understood that Maximilian's body has already een delivered en board a man-of-war off Vera Cruz. Official advices of this fact are daily ex-It is proper to state in this connection that the Mexican Legation here have urged on their home Government the delivery of the body to the Austrian Government without delay.

Jeff. Davis and the Vermont People. Jeff. Davis visited Stanstead last week, and was the guest of Hon. T. Lee Terrill. Fred. Terrill, Esq., brought him from Sherbrock, in a very quiet manner, professedly to see the country and to consult in regard to an investment in the gold mines of Hatley. On Thursday, as we learn from the Newport (Vt.) Express, Mr. Terrill, in his best turnout, took Davis about the village to ride, when several incidents transpired not altogether pleasing to either the host or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at him in the street, and greeted him with those familiar words, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." He was frequently asked where he had left his "petticoats," and various like remarks, more suggestive than pleasing, everywhere fell upon his ear. One lady, stung by the recollection of the death of a near relative at Andersonvilla, gave utterance to her feelings here. Andersonville, gave utlerance to her feelings by hurling a stone at him. Permission was asked that Jeff. might ride about the grounds of Carlos Pierce, Esq., and take a look at his noted herds, but the request was emphatically decied by Mr. Henry Pierce, in charge of the premises, who declared, in unmistakable language "that in no

event would Jeff. Davis be admitted to those

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

A Woman and Four Children Burned to Cinders. From the Prescott (C. W.) Telegraph.

One of the most awful calamities that ever happened in this section of Canada occurred on the 15th of July, in the township of Augusta, whereby the wire of an old pensioner named Lavery and four little children were burned huerally to ashes. The Lavery family, consisting of the father, who is an old man of seventy years, his wife and five children, occupied a log house sixteen feet square, built against a bank. John, the eldest of the children, about seventeen years of age, had been for some time past working for his uncle some distance away, but on that fatal night had returned home. As soon as he arrived, at rather a late hour, his mother lighted a fire, and prepared him some tood. The cook-stove stood in a kind of porch or stoop in front of the house, and he observed before going to bed, which he did after eating his supper, about ten o'clock, that a brisk fire was still burning in the stove. His mother retired about the same time as himself, and his father and the children some time previous. The room on the ground floor contained two beds, one of which was occupied by this boy John, and the other by his mother and three children, viz., Mary, aged seven years; James, three years, and Alice, an infant, about six months old. The room above was occupied by the father and Ceciha, a girl about nine years old. In his evidence before the coroner's jury, John Lavery states that he awoke about midnight and discovered that the porch where the cook-stove stood was on fire. He immediately got up and opened the door, when the flames burst into the room. He tried to open the outer door, but it being latched and hooked, the fire drove him away before he could succeed. His mother was awakened by the noise he made in trying to open the door and get out of bed. He next attempted to break out the window, but he broke the glass only, the sash refusing to give way. He then ran up stairs and called his mother to follow him. But a mother's love pre-vailed over the motive of self-pre-ervation, and instead of seeking her own safety she went towards the bed where her children were lying, to try and rescue them. But her efforts were vain, and she perished with them in the flames. When the boy went up stairs he found his father had got out of bed, and he called to him to jump out of the window, which was open. The upper room was then juli of smoke, and the floor and the roof were both on fire. The boy umped from the window him-elf, and then looked for a ladder to assist his father, but the latter had meanwhile jumped from the window, his feet being burned by the fire coming through the floor. The boy then ran to alarm the nearest neighbor, and on his return found nothing but a heap of burning logs, the root and upper floor having fallen in, and buried the poor woman and her four helpiess children in the blazing mass. So speedily did the devouring element do its dreadful work, that not a scream or a groan was heard from the poor children or their devoted mother, and soon their scarce distinguishable remains were mingled with the smouldering embers which were all that were smouldering embers which were all that were left of the humble home in which but an hour before they quietly reposed, all unconscious of the terrible fate that was impending over them. The boy was nearly naked, and his father perfectly so, when they escaped from the house, and they are said to have shown a remarkable degree of indifference regarding the terrible calamity that had suddenly swept away all the family but themselves.

The remains of the little girl who slewt in the upper room with her father alone bore any re-

upper room with her father alone bore any resemblance to a human being. The legs and arms were burned off, the eyes burned out, and the body reduced to a black, shapeless object, pre-senting a horrifying spectacle. The remains of the mother and the rest of the children were a sickening mass of charred bones, which it was not easy to distinguish from the pieces of blackened wood and cinders with which they were mingled. They were all gathered together, after much difficulty, and kept for the inspection of the Coroner's jury. They were subsequently placed in one small coffin, and buried in the ground adjoining the old Augusta Chapel.

CATASTROPHE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Particulars of the Accident to a Boating Party at La Salle on Sunday-Names of Three Persons Drowned. NIAGARA FALLS, July 29 .- As another warn

ing to pleasure-seekers on the Sabbath, we have to record the sad accident happening last evening at La Salle. A party of five young people, consisting of James Kilts, William Carpenter, his sister, Elizabeth Carpenter, Miss Less Kohler, and her sister, went out in a small sail boat for the atternoon, on the river, beyond Cayuga Island, during the tremendous wind which all day blew so fearfully. When about one-third of the way across, the boat capsized in about eighteen feet of water. Mrs. Angevine, When about who lives on the head of the island, saw the perilous condition of the party, and though the wind blew fearfully, went in a small boat, alone, to their assistance, followed by Mr. William Wager, who heard her screams, and went immeliately to help, from the main shore,

Mrs. Angevine succeeded in saving Mr. Carpenter and one of the Misses Kohler, but the other three of the party were drowned. In a short time the neighbors were on the spot fishing and grappling for the bodies, but the darkness and the high wind prevented success.

This morning we repaired to the scene of the disaster, but although four boats are dragging the river, none of the bodies have, up to 11 A. M., been found. Below we give the agos of the lost:-James Kilts, aged twenty, nephew of Cap-tain L. Kiltz; Lena Kohler, aged seventeen,

eaves an intant of five months old; Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, aged twenty two years. Great praise is due Mrs. Angevine for her promptness and courage in going to the rescue; or though used to a boat, still it was a most perilous undertaking to attempt in such a storm to save the lives of others. Mr. Carpenter and Mrs. Kohler owe lasting gratitude to her for the saving of their lives. Parties will continue to search for the bodies as soon as the wind subsides, when we will give you the result.— Buffalo Express.

AQUATICS.

Match Between the Ward Brothers and the St. John's (N. B.) Crew for \$2000.

Boston, August 1 .- Arrangements were completed in this city this afternoon for a six mile race, for \$2000, between the Ward Brothers and the St. Johns (N. B.) Crew, to take place on the Connecticut river, at Springfield, on Wednesday, September 11, or if the weather is unfavorable, the next lair day. James Lee, of New York, made the arrangement on the part of the Ward Brothers, and the St. Johns Crew was represented by Barney Brennan and John Morris Each side have deposited \$150 of the stake with William Blake, of this city, and the remainder of the money is to be deposited nine days previous to the race. Captain Gardener, Harbor Master of this port, will be the referee.

European News from China.

A PEKIN REVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.

The Friend of China, published at Shanghae, just to hand, prints the following review of the situation and tendency of European politics, as forwarded from Pekin, by way of Kiachta, on the 7th of May:

Every probability of war between France and Prussia. There is some talk of an alliance between England, Prussia, and Russia. Greece to take Turkey and put herself under the protector.

take Turkey and put herself under the protecto-rate of Russia. Egypt to be handed over to England in exchange for Constantinople, which, under the circumstances, would virtually be Bussian tegyptory.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention at Michmond-The Platform of April Last Reassrmed-Mr. Botts Not on Hand-Schism in the Republican

Ranks. RICHMOND, Va., August 1.—The Republican convention met to-day in the African Church, Convention met to-day in the African Church, at twelve o'clock. The negroes were present in tremendous force, filling every available inch of space in the building, and extending over the sidewalks for a considerable distance down the street. The heat was very trying, and told with such effect upon the speakers that a proposition was made, and very readily carried, that the assembly should adjourn to the Capitol square, where more air and space prevailed.

where more air and space prevailed.

Delegates representing every possible shade of color were present from all parts of the State.

Mr. Hunnicutt took the stand and made a long harangue, advising the negroes to look well to the organization of the Convention. Eventually he subsided, but more from the excessive temperature of the place than from any lack of didactic radicalism.

The steps of the Capitol were crowded, and immediately in front a vast mass of colored men was assembled. It became evident to the managers of the Convention that no business could be proceeded with in this open air gathering, as the speakers were hardly heard beyond the limits of the platform; therefore it was decided that one delegate from each town and county in the State be appointed to meet at the Republican headquarters and organize the busi-

ness of the Convention.

The delegates, to the number of about one hundred, accordingly met, and quite a lively time ensued inspecting the antecedents of some of the elected delegates. Mr. Franklin Stearus, who bears the reputation of being one of the best Union men in Richmond, was rejected as a delegate from Henrico county, and a colored man named Swann put in his place. On exami-nation it turned out that Stearns was elected by one hundred votes at a public meeting, while the other received the suffrages of nearly seven hundred black Loyal Leaguers. After the decision was rendered Mr. Stearns spoke for a short time, contending that Loyal Leagues were institutions of which the public knew nothing; that they were incorrect exponents of public coinion. being one-sided in the extreme, and consequently that his exclusion was partial and untair. Util-mately it was decided against Mr. Stearns, and

he was forced to leave.

Mr. Stearns is the right hand man of John
Minor Botts, and the managers of the Convention were unmistakably bent upon nullifying the influence of Botts, and making it a purely black

convention.

After deciding several other cases of admission to the Convention, the assembly dispersed to the Capitol Square, where considerable radical speechifying had been going on throughout the

day. Mr. Hunnicutt mounted the rostrum and spoke for over half an hour, detailing the proceedings of the day, and asking to be endorsed in the course he had pursued.

It was finally moved by Mr. Butts, of Norfolk, that the platform of the 17th of April be reacopted, which was done, the assembly acting manimously in the matter.

unanimously in the matter.

A colored man named Dr. Baine, of Nortolk, and a half-drunken white man named Baker, occupied the attention of the assembly in the square until dark, discussing whether the Convention should adjourn till to-morrow or sine die. In the end it was decided by an over-whelming vote that the Convention should adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The absence of Mr. Botts has been a subject of universal comment, and the inference generally deduced is that the Convention has suffered a split. Botts and his followers will go in for a white man's convention .- N. Y. Herald.

AUGUST WEATHER PREDICTIONS. Since the demise of Merriam, the weather wise philosopher of Brooklyn, there has been a struggle between various ambitious astrologers and astronomers to get his mantle. One individual in this city, who sleeps with one eye open on the roof of his hotel, in order to observe celestial phenomena and to record every change of wind, has for months past regaled the public with predictions of the weather, venturing a margin of a few hours and days; but there is another philosopher in this city who goes a peg or two higher, and ventures to predict the weather for a month. The subjoined are the redictions of the last-named individual for

this month:ist-Warm; flying clouds, with little or no rain. 2d and 3d—Stormy; in many parts much thunder. Sth-Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some

oth and 10th—Thunder showers; in some parts heavy hall and thunder. 11th and 12th - Cooler; more fair; at times cloudy, with ath and lath—Unsettled; cloudy, but not much rain,

any. 15th, 16th, 17th—Fair and seasonable: very warm. 15th, 16th, 17th—Fair and seasonable; very warm.
15th and 19th—Cooler; sudden showers; changeable,
20th—Gloomy; warmer.
21th—Morning fair; afternoon rain.
22ti—Unsettied; thunder in some places,
23d to 25th—Generally fair; warm.
26th—Gloomy; heat increases,
27th to 29th—Very changeable; much thunder; gales;
ancer is shipping.

anger to shipping. 30th and list—More fair and cooler. NATIONAL HOROSCOPE FOR AUGUST, 1867.

The new moon on the 30th of July, about thirty-eight minutes past eleven at night, at which time twenty-three degrees of the sign of Taurus are on the ascendant, at the same time the luminaries with Mercury are located in the fourth house, there will meet the baneful square of Saturn on the 10th of August, and the oppo-sition of Jupiter on the 26th. These positions are indicative of much trouble and many evilunder which many parts of the nation will labor for some months to come. In New York city and vicinity near by there will be many fires, but of a more serious nature in the latter part of month, and early in September; also accidents by steam explosions by land and water. There will also be many crimes perpetrated, poisoning, murders, suicides, etc. I also expect many robberies, as the light-fingered gentry will be very active, and at certain times in a more daring way, both in New York and clsewhere. Mars afflicts Scotland, Holland, and Manchester. Saturn still troubles Morocco, Norway, Liverpool, etc. Alss, poor Rome! Persons born from the 28th to the end of August, more especially at about 5 or 6 in the porning, will have to be careful of their health. morning, will have to be careful of their health, live temperately, be very cautious of accidents by fire, firearms, wounds, robberies, stc. On the 29th of this month (August) there will be a total eclipse of the sun. It will be over at about sunrise in the morning, therefore it will be instable to us. Its influences or effects do not visible to ps. Its influences or effects do not come out this month,-N, Y, Herald.

Fenish Mass Meeting in Chicago. CHICAGO, August 1 .- All the Fenian organiza Chicago, August 1.—All the Fenian organiza-tions of this city, civic and military, had a torchlicht procession this evening in honor of the union of the I. R. B. of Ireland and the F. B. of America. The turnout was immense. The various organizations marched to the Court House square, where over fifty thousand people were gathered together, and were addressed by were gathered together, and were addressed by A. L. Morrison, J. J. Crowley, of Boston; David Bell, LL. D., of the *Irish Republic* newspaper; John F. Scanlon, United States Assessor Wallace, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and kept up to a late hour. Among other resolutions pledging union and harmony, the following was passed:-

the following was passed:—

Eccoived That we look to the American Congress to be the friend of the oppressed as well as the protector of the rights of its own citizens, and that we tender our thanks to those denators and Hapreseniatives in Washington, and to those civic corporatinos, as well as to all American citizens in public or private stations, who have proved the truth of their and advocating the rights of oppressed Ireland. A resolution was also passed calling upon the Government to liberate the Fenian prisoners,

The Anniversary in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Emancipation day was generally celebrated by the colored population here to-day with parades, music, banners, and picnics at the fair grounds and at O'Bannon's station's. The picnic at the fair grounds was siddressed by Generals Ward and Ely, and several colored speakers. The colored procession was the largest of the kind ever witnessed here. Everything passed off harmoniously and enthusuastically.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—
Descritor cases were again taken up this morning.
The case of the City vs. John W. Wolston, charged with having descrited his family, and sued by his wife for maintenance, was resumed. Yesterday the case was partially heard, having been continued became of the absence of witnesses. This morning the examination of witnesses was taken up where our report of yesterday closed.

Mr. Nathaniel Knowles, called on the part of Mrs. Wolston, testified that he occupied a part of the house Mr. and Mrs. Wolston lived in at Chesnut Hill; he noticed a coolness between Mr. Wolston and his wife, but never saw any actual violence upon the part of the husband; one night, in the summer of 1856. Mrs Wolston came to his (the witness) part of the house and asked for a match, saying that her husband would not let her into her room.

Upon cross-examination. Mr. Knowles said that Mr. Wolston kept a farmer's table, and worked like a farmer.

Here the evidence on the part of the wife closed.

Upon cross-examination. Mr. Knowles and that Mr. Wolston kept a farmer's table, and worked like a farmer.

Here the evidence on the part of the wife closed.

Mr. Wolston's part of the case was opened by himself. He said that on account of his mother-in-law he and his wife never lived together happily: she followed her mother's advice instead of his, and consequently they quarrelled frequently: Instead of it being to the that he ever threatened to poison his wife, she really threatened to poison him; and, when he spoke of taking his child, she said that before he should have it she would poison it; on the morning of June 14 he went to Wissahickon to get manure, his purpose being well known to his wife, and when he returned in the afternoon she and the child had gone away; the servants said she had gone to the city; he never struck her or used any violence towards her; but after June 14 he did not see her.

On the night spoken of by Mr. Knowles, when it was said he would not let her go into her room, he stated that his wife attempted to put him out of his bed; he told her that there were other rooms in the house she could use, and did keep her from the room. But even then he did not use violence. He did as well as he could upon the farm he had seventeen or eighteen cows, and he requested her to overlook.

weil as he could upon the farm, and endeavored to make his a quiet, happy country home. He kept a good farmer's table.

When he first went to the farm he had seventeen or eighteen cows, and he requested her to overlook the dairy, which she never attempted to do; he gave her leave to sell the eggs upon the farm, and use the money for her own purposes; and if the table was at all stinted it was her fault; there was a good garden there, and persons to attend to it; he had hired persons to carry on the farm properly, but his wife conducted herself in a manner so ebjectionable that he could not keep them; he and his wife had quarrelled some weeks before she left him, and from that time he did not speak to her until she went away; he always kept a pistol and billy in his house for protection; she took the pistol from him; she instituted proceedings against him, for a divorce, last February; her father sued him upon a claim of \$500, \$119 for clothing for his wile and \$381 for beard; about a year before the separation she left his house and did not let him know where she was going; being ignorant of her whereabouts, he advertised her as having deserted his bed and board; if he had known where to find her he would not have advertised her. After his wife had left him he advertised for a housekeeper, and Elizabeth Perkembine answered the advertisement; he had never seen the woman before, but engaged her, and kept her until he broke up housekeeping; he gave this woman his furniture, which amounted to about \$200, instead of money for her services.

In answer to a question by the Court, Mr. Wolston said that he did send his wife's furniture to her father's house in the city, but it was at her own restuest.

Robert M. Early and several others were called even the next of the husband, but to filled to recover.

father's house in the city, but it was at her own request.

Robert M. Early and several others were called upon the part of the husband, but failed to prove anything of importance.

Mrs. Wolston rebutted her husband's testimony by stating that at the time Mr. Wolston advertised her in the newspapers she had come to the sity one afternoon and returned the next morning. She had no intention of leaving her husband's home at that time.

The matter was submitted without argument.

The Judge remarked that this was a most unfortunate affair. The two started out in life under most favorable auspices, and should have been happy; but, instead, they were in a Court, the wife suing for a separate maintenance. This, perhaps, was the result of two particular circumstances—the neglect of the farm and the withdrawal of the husband from the society of his wife. She grew restless, and quarrels and finally separation casued.

separation casued.

But, when a husband was instrumental in bringing about such a sad state of affairs, it was his duty at least to support or aid in supporting his family to the extent of his means. An order was, therefore, made of \$3 per week for the wife and \$3 per week for the of \$3 per week for the wife and \$3 per week for the child; security in \$500 tor compliance with this order, City vs. Patrick Flynn, This was a claim for maintenance on the ground of desertion on the part of the husband. Mrs. Flynn stated that she was married three years ago; she was well cared for and was well satisfied until last fall, when her husband began drinking to excess, and used her so violently that she had to leave him to save her life; his conduct and repeated threats have made her afraid to live with him, and therefore she asks for a separate maintenance.

The defendant stated that the first serious difficulty

The defendant stated that the first serious difficulty he ever had with his wife was brought about by his wife, who interfered with a business conversation so botsterously that he had to put her out of the room. During the whole three years they were married, he said she was not at home fourteen months. He was willing to take his wife b ck to his home, treat her well, and give security to keep the peace towards her, if she wond promise to stay at home and attend to ner household duties.

The wife denigd the statements of her husband. He did not strike her, she said, but he had kicked and abused her. One morning at breakfast he said to her, "You are only a link between a monkey and a human being." "Oh! no, sir." she replied. "Well, you are a —, then," he added. "You must be ignorant of the meaning of that word," ahe said; "its a far-fetched word." "I won't strike you," he said, "but I'll make your nose as red as mine." So saying, he took her nose between his fingers, and pulled and squeezed it so hard and long, that she really did think it had turned to a patent stove.

The matter was continued in order to give the defendant time to produce witnesses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 2, 1887.

In some quarters this morning there was reported to be a slight stiffening of the Money

Market, but we could find no substantial exist-ence of the fact. The payment of the State debt nterest, which commenced yesterday, necessitated the withdrawal from the banks of the city ot the funds deposited here by the country banks. The State Treasurer, it was understood, had called upon the country institutions to "fork over," and they had to use every means in their power to comply with the demand. With the exception of this slight ripple, the rates of money are unchanged, and per-sons in good credit, with Government collateral, can obtain all the funds they desire at 3@4 per cent. on call. The fact that there is no demand for money for stock purposes contributes to the extraordinary case now noticeable. The banks here have been for a long time unable to make use of the funds at their disposal. On mixed collaterals the com mon rate is 5 per cent., but houses in good credit can borrow most of what they require at 4. In the discount line there is very little doing, the banks confining their selection to the best grade of mercantile paper, which is quoted at 6@7 per cent.

In the Stock Market this morning there was rather more doing, the gloomy weather bring-ing together a greater number of brokers than we have seen at the Board for some time. The prospect of making a "turn" even in this dull market has more attractions than rainy pleasures at the seaside. The tendency, however, was towards lower figures. Government stocks were very active, especially the July 1865s, which sold up to 1082. The 68 of 1881 were quoted at 110 bid, and 1102 asked.

City and State Loans were steady, the former at par for the new, and at 96 for the old. For the first series of State 68 1012 was bid; for the greend, 1024; and for the third 1024.

the first series of State 6s 1014 was bid; for the second, 1024; and for the third, 1024.

In Railroad shares there was a fair amount doing, but prices generally were weak. Minehill sold at 57½; Lehigh Valley at 58; Pennsylvanis at 53½; and Reading at 53½.

The following bids were offered for Canal stocks:—45½ for Lehigh; 30 for Chesapeake and Delaware; 1½ for Union; and 16½ for Susque-

hauna. Delaware Division was offered at 59,

hauna. Delaware Division was offered at 59, and Wyoming Valley at 50.

Bank stocks were very dull, at 135 bid for First National; 232 for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57½ for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; 126 for Ceutral; 63½ for Commonwealth; and 76 for Germantown.

Gold sold during the morning at 140@1401.

—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, under date of Memphis, July 25, says:—

"After an extensive trip throughout Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, a review of the crop prospects throughout the region in which I have been travelling will doubtless prove interesting to you. Along the Memphis and Ohio Railroad there is an abundant crop of coin. The cotton section, extending to Paris, Tenn., does not present a very gratifying appearance. The greater portion of it is very small, and not as carefully cultivated as is necessary to produce it advantageously. The thin lands have much microscopic cotton, very light prospect for corn, and averaged from six to ten bushels of wheat to the acre. The better class of lands from Memphis to Louisville have more luxuariants. bushels of wheat to the acre. The better class of lands from Memphis to Louisville have more luxuriant corn, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, peas, and grasses than were ever raised before along the route. From Nashville to Chattanooga the crops adapted to that section are in a splendid condition. There is an immense surplus of all manner of provisions, comprising vegetables, corn, wheat, hogs, chickens, etc. Flour is selling at \$11 a barrel, and falling, in Nashville. At numerous places, not very convenient to transportation lines, wheat is selling at 75c. to \$1.25 a bushel, potatoes at \$1 a bushel, and other articles in proportion. Throughout North Georgia the wheat and corn crops are at least three times as large as is necessary to the sub-sistence of the people. The crops of cereals of this season surpass in bulk and weight that of any other ever raised in that section. The mills in the vicinity of Dalton, Rome, Adairs-ville, Kingston, Carterville, etc.. are grinding immense quantities of wheat. Prices, however, rule higher than throughout Tennessee."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

6 sh Penna R. 53% 100 sh Big Mt. 54%

—Messrs. De Haven & Brotaer, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110 @110½; do. 1862, 111½@111½; do. 1864, 109½@109½; do. 1865, 109½@109½; do. 1865, new, 108½@108½; do. 1865, new, 108½@108½; do. 1867, new, 108½@108½; do 5s, 10-40s, 102@102½; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107½@107½; do. June, 107½@107½; do. June, 107½@107½; do. June, 107½@107½; do. June, 107½@107½; do. July, 1864, 119½0; do. August, 1864, 119½@119½; do., October, 1864, 118½@118½; do., December, 1864, 117½@117½; do., May 1865, 116½@117; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@116; do., September, 1865, 115½@116; do., September, 1865, 115½@116; do., September, 1865, 115½@116½. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

ver, 133@1344.

—Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s ot 1881, 110@1104; old 6-20s, 1111@1114; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 102@1024; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; Gold, 1394@140.

1074; do., July, 1074@1074; Gold, 1394@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—

U. S. 6s, 1881, 110@1104; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1111@1114; do., 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., 1866, 1094@1094; do., 1868, 1094@1094; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1074@1074; do., 2d series, 1074@1074; 3d series, 1074@1074; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1171

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 2.-The volume of business in Flour is, as usual, small, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at \$7.75@8.28 for superfine; \$8 50@11 for old and new wheat extra; \$10@12-50 for fair and choice Northwestern extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$12@15.50 for new wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$3@6.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is less activity in the Wheat market,

There is less activity in the Wheat market, but prices are without material change; sales of 500 bushels new red at \$2.23; and a small lot of poor old at \$2. Ryeranges from \$1.80 to \$1.45 for new; and from \$1.55 to \$1.58 for old. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1.18; and 4500 bushels Western mixed at \$1.12@1.15. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels new at 80@83c;; and old at 90@93c. Nothing doing in Bariev or Mail. thing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark-No. 1 Quercitron is in fair demand at Whisky-No change to notice. We quote at 25

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

@30c. F gallon in bond.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELES-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Herschell, Fredericks, Bremen J. E. Bazley&Co.
Barque Progress, Oiser, Cronstadt, Workman & Co.
Barque Tuisko, Schermacher, Bremen, Rose, Ambuhl
& Co.
Schr E. Washburne, Powell, Fredericksburg, T. J.
Justus.

Justus. chr C. Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, Sinnickson&Co. chr, Ella, Montgomery, Newburyport, E. A. Souder St'r Commerce, Wilson, Sassafras river, J. Stevens.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 8 days from Periland, with mose, to captain.
Schr John Prics, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mose, to Mershon & Cloud.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Ship Saranak reports having passed on July 8, in lat. 41 16 N., lon. 32 20 W., a derelict vessel, apparently water-logged and abandoned.
Brig L. M. Merritt, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Brig L. M. Merritt, hence for Boston, at Holmes'
Hole 30th ult.
Schr Ney, Chase, hence, at Apponang 38th ult.
Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.
Schr Oronimho, Bagley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 36th ult.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, for Philadelphia, salied from Fall River 31st ult.
Schrs Philanthropist, Warren, and Carroll, Ackley, hence, at Gloucester 23th ult.
Schrs J. Lancaster, Willams, and D. Gifford, Jirrell, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult., and salied again.

Schrs J. Lancester, Williams, and D. Gifford, Jirrell, hence for Boston, at Holmes Hole Soth all., and salled again.

Schr Brandywine, Henderson, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence sist uit.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hisson, for Philadelphia, salled from Pawtucket 31st uit.

Schr Virginia, Bearse, for Philadelphia, salled from Newport sist uit.

Schr Lamartine, Hill, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Lamartine, Hill, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs H. Curtis, Haskell, and H. Rogers, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford list uit.

Schrs H. Curtis, Haskell, and H. Rogers, Godfrey, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes Hole Sist uit imo.

Schr Goddess Snow, for Philadelphia, salled from Pawtocket 20th uit.

Schrs I. Bliss, Hudson; J. R. Johnson, Smith; and J. Jones, hence, at Providence sist uit.

Schrs M. Weaver, Ireland; Sarah, Patne; J. C. Patleyson, Corson G. W. Audenried, Rewitt M. V. Cook, Falkonburg; R. Vaux, Powell; T. G. Smith, Lake, G. Falkonburg; R. Vaux, Powell; T. G. Smith, Lake, G. Falkonburg, Schlis, C. E. Jackson, Babcock; B. and M. D. Scull, Scull; H. G. Fay, Prescott: C. W. Mar, May; Helen Mar, Nickerson; Erventy-six, Teel; and A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, bence, at Soston sist uit.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Arrived, steamship Baltic,
Bogers, from Bremen.

Steamship England, Cutting, from Liverpeed.

Steamship H, Chainney, Gray, from Aspinwall,
Ship E. Hood, Pennell, from Liverpeol.

Barque Galvestou, Gates, from Liverpeol.

Brig Seedwin, Colle, from Cadis,
Brig Geedwin, Colle, from Codis.