THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 37. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FENIAN REVOLT.

Important News from Ireland.

Latest Advices by Telegraph.

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

By telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated from the 14th instant, at noon, to the evening of yesterday, we have news of a very important and exciting character from Ireland. The despatches, although they are of a contradictory tenor, show that a very serious Fenian revolt had taken place in that country, and that the insurrectionary movement extended from Killarney, in Kerry, to Mallow, in the county of Cork, scenes of much violence, attended with bloodshed, having been enacted in and near the town of Killarney. The telegraph wires have been cut all over the insurrectionary districts.

The British Government claims to have suppressed the movement by the dispersion of a large body of armed Fenians from a strong position which they held in Toomy's Woods, near Mallow. James Stephens is said to be at the scene of operations, appearing as Colonel O'Conner, the leader of the insurgents. Heavy reinforcements are being despatched from England to the island, and the county of Kerry is declared in a state of siege.

The Executive Committee of a Fenian organization sitting in Dublin has addressed a manifesto "to all whom it may concern," disclaiming the idea of involving foreign peoples by asking aid from them, and asserting the ability of the Irish to carry their cause to a successful issue; in fact, their capacity to realize the idea of Thomas Davis, "to do whatever we should do, and trust ourselves alone."

A FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

Independent and National Resolves of the Irish Republicans.

DUBLIN, January 28, 1867.—To all whom it may concern:—In the present momentous crisis of Irish nationality, when in the eyes of the world the question of Ireland's existence or total extinction as an independent nation seems trembling in the balance, we, the representatives of the republican party in Ireland, deem it our duty to make known to all true sympathizers with our down-trodden race and oppressed nationality, that we have taken our final stand on the high vantage ground of self-reliance—that, taught by years of bitter experience, we no longer base our hopes of success upon the co-operation of our countrymen in America; and that we repudiate, once and forever, the degrading doctrine that Irish liberty and Irish rights are not to be won without assistance from foreign and external sources. No longer shall we be dominated by the autocratic *dicta* of a single will; no longer shall the destinies of our race hang upon the strength or weakness of a single mind. Our lost opportunities and blighted hopes proclaim, trumpet-tongued, that the time for such feudal administration of our affairs is past.

From a deep conviction of this truth we, the republican representatives of Ireland, formed, on the 17th inst., a Directory, with supreme control of the organization. On the 24th inst. we became aware of the action of our countrymen in America in the deposition of Mr. Stephens and the election of General Gleeson to the vacant head centreship. While viewing these matters with indifference and as entirely unconnected with ourselves, we still trust that we retain the sympathy of our expatriated countrymen, wherever they are to be found.

But not to them alone do we appeal for sympathy; when our struggle for independence shall be inaugurated the world shall behold the champions of liberty of every race and every nationality rallying round our banner of rights. Then, and not till then, shall the soldier and the patriot be recognized for his true worth, and the self-sufficient tool and intriguing coward forced to wallow in the mire of his own infamy.

Ere long shall the world behold the spectacle of a nation uprising in its might, strong in its self-confidence and conscious right to win its way to its legitimate place among the peoples of the earth, or set amid a halo of blood and glory which shall serve as a lode-star of liberty to future ages and succeeding generations.

Remembering always that fortune favors the brave and enterprising, however averse she may appear for a time, we resolve to commit ourselves to energetic and independent action, as the only course now befitting brave and honorable men, sedulously eschewing for the future all unnecessary exposure of our plans by public displays of lip-patriotism.

Such being the sentiments which actuate us, we shall enter fearlessly upon the course we have marked out—and may God defend the right.

The Scene of Revolt.

Mallow Junction is the point at which the great southern and western railroad of Ireland running to Cork branches off to Killarney. It is near the town of Mallow, which is a parliamentary borough, and a permanent station of a large detachment of the British troops. It is built on the river Blackwater, which is here spanned by an old stone bridge of fifteen arches.

As a scene of battle, Mallow is associated with glorious memories in the minds of the Irish people; for near to the town, on the river, was fought the great battle of Blackwater, in which the Irish defeated the English some centuries since, and from which they marched on to another victory over their enemy at Benburb. The town has about ten thousand inhabitants.

Killarney, the town near which the first rising took place, and from which we have English accounts of "riot and pillage and the murder of a coastguard man," is situated about the centre of the county Kerry, and is a town of little importance and of no military name. Interest attaches to it only as the point of rendezvous and entertainment of the many tourists to the famous lakes and scenery of Killarney.

Kenmare, another town in the county Kerry, and embraced by the insurrection, is about thirteen miles southwest of Killarney, on the road from Cork to Cahirciveen. It is situated at the head of Kenmare Bay, and has a commodious pier and harbor approachable from the ocean by vessels of large burden. Kenmare Bay is wide at its entrance, very deep and easily navigable.

Valentia Island is well known as the European terminus of the Atlantic cable. It is off the coast of Kerry, and separated from the main land by a strait a mile and a half in width.

Tralee is the chief town of Kerry, and a military station of considerable importance. It is in the northern portion of the county, and is connected with Killarney by a branch railroad. It is approachable from the ocean by vessels of three hundred tons burden, and is the seat of a brisk trade in grain and flour.

The Fenian Revolt in Ireland.

From the N. Y. Herald of To-day.

The news which we received by the cable yesterday from Valentia of a rising in the southwest of Ireland was, we understand, not wholly unexpected by many who had an inkling of the plans which Stephens had matured before his arrival in this country and his departure some time since for Europe; but the general public were nevertheless taken somewhat by surprise to learn that Fenianism, which common report had for some time consigned to absolute death by reason of the paltry squabbles, personal wrangles, and other unfailing elements of demoralization which characterized the various factions in America, had vitality enough to show an armed front in Ireland.

The news, although not very clear in detail, is sufficient to prove that the British Government acknowledges the existence of a dangerous revolt, headed, we believe, by an officer who served in the 28th Massachusetts Regiment of the Army of the Potomac, and is hurling its military force against it. The point selected by the leaders for the commencement of the movement is perhaps one of the strongest positions which a revolutionary army could expect to hold with any success against regular troops. It is a country of mountain fastnesses, gorges, pathless cliffs, and large tracts of swamp or bog, in which artillery and cavalry cannot operate with effect. We can almost find a parallel between this district in Kerry and La Vendee, in France, where the gallant Vendeans held out for years against the armies of the French Directory. Not alone in the region chosen for the outbreak in Ireland are there geographical and physical advantages to be found, but there are rich estates of the gentry, capable of furnishing large supplies of cattle and farm products most acceptable to a body of insurgents; and it is not at all unlikely that the reports of "riot and pillage" in the despatch have reference to the necessities of supplying the commissariat of the insurgent forces, rather than to any attack upon towns and villages—such as Killarney or Kenmare, for instance—in which, it is natural to suppose, their friends and sympathizers would be the sufferers. The point mentioned at which the Government has posted its troops under Colonel Horseford, with a view to check the insurrection, is the junction at Mallow, in the county of Cork, where the Killarney and Tralee branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway from Dublin to Cork commences its western direction towards the coast.

It is nearly fifty miles from the immediate scene of operations, and within from three to three and a half hours' travel from Killarney, and was probably selected as a central point from which to cut off connection by railroad between the disturbed district in the county of Kerry and the interior counties. The statement that this post commands the "hill district" is not altogether intelligible, unless the locality indicated is the vicinity of Millstreet, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry, which is a wild and hilly country, but several miles east of Killarney, the reported scene of the outbreak, and connected with it by railroad.

One of our depatches received last night would indicate that there are two armed bodies in the field—one in the vicinity of Mallow, near the headquarters of the British forces, at a place called Toomy's Wood, from which it appears that the English commander found it difficult to dislodge them, and another in the mountains of Kerry, as before stated. And yet another despatch of a contradictory tenor states that "all is quiet" in Ireland, and that the insurrectionary bands have been dispersed; although we are told, at a still later hour, that the county Kerry was declared in a stage of siege, that James Stephens was on the spot—being identical with Colonel O'Conner—and that an American contingent is operating in the revolutionary ranks.

These are the main facts as we gather them from the cable telegrams, with the addition that the Government denies the report of the arrival of the two vessels loaded with Fenians in Valentia bay. This denial is no doubt correct; for it is not to be supposed that, if the Fenians had a force to land on the Irish coast, they would select Valentia, the British terminus of the Atlantic cable, for that purpose. The probabilities of the case are—if there be any truth in the rumor—that the officers who have left this country in several squads for some months, and have been lying *perdu* in Havre, Bremen, Brest and other continental ports, including, perchance, Stephens himself, who intended to make his entrance into Ireland from a port which it is not desirable, for obvious reasons, to mention—comprised the Fenian force which landed in fishing smacks at some obscure spot on the western coast of Ireland. These, we say, are the probabilities of the case; but of course we can only conjecture from the very crude and contradictory information in our possession.

We are further informed that the telegraph wires were cut in all directions within the insurrectionary districts; but whether by the Government or by the Fenians is not stated. We know, however, that orders were issued some time since to the constabulary all over the island to seize the telegraph offices in any district where a rising occurred, and if they were not able to destroy them, to destroy the wires, and thus cut off communication between the different counties. It is quite probable that Stephens issued a similar order to his men, so that it may be a case of diamond cut diamond, as far as telegraph communication is concerned, and therefore we may have to wait some time for reliable news of the insurrection.

Judging from a proclamation issued in Dublin by a body which designates itself as "the republican party in Ireland," self-reliance appears to be the controlling spirit in the present movement. How far it can be relied upon remains to be seen. This document repudiates the action of the co-operative body in America, upon which the belligerents in Ireland appear to place no reliance, denounces the publicity which has characterized its proceedings, but invites the sympathies of all expatriated Irishmen with the struggle for independence. But it is evident from the enthusiasm and excitement created by the news of yesterday, that this curious pronunciamento will not dampen the ardor of the rank and file of the Fenians here. On the contrary, there appears to be a general disposition to contribute material aid to the "men in the gap," and that as speedily as possible. All speculation as to the result of the Irish outbreak, however, can be only vague and unprofitable.

THE POPULATION OF ALABAMA.—The Secretary of State of Alabama reports the population of that State, as determined by the State census of 1866. From this census it appears that the population has increased but 9000 during the past six years, taking the United States census of 1860 as the basis of calculation. In that census the total number of whites is given at 526,431; the free colored, 2690; the slaves, 435,080; aggregate, 964,201. The State census just taken shows the total number of whites to be 536,072, the total colored 437,231, grand total, 973,285. The small increase that has taken place has, therefore, been altogether of whites. The colored population is less now than it was in 1860 by 567 souls.

HOW THEY GET LIQUOR IN NEW ORLEANS.—With a gimlet, a hollow cane, familiarly known in the Crescent City as a "joker," and a few pegs, one need never lack liquor in New Orleans. The method is simple. Stroll along the levee. When no one is looking slip in among the liquor casks. Bore a hole with the gimlet, and apply the "joker." Having enough, fill the hole with a peg, and walk away. Nothing could be simpler, or more effectual.

THE IMMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* says that for two months past immigrants have been going through the streets of that town in crowds. The line of march is hardly broken except at night. Reports from other Texas towns are of the same tenor. A little reconstruction will make something out of Texas yet.

OBITUARY.

Alexander Dallas Bache.

Science in the United States has lost one of its brightest stars by the death of Professor Bache, which occurred at Newport, Rhode Island, yesterday morning, from softening of the brain. Alexander Dallas Bache was born at Philadelphia July 19, 1806, and was a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin, his grandfather, Richard Bache, having married the only daughter of Franklin, Sarah. He was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and having graduated with the highest honors, became Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers in 1825. His conduct while at West Point was so exemplary, that during the whole of the four years which he spent there he never received a single mark of demerit.

In 1827 he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and he remained in this position until he was elected President of Girard College. Soon after, he made a tour through several European countries to inspect the seats of learning. As Girard College had not yet been opened when he returned from Europe, he resigned the position as President of the College, and was appointed the first principal of the Philadelphia High School. In 1843 he left this position on being appointed Chief of the United States Coast Survey, which office he retained until his death. The reputation which Mr. Bache gained in this position extended far beyond our country. The practical benefits accruing to navigators from his energetic labors were duly recognized, and the valuable contributions which he made to geodetic and practical science established for him a world-wide reputation as a thorough scholar.

Ristori's Triumph in the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16—Midnight.—This second night of Madame Adelaide Ristori's brief season at the Theatre Francais in this city has been a brilliant success. The enthusiasm of the audience was even greater than at her *debut*. She was repeatedly called before the curtain and greeted with thunders of applause. The desire to witness her matchless impersonations of the tragic muse is on the increase, and every seat is taken for a week to come. At this hour a grand serenade is being given to her, a well-known Knickerbocker being the originator of the affair. A sumptuous collation, at which seventy persons, representing the *elite* of New Orleans, are present, is being given in connection with the serenade. All the ladies of the St. Louis Hotel, and others specially invited, have been presented to the great tragedienne. The saloons are magnificently decorated, and floral treasures are poured forth in honor of the occasion. The hotel is brilliantly lighted up and dancing is about commencing. It is a tribute to dramatic genius such as this city has never before witnessed.

A REAL TRAGEDY.

The Story of Griselda and Percival—A Woman Becomes Insane While Witnessing a Play.

From the East Saginaw Enterprise.

Last Wednesday evening there was a dramatic performance given at Bellevue Hall, by the German Amateur Company of this city, in which the celebrated German actor Schoen, from Toledo, sustained the character of "Percival" in the thrilling drama of *Griselda*, and Mrs. Gunlen, of Cincinnati, personated "Griselda." The plot of the play is laid in Scotland, in its earlier days, and during the reign of King Athos. Percival was a Scottish noble, and it appears while hunting near the castle he met the fair Griselda, a poor coal burner's daughter, and becoming enamored of her, married her. Years after, at a grand fete at which the Queen Genevra was present, she rated Percival for having married a low-born girl, and asserted that such a woman would not prove constant to her husband.

A wager that he or she who should lose should kneel at the foot of the woman was made by the Queen, that the wife would prove faithless and inconstant in adversity and temptation, and accepted by Percival. The wife was sorely tried and tempted, her child was taken from her, her husband condemned to be executed, and herself treated with disrespect and scorn. Through all these trials the wife bore up proudly, always manifesting unbounded love and confidence in her husband, until at last the Queen acknowledged she was in fault, and proclaimed that Percival had won the wager. When it was known to the wife that her husband was privy to the persecutions and an accomplice of the Queen, her love changed to dislike, and they were estranged forever.

The play was very affecting, and many eyes were wet in the audience at the conclusion of the play. Amongst those present was one newly-made wife; she was sensibly affected at the performance, and remained weeping in her seat after the greater portion of the audience had gone. Whether the incidents portrayed in the drama were prototypes of her own sufferings cannot be told, but certain it is that when she was taken home reason had forsaken her, and she talked incoherently of her past life, of her first husband and adopted child, together with the "Percival" and "Griselda" of the drama. Several physicians have visited her, but shake their heads thoughtfully as they pronounce it insanity.

The woman's history is well known in this city. For a number of years she has lived here as the wife of one of our German citizens, but some weeks since a separation was effected, and about two weeks ago she married another man. The poor woman is thoroughly crazed; she will attend to none of her usual duties, nor even to her own comfort. The sad story of Griselda, and the cruelty of Percival, as she saw them on the mimic stage, have apparently driven away her reason.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope's new serial, "The Last Chronicle of Barset," which has reached its eighth number, is considered the best of his many fictions. In the character of Mr. Crawley, says one of his critics, Mr. Trollope has gone deeper than he usually goes, and has made more than a perfect sketch—a deep study—of a powerful and impressive character. The other sketches are said to be all admirable, and many of them new. The American readers of Mr. Trollope, by-the-way, are more favored than their English brethren as regards the publication of his serials in a complete form, "The Claverings," for instance, being in the hands of thousands in this country, while the last part is being read piecemeal by the subscribers of the *Cornhill* in England.

—All that remains of Bishop Percy's famous folio manuscript, about forty thousand lines, has been copied, and about one-quarter of it is already in type. The second copy of King Estmere, which the Bishop mentions in his second edition, cannot be found, which is greatly to be regretted, since the copy in the folio was torn out by the Bishop himself, and sent to the printers. Mr. W. Chappell is assisting the editors in the ballad part of these works. The whole amount of subscription so far is four hundred pounds, leaving two hundred more to be raised to save the editors from loss.

—M. Victor Cousin left his library to the Sorbonne. It is said to be very complete in the department of philosophy and its kindred studies, and to be worth some eight thousand pounds. It is said at Paris that M. Jules Simon will be a candidate for the chair left vacant by the death of M. Cousin.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Ice-Gorge in the Lower Susquehanna, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 18.—There is an immense quantity of floating ice in the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, and it is piled up against the new railroad bridge, but it withstands all the pressure, and is in no danger of serious injury.

ARRIVAL OF SURRATT.

The United States Steamer Swatara Signalled—She is Supposed to Have Gone Direct to Washington, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 17.—The United States steamer Susquehanna, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, with Admiral Palmer on board, arrived here to-day, announces having signalled at daylight this morning the Swatara, which left Lisbon, Portugal, December 8, with John H. Surratt on board.

No communication beyond exchange of signals took place between the two steamers.

The Swatara passed into the capes, and headed up the Chesapeake, supposed to proceed direct to Washington, or possibly to go on to Annapolis.

The pilot boat William Starkey also reported this morning having spoken the Swatara at Cape Henry, with Surratt on board. The pilot boat Maryland put a pilot on board at 8 o'clock, when she got under way and proceeded up Chesapeake Bay.

Within a day or two the cause of the long voyage of the Swatara will doubtless be made known, and the widest publicity given to every fact of interest connected with Surratt, from the time of his capture up to his arrival on our shores.

The Susquehanna will probably remain here two or three days, and then proceed to the West Indies, stopping at various points on the way to inspect the different ships of the squadron stationed along our Atlantic coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 16.—On Monday last the steamship Peruvian, commanded by Captain Glover, arrived at Norfolk from Philadelphia, where she had been detained for several days by the ice in the harbor. The direct trade movement recently started in the city has received an impetus in commercial circles, and this steamship was loaded in less than five days, and this morning arrived from Norfolk, and sailed out by the Capes of Virginia, bound direct to Liverpool. Her cargo of consignments from Norfolk consists of 1583 bales of cotton, 1350 bushels of corn, and sundries.

During yesterday, while the Peruvian laid at the wharf, she displayed the national colors of Great Britain and the United States, besides being decorated with a great number of signal flags, and was visited by many of the most prominent citizens of the town most deeply interested in the movement.

A full cargo remains at Norfolk for the steamship Delaware, which is expected to arrive in a few days from Philadelphia, and all kinds of Southern produce, destined for direct trade, is arriving in large quantities for the succeeding steamers.

The gunboat Yantic has been thoroughly fitted out at the Gosport Navy Yard, and will, in a few days, start out to join the Gulf Squadron in a two years' cruise.

A marine guard, consisting of a sergeant, two corporals, and twelve men, have arrived at Norfolk from Washington, under the command of Lieutenant Goodrell, to go on board the United States gunboat Tacony, which leaves to join the Gulf Squadron the first of next week.

There have been no arrivals or departures since last report.

A heavy fog has been prevailing here to-day.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The following is the condition of the Banks of this city:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$2,362,503	....
Specie	....	$1,364,631
Circulation	179,309	....
Deposits	....	2,169,543
Legal-tenders	....	2,986,052

TOTALS.

Loans	$253,131,323
Specie	14,792,626
Circulation	32,956,309
Deposits	116,072,292
Legal-tenders	64,642,940

Gold opened at 136¾.

Wreck of the Ship Addison.

PORTLAND, Me., February 18. — A cable despatch received here reports the loss of the ship Addison, of Kennebunk, with all hands on board, except Captain Sloane, the mate, Henry Ward, and four seamen. The Captain's wife and child were lost. No further particulars of the disaster have been received.

Sailing of the Moravian.

PORTLAND, February 18.—The steamer Moravian, for Liverpool, sailed at midnight.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Stocks heavy and active. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Reading, 103¼; Canton, 55¾; Erie, 117¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 78½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95¾; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 107½; Michigan Central, 71½; New York Central, 99¾; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 92¼; Hudson River, 128; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. do., 1863, 107¾; do. do., 1864, 107¾; do. do., 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 101⅜; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; other series, 105⅜; Sterling Exchange, 108¾@109½; Gold, 136; Money, 6 per cent.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 18.—The Cattle Market was rather dull this week, but prices were unchanged; about 1300 head sold at from 17@17½c. for extra; 18½c. for a few choice; 15@16½c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ℔ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

15 head Owen Smith, Western, 15½@16½.
58 " A. Christy & Bro., Chester co., 15@16½.
64 " P. McFillen, Western, 14½@16.
75 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 15@16½.
48 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 15@16¾.
80 " James Kirk, Chester county, 15@16½.
75 " James McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gross.
82 " Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 15@16½.
106 " Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 14@17.
130 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 8@9½, gross.
36 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@9, gross.
25 " H. Chain, Penna., 14@16.
30 " Chain & Bro., Penna., 14@16½.
27 " L. Frank, Lancaster co., 14@16.
85 " Frank & Shomberg, Lancaster co., 14@16.
50 " D. Banson, Chester co., 14@18½.
16 " B. Baldwin, Chester co., 15½@17½.
60 " B. Hood, Chester county, 13@17.

Cows were in fair demand; 250 head sold at $50@70 for Springers, and $60@90 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were rather firmer; 6000 head sold at 6½@7½c. ℔ pound, gross.

Hogs were in demand at an advance; 2500 head sold at the different yards at from $10@11·25 per 100 pounds, net.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—This Court met this morning, but did no more than form the Grand and Petit Juries. William W. Way was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, which, having been charged by the Court, retired to consider and pass upon such matters as may be brought before it. The Petit Jury was called, and discharged till to-morrow morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong and Read.—Opinions on the following cases were delivered:—

Duff & Duff vs. Fitzwater. Error to Common Pleas, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Adiorne's Appeal. Error to Common Pleas, Chester county. Decree affirmed.

Field vs. Harris et al., Directors Girard College. Decree affirmed with costs, to be paid by plaintiff. Opinion by Strong, J.

Evans' Appeal from Register's Court, Philadelphia. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Bradbury vs. Wagenhart. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Cowton vs. Wickersham. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgement affirmed.

THE CASE OF JUDGE STROUD.

In the matter of the return made by the Hon. George M. Stroud, one of the Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia, to the writ issued out of this Court at the suit of Thornton Conrow, who complained that on the trial of a certain issue between Schloss & Brother, plaintiffs, against him, the said Thornton Conrow, as defendant before the said Judge Stroud, certain bills of exception were taken and allowed which the said Judge afterwards refused to sign and seal per curiam.

The writ awarded in the above case, after reciting the material facts alleged under oath by the petitioner, commanded Judge Stroud, *if so it be*, that he should on a day certain affix his seal to the exceptions alleged by the petitioner, according to the form of the statute.

This was the whole exigency of the writ. It was framed upon the Statute of West 2d, which was the statute referred to, and neither the statute nor the writ required more of the Judge than that he confess and seal the exceptions, or deny them. If he confessed and sealed them they became part of the record, and the party would have his writ of error to receive them, with the record into this Court for review; if he denied them, the petitioner would have his action at law for a false return.

The Judge was not called on to show cause why he should not seal the exceptions, and we had nothing to do in this proceeding with the quality of the exceptions, and hence the voluminous argument introduced into the return to prove that the petitioner was not entitled to the exceptions was utterly irrelevant. When the record comes up upon a writ of error will be the time for us to consider whether the exceptions were duly taken under the rules of the District Court, and whether they are sufficient in law, and we are not to be precipitated into a premature consideration of these points. The statute which gives the writ imposes no such duty upon us at present.

On the ground that the return was argumentative and uncertain, we allowed exceptions to be filed to it, and these brought out the fact that, notwithstanding the protestations and qualifications of the return, it did, in reality, amount to a confession of the exceptions, and the Judge accompanied it with an explicit and repeated oral declaration in the presence of this Court, of his willingness to seal the bill if we should be of opinion that he ought to do so.

Seeing that it is now admitted on all hands that the return confesses the bills as alleged, we of course think the Judge ought to sign them. And in saying so, we found ourselves entirely on the confession, and not upon that nature or legal effect of the bills. When we issued the writ we said this would be his duty in the event of a confession, and that we stated the practice correctly, is shown by all the cases cited by counsel.

The whole law of the writ was condensed into a few words in the case of Bridgman vs. Hall (Shower's Parl. Cases, 111), where, after giving the substance of the writ in Latin, it is said:—"*Si ita* is conditional; if the bill be true and duly rendered, then this writ; and if it be returned *quod non ita est*, then an action for a false return, and thereupon the surmise will be tried, and if found to be so, damages, and upon such a recovery, a peremptory writ commanding the same."

The writ we issued was preliminary and alternative. The return is *quod ita est*. Judge Stroud's offer to seal the bills may, therefore, be accepted as the legitimate part of the writ, and as obviating the necessity for any further process.

Let the bills be sealed, and further proceedings stayed.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Bartolet & Barrett vs. Robert J. Walker, Administrator to Mary Ann Wiley, deceased. An action to recover for board, medical attendance, and funeral expenses. Mrs. Wiley died at a boarding house on Broad street, and the expenses of her illness and funeral were alleged to have been defrayed by plaintiffs. On trial.

Pierce & Holbrook vs. T. Elwood Zell, garnishee. An action of attachment under an execution for money in the hands of garnishee. Verdict for plaintiff, $383·08.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Charles P. Hollcomb vs. Joseph T. Reeside. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $1792·34.

Ellen Mellon vs. Michael Lannigan. An action to recover for services rendered in the capacity of nurse. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Presiding Judge Allison, and Judges Brewster and Peirce.—In this Court the equity argument list is up.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases are still before the Court.

John Donnelly was convicted of a charge of the larceny of scrap iron, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company. He and two others were detected by an employe of the Company throwing iron out of the car. When they saw this employe coming they ran away, but afterwards Donnelly came back to finish the work so unceremoniously interupted, and this time was caught.

John Henderson was convicted of a charge of attempting to commit a burglary. On last Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, he was seen by an officer at Fifth and Thompson streets, trying to open the door of a dwelling-house.

The officer arrested him, and found upon him a huge pistol, loaded and capped, and a complete set of burglar's tools. The same officer that same night detected him in the act of unlocking a cellar door. Henderson was convicted on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons also.

FREAK OF A LUNATIC.

Bridget Brady was charged with assault and battery upon Mary Burke. The evidence for the Commonwealth was that defendant and Mrs. Burke were in a room together, where several persons were attracted by unusual noise. Upon reaching the room these persons found the defendant beating Mrs. Burke on the head with a piece of head-board.

The defense alleged that the defendant was and is insane, and offered the testimony of several physicians to that effect. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, upon grounds of insanity.

It seems that Mrs. Brady had been for some time laboring under a mental derangement, and Mr. Brady had confined her in a room, and employed Mrs. Burke as a nurse for her. On the day of the alleged assault and battery Mrs. Brady wanted to pour water into a barrel of flour, and being prevented from doing so by Mrs. Burke, she became exasperated, and commenced a fearful attack on that lady.

J. W. Ollein plead guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He went to several business houses, and representing himself as one of the firm of Holsman & Brothers, No. 147 Water street, obtained a valuable lot of goods from them, consisting of woollen goods and cigars.

But when the merchants who had trusted him upon the credit of Holsman & Brothers sent persons to see this firm in reference to the matter, no such firm in Water street could be found, and the merchants discovered that they had been duped. There were several other charges against Ollein; but, in consequence of the plea of guilty, that could subject him to a long imprisonment, the bills were submitted to the jury without evidence.

James Stewart was charged with the larceny of a coat, valued at $30, belonging to James Licky. Mr. Licky one day left the defendant and a boy named Smith in his stable-yard, where his coat was hanging. He had not been gone more than a few moments, when he returned and found his coat missing, and the boys also. Stewart said Smith had stolen the coat, and taken it to a pawnbroker. Smith plead guilty to the charge of stealing this coat last week.

But it was held that, as Stewart was present when Smith took the coat, and not saying anything at the time to Mr. Licky about it, must have aided in stealing it. The defence showed that the prosecutor had said that he felt satisfied that Stewart did not take the coat, but intended to hold him until he caught Smith, going to show that there was not the proper animus in the prosecution. Good character was also shown. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, February 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 105⅞, and 10-40s at 101⅞, no change. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; 109⅞ for old 5-20s; and 106 for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101@101⅛ and old do. at 96½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 51⅞@52, a slight decline on the closing price Saturday evening; Catawissa railroad preferred at 30⅛@30¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅞, no change; and Norristown at 61½, a decline of ½; 129⅞ was bid Camden and Amboy; 36½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 13½ for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 136½. 106 was bid for Sixth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 101 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 93 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 59 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, a slight decline. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅞; 11 A. M., 136⅞; 12 M., 136⅞; 1 P. M., 136½, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price on Saturday evening.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, Old	96½	6 sh Penna R	56¾
$500 do...Old	96½	100 sh Cata Pf....b30	30½
$5000 Union Cl Bs	23½	100 do....b30	30½
25 sh Far & M Bk	136½	100 do....b30	30½
10 do	136½	200 do	30⅜
500 sh Ocean Oil	2⅞	200 sh Reading R.b60	52
100 do....b5	2⅞	100 do	51·94
150 sh Maple Shade	1·69	10 do	52⅛
500 sh St Nich Cl	1·69	106 do....s30	51·81
35 sh Norrist'n R	61½	100 do....s30wn	51·81
27 do	61½	100 do....s5	51⅞
20 sh Leh N	54½	100 do....s5wn	51·81

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¾@107⅞; do. new, 105¾@106; 10-40s, coupon, 101¾@101⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅞; Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅜@14⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136⅜@136⅝; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼; do., July, 1864, 16⅞; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 18.—There is a good demand for prime quality, but common grades, of which the bulk of the receipts consists, are not wanted. Sales at $8·25@9 ℔ 64 lbs; 100 bushels Timothy sold at $5·75. Flaxseed is wanted by crushers at $3@3·05. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $35 ℔ ton.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers operate very cautiously. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is considerable inquiry for good and prime Wheat at full prices, but common qualities are neglected, and almost unsalable; sales of red at $2·65@3 for Pennsylvania. We quote Southern at $3@3·20, and white at $3·20@3·40; 300 bushels Western Rye sold on private terms. We quote Pennsylvania at $1·35@1·36. Corn is dull; sales of new yellow were made at 97@99c. for Pennsylvania and Southern. Oats are unchanged: sales of 3000 bushels Southern at 57c.

Whisky—Prices are entirely nominal.

—A Brooklyn paper recommends early marriage as the best remedy for the "social evil."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, Charleston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr F. Keating, Daniels, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, New York, J. F. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Prus. barque Maria Adelaide, Skorka, 75 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Barque Savannah, Hapenny, — days from Nevassa, via Norfolk, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, 8 days from Carbarien, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Co.
Brig Libby, Pratt, 27 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to captain.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, 6 days from Maurice River, in ballast to captain.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. H. Rowley.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. H. Rowley. Lost part of deck load.
Steamer Francis, Symmes, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 16 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. L. Gaw.

BELOW.

Ship Lancaster, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, hence for Liverpool, went to sea at 9 A. M. to-day.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston at 8 P. M. yesterday.
Barque Philena, Davis, for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Matanzas 8th inst.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, hence, at Cienfuegos 8th instant.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Arrived, Br. steamship Helvetia, Thompson, from Liverpool Jan. 30.
Steamship Eagle, Greene, from Havana 13th inst.
Steamship George Washington, Gager, from New Orleans 10th inst.
Steamship General Barnes, Morton, from Savannah.
Steamship Moneka, Marshman, from Charleston.
Steamship Zodiac, Rodgers, from Savannah.
Barque Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, from Galveston.
Brig Edward, Poulson, from Palermo.
Brig Agnes, Hagalatien, from Catania.
Brig Florence, Berford, from Kingston, Ja.
Brig Aroostook, Bryant, from Trinidad de Cuba.
Below, ships Attila, from Bremen; Villafranca, from London.
PORTLAND, February 17.—Arrived, steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool.
Sailed, steamship Moravian, Liverpool.