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EUROPE.

Am Extraordinary French Divorce Case.

Paris, February 6.—The Paris Court of Appeals has been occupied with a curious action for the divorce of a married couple, of whom the wife is eighty-four years of age, and the husband somewhat older. The case, as usual, has not been published, but the following are its most salient features:—The parties to the trial have not lived together for over fifty years, the wile having left her husband and retired to her native place in 1816. Madame de P., who sought to be divorced, showed that her hus-band had deserted her and her children, and had bard had descrited ber and her children, and had contributed nothing towards their support for fifty lyears and had during that time lived first with one woman, and then with another. One of these mistresses had for a considerable period borne his name, and was the mother of a child by him. It was, moreover, declared that he had falsely accused the plaintiff of adultery, and had carried on a persistently calumnious correspondence, in which he had endeavored to deprive her of the respect and affection of her children by grossly insulting their mother, the plaintiff. M. de P. resisted the action for divorce. He asserted that he had abandoned his wife in consequence of her shameful conduct, and narraced facts of an extraordinary and highly dramatic nature Madame He P., whom he married in itsel, was at that time a very beautiful and accomplished woman, and belonged to a highly respected and noble family. According to the husband's account, she was unable to resist the temptation to which she was exposed in the fashionable society of which they were members and she very forcest her during the himbory and she was proved to be the husband account. temptation to which she was exposed in the fash onable society of which they were members, and she soon forgot her duties to him and to her children. On the 5th of July, 1816, he surprised his wife with a Prussian officer of the army of invasion. A frightful scene ensued. The husband and the lover fought a life-and-death duel in the garden of the hotel, and after a desperate fight the Prussian officer was severely wounded. The wounded man was removed to his own house, and a colorable pretext was given for the affair, M. de P. ordering his wife to return to her father's house, and promising her that the matter should be kept a protound secret so long as she neither approached him nor communicated with him in any way whatever. He at the same time required her to sign an avowal of her misconduct. A piece of paper, yellow with age, was presented to the court, containing the following contession:—"I hereby declare that my husband has to reproach me with having done him a grievous wrong, and that my misconduct will justify a divorce. I further declare that if this divorce does not take place I owe it to my husband's kindness. Paris, 15th July, 1816 A. P." M. de P. maintained that he had kept these facts periectly secret until the time his wife began the action for divorce, and he denied all the accusations brought against him. The First Court had decided in favor of Mime de P., but the Court of Appeas has just reversed the judgment, and granted the divorce applied for .- N.

CREIE The Appeal of Philaretes, Metropolitan

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen! A portion of a people professing the same faith as ourselves, and from whom our ancestors obtained and handed down to us the precious gift of orthodoxy, are subjected now to cruel calamines; deprived of their property, and compelled through the danger of death to abandon their country, they are now suffering for the necessaries of every-day life. To such a state have the inhabitants aged men the women and children, been reduced; and this because the strong and capable among them are exhausting their strength and substance in an armed struggle. The undertaking of the latter we do not dwell upon by any mauner of reasoning. We are not called upon to do But to show compassion, and, as far as lies in our power, to proffer help to the suffering, and especially, as the Apostle teaches us, to those of our own faith, is a Christian duty, and as by the neglect of this duty we would justly merit a reproach, so, on the other hand, by the fulfilment of this work of humanity and Christian charity, we cannot fear to bring upon us the obloquy of those who look with other eyes than we do upon the struggles and sufferings of

Having recognized these claims, the clergy of Moscow have, in a private conference, deter-mined to undertake, and do undertake a voluntary subscription to provide help for the suffering Cretans, with the view also of encouraging other classes to take a part in this undertaking and to receive with due regard every mite offered by the hand of benevolence.

The principal place for receiving contributions as well as the funds subscribed, is the Cathedral Convent of Tchudovo, where a committee is being formed consisting of the Archimandrites of Andronieffsk and Sretiensk of the

Cathedral Protohiereus.

The sums collected will be forwarded to their destination through the speediest and safest PHILARETES. Metropolitan of Moscow.

January 3, 1867.

A Century Old Jerseywoman.

A REVOLUTIONARY MOTHER IN WESTFIELD CELE-BRATES THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON AND THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER OWN

Mrs. Sarah Collins, of Westfield, Union county reached her hundredth year on the 22d inst. She was born in that township, and has lived there for a century. She is one of the most re-markable examples of prolouged old age in the State; being less impaired in mind and body than ordinary people thirty years younger. Notwithstanding her great age, she still takes care of her own room, goes to the door to receive visitors, and reads her Testament and Hymn-book without the aid of spectacles.

On Friday, the hundredth anniversary of her own birth, being the hundred and thirty-fifth of the Father of our Country, this old lady re-ceived between two and three hundred calls from her neighbors and friends.

To all remarks made to her and questions asked, she gave shrewd and appropriate answers Some two years ago Mrs. Collins became heir to one fifth of the estate of her son, who died

about that time, leaving some sixty thousand dollars, invested partly in Newark, but mostly in New York city. There have been four attemp's made in the

Court of Chancery in this State, by her unuatural relations, to obtain the appointment of s commission over Mrs. Collins, on the ground of alleged imbecility, but the application has been denied by ex-Chancellor Green and by Chancel

The question of her competency has also been raised in the Surrogate's and other Courts in New York city four times; those who have sought to take from this old lady her property and all control of it, have spent thousands of dollars in litigation, but Mrs. Coilins has beaten them in the courts of last resort, and established, legally, her right and ability to manage her estates and appoint her own

Long life to her and much happiness!-Newark Advertises.

Mentucky Politics.

The following are the Democratic Congress cominations, so far as made in Kentucky by

L. S. Trimble.
John Young Brown.
Elijah Hise.
J. Proctor Knott.

5. Asa P. Grover.
7. James B. Beck.
8. G. M. Adams.
9. John Young. Elijah Hise.

J. Proctor Knott.

Messrs, Trimble and Hise are members of the present Congress.

On the Law of Impeachment-Lecture by Professor Dwight.

Yesterday evening Professor Dwight.

Yesterday evening Professor Dwight delivered, at the Law School, Latayette place, a very able and interesting lecture on the subject of "Impeachment," He arranged his lecture under four heads:—First, "The Nature of Impeachment;" second, "The Crimes for which Impeachment may be Instituted;" third, "The Method of Procedure;" and, fourth, "General Remarks." He compared the law of impeachment as it has been evergised under the English Constitution. been exercised under the English Constitution, with the law as it exists in the United States, citing instances to show that in England an impeachment, like an indictaient, considers the accused innecent until proved guilty; so that, throughout the whole of English history, we find but one case in which suspension from the exercise of the duties of office was tried to be exercise of the dulies of office was tried to be enforced, and that in the case of Pickett and other notoriously corrupt judges, who were ordered, during the procedure of the act of impeachment against them, not to exercise their functions on circuit. In the celebrated case of Lord Bacon, Lord High Chancellor of England, who was sentenced, according to custom, to kneel and beg pardon of the House, and it being specially provided that on such occa-sions the Lord High Chancellor should occupy the woolsack, the King had to send a functionary to request Lord Bacon to give up his insignia of office, otherwise the punish-ment inflicted could not have been carried out. In another case-that of the notorious Scroggs, a corrupt judge, who was impeached for malfea-sance in office—the House of Lords appealed to his sense of modesty not to exercise the func-tions of his office during his impeachment. Scroggs, however, was not troubled with any modesty on this score, and there was no power according to the Constitution to suspend him from office. The lecturer said, Can the accused be suspended from office during the progress of the trial? This subject is of importance in case of the impeachment of the President, as an essertion of such power might lead to the utmost confusion, and perhaps to civil war. I strongly believe that there can be no suspension from office, on two principal grounds:—First, From the practice in England. Second. From the true construction of the language of the United States Constitution. There is no ex-press language in the Constitution warranting the suspension from office, and the history of the Constitution, and the debates upon it, show that the power of suspension from office during impeachment was carefully excluded from the statute. In the New York Constitution of 1777 there was a special law providing for suspension from office; those who framed the United States Constitution had that law before them; there is evidence to snow that the question was considered by them; and yet they did not embody it in the Constitution. In England, a person might be impeached for a variety of crimes and might be impeached for a variety of crimes and misdemeanors, but under the Constitution of the United States there can be no impeachment for crimes not expressly mentioned in the statutes. The lecturer bere described the mode of impeachment in England, and contrasted it with that in the United States. In this country no arrest is necessary, and the punishment inflicted does not, as in England, require the presence of the person impeached, because here it consists in the removal from office. In England one might be impeached for mere common law crimes: but in the United mere common law crimes; but in the United States this is not the case, and the care with which the power of impeachment has hitherto been exercised in this country is shown in the tact that, in the only instances on record in which impeachment has been resorted to, i. e., of Pickering, Chase, and Blount, only one of them, Pickering, was condemned.
In conclusion, the lecturer said:—What would

our system of government it is difficult to say.
All analogy leads to the conclusion that it should be avoided until the last extremity, and that the trial should be preceded by the unmis takable verdict of the people. There is profound wisdom in the remark of that sound and calm lawyer, Serjeant Maynard, that "the trial and condemnation of one man at common law will work more upon the people than ten impeach ments." It is the weakness of a political tribunal that, whether justly or not, the imputation of being moulded by faction; while it is the strength of a common law court that every presumption is made by public opinion in favor of its justness and impartiality. -N. Y. World, to-day.

THE FENIANS.

State Convention at Utica.

A State Convention of the Feman Brother-hood will be held at Utica, in this State, commencing to-morrow, and will last for three or four days, President Roberts left the city last evening, in order to be present at the Conven-tion. General O'Neill, of Ridgeway fame, will also be present, it is expected, and very impor-tant business will be laid before the body by President Roberts, now that the late disturb-ance in Ireland has been proved an absurd folly. This is the first of a series of State Con-ventions which is to be held over all the country, preparatory to the coming Canadian campaign, which is certain to be inaugurated ere many weeks more pass. General preparations being made to supply and provision the Irish Republican army. President Roberts will deliver an address in Chicago before the Fenian Brotherhood of the State of Illiaois on the night of St. Patrick's Day .- N. Y. Tribune, to-day.

The Late Shooting Affray in Hoboken. To the Editor of the New York Herald; -In your account of the shooting affair at Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, on Friday, there are some statements to which I must take exception. First, my husband did not invite a relative of mine to the ball. Secondly, my age is twenty-one, not twenty-three. Thirdly, I was not gaily dressed, as I understand the make up of the Fourthly, none of the shots I fired missed. With regard to the conversation be tween myself and my husband at the hall, it is correctly embodied in the following statement: -I did not arrive at Odd Fellows' Hall until about 11 o'clock; went up into the ball-room and took a seat; my husband saw me and came up and said, "What brought you here?" I said, "I wanted to come;" he said, "Go up stairs and take off your shawl and hat." I replied, "I won't;" he turned from me, and with that I fired on him; be ran out through a door and I followed and fired the second time; one man caught hold of and held me, and another man took the revolver from me; my husband went up stairs and came down with his hat and coat; I called for a policeman and said, "Take me off to the Station House;" an officer then came in

and took me off to the police station.
CAROLINE GESCHWINDT.

-Therese is in as great favor as ever in ashionable circles. Her equivoque singing is in great force, The Duke de Galliera has given a soirce at which Mad'lle Therese was engaged and sang several of her popular songs, full of chic and double entendres. Duke had invited Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, to the soirce, but began to have mis givings as to the view Monsigneur would take of the programme for the evening, when luckily the Nuncio, having been apprised of what would take place, sent a polite refusal to the invitation.

FORSIDDEN.-The Frankfort police have forbidden the sale of the fabric known as green tarlatan, as it is dyed by colors composed in great part of arsenical preparations, and consequently very injurious to health.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Another Romance Connected with the Kimbali Family, Lately Rescued from Indian Captivity. From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Kimball family, whose eighteen years of captivity among the Sioux and Snake Indiaus has given them a world-wide notoriety, passed through this city on Saturday. They go to Houston, where they expect to find their friends, but have been disappointed so many times that they do not look forward with any very high hones.

they do not look forward with any very high hopes.

While the party were at the depot on Saturday awaiting the departure of the train, an affecting little incident occurred, which touched the hearts of all. A party of Indians, who had been about the city peddling trinkets, passed along. They were decorated with their paints, and looked as uncouth as a savage only knows how to look. The little son of Mrs. Kimball was the first to discover the party, and, springing down from a chair in which he had been standing looking out of the window, ran to the door. He was not over four years of age, but bright-eyed and quick-witted, and dropped his hands and called to the party in his infantile Indian dialect, and expressing his joy in every conceivable way. The poor mother saw this, and the tears started to her eyes as she felt how closely the boy clung to his Indian associates. She went to the door, and, taking the child by the arm, attempted to lead him away, but the latter resisted, clung to the door, called to the Indians again and again in lamenting tones, and would not leave. The the door, called to the Indians again and again in lamenting tones, and would not leave. The Indians heard the boy, and walked with their measured tread to the depot entrance. One of party, a delicate-looking squaw, not over fifteen years of age, no sooner saw Mrs. Kimball than she dropped her basket of beadwork upon the pavement, and with a peculiar Indian cry threw herself at the feet of Mrs. Kimball, and, grasping her clothes, kissed her dress time and time again, muttering a song of praise all the while. Her joy seemed beyond description, and Mrs. Kimball in return exhibited no little grati-fication at meeting the young squaw, while the other Indians stood looking on with characteristic nonchalance and indifference. Mrs. Kimball had no little difficulty in satisfying the young squaw that she had fully expressed her gratitude, and in getting her to rise, when they commenced a conversation in the Indian dialect. The squaw asked questions earnestly, and upon receiving the reply to one, went to the men of her tribe, took from them what money they had, and, returning, placed it in the lap of Mrs. Kimball. It was not a large sum, but when declined, the look of reproach and sincere sorrow on the face of the squaw expressed her feelings. In a few words Mrs. Kimball told the history of the squaw. While she was a captive among the Sioux, a war party one day brought a number of Navajoes as prisoners—a party which they had captured. Among them was a daughter of the chief, a child of ten years of age. Great preparations were made to put the prisoners to the torfure, and the efforts both of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball could not save them. Mrs. Kimball determined that the child should not suffer, and at great risk to her own life she entreated and insisted until she obtained a promise that the child should be spared for some days. That night Mrs. Kimball supplied the young Indian with a pony and provisions, cheered her young heart by words of counsel, and directing her how to proceed, she set her on her way. The wrath of the other Indians stood looking on with characterof counsel, and directing her how to proceed, she set her on her way. The wrath of the Sioux, when they found next day what had been done, knew no bounds, and it required no little effort to prevent them from wreaking their vengeance upon Mrs. Kimball. The position which her husband occupied as "medicine man" in the tribe saved her, but did not pre-vent them from separating her from her husband for two long and weary years. It was a terrible punishment to her, and what she suffered would have killed her but for the hope of securing their liberty which buoyed her up. She had never seen or heard of the young Navajoe until this meeting on Saturday.

had forgotten the young squaw, but the had not forgotten her, nor the act of kindness which had saved her from torture and death. Until the cars left the young squaw clung to the garments of her protectress, and when the train with Mrs. Kimball on board moved she watched it with a keen eye until it disap-peared in the distance, and then turning away,

uttered a note of lamentation. It was a scene which none who saw it will ever forget.

Personal.

-Marshall is going to paint Grant. -Nasby is lionized in Boston.

-John C. Breckinridge is in London. -Ristori is going to Buffalo for one night.

-Professor Youmans lectured in St. Paul on the 20th.

-Mr. Peabody is forgiving. - Washington Republican.

-The prize fighters Mace and Goss have been let out of jail. —Professor Maurice's first lecture at Cam-bridge was on the word "L." -Bishop Coxe preaches a memorial sermon

on Bishop Burgess in Providence this week. -The Minister of War at Copenhagen has selected the Peabody rifle for the Danish army.

-By the death of Cardinal Villecourt there are now fourteen Cardinals' hats disposable. -The Swedish Government has just asked the Chamber for three millions of rix dollars for the purchase of needle-guns.

-M. Philarète-Chasles announces himself as a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the

-The German journals state that the marriage of the King of Bavaria is fixed for the 15th of May. -A rumor is prevalent that the Sultan is

likely to visit Paris during the Universal Exhi--Hon, D. P. Alexander, a former Congress-

man, died at Little Falls, Herkimer county, last week. -Surratt was allowed another interview

with his sister yesterday. He has taken to religious reading. -Mr. Sutton, chief reporter for the Senate, had a severe attack of apoplexy, but is re-

-If Mr. Webb carries his new ram to England, it is confidently expected that the Derby rams will be totally eclipsed.

-Fears are entertained for the safety Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, who sailed from Europe in a vessel that is much overdue -The President has nominated Professor Wolcott Gibbs as Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, in place of Professor Agassiz, whose duties prevent his acceptance of the

—P. Brockhaus has just published the first volume of a series of "German Poets of the Sixteenth Century." It is edited by Karl Godeke and Julius Tiltmanu, and may be described as a collection of the songs of the period in question.

-The French Emperor has received replie from Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales to the letters notifying the birth of the Princess Marie Letizia Catherine Adelaide, daughter of Prince Napoleon and the Princess

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Further Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Earl Russell Censures the American Government.

The Money and Provision Markets To-Day.

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

By the Atlantic Cable.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PROM AMERICA.

Queenstown, February 26 - Noon .- The steamers City of Baltimore and Malta, from New York on the 16th instant, arrived, en route for Liverpool, last evening.

London, February 26-Noon.-The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been suspended for three months longer.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CENSURED. Earl Russell censures the Government of the United States for pleading for the Fenians.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON REPORM. The Reform measures of the Earl of Derby form the topic for general conversation. The leading newspapers have editorials in approval.

GERMANY. Berlin, February 26-Noon.-King William of Prussia will be Emperor of Germany.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. London, February 26-Noon.-Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 37½; Illinois Central, 771; U. S. 5-20s, 737.

LIVERPOOL, February 26-Noon.-The Cotton market is very dull and depressed, and quotaions are barely maintained. The sales to-day are trifling, and will not exceed 3000 or 4000 bales. Opening rate is 13 d. Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady; corn, 42s. Lard,

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, February 26.

The Georgetown Election-The Radical Party Successful. The official returns of the Georgetown election show that not only was the radical candidate for Mayor elected by ninety majority, but also seven radical Councilmen to four of the conservative party. It is said that the negro

vote was solidly cast for the successful candi-

Presidential Approvals.

The President has approved of the bill authorizing the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and the amendatory anti-smuggling bill, by which it is provided that any foreign railroad company or corporation whose road enters the United States by means of ferry or tug-boat, may own such boat, and it shall be subject to no other or different restrictions or regulations in such employment, than if owned by a citizen of the United States.

Adorning the Rotunda.

The great original painting of "President Lincoln Reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet," by Mr. Carpenter, was placed over the last door of the rotunda in the Capito

Michigan Legislature. GOVERNOR CRAPO'S VETO OF A RAILBOAD BILL. DETROIT, February 26 .- Governor Crapo

vesterday vetoed the Port Huron and Lansing Railroad bill, on the ground of its being unconstitutional and inexpedient. The bill allows ten per cent, on the assessed valuation to be given to the road by all the townships in any

county traversed by the road. The Governor says that this system will create an enormous flood of bonds, which capitalists cannot take and the issuers cannot pay. The credit of Michigan, forced to go begging, will stand low in the market, emigrants will be slow to come into communities thus bankrupting themselves, and such magnificent chemes, which promise wealth, will work

inevitable ruin. The veto was made the special order for Thursday morning in the Senate.

Ship News per Steamer.

NEW YORK, February 26 .- The ship Leopolline, from Baltimore, has arrived at Belfast. The ship Mary, from Philadelphia, arrived at Hamburg, and the Advance at Geistemunde.

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, February 26 .- The steamers Tarifa and City of New York have arrived here. Their news has been generally anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 26.—Stocks are steady, Chicago and Rock Island, 95%; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 45%; Eric Railroad, 56; Cleveland and Toledo, 11736; Cleveland and Pittsburg. 80%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 72%; New York Central, 163; Illinois Central, 16; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 68, 53; Missouri 68, 93; Hudson River, 137, 4; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110%; do. 1863, 107%; do. 1864, 1081%; do. 1865, 166%; Ten-forties, 101%; Seven-thirties, 106; all others, 105%, Money is 7 per cent.; Sterling Exchange, 83%; sight bills, 9%. Gold closed at 1884.

Unking to the "Great Constitutional Lawyer."—The Louisville Journal, which has lavished praises on Reverdy Johnson while on its side, says now, "His defection will not amaze anybody. He is politically a miserable whiffler."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Strong, Thompson, and Read.—The blowing cases were argued:—
Ingersoil's Appeal, Dale's Appeal, and Hal-

ley's Appeal, Dale's Appeal, and ley's Appeal, and ley's Appeal.
United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader—J. K. Valentine, Assistant United States District Attorney.—United States vs. J. Patton. In this case the defendant was charged with having in his possession distilled liquor, with intent to defraud the United States. The allegation was that defendant was carrying on the distilling business, and that he made a false return of the quantity of liquor made by him.

The defense was a general denial of this alle-The defense was a general denial of this allegation. On trial,

District Court—Judge Hare,—Robert Whittaker vs. Robert S. Blake. Anjaction to recover damages for repairs upon a farm which plaintiff leased to defendant, under a contract that he (the defendant) should it keep in repair. Palethorp and Tennery for plaintiff; Cassidy for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Samuel Botts was brought up before the Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ladlow.
—Samuel Botts was brought up before the Court upon a charge of having entered recognizance for the appearance of a prisoner, and signing als name and impersonating himself as Thomas B. Botts, his brother. The prisoner was one Antonio L. Burdat. On the 17th day of July Samuel Botts came into Court, and swore that he was Thomas B. Botts; that he lived at No. 1220 Ellsworth street, and owned the houses Nos. 1214 and 1216 Ellsworth street; that the property was valued at \$5000, and the only incumbrance upon it was \$300; and, upon these representations, he was accepted as ball for the appearance of Antonio L. Burdat. The recognizance was afterwards forfeited and the ball was sued out. Then Thomas B. Botts made affidavit that he knew nothing whatever of the matter prior to his notice; and

whatever of the matter prior to his notice; and that he never knew or heard of any such person as Antonio L. Burdat.

The Court held Samuel Botts in \$2000 bail to answer the charge of perjury at the next term of the Court.

of the Court.

Susan Gilbert plead guilty to a charge of the lareny of clothing and jewelry, to the value of \$190, the property of Mary McConard. She went to Mrs. Conard's house early in July to board, and left about the middle of the month, taking away with her several fine shawls and dresses,

and left about the middle of the month, taking away with her several fine shawls and dresses, and a gold watch and pencil. She pledged them to a pawnbroker, from whom Detectives Levy and Tryon recovered them.

William Molan plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing valued at \$50, the property of Emile Bucho, Molan also was a boardinghouse thief. He boarded a few days with Bucho, and stole his clothes and departed.

James and Ellen Fallon were charged with having committed assault and battery upon Mary Rigney. The allegation was that Mrs. Fallon struck Mary Rigney, who is a child, and when the child's mother attempted a defense, both Mr, and Mrs. Fallon commenced a furious assault upon both mother and child.

The defense was that the affray was begun by the prosecutrix, who is a drunken, disorderly woman. It was shown that the prosecutrix began the assault upon Mrs. Fallon, and that the husband dld no more than attempt to restore peace and quiet.

Falion conducted his own case, made a simple but mirthful statement, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

Office of the Evening Telegraph, | Tuesday, February 26, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was less doing. June 7:30s sold at 105), no change; and Registered 10-40s at 98, no change; 1101 was bid for old 5-20s; 1104 for 6s of 1881, and 105f for August 7-30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101, a decline of 4.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129, no Pennsylvania Railroad at change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56\frac{1}{2}, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 29\frac{1}{2}; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; and Northern Central at 46, no change; 61 was bid for Norristown; 564 for Minebill; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do,; 13 for Catawissa common; 30 for preferred do.; and 54 for Philadelphia and Wilmington.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14 for Hestonville; 264 for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 28 for Germantown. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 564, 103 was bid for Seventh National: 233 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Ken-sington; 58 for Penn Township; 564 for Girard; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 100 for

Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 61 for Union. In Canal shares there was more doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change; Susquehanna Canal at 14½014½, a slight decline; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 55, an advance of ½.

22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32† for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; and 55 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—10‡ A. M., 138¢; 11 A. M. 138#: 12 M., 138#: 1 P. M., 138#, a decline of on the closing price last evening.

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

| Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street | FIRST | BOARD. | \$40 sh Cam & Am. | 129 | \$40 sh Penna R. | 18 | \$40 sh Penna R. |

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —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, 110@110\(\delta\); U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110\(\delta\)@110\(\delta\); do., 1864, 107\(\delta\)@108; do., 1865, 108\(\delta\)@108\(\delta\); do. new, 106\(\delta\)@106\(\delta\); 10-40s, coupon, 101\(\delta\)@101\(\delta\); U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105\(\delta\)@106\(\delta\); do., 2d series, 105\(\delta\)@105\(\delta\); 3d series, 105\(\delta\)@105\(\delta\). Compounds, December, 1864, 14\(\delta\)@14\(\delta\). Compounds, December, 1864, 14#@14#.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1384 @1382, Silver & and & 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 172; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 161; do., October, 1863, 151; do., December, 1864, 144; do., May, 1865, 121; do., August, 1865, 111; do., September, 1865, 101; do., October, 1865, 101;

August, 1865, 171; do., September, 1865, 103; do. October. 1865, 101.

New York Dry Goods Markets, February 26.—
The market for domestic goods is moderately active in leading brands, Otherwise, transactions are limited to wants for immediate consumption. The dullness is owing to the dissection of th

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BADLY EUCHRED.—The New Orleans Picayune, in answer to a circular inviting Southern card players to a Euchre Congress, confesses "with sorrow, that we have been so badly euchered by the present Federal Congress that we have come to the conclusion that the South is essentially played out." The North holds both black bowers; the knave of clubs in Summer, and the knave of spades in the hero of Dutch Gap Canal. Besides, it plays a "lone hand." The Picayune, therefore, acknowledges the courtesy of the invitation, but desires to "pass," at least on the political part of the play. There is no chance to take a "trick" with people who are so "tricky." However, political pleasantry aside, the South will, doubtless, send players to the Euchre Congress, if the Northern folks will only "deal fair," who can probably hold their own.

PRESIDENT JOBNSON UNBASY .- The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, on the 3th inst., writes that the President has become uneasy and anxious to settle matters on become uneasy and anxious to settle matters on terms he would have scouted a few months ago. But he has got his eyes opened to the alarming condition of affairs too late to arrest the terrible march of events. The concessions he is now anxious to make, if made twelve months ago, would have brought the South into Congross and broken the radical party to fragments. But he has only brought the South and himself to the verge of ruin, with apparently no hope of escape. Never did an administration show less foresight. ministration show less foresight.

WHICH WAY WILL THE CAT JUMP ?- The Rebel organs in the South very generally insist that the negro, if admitted to the suffrage, will be controlled by the whites, and will vote as his employer bids him. The Detroit Free Press furiously argues that if made the majority of voters in the South, under the House bill, they will not only vote as they please, but will "elect their own color to office. Their Governors, State officers, and representatives in ernors, State officers, and representatives in Congress will be elected from the freedmen." and "the white people will be made hewers of wood, etc." Where Democratic doctors differ, who shall decide?

THE PARSONS PLAN.—The Parsons-Orr proposition having been unanimously rejected in the Alabama House, whereas the Congressional plan received eight votes, the Montgomery Mail "infers that Mr. Parsons' thermometer is in the cool neighborhood of zero." The Missussippi House also rejected the proposition; but passed, by a small majority, resolutions requesting Congress to offer a final plan for the adjustment of State and Federal relations.

HAS STUDIED THE SUBJECT .- The Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle thinks there is no prospect of compromise between the President and Congress. The former is opposed to the Louisiana bill and will veto.it, and it is to be hoped he has deeply considered the subject of impeachment, and already taken measures to prevent his own deposition, with-out at least a show of resistance.

Nebraska to be a State.—The Legislature of Nebraska having, on the 20th inst., complied with the conditions imposed by Congress in assenting to impartial suffrage, the admission of the State will be complete when the President by proclamation announces the receipt of an authentic copy of the act declaring such assent. It will probably reach Washington before the 4th of March.

THE SWORD OF VAN DORN.—Quite a sensation has been occasioned in Mississippi by the receipt of a letter by Governor Humphrey from George D. Greenleaf, of Peoria, Illinois, who informs all whom it may concern that he has the sword of General Earl Van Dorn, and that it can be obtained from him for \$500.

A Joenson Going to Resign.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegroph says that ex-Provisional Governor Johnson has resigned or will resign the office of Collector at the port of Savannah, on account of the difficulty of procuring a confirmation from the Senate.

WORTH TRYING .- The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard learns that Governor Worth "has sent a messenger to Washington to employ Reverdy Johnson to make up a case for the Supreme Court to test the power of Congress to reor-ganize North Carolina."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, February 26.—There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and no disposition on the part of home consumers to purchase more than they want for immediate use; sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at \$8@8.75; extras at \$9@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$11@12.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do.

family at \$11@12.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@14, the latter rate for high grade; and fancybrands at \$14.50@16.50 according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$7.27.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are in good request, but the transactions are small, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers; sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.70@3; Southern at \$2.70@3; Southern at \$3.20; and white at \$3.15@3.35. Rye may be quoted at \$1.33@1.35 % bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at a decline of ic. % bushel; sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at \$7c. in store and 98c. affoat. Oats are in better dein store and 99c. afloat. Oats are in better de-mand, and we advance our quotations ic. & bushel; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 58@59c. 4000 bushels Canada Barley, to at sold at \$1.25; and 1000 bushels Malt at \$1.40. There is less demand for Cloverseed, and rices are unsettled and lower; sales at \$368.25 bushel. Timothy ranges from \$3.60 to \$3.75. laxseed is selling at \$3.25.

Whisky—The contraband article is in limited demand at \$1@1.50, with a downward tendency.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 26.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Alonzo C. Austin, Willard, Charleson, McSalondo.

& Cloudés.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Richmond, J. F. Justus.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Hoston, Wannemacher, Maxwell & Co.
Schr New Nation, Carll, Salem, A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, Quincy Point, via
New Castle, D. S. Stetson & Co.

A PRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Burque Eureka, Smith, 64 days from Liverpool, with
ndue, to Jonn R. Penrose. Towed up by tug America.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Smith, 52 days from Rice
laneiro, with ceffee to John Dallett & Co. Towed up

MEMORANDA,
Schrs A. Fianagan, Corson, and John Johnson, McBride, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad previous Bride, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad previous to 18th 18th. Schr Charles Batchelder, English, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28t 18th. Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, hence, remained at Trinidad 18th 18th.

Schr B. DOMESTIC PORTS,

DOMESTIC PORTS,

NEW YORK, February 25. — Arrived, steamship Wilmington, Spencer, from New Orleans.
Steamship E. B. Souder, Lockwood, from Charleston.
Steamship Juno, Smith, from Wilmington, N. C.
Steamship Saratoga, King, from Richmond.
Steamship Albemarie, Bourne, from Richmond.
Steamship Dudiey Buck. Partridge, from Newbern,
Steamship Dudiey Buck. Partridge, from Newbern,
Steamship Dudiey Buck. Partridge, from Newbern,
Ship Johann Wilheim, Landee, from Shields,
Barque Palermo, McCarty, from New Orleans,
Barque Albion, Eisenbrock, trom Shields,
Harque Buck, Larson, from Berdeaux,
Barque Regia, Larson, from Berdeaux,
Brig Gertrude, Richards, from Rio Janeiro,
Brig Isola, West, from Galveston.
Schr Lord of the Isles, Cummings, from Ragged
Island.

Schr Lord of the Isles, Commings, From Masses
hiand,
Schr Dorado, Eldridge, from San Bias.
Schr E. G. Knight. Whittemore, from Para.
Schr H. S. Boynton, Stubbs, from Savannah.
Schr Albert Thomiss, Van Brunt, from St. Marks.
Cheared, ships Young America. Cummings, San
Francisco: Protector, Maroni, London: Ferdinand,
Dannermann. do: Rhine. Krommerberg, do.; barques
Challenge, Westiake. Sydney, N. S. W.: Libertas,
Wischke, Cork., for orders: Harsborg. Wachter,
Wischke, Cork., for orders: Harsborg. Wachter,
Buck, Gott. Arroyo: Aura, Eing, Zana, sohrs R.
Buck, Gott. Arroyo: Aura, Eing, Zana, sohrs R.
Stockton, Soper, Washington; Neptune's Bride, Seare,
St. Croiz: E. Richardson, Thompson, Nuevitas; J. E.
Myers, Van Cleaf, Baltimore.