"TRIAL" OF HORACE GREELEY. HOLY INQUESTION BY THE "NARROW-MINDED BLOCKWEADS" - TRIUMPH OF MR. GREELEY-THE SMALL KENNEDY SEVERELY STRPPED UPON -- DULL BLUNT BADLY BOOSTED, ETC.

From the New York World.

From the New York World

That immaculate organization of patriots yelept the Loyal League, composed mainly of public-spirited citizens who didn't make anythese out of the war, convened last evening in comsequence of the following calit—

"Union League Club—in pursuance of a written request made to the President by more than twenty-five members, and of the provisions of the eighteenth by-law, a special meeting of the Club will be held at the Club—house on Thursday evening, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock, 'for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Horace Greeley, a member of the Club, who has become a bondsman for Jefferson Davis, late chief officer of the Rebel Government.' By order of the President.

CHARLES S. WEYMAN,

"Resident Secretary."

It should be stated that the promoter of the movement was George W. Blunt, who, with other members, convened the meeting for the purpose of securing the expulsion of Mr. Greeiey from the Club.

The arrangements for the inquisition were more than ordinarily extensive, and the interest it created was increased by the bold and defiant letter of Mr. Greeiey, which evoked intense chagrin from his opponents. It was determined to so organize the nucleus of the assemblage that the friends of Davis' bondsman would be comparatively powerless when a vote should be taken. Accordingly, only the red-hot radicals of the League received special invitations, but some of those who favor conservatism appeared in the half, and the tactles of Mr. Biunt were thus nullified by unexpected opposition.

For the first lime in the history of the Club termined to passed a resolution on the near the property of the Club.

For the first lime in the history of the Club

opposition.

For the first time in the history of the Club its members passed a resolution on the pre-vious day that the proceedings should be strictly private, and that members only should be admitted. CERBERUS.

It was amusing to see how the different members took it, to be questioned by the statwart M. P's before they were admitted. Some stood on their dignity, and undertook to walk in unceremoniously, but were obliged to succumb, and give their names, and initials, too, others professed to be greatly astonished, and wanted to know of Dan, the impersonation of James Yellowplush, Esq. "what's up?" Judge Peabody looked cautiously at another door-keeper, and mistook him for a reporter. WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

An interesting question for the tax-payers is by whose authority a half dozen policemen were detailed to do lackey's duty at the door, Kennedy, and Acton too, were on hand, and it would seem that police business was not very pressing. It is supposed that the rule of the department preventing members from belonging to political organizations was suspended for their benefit.

WHO WENT TO THE MEETING.

At 8 o'clock, over two hundred persons assembled in the drawing-room of the Club, Among those present were Rev. Dr. Osgood, George W. Blunt, Sinclair Toucey, Postmaster Kelly, James W. Beekman, William Belden, Frank E. Howe, Le Grand B. Cannon, Timothy G. Churchill, Richard Butler, S. B. Critenden, Dr. Stone, of the Board of Health, Isaac M. Bull, General Wetmore, Richard Warren, John Jay, William F. Opdyke, Judge Peabody. Edgar Ketchum, E. C. Cowden, Jackson S. Schuitz, Oscar Haggerty, George Wilkes.

Postmaster Kelly was also on hand, but on the fence—saying he didn't know anything about it. The irrepressible Sinclair Toucey (Greeley) was full of business, marshalling his forces for a terrific onslaught. Cyrus W. Field was among the non-committables, and went home early. W. C. Church, of the Galaxy, looked, listened, and said little, but, strongly in favor of Greeley, kept up a vigorous thinking. John Jay, Jr., was, as usual, the radicalist of the radicals and down on the trimmers. But the most irrepressible of the irrepressibles was the omnipresent Blunt—G. W. B.—the father WHO WENT TO THE MEETING.

the most irrepressible of the irrepressibles was
the omnipresent Blunt—G. W. B.—the father
of the resolutions, and, as he said, determined to fight it out if it took all night.
Dr. Stone, of the Board of Health, was
extremely solicitous lest the reporters should
been something in the vestibule but to prohear something in the vestibule; but, to para-phrase Mr. Samuel Weller, since their ears were not double-million magnifying of hextra power, not double-million magnifying of nextra power, there was no danger of it. Edgar Ketchum was moody and silent. S. B. Chittenden was principally anxious lest his carriage would go away and leave him. George William Curtis stood it out until the last, and seemed to want to be the great pacifier. Colonel Van Buren was heavy on Horace, and very talkative, while Dorman B. Eaton was equally anxious to have Horace let stoop. Fillott C. Cowdin was also on hand. on Horace, and very talkative, while Dorman B. Eaton was equally anxious to have Horace let alone. Elliott C. Cowdin was also on hand, although officially he is at the Paris Exposition

WHAT THEY DID. Mr. John Jay presided, and called the meet ing to order in some brief remarks, in which he said the course of Mr. Greeley demanded the serious consideration of the Club, of which he

was a member.

Mr. George W. Biunt then rose rather excitedly, and said Mr. Greeley should not be permitted to retain his connection with the organization, as he had become a bondsman for the chief of Rebels, Jefferson Davis. He hoped would be unanimous in ordering his ex-

A member here rose and claimed that the Club had no right to interfere with Mr. Greeley, and that he had a perfect right to become the bondsman of any one.

Mr. Blunt then offered the following resolu tion (which was not passed):-

BLUNT'S FIASCO.

Whereas, It is declared in the artic es of association of the Union League Citab that "the primary object of the Association shall be to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Federal Government," and "to that end the members will use every proper means in public and private;" and

Whereas, Jefferson Davis has been known by all loyal men as the roling spirit of that band of conspirators who urged the Southern States into rebellion; as the chief enemy of the republic, not more from the position which he occupied in the Rebel Confederacy than from the vindictive character of his official acts and atterances during four years of desolating civil war; and as one who knew of, if he did not instigate, a treatment of prisoners of war nowarranted by any possible circumstances, unparalicled in the annals of civilized nations, and which, there is abundant evidence to prove, was deliberately devised for the purpose of destroying them; and

Whereas, Horace Greeley, a member of this Club, has seen fit to become a bondsman for this man, whose efforts were for many years directed to the overthrow of our Government; therefore

Exotrect, That this Club would do injustice to its past record, and to the high principle embodied in its articles of association, should it fail to express regret that one of its members had consented to perform an act of this nature.

Exotrect That this Club, while ready and anxious to

that one of its members had consented to perform an act of this nature.

Resolved, That this Ciub, while ready and anxious to vindicate the law of the land, cannot lorget that there is also a sense of public decency to which it must defer; and that no one of its members, however eminent his services may have been in the cause of liberty and loyalty, can give aid and comfort to Jefferson Davis, without offering a cruel insult to the memory of the thousands of our countrymen who periabed the victims of his ambition.

Resolved, That the Union League Clab disapprove of the act of hiorace Greeley in becoming the bondsman of Jefferson Davis.

Resolved. That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy of them be sent to Mr. Greeley.

After the resolutions were read, Mr. Sinclair

After the resolutions were read, Mr. Sinclair Toucey said the club should take no hasty action on the matter, and he moved it be re-

action on the matter, and he moved it be referred to the Executive Committee.

The proposition created a storm of "noes," followed by "syes," hisses, and appliause. When order was partially restored.

Mr. Toncey again obtained the floor. He said it would be not only impolitic, but detrimental to the organization to pass the resolutions, and he hoped they would be referred.

Mr. Van Buren followed. He spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Pacific remarks were then made by Judge Coles, who vainly tried to procure an adjournment and afer a long and tedious discussion Blunt's resolution was tabled substantially by a yote of 89 to 106.

Blunt's resolution was tabled substantially by a vote of 89 to 106.

Then ensued a long and windy discussion on points of order and various efforts to adjourn, adopt substitutes, and to eject Horace from a Glab. The whole affair was finally satiled the adoption of the following resolutions, the first of which was offered by Colonel Van Buren, and the last by Dorman B, Eaton.— Resolved, That the Union League Club of New York lecidedly disapproves and condemns the bailing of efferson Dayls, the head of the late bloody Rebellion,

believing that he has been guilty of unparalleled crimes against his country and humanity, and a decent regard for the patriotism of the people, for the sacrifices of the war, and for the sacredness of justice, requires that he should have been detained in prison until tried for his crimes.

\*\*Recoived\*\*, That there is nothing in the action of the Hon. Horace Greetey, relative to the balling of Jefferson Davis, which calls for any proceeding on the part of this Club.

These resolutions are recoveded by both

of this Club.

These resolutions are regarded by both parties as a victory, and that is perhaps the fairest conclusion. The Clinb was about equally divided as to the culpability of Mr. Greeley, and consequently the fizzly character of the proceedings, notwithstanding the fierce contentions, the noisy brawling, the riotously hubbubical character of the meeting, which did not adjourn until 12 P. M.

MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23.—The quiet manufacturing village of Griswoldville, in the township of Coleraine, Franklin county, Mass., was thrown into a state of wild excitement on Wednesday morning by the announcement that Mrs. Almia A. Cheney, a well known and highly respectable woman of forty-five, had been murdered.

The facts of the case are as follows:—Simeon Peck, a very strong tempered man, residing

The facts of the case are as follows:—Simeon Peck, a very strong tempered man, residing in the village, had had several violent quarrels with his wife, and had repeatedly threatened to kill her. His anger was recently raised to an extraordinary pitch by his wife's refusal to give him an order so that he could take from the Savings Bank \$50, which he had deposited there in her name. She refused, knowing that if he had the money he would squander it. His threats were so violent that Mrs. Peck induced Mrs. Cheney, a particular friend of theirs, to stay in the house with her. Mrs. Cheney took Mrs. Peck's part in the quarrel, and roused Peck's resentment strongly against her. On Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, Peck got a heavy base ball club, and after a few moments of apparent meditation and hesitation, took off his cravat and gave it to his son, eleven years old, who was then the only person present, remarking as he did so, "You may have that, sonny, for yoor father has got to die." Thinking, evidently, how the rope would fit his own neck, Peck then went up stairs, and, meeting Mrs. Cheney, sprang at her like a demon, striking, her a tremendous blow, which cleaved her skull, and left her apparently dead.

Peck immediately rushed down stairs, and at the outside door met his wife, whom he resolved to kill. He struck her with the vengeance of a fiend; but she avoided the full force of the blow and started for the street, screaming for her life. Her husband followed closely and gave her a

and started for the srteet, screaming for her life. Her husband followed closely and gave her a second blow, which felled her to the earth; but at this juncture the boy threw a large stone at his father's head so forcibly that it knocked him down.

his father's head so forcibly, that it knocked him down.

A crowd quickly gathered, and after a desperate encounter Peck was secured.

Mrs. Cheney was discovered in the house shortly after, weltering in her gore. She survived only one hour. Mrs. Peck's injuries, though very severe, are probably not fatal.

The husband has been held for trial for murder, and will be lodged till then in Jail at Greenfield. He has long been known as a man of ungovernable temper, and was formerly quite intemperate. He has made several attempts to reform, and in 1850 joined a Baptist, and last year a Methodist church; but he has sadly fallen from grace, and has a reputation of being lazy and dissolute. He has manifested the utmost stolidity and indifference since his arrest, and has declared that he meant to kill his wife as well as Mrs. Cheney.

The defense in the case will probably be insanity, as he has two aunts who are crazy though he has never been considered so himself.

THE FENIAN CAMPAIGN. CONVOCATION OF A GRAND NATIONAL FENIAN

COUNCIL-UNION OF THE FACTIONS-PREPARA-TIONS FOR WAR, ETC.

TROY, N. Y., May 23.—A call will shortly be issued convening a Grand National Fenian Council, to deliberate upon the approaching campaign. The Council will be strictly secret, but will be participated in by representatives of all the factions of Fenjanism, who for once are letermined to be united in the cause of Irish The Convention will receive and consider

estimates for supplies of war material addi-tional to those already on hand and in use, and will officially ratify all prparations hitherto made for the coming decisive and culminating campaign, as well as perfect further important arrangements looking to the same end. The detached movements of the formative

the detached movements of the formative liberating army, such as meetings, drills, collec-tion of arms, and other evidences of Fenian military progress, will be executed with the greatest possible secrecy, by order of the commander-in-chief.
I learn to-night that Major-General

Spear, military director or the accumulating forces, is expected at St. Albans within a few days, with a view of officially furthering the interests of the new campaign.

AN ATTACK.

MONTREAL, May 22.—An attack by Fenians is expected at Collingwood, on Lake Simcoe, Some days ago Colonel Hassard and Lieutenant Gehle, of the Royal Eugineers, with Mr. Cumberland, manager of the Northern Railroad, arrived at Collingwood to select a site for defenses, and to report upon the best means of defending the lown against a naval attack. These fending the town against a naval attack. These fending the town against a naval attack. These officers, after visiting the various localities most suited for the purpose, agreed on what is known as the Fisherman's Point, and a point of the lake shore, between Beech and Birch streets, as the most commanding and best adapted for throwing up works for the defense of the town. Colonel Hassard and Mr. Cumberland returned to Toronto, leaving Lieutenant Gehle, to make the necessary survey and fix upon the position for the works.

for the works.

It is the intention of the engineers to recommend that five 28-pounder Armstrong guns be at once put in position here, with suitable breastworks, the latter to be provided by the Northern Railway, and to be erected with as little delay as possible. By this means it is hoped to place Collingwood out of the reach of a naval coup de main.

Collingwood lies on the south side of Georgian

Collingwood lies on the south side of Georgian Bay, and is the northern terminus of the Northern Railroad; hence Mr. Cumberland's interest in the defenses of the place.

BREACH OF PROMISE IN ST. LOUIS. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES CLAIMED.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 15. Mrs. Ehza S. Perdue, a beautiful and luxuriant widow, with an eye of fire and a form of sylph-like proportions, has brought suit in the

Circuit Court against one James Hall for breach of promise of marriage. We know nothing about Mr. Hall, neither does the Deputy Sheriff, who has been unable to find him to serve the notice upon him. The officer does not know the delinquent even by sight, and is hunting for him with the document in one hand and the defendant's photograph in the other, by the aid of which he hopes to identify him and bring him into Court. Judging from the picture, Mr. Hall is a large man, somewhat declined into the vale of years, with a face that might have been handsome forty years ago, and an expression of sadness that might have been caused by disap. pointed love. Mr. Hall has probably left the city, and if he sees this notice will save trouble by coming forward and delivering up \$100,000 or taking the fascinating widow for his lawful

A GERMAN JOKE .- In the Munich Punch there appears a sketch of the Austrian Minister, M. Beust, receiving a Bohemian deputy, and the following dialogue is appended:— M. de Beust—"Monsieur de la Tcheque, I am enchanted to make your acquaintance. venture to hope that we shall become the best of friends." Le Bohémien—"Then say after me the word Pzlmtrplpstresl." M de Beust—"But it is impossible." Le Bohémien -"Then you are a bad minister for Austria, and I have the honor of wishing you good

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. REPLY OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO THE OFFER OF MEDIATION PROM THE UNITED STATES.

Promthe Buenos Ayres Standard, April 11.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, BUENOS AYRES, 30th March, 1867.—To H. E. the Minister Resident of the United States of America, General A. Asboth—M. le Ministre:—I have the honor to reply to Y. E.'s note of the 6th February, ult., in which you deign to communicate to me the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, and those (the propositions) which, in consequence of it, the President submits to the saveral parties in the war which the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil'and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay are waging against the Government of Paraguay, asserting that they do not imply an intervention, but a friendly mediation, by which the United States desire to see re-established good faith and harmony among the peoples of South America.

The Argentine Government, after having come to an agreement with its allies, hastens to make known to Y. E. the resolution it has From the Buenos Ayres Standard, April 11.

make known to Y. E. the resolution it has

adopted.
As in repeated and constant acts of the Argen-As in repeated and constant acts of the Argentine people and Government, the people and Government the people and Government of the United States will have seen the amity and sympathy professed towards them, and the respect and admiration inspired by their institutions, which the former endeavor to imitate and appropriate, they will not be surprised to know that the Argentine people and Government feel highly flattered by the attention they have received, and appreciate very sincerely the brotherly desire to see the evils produced by the war in which the Argentine Republic is engaged put an end to, and to see good faith and harmony re-established among the peoples of South America.

The noble and generous step taken by the American people and Government obliges the Argentine Government to enter into explanations that may enable them to appreciate

the Argentine Government to enter into explanations that may enable them to appreciate the justice and absolute necessity of the decision it has adopted with regard to the subject that has given rise to Y. E's communication. Paraguay, by a terrible fatality, found itself since the first moments of the South American revolution under the weight of a tyranny which has perpetuated itself up to the present day.

can revolution under the weight of a tyranny which has perpetuated itself up to the present day.

Its policy consisted in shunning the glorious sacrifices imposed upon us by the revolution, and attaining its own emancipation by extraneous efforts, availing itself of the time when other nations were engaged in the struggle, to practise unheard-of acts of violence against our own clizens and their property, to render impossible and prohibit all commerce, and to invade our own territories and towns, laying foreible hands on them, and maintaining themselves in that position in consequence of our own civil wars.

After half a century of sacrifices the Argentine Republic succeeded in giving itself a Constitution. It had recognized the independence of the Province of Paraguay, dismembered from the ancient community, without exacting from it the least retribution or any of those conditions which strict justice demanded.

The Argentine Government had grave questions to settle with the Paraguayan Government, arising out of the facts already mentioned, and was engaged in trying to find an amicable solution to them by prudent and conciliatory means.

The Argentine Republic, whose only object

cillatory means.

The Argentine Republic, whose only object was to consolidate peace with its neighbors, and draw closer its relations with them as well as

with all other nations, was unarmed, and in order to carry out the idea of employing its power in promoting the material and moral progress of the country, endeavored to diminish gradually its few remaining forces until they could be reduced to what was strictly needful.

The Paraguean Gavarnment, which for many The Paraguayan Government, which for many years back was preparing to do what has been witnessed, and what all understood, increased witnessed, and what all understood, increased on the contrary its armaments every day more, until it succeeded in constituting itself into an immense military power, not only capable of defending itself, but sufficient to become an aggressor on its neighbors.

It sought connections among the internal political parties of the Argentine and Uruguay Oriental Republics, in order to legitimate its pretensions against these countries, and was making combinations with the object of imposing what solution it pleased to the serious

posing what solution it pleased to the serious questions pending between it and the Brazilian

In the most unjustifiable manner, without previous explanation or notice, the President of Paraguay, violating public faith and the practice that obtains among cultivated nations, since a treaty existed by which in no case could war be declared without six months' previous notice, invaded our territory by force and treachery, took possession of our war steamers and committed the most unheard-of excesses and committed the most unneard-of excesses against persons and property, to the extent of carrying off captives several respectable Argentine matrons, who were the wives of meritorious officers, and who are still kept prisoners He committed other offenses and acts of vio-

lence against the Brazilian Empire, and threw out serious threats against the Uruguay Oriout serious threats against the Ordguay Oriental Republic.

These deeds and the dangers they created for the future gave rise necessarily to the alliance against the Paraguayan Government and to the war in which we are engaged.

The allied Governments do not wage war the Dayson paties the

The ailied Governments do not wage war against the Paraguayan nation, but against the Government of General Don Francisco Solano Lopez. From him has come the spontaneous and wanton aggression of the Argentine Republic, the Brazilian Empire, and the Uruguay Oriental Republic—from him has come the declaration of war, the invasian of the Argentine and Brazilian territory, the attempted invasion of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the acts of hostility and violence against the rights of nations, and the war which was preceded and accompanied by them. ceded and accompanied by them.

The allied Governments have taken up arms

to repel the war brought upon them by General Lopez, and after the immense sacrifices of blood and money entailed upon them by this war, and money entaired upon them by this wat, they neither can nor ought to consent to its termination unless their rights and their honor be at once vindicated, and unless they can secure for the future a solid and lasting peace with the Republic of Paraguay, availing themselves of the opportunity to solve the various questions that might hereafter be the cause of other low religious and the secure of the content of the secure of the s iterior misunderstandings.

ulterior misunderstandings.

The personal Government of General Lopez has ever been a constant menace to the peace of the River Plate, and has more than once given evident proofs of the violent and aggressive spirit that constitutes the traditional character. of its policy, and nobody can ignore that, as long as that Government exists, constituted of the same persons, and obeying the same influences, peace with its neighbors would always be precarious, the territorial security and the free commerce and navigation of the Paraguay and Alto Parana rivers and their affluents, would continue under the weight of an uncessing continue under the weight of an unceasing menace, and the allied nations would have to maintain themselves in a defensive attitude ruinous to their treasuries, and highly preju-dicial to their moral, political, and commercial

The allied nations would much prefer obtain through diplomatic negotiations what they seek by arms, and it would be very gratify-ing to them that this should be effected through the friendly mediation of the United States

Government.

But after what I have just exposed, and having in view the situation in which the belligerents find themselves at present, the Argentine Government is convinced that the Government of the United States will understand that the resolutions (propositions) which it has presented in so friendly and brotherly a manner, negative the noble purposes it has had in view.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank not only the Government of the United States, but more especially Y. E., for your constant efforts in favor of peace in the River Plate, which the Argentine Government and its ailies eagerly desire should be secured upon a solid foundation.

foundation.

It is gratifying to me, with this motive, to renew to Y. E. the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

(Signed) HUFING DE ELIZALDE.

THE DUTCH NAVY .- According to the new Dutch Navy Organization law, twelve new screw corvettes, with sixteen guns each, ten ironclads, each carrying two three hundred to the Dutch navy.

# THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

## FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Commercial Advices to Noon. By the Atlantic Oable.

London, May 24—Noon.—Consols for money, 93; U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central,

93; U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 76; Eric Railroad, 40.

Liverpool, May 24—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 69,000 bales, including 20,000 for export and 2000 for speculation. The total stock import is 774,000 bales, of which 439,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs and Provisions are totally unchanged.

London, May 24—Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £418,000.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Commercial Advices to 3 o'clock P. M. London, May 24-2 P. M .- Consols have improved 1, and are now quoted at 931. U. S. bonds have advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and are now quoted at  $72\frac{1}{2}$ ; Erie has declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

London, May 24—2 P. M.—Cotton and

Breadstuffs are steady.
Provisions—Beef is 1s. dearer than at the opening, and Tallow 3d. lower. Other articles are without change.

### From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24 .- An important general order on registration has just been issued by General Pope. The following are the salient points:-

The States of Georgia and Alabama are districted, and a freedman placed on every board of registration. Registrars are to take the iron-elad oath, and to explain to all their

political rights and privileges.

The right to register and vote is guaranteed by the military authorities, and violence, threats, or any oppressive means to prevent persons from registering or voting, will be followed by immediate arrest and trial by military commission.

No contract with laborers, depriving them of their wages for any longer time than that actually consumed in registering or voting, will be permitted, under penalty of arrest and

In cases of disturbances at places of registration or polls, the civil authorities may be called on for protection, and in default of their refusing to protect the registers or voters, they will be tried by a military commission.

#### United States District Court.

Washington, May 24.—In the case of the United States vs. Joseph Bruin, whose property was confiscated and sold under a decree of the United States District Court, sitting in Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, during the war, on the application of G. S. Miner, Esq., one of the counsel for Mr. Bruin, Chief Justice Chase on Wednesday granted a writ of errors on the following granted: writ of error on the following grounds:-

1st. That the District Court condemned and sold the absolute estate of the petitioner in and to the property, which judgment was beyond the power of the Court to pronounce. 2d. That the condemnation of the property was for treason, of which the party could no be adjudged guilty except by a finding of a

jury.
3d. That the proceedings were in admiralty, when they should have been upon the common lawsuit of the Court, by information and not by libel.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 23 .- The Albany mail train which left New York at forty-five minutes past 6 o'clock A. M. to-day, on the Hudson River Railroad, ran on a broken rail between Germantown and Tivoli. The engine and first baggage car passed over safely. The second baggage and three passenger coaches ran off, but did not upset, though the train was going quite lively. There were but four passengers on board, and nobody was hurt. Being a single track there, the obstruction delayed the midday trains several hours. Tonight all the trains are running regularly again.

Homicide and Suicide by an Old Man. CINCINNATI, May 23 .- A terrible affair occurred day before yesterday, in Madison, In-Preston Christle and James McClelland, both old men, became involved in a lawsuit about a sale of corn. The parties met, and McClelland asked for a private settlement of the trouble. Christie made an evasive answer, when McClelland drew a revolver and shot the former through the breast, inflicting a wound which caused death the next day McClelland, on returning home after the fatal encounter, seemed so overcome by remorse that he shot himself through the breast with the same pistol. His wound also was mortal, and he died the following day.

Improvement of the Hudson River. TROY, N. Y., May 23 .- Generals Balch, Abbott, Newton, Brewerton, and Colonel Wilson, of the Corps of United States Engineers, charged with the supervision of the Government improvements of the Hudson river, visited this section of the Hudson on a tour of inspection to-day. Having noted the needed improvements hereabouts, they were entertained at the United States Arsenal by General

A Witness Against John H. Surratt. Toronto, May 23 .- George Albert Mason the Southern spy, suspected of being con-nected with the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, left here by the 4 o'clock train tonight, for New York, accompanied by an American detective, under a safe conduct from Secretary Seward, to give evidence against John H. Surratt, and also in a robbery in which he took part when with Moseby's guerillas.

Railroad Meeting at New Haven. New Haven, May 23.—A very enthusiastic neeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange this evening, in behalf of an application for a charter for a direct railroad from New York to Boston. It was voted to send a committee to the Legislature, in behalf of the city, to urge the granting of the charter.

Death of a Niece of Judge Taney. TROY, N. Y., May 23.—A Sister of Charity named Helen Taney was buried here this morning, with Roman Catholic honors. Sister Helen was a niece of the late Chief Justice of pounders, and four monitors, are to be added | the United States Supreme Court, Roger Brooke

# The Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

Boston, May 23.—The Liquor License bill reported in the Legislature a few days ago was killed in the lower branch to-day by the overwhelming vote of 161 to 63. The friends of the Prohibitory law are highly elated at the result, and are arranging for a complimentary testimonial to Messrs. Spooner and Miner, who have so persistently advocated their cause before a legislative committee. The anti-prohibitionists will make the matter a political question next fall. The barrooms remain closed meantime, and club-rooms flourish.

Railroad Collision - Five Lives Lost. Whitey, C. W., May 24.—The emigrant and a special freight train, both going West, coilided at this station this morping. The rear emigrant car was badly crushed. One man, three women, and a child were killed, and several others more or less injured. The passengers were Germans.

Break in the Eric Canal. PALMYRA, N. Y., May 24.—A serious break has taken place here in the Eric canal. It will take six days to repair it.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 24.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Bock Island, 87%; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 25%; Eric, 59%; Cleveland and Teledo, 11%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96%; Michigan Central, 109%; Michigan Southern, 67%; New York Central, 97%; Illicols Central, 115%; Camberland preferred, 20; Virginia 62, 65; Missouri 63, 97; Hudson River, 101; U.S. Five twen-ties, 1822, 100%; do 1864 1083%; do 1865, 106%; do new issue, 103; do, 8even-thirties, first issue, 106%; all others, 105%, Money, 5636 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109%; sight, 10%.

New York, May 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 27c. Flour steady and unchanged; saless of 4500 barrels. Wheat duli and unchanged; aless of 4500 barrels. Wheat duli and unchanged; quotations nominal, Corn advanced 366c.; stock scarce; sales of 24,000 bushels; mixed Western §12569122 for new. Oats advanced 10.; sales of 22,000 bushels—State, 92c. Western, 87c. Rye heavy; sales of 2200 bushels at \$172 69174. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; New Mess, \$2310. Lard steady. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton steady at 27c. for midding upland. Rio Coffee firm; good at 1855c., in gold. Floor dull and unchanged; choice Maryland red, \$220 medium, \$26310; Corn heavy: Rye in fair demand; prime white, \$115; yellow, \$118; Sugar heavy and steady at 10% 6010%c, for good refining. Provisions—Western ribbed bacon, sides, 11%; shoulders, 9%; junk shoulders and sides, 106911. Whisky, dull and nominal at \$230.000; for good refining. Provisions—Western ribbed bacon, sides, 11%; shoulders, 9%; junk shoulders and sides, 106911. Whisky, dull and nominal at \$230.000; for good refining. Provisions—

#### OBITUARY.

THE HON. JAMES STANSFELD, M. P. The cable has brought us news of the death of James Stansfeld, one of the few public men of eminence in England who, during our civil war, espoused and warmly defended the cause of the Union. The deceased was called to the English bar in 1849, and was elected member of Parliament for Hallfax in 1859, in which capacity he soon distinguished himself by his talents for debate, and his accurate knowledge of public affairs. In 1881 he made, in his place in the House of Commons, some most damaging exposures of abuses in the National dock-yards. He was shortly afterwards appointed a Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Palmerston, and during the short time he held office, rendered good service in correcting many of the evils he had brought to light. In 1851, his name became mixed up with that of Mazzini in connection with the alleged conspiracy for the sssassination of the Emperor Napoleon, of which circumstance advantage was taken by his political opponents to attack him violently in the House of Commons. Although conscious of his integrity, to save the Ministry of which he was a member, from embarrassment, he resigned his post in the Admiralty in April, 1864. Mr. Stansfeld was born in 1820, and has thus been cut off while yet in the prime of life. The cable has brought us news of the death of

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader,—The United States vs. William Whitesides, In this case the defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of distilling whisky without license.

The United States vs. Hood Donaghey. In this case the defendant was charged with distilling whisky without license, in connection with Mr. William Whitesides, The United States proved that Donaghey was security for the lease of the premises at the northeast corner of Twenty-third and Ashburt streets, where the distillery was; and evidence was also produced to show that Whitesides had told certain parties that Donaghey and himself were carrying on this distillery together.

The defense alleged that Donaghey became security for the premises merely out of accommodation to Whitesides, and knew nothing of, and was in no way connected with the manufacture of whisky. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allson, P. J.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.
But one Criminal Court was open to-day.

The prison cases have nearly all been disposed of. The plan of having two Courts in operation, and the wise management of business by the District Attorney and his able Assistant, Mr. Dwight, have thus far proven satisfactory and successful: so much so that already the prison calendar has almost been cleared, notwithstanding the great accumulation of prison cases during the Oyer and Terminer.

Nicholas Kiline, Henry Smith, and Walter Kroner were charged with assault and battery upon John Miller. It was alleged that these men went to Miller's lager beer saloon, No. 507 Girard avenue, and between them drank thirty-six glasses of beer. When called upon to pay for the beer, and told that they owed for so many glasses, they became terribly enraged; one of them reached over the counter and struck Mr. Miller in the face, and the others followed in a fearful assault upon the poor man.

The defense alleged that Miller struck Nicholas Kilne first with a beer mug, and then with a inallet, and then Kilne struck back in self defense. The other defendants ha

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Friday, May 24, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing, 108 was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10 40s; and 105½@106½ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list, Reading sold at 51\$ @ 51\$, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50\$ @ 50\$, a decline of \$\dagger\$; Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26, no change. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19; for Thir-teenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia;

12] for Hestonville; and 24 for Girard College. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 154 was bid for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 312 for Mechanics'; 107 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 90 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 60

for Union.
In Canal shares there was more doing. shares of Susquehanna Canal sold at 16½, an advance of ½; and small lots of Lehigh Navigation at 524@52½, no change; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, and 56 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\)

on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1114; do. 1862, 1094@1094; do., 1864, 1064@106; do., 1865, 1064@1062; do., 1865, 1064@1062; do., 1865, 1064@1062; do., 1865, 1064@1062; do., June, 1054@1052; do., July, 1064@1052; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 1194@1194; do., July, 1864, 1184@1184; do. Aug., 1866, 1184@1184; do., October, 1864, 1174@1174; do., December, 1864, 1164@1164; do., May, 1865, 1144@1184; do., Aug., 1865, 1134@1184; do., September, 1865, 1124@1134; October, 1865, 1124@113. Gold, 138@1383. Silver, 132@134.

—Messra, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

Gold, 138@138§. Silver, 132@134.

—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, 111@1114; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109#@109#; do., 1864, 105#@105#; do., 1865, 106#@106#; do. new, 108 @108#; 5s, 10-40s, 99#@99#; U. S. 7'30s, lat series, 106@106#; do., 2d series, 105#@105#; 3d series, 105#@105#. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16#; May, 1865, 14#; August, 1865, 13#; September, 1865, 12#; October, 1865, 12#.

JACOB BARKER'S FALLURE—FIRST NATIONAL

JACOB BARKER'S FAILURE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK AFFAIR-THE DEFALCATION IN THE JACOB BARKER'S FAILURE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK AFFAIR—THE DEFALCATION IN THE TREASURY OFFICE.

NEW OBLEANS, May 23.—Jacob Barker's failure is considered a very bad one. Great dissatisfaction exists that no official statement of the affairs of the First National Bank has been made by the examiner. Mr. Knox, who has now had the institution in charge tweive days. The following is its condition:—Liablities, \$1,170,000; assets, \$1,200,000; one-third of the assets are considered good. The liablities will be increased \$40,000; that being the amount of the certified checks of the Bank which the Treasury held, and which were taken up by a drait of L. P. May & Co., and Oakes Ames, but which were not forwarded for collection, T. P. May & Co., represent May and A. S. Mansfield, a private banking firm just about starting. The principal debtors of the bank are:—General Beauregard, by note, \$40,000, and over drafts, amounting to \$72,000; General Dick Taylor, \$37,500; General Harry Hays, \$20,000; General F. J. Herron, United States Marshal, directly and indirectly, over \$200,000; Colonel J. O. Nixon, of the New Orleans Cracent, \$30,000; General Wade Hampton, Cuthbort Builit, Walton, Deslorde, and others. These have generally indorsed for each other. Over \$200,000 of the funds of the United States Court were in the Bank.

The defalcation in the Treasury is over a million. Whitaker's bondsmen are General F. J. Herron, United States Marshal, T. P. May, and A. S. Mansfield, each for \$60,000; Robert Watson and A. T. Jones, for \$10,000. T. P. May, late Assistant Treasurer, and President of the Bank, has been arrested and held for the same amount. The appointment of John S. Walton as a sistant Treasurer gives general satisfaction. He is an old citizen.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 24.—The Flour Market con-tinues as dormant as ever, the receipts and stocks continue small, and prices are weak. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at \$9@10 🛊 barrel for superfine, \$10.50@11.25 for extras, \$12.50 @1425 for Northwestern extra family, \$13@18 for Pennsylvania and Ouio extra family, \$16@ 16:50 for California, and \$17@17:50 for fancy St.

16:50 for California, and \$17@17:50 for fancy St. Louis. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7:50@8:75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is very quiet, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 500 bushels in Pennsylvania red at \$3:18@3:20, and 700 bushels on secret terms. Rye ranges from \$1:70@1:73. In Corn there is more activity; sales of 9000 bushels yellow, in the cars and affeat, at \$1:20@1:2014; 1000 bushels Western yellow at \$1:18; and 1900 bushels do. mixed at \$1:17. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3500 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern at \$7:283c.

No improvement to notice in either Barley or Malt.
No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$42% ton.
Whisky—Prices are entirely nominal.

INTERMARRIAGES IN FRANCE.-It appears from official documents that in 1864 there were in France in every 10,000 marriages no fewer than 167 between relatives. The proportion has been constantly increasing since 1861, when it was only 129 in 10,000.

INVESTMENT IN THE PRESS .- It is said that the Marquis of Westminster advanced £50,000 for the new paper in London, the Day, and is joint proprietor with Alderman Allen.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA... 

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Milo, Wetham, New York, Warren, Gregg &
Morris.

Schr R. W. Brown, Trucks, Wilmington, N. C. D. S. Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Charleston, C. Baker, Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Portland, Wannemacher & Schr I. F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr M. Bowman. Charlesworth, Millyllie, R.S. Wood. Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, Boston, Sawyer & Co.

Scar A. D. Scan, Scan, Boston, Sawyer & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool 18th alt., with make, and 85 passengers to Cope Bros. 20th inat., off Nantucket, signalied ship "Arrica," bound E. Br. brig Annie, Smith, 22 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 25 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to J. Mason & Co.

Schr E. M. Baxter, Perriere, from Mystic, with make, to Baugh & Sons.

Schr Race Horse, Bragg, from Newburyport, with make, to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr George and Albert, McDonald, 15 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston, in ballist to captain. last to captain, Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, from Portsmouth, in ballast to captain,
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Ironaldes, from Messins. Two brigs, names unknown.

Our espondence of the Philadelphia Eschange.
LEWES, Del., May 12-8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to see to day, viz.:—Ship Goshawk, for Acapulco; barque Glasgow for Bremen; brigs Nelle Mowe, for Clentuegos; O. C. Clary, for Mayaguez, J. B. Kirby, for Turks Island, Schränges Eye, from Sagus for New York, left the Breakwater to-day, Wind NW.

to-day. Wind NW.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreiand, Hammond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.

Ship Mohongo, McGonagle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 9th inst.

Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.

Barque Ermai, Erdman, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 16th inst.

Barque Addie, Partridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 7th inst.

Barque Emma, Herboth, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 5th inst.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, from Messina for Philadelphia, at Gibraltar 2d inst.

Barque Emreka, Smith, hence, was in the roads, Havre, 9th inst.

Barque Annie M. Gray, Gray, hence, at Marsellies 8th inst.

Barque Emily and Ada, Williams, hence, at Naplea 2d inst.

Barque Onni, Dannevig, hence, at Trales 9th inst. 2d inst.

Barque Onoi, Dannevig, hence, at Traise 9th inst.

Barque Onoi, Dannevig, hence, at Traise 9th inst.

Brigs A. Nickels, Rosebrook, and J. W. Spence
Whiting, for Philadelphia. at Trinidad 15th inst.

Brigs Ninfa Taglisvia, Paratoro, and Agent, Wes
hence, at Genon 7th inst.

Brig Adwin, Allen, hence, at Portland 22d inst.

Brig Adwin, Allen, hence, at Portland 22d inst.

Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, saile
from Trinidad 11th uit.

Schr Haziston, Gardner, hence, at Dighton 20th
from Previdence 22d inst.

Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, for
from Previdence 22d inst.

Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, for
from Prinidad 12th inst
Schr Sarah I., St
mouth 15th inst