THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE WEATHER.

The Range of the Thermometer During the Month of February—An Interruption to the Rildwinter Hented Term—The Three Winter Months—One of the Mildest Seasons on

The following table shows the maximum and minimum standing of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital during the mouth of February, in comparison with that of the cor-responding month of 1869:—

PERRUARY, 1869. FEBRUARY, 1870.

	A COLUMN TO A COLU	The second second second		MA .
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
(deg.)	(deg.)	40	30 %	Partially clear.
2. 34		47		
348	184	4236 .	34	Clear.
440%	24	32	.24	Clear; gale of wind
Mary Market William	100	26.60	144.00	at night.
		35		ling of snow.
646%	28	3736.	30	Partially clear.
740	34	4036 .	31	Ciesr.
841	25	34 16 .		Snow storm.
				Sprinkle of snow.
30. 48	38	40	303	Partially clear.
1152	38	40	27	Clear.
M250	36	50	35	
MARKET CARROLL VI	-		-	rain.
3361%.	38		27	Clear.
1454	42	53	. 30	Cloudy and rain.
1664	4276	016	88	Clear.
36. 48			7.4	
17.47		02	24	
3843	35		09	Drizzling rain, with rain afterwards in

showers, flashes of lightning and thun-

19 .44 33 35 27 20 .43 31 57% 28	Clear, and cloudy in
914134 9612	
995212	
23 . 55 32 38 27 24 39	Clear, and few flakes
2540273920	of snow. Clear.
36 39324480	
27 .82	
It will be seen that the	

term" fairly maintained its sway until the 20th of the month inclusive, the mean temperature of the first twenty days having been 36-93 de grees, while the average of the mean tempera-ture of the month for the previous eighty years was but 30-71 degrees. The warmest day of the month was the 18th, when the mercury reached 60 degrees, and we were favored with the rare winter phenomenon of a shower accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. The minimum standing of the thermometer on the same day was 34 degrees, the lowest point attained previously having been 24 degrees, on the 4th day of the month.

The last eight days of the month, however, showed a considerable falling off, the minimum standing of the thermometer being as low as 12 degrees on the 20th and 21st, while the mean temperature of the entire month was reduced to 34.93 degrees, or 2.75 degrees below 37.68 degrees, the mean of February, 1869, and only 4.22 degrees above the average of the mean tem-perature of the month for the previous eighty year. In the following table is presented a very interesting comparison:-

				Digreen,
Maxim	um, Fet	1870 (on the	18th)	60 00
- 64	- 44	1869 (on the	13th)	61.50
Minimu	am, Feb.	1870 (on the	21st and 22d).	12.00
- 64		1870 (on the 9	8th)	19:00
Mean.	Februar	y, from 1790 to	1869	80-71
Mean.	Februar	y, 1870		34.93
**	44	1869		37:68
**	**	1868	*******	26.65
- 66	4.6	1867	***********	40.21
	44			
4.6	**	1851		39.75
Highes	t mean	of Feb. (in 185		
Lowest	mean o	f Feb. (in 1815	, 1836, and 185	(8)24.00
It w	ill thus	be seen that,	taken as a v	whole, the
		of the mont		
		extraordina		man same transfer
minu,	WITE TIOF	Carrie of Old Christian	144.5 052+	

The rain tall for the month was 2.53 inches, in comparison with 4.76 inches in February, 1869; while in the corresponding month of 1868 it was 2:52 inches, and in February of 1867 only 2.89 inches.

In the following statement are given some facts concerning the temperature of the three winter months, December, 1869, and January

and Fet	ruary,	1870:-				Dee	rees.
Mean, w	inter o	f 1869_70			 		
**		1868-69.			 	3	5.63
110	14	1867-68.					
		an of eight	y yea	rs	 		1.4
		in 1828 and					
Lowest	mean (n 1815 and	1836)		 	9	6.6
		ticed that					

of the winter has been but 62 degrees below the highest attained since 1700. Eight times, however, since the winter of 1844-45, the mean temperature of the three months has been 37 degrees and upwards, while previous to that date the range was between 27 and 30 degrees. The winter months just closed were, therefore, among the mildest on record.

PROFESSOR MORTON'S LECTURE.-Last even ing one of the largest audiences that the Academy of Music has ever held, assembled in that building to listen to the very interesting and instructive lecture by Professor Morton on Solar Eclipses. The lecture was one of the author's most able efforts, and it was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The audience frequently testified to their delight and admiration of the lecture and lecturer by prolonged applause. The admirable and original experiments on a large scale with which the lecture was illustrated were most eminently satisfactory. They were exhibited without the slightest failure, showing that the greatest care and much time had been bestowed upon their preparation. The very fact that the large au-dience were interested, without even a thought of weariness, for over two hours, is a sufficient guarantee of the exuellence of the performance. The lecture is to be repeated on Monday evening, March 14, when other new experiments and illustrations are to be given, which it was impossible to prepare for this occasion.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS .- The man Middleton states that Sergeant Lynch has not proved that he sold obscene books. The public would like to hear from Lynch, as this case has been worked mysteriously all through. ... The insurance companies have agreed to

pay \$50,000 of their \$90,000 risks on the Commercial Exchange Building, and it is to be re-We slucerely hope the loft will never again be used for a lumber room, since wood has been known to produce heat, and heat fire. . Marshall, a prominent member of the Bar, and an energetic Republican of the Tenth Ward, is favorably spoken of as a candidate for Legislative honors in the Eighth District. The annual meeting of the Young America Cricket Club takes place at Langstroth's Hall,

Germantown, to-night.

—How about the policeman of the Second District who imagined himself shot? Is he still on

-An essay on "Bedding" plants will be read before the Horticultural Society to-night. POLICE ARRESTS FOR FEBRUARY .- The following shows the number of arrests made by

endli	g yester	day:-			W. M. V.	/ 444	
	District				41		24
2d	44		190	15th	- 27	*****	28
3d	41		161	16th	44		.88
4th	16.	*****	156	17th	36	111111	180
5th	687	*****	259	18th	18.6	*****	52
6th	66	Freezes	176	Reser	ve		84
7th	441		134	Delaw	are	Harbor	- 8
8th	140	100 100	79	Schuy	lkill	Harbor	9
9th	94	Se 856	122	Beggg	r De	ectectives	30
10th	4.1					III	8
11th	16	20000000	105				
12th	64	*****	58	T	otal.		9359
200h	District	D-6-175-F-6	-00	-	100 ACTIVITY	MARKET STATE OF	AUG (P.M)

OBITUARY.—Our citizens will be pained to learn that Dr. James L. Suddards, United States Navy, the son of Rev. Dr. William Suddards, the venerable rector of Grace (P. E.) Church of this city, was one of the persons lost by the sinking of the United States steamer Onelda off Yokohama, Japan. Dr. Suddards was surgeon on the ill-fated steamer. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was well known and much beloved by those whose pleasure it was to be acquainted with him.

SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.

Opening of Proposals The Contract 'Awarded to John W. Murphy. At noon to-day a meeting of the South Street Bridge Commission was held at the office of the commission, in the Department of Surveys, No.

234 S. Fifth street, to receive, and open proposals for the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill river at South street.

Moses A. Dropsic, F.sq., President of the commission, occupied the chair.

The Chairman announced the receipt of the fol-

lowing bids:—
The American Iron, Bridge, and Manufacturing Company, of Chester, Pa., James McCarty, President, \$1,471,666.
J. H. Cofrode & Co., builders and contractors for

J. H. Cofrode & Co., builders and contractors for wood and iron bridges, \$1.175,000.

John W. Murphy, chief engineer and bridge builder, \$770,000.

Mr. Murphy says, in his proposal:—"All the work to be executed in the best manner; all face masonry to be of Port Deposit granite, except the facing of the spandril walls of the approach arches, which shall be of Chester county serpentine green stone, or such stone as the Chief Engineer and the commission shall be satisfied with. The backing shall be of Conshohocken limestone, or other stone of equivalent quality, subject to approval."

'the Chair called for the reading of the following advertisement for proposals:—

advertisement for proposals: OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Sealed Proposale for creeting a Bridge over the river Schnylkill at South street will be re-cived at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 24 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M., of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-from Drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt trees. To have cast from piers in the river, and stone abuments, with approaches of rotaining walls: arches of brick, and from girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of the structure is to be 2419 feet, the trues spans to be 125 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal's be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of \$50,000. Fitteen per cent, to be rotained as the work pieceeds until the same, inclusive of the \$50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent, of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the

noted in bond, shall amount to lifteen per cent, of the centract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 21th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIC,

President of the Commission.

Mr. Henry M. Phillips moved that the proposal of John W. Murphy be accepted, and the contract awarded to him; provided the securities are found to be sufficient, and that he enters into such written contract as shall be satisfactory to the board. ten contract as shall be satisfactory to the board. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. Samuel V. Merrick moved to refer the securities to the Committee on Law. Agreed to.

The same gentleman moved that the contract for the construction of the bridge be prepared under supervision of the Committee on Law. Agreed to.

On motion, the board adjourned.

THE FEDERAL BRIGADE.

Light and Darkness-Joy and Sorrow. There is joy in Southwark to-day, and the Navy Yard is all bustle and activity. A visit to that locality this A. M. revealed the fact that for once our Representatives in Congress have done something for their constituents. One month ago the doleful order reached here from Washington ordering that the force of workmen be cut down on account of a void in the coffers of Uncle Sam, and great tribulation was the result. On the evening of the day that the offi-cial envelope reached the yard, 921 men, employes in the construction department, notified that there was no longer need of their services, and 100 employes of the department of steam engineering received like missives. Since then the Philadelphia delegation has been working bard and earnestly to have these orders revoked, and yesterday the joyful news was sounded to reinstate the unemployed. Accord-ingly this A. M. 900 men were returned to the construction department and 75 to the steam engineering department, leaving but 46 yet to be provided for. The pay roll shows this morn-ing the names of 1275 men, who are all pegging away as busy as bees in different parts of the

Work on the Brooklyn, Antietam, and Powhatan has been resumed, and will be pushed for-

ward to speedy completion.

The Congress is ready to receive her stores and be put in commission; but she lacks as yet the full complement of men. She will probably be commissioned early next week.

Donation Party.-Last evening, a very interesting anniversary was celebrated in an appropriate and pleasing manner at the residence, No. 1804 De Lancy place, of Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, rector of the P. E. Church of the Mediator, Nineteenth and Lombard streets, Ma Appleton has been for ten years in charge of his church, and his congregation thought that the occasion was one for mutual congratulation and for a testimonial on their part of the affect ion and esteem in which the rector was held Mr. Appleton therefore held a reception at his residence from 7 till 10 o'clock last evening, and was waited on by the entire congregation, who tendered their congratulations and wishes that the end of the coming decade might find the bonds that unite the pastor and his people still unbreken, and that it might be as full of pleasant memories to all parties as that which had passed. A large number of elegant glits was tendered to Mr. Appleton as substantial tokens of the esteem of his congregation, and the Sunday School also contributed a number of elegan articles as marks of affection and regard from the children of the church. The whole affair was most enjoyable to all concerned, and when the company separated it was with feelings on the part both of pastor and congregation that their mutual labors to advance the interests of the church have not been in vain. Since Mr Appleton has been in charge of the Church of the Mediator, he has labored earnestly and suc cessfully to promote the spiritual welfare of his people, and the prosperity of the church and Sunday School are evidences of his efficiency and

zeal. A ROW ON CHESNUT STREET,-Yesterday party of men went into the public house of Frank D. Maiser, No. 3 692 Chesnut street, and called for drink. Being offended at something, they assaulted the proprietor. Mr. Maiser's brother-in-law came to his assistance, and drove the disorderly characters to the sidewalk. Here the men amused themselves by demolishing large pane of glass in the window. Four men named Michael Griffin, Michael Gaw, Martin Campbell, and James Foulkner were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and were held to ball for a further hearing by

Alderman Ramsdell. THE POST OFFICE .- Here bad has grown to worse, and all is confusion and fear. The clerks are all aware that Postmaster Bingham has been ordered to reduce the force, but no one knows who or which are to be the "movers." all feel that their situations are precarious, and hence an amount of nervousness exists that would require almost all the nervines known to the Pharmacopœia to alleviate it. It is not known whether the removals will be made to-day or not, but the probability is that they will.

FOUND DEAD .- This morning William Bearinger, aged twenty-seven years, employed at Bergdoll & Psotta's brewery, Twenty-ninth and Parrish streets, was found dead on the top of one of the boilers of the establishment. He laid lown the evening previous to sleep, and it is believed that he was taken with an epiieptic fit and died from the effects. He was considerably burned about the body. The Coroner was notifled to hold an inquest.

BUILDING OPERATIONS FOR FEBRUARY. — During the month just passed there were issued by the Building Inspectors permits to the number of 270. Of these 73 were for dwellings of three-stories, 95 for dwellings of two stories, 7 for factories, 3 sheds, 1 slaughter-house, green-house, 8 shops, 8 stables, 4 offices, 2 stores, 3 storehouses, and 65 alterations and additions. During the month 4 dangerous buildings were ordered to be taken down

THE MINT .- In the Mint things are different within the past few days. Fifty-seven men have been removed, principally from the melters' and refiners department, and although it is not stated that the "axe" has ceased revolving, yet there is trepidation and tribulation among the

workmen. Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYND.—At noon to-day (St. David's day) the Welsh Society hold their annual meeting at the Wetherill House, Sansom PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commission To-Day. An adjourned meeting of the members of the Public buildings Commission was held in their rooms in the new Court House this morning for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Contracts. William S. Stokley, President.

Mr. James V. Watson, chairman of the Committee Mr. James V. Watson, chairman of the Committee on Contracts, areas and stated that, according to the instructions of the commission, the contracts for digging the cellar had been prepared for the signature of James Armstrong, to whom the contract had been awarded, but that on calling on the latter gentleman he was found to be seriously ill, and did not feel that he cound conscientiously underand did not feel that he could conscientionally undertake the work. They then held a consultation and came to the conclusion that, as there was but a single cent difference per yard between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Daniel McNichol, and as the latter was highly recommended and considered entirely responsible, and as he had been awarded the contract for taking down the wall, they resolved to tract for taking down the wall, they resolved to award the contract to the latter gentleman. Mr. Watson desired the commission to understand, how-ever, that Mr. armstrong had not been released from bis bids made for walling the cellars or furnishing

Walter moved that the action of the commit-Mr. Watter moved that the action of the commit-tee in the matter of contract for digging the cellar be approved. Agreed to,

The clerk then read the legal copy of the contract for taking down the walls and digging the cellars, as drawn between the President of the commission and the contractor, Mr. McNichol.

Mr. Walter followed by moving that the contract

be approved. Agreed to.

Mr. J. V. Watson moved that the President be directed to sign the contract and forward it to Select Councils for their approval. Agreed to.

THE CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS .- The proposals for the conveyance of prisoners from the various police stations to the prisons by van from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, were opened this afternoon by the Mayor in the presence of the Police Committee of City Councils.

Police Committee of City Connells.

The bids received were as follows:—Joseph Hackett, \$9.90 per day; James Ford, First division, \$3.19 per day; Thomas Gannon, \$11.95 per day, or for Second division, \$5.24 per day; Patrick Green, Third division, \$5 per day; John Havlland, \$11 per day, or for Second division \$6 per day; R. J. Lynch, \$3375 for the year; John F. Rodgers, First and Third divisions, \$5.50 per day. The contract for the entire city was awarded to Joseph Hackett.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the J C.'s take their annual benefit, giving a matinee performance to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The entertainment embraces the best talent from Carneross & Dixey's and Duprez & Benedict's minstrel troupes—Hughey Dougherty in his best act—also, members of Mrs. Warner's Circus. The old veterans, Frank Brower and S. S. Sanford, will be on hand.

MILITARY BALL.—On Thursday evening next Company F, Philadelphia Fire Zonaves, will give their grand annual military and citizens' dress bop at Musical Fund Hall. Every effort will be made to have this affair go off in a brilliant manner, and a very enjoyable entertainment may be expected.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC,-Mary Ann Miller (colored), aged sixteen years, employed as servant in the family of Mrs. Josephine Thompson, residing at No. 702 Lyle street, has been com mitted by Alderman Carpenter upon the charge of the larceny of clothing.

SLIGHT FIRE,-About half-past five o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at the residence of Mr. George Elliott, at Salmon and Huntingdon streets. A bed in one of the upper floors was burned.

ROBBERY .- John Johnson was arrested at Front and Chesnut streets yesterday, upon the charge of the larceny of clothing from the West Jersey Hotel, in Camden. The prisoner was this morning sent across the river for trial.

BALL ON THE RECEIVING SHIP .- To-night grand ball is to be given on board of the receiving ship Potomac by the officers thereof. It promises to be a grand affair.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case-The Testimony -What Was Seen at the Hotel-Lady Mordaunt's Insanity.

By the steamship City of Antwerp, at New York, we have a report of the pleadings and testimor which were had and taken in the celebrated Mor daunt divorce case, already reported in our cable telegrams. THE CASE FOR DIVORCE-SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT'S

STATEMENT. The suit instituted by Sir Charles Mordaunt on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with the co-respondents, Sir Frederick Johnstone and Vis-count Cole, came up for trial in the Divorce Court, before Lord Penzance and a special jury. The ques-tion raised was the alleged insanity of Lady Mor-daunt. The issue submitted to the jury was whether Lady Mordaunt was or was not insane at and since the 30th April, when the citation on the petition was

served upon her. THE TESTIMONY-JANE LANG'S EVIDENCE.

Jane Lang, examined by Mr. Archibald—I have been companion to Lady Mordaunt for three months I became so in May last; I was with her ladyship in that capacity when she left Belgrave square for Worthing; during the whole of the time I was with her ladyship I was in almost constant communica-tion with her; I found her to be affected in many singular and extraordinary ways; she had a very bad memory; her habits were very dirty, and her mode of taking food was peculiar; her memory seemed to be particularly bad with regard to recent events; indeed she seemed to have no memory; I have often seen her take her food with her fingers and conduct herself in other strange ways at table; I have noticed her tear her clothes with pins, pick up any money that might be lying about, and dis-play a total want of modesty in her personal habits at home; when the wants of nature required attention she would not hesitate to mention the fact be fore others, and would not scruple satisfying those wants in the drawing-room or in ner bedroom; she was in the habit of walking about at night, and going into other rooms as well as her own; so much had this been her ladyship's habit, that the servants had to lock their doors at night; when Lady Mordaunt discovered the precautions taken against her entering other persons' rooms she displayed some anger, and on one occasion asked for a hammer

to break one of them open; she used to be under the impression that her chamber was in the bedrooms of some of the servants; the servants' bedroom doors used to be kept locked day and night: on one occasion Lady Mordaunt came into the drawing-room with nothing on but her stockings, slippers, opera-cloak, and muff; I have often bribed her ladyship with pennies to go quictly to bed; she slept very badly; I have been out with Lady Mordaunt in a carriage several times; her conduct on those occasions was very strange; she tried to throw herself out of the car-riage very often; I have also been out walking with her; she at times used to stop on the road we were walking, and would take into her hand mud and other dirty things; she used to complain of a pain in her head very often, and the least noise used to annoy her,

MES. CARUTHERS' EVIDENCE. Mrs Carathers, examined by Mr. searl—I have been in attendance as nurse on Lady Mordaunt; I have been with her ladyship constantly since the sist of May, 1809; I have slept during that time in a room adjoining Lady Mordaunts; I have found her room adjoining Lady Mordaunts; I have found her memory to be very bad, and her manner generally very strange; she talked very little, and I, therefore, have not been able to come to any definite conclu-sion as to the exact state of her mind; she seemed to remember long past events better than events that occurred recently; we could not get her to take her food; when induced to take her food she very often used her ingers when she should have used a knife and fork; very frequently she tore her clothes with pins; her conduct when out in a car-riage has been very strange also; when the horses ringe has been very strange also; when the horses were going rapidly she sometimes wanted to step out of the carriage; her home habits have been even more strange; I know her to have been dirty about her person; she has refused to be washed (instances of dirty habits unfit for publication were here described); when she did things of this sort she did not apply to the salvaged in the least; she completing scribed); when she did things of this sort she did not seem to be ashamed in the least; she complained somethines of her head being hot and her feet cold; I have noticed her to look vacantly; she has displayed much anxiety to get possession of money, and she would take even the smallest sums she might notice on the dressing-table or anywhere else; she would put this money in her pocket; on one occasion she found four pence in this way; she spent one penny on tooth-powder and the other three pence on postage stamps; sometimes she would be quite excited and would perhaps box my ears, and at other times be quite exhausted; this state of things continued during the whole time I was in attendance on Lady Mordaunt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Lady

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Lady Mordaunt had a plane, a lute, and drawing mate-rials to amuse herself with, and she drove out once twice a day; she used to play on the plane occa-

sionally, but not for any length of time or with any connection; she used to sit with a book in her hand, but, judging by her absent air, I do not think she used to read; Lady Mordaunt was not allowed to go shopping by herself, because all about her considered her unfit to do so; I used to shop for her; her reason was in general keeping with her general demes aor; she often expressed a wish to go shopping, but was not allowed; Dr. Tuke was in attendance on Lady Mordaunt about this time; I understood that he had been sent by Sir Charles; I saw Lady Moncreiffe there once; I have been in a lunatic asylum on several occasions and have been in attendance on lunatics; I never said a word to Lady Mordaunt respecting her continement; I have spoken to her about her baby; she did not seem to like babies; generally speaking, she did not seem to like babies; generally speaking, she did not seem to be like her own baby; when asked why she did not like her own baby she usually laughed; Dr. Tuke used to come about two or three times a week; Lady Mordaunt often expressed a desire to go up to London; I had no directions how to act towards Lady Mordaunt; I acted on my own discretion; I was sent down to take charge of a lunatic, and I treated Lady Mordaunt as one; I was sent down by Dr. Tuke; I considered that she was a lunatic.

Re-examined by Dr. Deane — Lady Mordaunt wanted to go to London very much while I was with her, and also wanted to see Sir Charles; she spoke of him in a very friendly manner; she also expressed a desire during the same time to see her baby. JANE KIDDELL'S EVIDENCE.

Jane Kiddell examined by Dr. Deane-I went as companion to Lady Mordaunt last October; I have remained with her up to the present time; she would sometimes feed herself with her fingers, and sometimes eat ravenously; she would keep people waiting at the table without helping them; I have been out walking with her; on those occasions she would slip down in the middle of the road and scrape the mud with her hands; she also stared at people as they passed; while out driving she would burst out into fits of laughter and endeavo to get out when the carriage was in motion; I have asked her what she laughed at, but she never told me; her face frequently puckered up as if she had taken cold; at other times it was very wild and dished; I have never had any regular conver-sation with her, as she could not carry on a conver-sation; she never even endeavored to carry on a conversation; she would make some silly remarks, but she never said anything rational; when out walking she would make up to beggars and chil-dren on the road. dren on the road.

SARAH BARKER'S EVIDENCE. SARAH BARKER'S EVIDENCE.

Sarah Barker, examined by Mr. Archbald—I am at present indy's maid to Lady Mordaunt; I have been with her ever since the 31st of August; I have been with her almost day and night; I have attempted to converse with her; but I could get no sense out of her; her memory was bad as to recent events; I can compare her conduct to nothing but a beast in the field; she paid no attention to her dress; I have seen her put her clothes in water; in September I came with Lady Mordaunt to London; we went to Chester Sonare, but only remained we went to Ohester square, but only remained a few days; when walking out with her I have seen her lie down on her face on the road; sae would also go into shops, and I have been obliged to use force to take her away; she was in the habit of going out of the bedroom at night, and I have been obliged to lock the door to keep her in; I have seen her in the butler's bedroom in her night dress; that was about 10 o'clock, before he went to bed; I have seen her have the child in her arms while it was there, but she was never left alone with it.

DR. PRIESTLEY'S EVIDENCE. Dr. Prieztley, examined by Dr. Deane—I have been for many years in attendance on various mem-bers of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe's family; on the 6th of May last I went to see Lady Mordaunt at Walton Hall; I got there about the middle of the day, and I saw Lady Mordaunt immediately: Dr. Tuke and Sir James Alderson were there with me; Lady Mordaunt was at the table writing to her husband daint was at the table writing to her husband; she recognized me, but soon passed into an absent manner, and conversation became impossible; we had luncheon with her, but we had no conversation with her; her sister, Mrs. Forbes, was there, and we conversed with her; Lady Mordannt left the room with her sister; on going out she stood still, looked around her, and seemed as if she had lost consciousaround her, and seemed as if she had lost consciousness; I afterwards wert to her sitting-room and found her distressed and in tears; I had conversation with her, at least I tried to have, but could not get her to reply to a single question; I was with her that day, on and off, for three or four hours; the other medical gentiemen also visited her; saw Lady Mordaunt again on the 16th of May. Dr. Gull was then with her; I saw again on the 17th and 18th in Beigrave square; on each of those occasions Dr. Gull was with her; we found Lady Mordaunt in a condition of insanity and quite incapable of managing her own affairs; she could not recollect anything, and could not understand the most simple and could not understand the most simple matters; for these and for other reasons we came to the conclusion that her manner and habits were those of an insane person; there was generally some member of the family present when we visited Lady Mordaunt, but we were at times left with her alone; there seemed to us no doubt that her general health was very bad, and that her mental powers were scriously affected; I do not know that there is any precise complaint known as hysterical catalepsy; there is, however, a close connection between vsteria and catalepsy

The following evidence was then called:—A nurse named Hancock, who attended Lady Mordaunt during her confinement, stated that the respondent frequently averred to witness, the petitioners, and 1 ady Louise Moncrieff that the child was not Sir Charles Merdaunt's, but Viscount Cole's. The child's eves were affected at its birth, and it was between a seven and eight months' child; before the petitioner Lady Mordaunt pretended to suckle the child, but did not do so, and said it was a horrid thing, and she wished she had never brought it into the house. In cross-examination witness said that at this time respondent did not show symptoms of insanity. She was then cross-examined by Dr. Dean, when the court adjourned.

THE CONCLUSION-THE PRINCE OF WALES' TESTIMONY Cable telegrams of the 23d and 25th of February, from London, reported the conclusion of the Mardaunt divorce case as follows:—

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1870.—In the Mordaunt divorce case to-day the Prince of Wales, some of whose letters to Lady Mordaunt have been published, was

called to the witness stand.

Lord Penzance pointed out that no witness was bound to make to any question an answer which would admit that he had been guilty of adultery. would admit that he had been guilty of adultery.

The Prince testified that he was acquainted with
Lady Mordaunt previous to her marriage; made her
a wedding present; before the marriage she visited
he Princess at Mariborough House; she had visited
he theatre in company with the Prince and Princess;
he saw her after in 1866 and 1867; he had frequently
met Sir Charles with Lady Mordaunt; in June, 1867,
he met Sir Charles at a pigeon match, on which
occasion Lady Mordaunt scored for both sides, and
he spoke to her in the course of the match.

occasion Lady Mordaunt scored for both sides, and he spoke to her in the course of the match.

The Prince admitted that he occasionally used "Hansom" cabs. He selemnly asseverated that there had never been any improper or criminal intention between himself and Lady Mordaunt.

This declaration was received by the great crowd of spectators with cheers, which the Court endeavored to repress, but which were renewed.

The Bench expressed much loyal indignation at the publication by the public journals of the letters of the Prince to Lady Mordaunt.

of the Prince to Lady Mordaunt.

THE VERDICT. LONDON, Feb. 25, 1870. - The Mordaunt divorce case was concluded to-day. jury rendered a verdict that Lady Mordaunt was insane and not responsible for her words or

acts. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Giendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock....... 94% Western Union Tele
do. scrip..... 92% Toledo & Wabash R. do. scrip. 987 Toledo & Wabish R. 4834
N. Y. & Eric Hall 2514 Mil. & St. Paul R. ex d 6836
Ph. and Rea. R. 9734 Mil. & St. Paul Ph. ex d 7536
Mich. Seuth. & Nl. R. 8536
Cle. and Pitt. R. 9614 Wells, Fargo & Co. 2134
Chl. and N. W. com. 70
Chl. and N. W. pref. 87
Chl. and R. I. R. 11956
Pitts. F. W. & Chl. R. 92

Market firm.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115%. Five-twenties, 1882, coupon, 114%; do. 1864, do., 113%; do. 1865, do., 113%; do. do., new, 111%; do. 1867, 112%; do. 1868, 112%; do. 1868, 112%; canton Company, 57; Cumberland preferred, 29%; Canton Company, 57; Cumberland Pudson River, 94%; Brie, 25%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 61%; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 85; Illinois Central, 113%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 96%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191%. Western Union Telegraph, 34.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York March 1.—Cotton heavy; sales of 400 bales middling upland at 23%. Flour—State and Western heavy, and common grades a shade easier; extra to fancy State, \$5.05,85.56; Southern firm. Wheat quiet and without decided change; red Virginia, \$1.35. Corn very firm and scarce; new mixed Western, \$26,956; new vallow Pennsylvania, \$1.50 Western, 92696c.; new yellow Pennsylvania, \$1.02. Oats dull. Beer quiet. Pork a shade firmer; new mess, \$25.50. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14%@ 14%. Whisky quiet at \$1.01.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 1.—Cotton dull and heavy at 23c. Flour firm but less active and unchanged. Wheat firm and in improved demand; Pennsylvania, \$1 24@12c. Corn active; white, 94@96c., yellow, 93c. Oats, 53@55c. Rys. 50@90c. Mess Pork, \$1750. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15%c.; clear do. 16%c; shoulders, 13%c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard, 16%c. Whisky, 21.00.

WASHINGTON NEWS

The Golladay Case.

Congress To-day.

Censure.

Resolutions

FROM EUROPE.

The Ill-fated Onelda.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, March 1.—Later and more favorable des-LONDON, March 1.—Later and more favorable despatches have been received to-day from the British authorities at Yokohama in relation to the collision between the steamer Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida. The details, however, are still meagre. Fifty-six of the officers and crew of the Oneida were subsequently picked up by small boats of the Bombay, and it was thought that others missing at the last accounts would ultimately prove to have escaped death. The names of the saved or lost have not been received, nor is it known presidently because the illustration of the saved or lost have not been received, nor is it known presidently because the illustration of the saved of the illustration. cisely how many persons were on board of the ill-fated vessel at the time of the calamity.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—Steamship City of Baltinore, from New York, arrived this morning. Liverpool, March L.—Steamship Manhattan, from New York, arrived to-day Moville, March 1.—Steamship Anglia, from New

Noville, March 1.—Steamship Angua, from New York, signalled early this morning. Liverpool, March 1.—Steamship Siberia, from New York, arrived yesterday alternoon. Brest, March 1.—Steamship Ville de Paris, from New York for Havre, touched at this port last even-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Atlantic and Pacific Rallroad. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Waseinston, March 1.—The Pacific Railroad Committee decided, this morning, to allow the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad the time asked to finish the construction of their road. The vote in the committee was a tie, and the opposition to the Atlantic and Pacific announce their determination to fight it in the House.

Entercement of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Committee of the House is maturing a bill to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment At a meeting of the committee this morning, Judge Bingham arged the bill recently introduced by him, but no action was taken. The object is to evercome the local State laws which will prevent negroes from voting, notwithstanding the fifteenth amendment.

Whiskles in Bond. The House has passed a resolution extending the time for taking fine whiskles out of bond three years from date, with the understanding that a tax of one per cent, per month shall be paid on every gallon

kept in bond. Fashionable Wedding.

Despatch to the Associated Press. President Grant to-day postponed the Cablact neeting beyond the usual hour in order that he night attend the marriage of Winfield Scott Smith, a prominent newspaper correspondent, to Miss Dubant, of Washington. In addition to the Prosi-dent there were present Secretaries Fish and Bout-well, several Senators and Representatives in Con-gress, the Torsish Minister, and other prominent er tiemen. The press was largely represented or

The Golladny Case.

The Judiciary Committee and one witness before it to-day in the case of Golladay. His testimony was only confirmatory of other evidence against Golladay. The committee will bring in a resolution of censure of Dewerse to-day, similar to the one passed Naval Reorganization.

The Committee on Navat Anairs has postponed he further consideration of the bill reorganizing the until after the New Hampshire order to allow Mr. Stevens, a member of the committee, to go home.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST SESSION-SECOND TERM

Senute.

Washington, March 1.—Mr. Wilson introduced a coint resolution for the better observance of Sunday

n the Military and Naval Academies. Referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Warner introduced a bill to amend the act for

Mr. Warner introduced a bill to amend the act for the better organization of the United States District Court in the State of Alabama. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Revels presented a petition from the colored men of Philadelphia for the passage of the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Howell made his first speech in the Senate in support of his resolution, that in every grant of lands to railroads a provise shall be incorporated securing the rights of settlers to homesteads on the grants. the rights of settlers to homesteads on the grants and requiring the land to be put in market at an early day at a price not exceeding \$2.50 an acre. He

desired a permanent policy by which the protection of the West and Southwest from the great evils of land monopoly would be made a feature of railroad grants as inevitable as the Wilmot proviso used to be in Territorial bills. The rapid accumulation of capi-tal and the powerful combinations of railroad corpo-rations augmented the danger of a land monopoly in these days, and necessitated the imposition of re While advocating this policy he would continue t

favor most earnestly the granting of lands to pre mote the settlement and to develop the resources of the West. The wisdom and success of this policy had already been established. In the South it was perverted by slavery to build up a landed aristo-cracy which still continued as a legacy of that insti-tution, but should have perished with it by a division of the great landed estates of traiters among the of the great landed estates of traitors among the loyal soldiers who trampled out the Rebellion in blood and fire. The Northwestern States have received liberal grants of lands before railroads existed there, but when these became great civilizers the liberality of the Government was directed to their aid.

their aid.

The grant for the Illinois Central, procured by Douglas, produced an almost magical effect in developing the population and wealth of that State and of the city of Chicago, and the injurious effects of the railroad system, would not now be dispensed with in view of its advantages.

Iowa furnished an illustration of the beneficent effects of the policy. The land granted to her for all purposes amounted to one-fourth the entire area of the State, and as a natural consequence she bad now 2000 miles of completed railroads, a their aid.

she had now 2000 miles of completed railroads, a population of over one million, a taxable property returned at half its value amounting three hundred

millions, while the State was free from debt.

What other disposition of her wild lands could have produced such resources? Similar beneficent nave produced such resources? Similar benedicals results would follow, in the optiblon of the speaker, from the application of the present policy to Minnesota, Dacotah, Arkansas and a'l the Western and Southwestern portions of the country. He thought the proposition of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) to withhold the Western wilds from present use and occupation for the benefit of our grandening which dren, was liable to the same condemnation which was visited upon the miserly hoa ding of money. In view of our rapid territorial expansion, he

thought that at no distant day our descendants would come from the halls of the Montezumas, the annexed Dominion of Canada, and the States of the annexed Dominion of Canada, and the States of the Red hiver country to take scats, perchance in the Capitol, which will then tower in magnificent proportions on the western banks of the Father of Waters, or upon the beautiful and commanding site of the city of his own residence, the city of Keokok, overlooking three States of the Union. In conclusion, he referred to the capacities of the State of Iowa for devolopment, and to her large interest in the development of States and Territories to the north and west of her.

As a means of satisfying the semands of those who would reserve our wild territory for posterity, he humorously proposed a compromise for the benefit of the descendants of those who favored the repressive policy, by which they might have perpe-

repressive policy, by which they might have perpetual possession of several hundred millions of acres of the balmy Alaska, where, if we could credit offof the balmy Alaska, where, if we could credit official encomiums, "everlasting spring abides and never-fading flowers." By rejecting what was bad in our present land-grant policy and holding on to what was good in it, the growing opposition, by reason of reckless extravagance in some of those grants and the suspicion of corruption in certain parties connected with them,

would be satisfied. The policy itself was not com

would be satisfied. The policy itself was not com-plained of but its abuse.

The States interested in the continuance of this policy must unite to correct the abuses or the sys-tem itself would be sacrificed, with all its benefits.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Howell was then

The resolution introduced by Mr. Howell was such adopted.
Mr. Osborn introduced a bill to give rank to civil engineers and assistant naval constructors in the navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.
At 1-15 the Senate resumed the consideration of the Funding bill, and Mr. Corbett submitted and advocated an amendment.
At 2 P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

At 2 P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

Flouse.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth the Senate amendments to the Post Route bill were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—
By Mr. Cullom, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Cherokee, Choctaw, and other tribes of Indians are United States citizens under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, and whether, if they are citizens, any treaty or contract can be made with them as tribes or nations. Adopted.

By Mr. Strickland, calling on the Secretary of War for General Crain's report on the improvement of the St. Mary's Falls ship canal. Adopted.

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), to increase the pay of grand and traverse jurors in United States courts. Referred.

ferred.

By Mr. Swann, to require American vessels to carry one or more apprentices. Objected to by Mr.

carry one or more apprentices. Objected to by Mr. Calkin.

By Mr. Moore (N. J.), for the examination of the junction of the Salem river and Delaware bay, New Jersey, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the river. Referred.

By Mr. Bird, calling on the President for information as to the recent attack on the Pigeon Indians by I nited States troops under the direction of General Sheridan. Objected to by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio.

By Mr. Maynard, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of money paid within the Brst six months of the current fiscal year for expenses, etc., of the internal revenue bonded warepenses, etc., of the internal revenue bonded ware-

uses.
Mr. Bennett asked leave to report for action the bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river. Mr. Kerr ob-

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Beck, extending to three years the time for keeping distilled spirits in bond, came up, the question being on Mr. Marshall's amendment to Mr. Hooper's substitute reducing the amount to be paid after the first year to one cent per gallon per month to half a cent Mr. Marshall's amendment was rejected. Yeas,

Mr. Marshair's smendment was rejected. Yeas, 84; nays, 86.
Mr. Hooper's amendment was agreed to without discussion, requiring payment of one cent: a gallon for each month after the first year.
Mr. Washburn (Wis.) move to lay the bill on the table, as being a bill to suspend the collection of revenue on whisky for the remainder of this administration.

istration.

The bill was not laid on the table—yeas, 62; nays,

The bill, as amended, was then passed without

division.

Several corrections of the journal were made in regard to the vote of yesterday on Spink's tariff resolution. The votes of the two Brooks were reversed, the New York member having really voted nay, and the Massachusetts member yea. Mesers. Berman and Coburn, who were not recorded as voting, now voted yea. Mr. Reading, who was recorded as voting nay, did not vote at all and would

have voted yea.

Mr. Johnson was recorded as voting both ways, and did vote no; and Mr. Ferry said that he was unavoidably absent, but would have voted aye.

The Democratic members represent the resolution as merely a distortion or mutilation of their national platform of 1868, which reads:—"A tariff for revenue

upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the revenue laws as will afford incidental protec-tion," etc. The words, "and such equal taxation under the revenue laws," are omitted from the reso-lution, which embraces less than three-fourths of article six of the Democratic platform.

FROM THE WEST.

The German Excursion Party. Sr. Louis, March 1.—The Germen colony that left Chicago a short time since, under charge of Carl Walsten, started from the end of the Kansas-Pacific Railway to-day, for their destination west of the mountains, in the valley of the Colorado, all well and in good spirits.

Incendiary Attempt.

Madison, Ind., March 1.—The incendiaries made another attempt to burn the Courier printing office just night, and the lower seminary. The fire in both places was extinguished without much damage.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Endlow. The District Attorney this morning failed in getting any business whatever before the jury. The only case tried was that of Wm. Timmons, charged with stealing a silver pitcher from Edward L. Levy, in West Philadelphia. The only testimony was that in West Philadelphia. The only testimony was that of a policemant who said he arrested the prisoner in Locust street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, with the pitcher in his possession, and asked him what he was doing with it, and he said it has been borrowed from Mr. Levy, and he was just returning it home. He was at once arrested, and taken to the station house, when Mr. Levy identified his property and took it home. Mr. Briggs, representing the prisoner, offered no evidence, but simply reminded the jury that though the property was found upon the jury that though the property was found upon the prisoner, yet there was no proof that it had been stolen. Mr. Levy failed to appear in Court to say that the pitcher had been stolen from him, or that the prisoner's statement concerning it was untrue and until this element entered the case there could be no conviction. The District Attorney assented to this view of the matter, and a verdict of not guilty

Supreme Court in Banc-Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

This morning the Court was engaged with the Church case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Gordon et al. vs. Graham et al., a dispute between different parties formerly constituting the congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The case comes on in the shape of a rule to quash a writ of quo warranto, issued at the relation of seven relators, alleging themselves to be the trustees of the church, and directed to seven defendants, whom the suggestion charges to be usurpers in possession of the said offices.

The congregation is a corporation, organized under the act of 6th April, 1791, and has for many years occupied the church building on Broad street, years occupied the church building on Broad street, south of Spruce. The charter commits the temporalities of the church to the care of seven trustees, to be chosen by the ballots of the church members and pew-holders annually on the first Monday of every year, at an election to be held in the church, of which notice shall be given two weeks previous from the pulpit. The trustees are also required to be, "by the session of this congregation, as being in full communion with this church." On or about July 1, 1868, two ruing elders, Messrs. Gay and McMurray, together with about 277 corporators, voluntarily ceased to attend the services of the church, and have since then held services in Horticultural Hall. The trustees for the year 1868, who, church, and have since then held services in Horti-cultural Hall. The trustees for the year 1868, who, together with the pastor of the church, five rulling elders, and 452 corporators, remained in possession of the church building, have since then held ser-vices, and have exercise and do still exercise all the functions of the corporators. On the first Monday of January, 1869, the relators are alleged to have been elected trustees at an election held in Horti-cultural Hall, by the persons who had seceded on the lat of July, 1868, and for which notice had oeen given two weeks previous, from the desk or platform in the hall. The two ruling elders who seceded at the same time have recognized the relators as being in full communion with the congregation. On the same day the congregation in possession of the church, full communion with the congregation. On the same day the congregation in possession of the church, held a meeting, of which notice had been given two-weeks previous from the pulpit of the church, and as which six of the detendants were (with Mr. McBride, now decessed) elected trustees by the voies of duly qualified corporators. The remaining defendant, Mr. Smith, was duly elected on the 19th of August, 1869, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. McBride. The pastor and the five ruling elders who did not secode with the Huil party, and who, together with two ruling elders, the Messrs, Scott, since then duly elected, constitute the session of the congregation, have recognized the defendants "as being in full communion with this church." The relators do not have recognized the defendants "as being in full communion with this church." The relators do not take issue upon any of the facts above stated; nor do they deny the regularity of the defendants election by the corporators in possession of the church. They allege that the corporators in possession of the church do not rightfully constitute the corporation, and that therefore the defendants, as trustees elected by those corporators, have no title to their offices. They also allege that their own electers constitute the corporation de jure, and that therefore the relators as trustees, elected by them, are rightfully entitled to the offices.

The relators rely, as conclusive of the rights of the

The relators rely, as conclusive of the rights of the parties to this cause, upon a decree pronounced by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Cedarville, Ohio, on the 40th of May, 1869,

without notice to or process served upon the defen-dants, or the corporators in possession.

In this condition, as alleged by the defendants on the motion to quash, the case came before the court, and was argued this morning and held under advise-

WEDDING INVITATIONS MANNER. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, Se. 1038 CHESNUT Street