SPEECH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Speaker of the House on the Political Situation-Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six to Find the Nation United -Who are to be Admitted to Congress from the South, Etc.

From the New York Papers of to-itay. At the Union League Club House in Union Square, at a reception given to Speaker Colfax on Monday evening, after the delivery of his lecture at Irving Hall, at about 10 o'clock, Mr. John Jay, the President of the Club, upon taking the Chair, introduced Mr. Colfax to the meeting.

Mr. Colfax, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He spoke as follows:—

SPRECH OF MR. COLFAX. It is easy, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Union League Club, when trebly armed with the merits of a good cause, to bear or an-swer the attacks of enemies; but it is always difficult to reply to the cordial greetings and the partial language of valued friends. Faithful as I have always striven to be to principle and duty, the long-continued confidence of my immediate constituents has been both an inimmediate constituents has been both an incentive and a reward. But when gentlemen, conspicuous as yourselves in this great metropolitan city, identified with this noble organization on which the Government leaned in the darkest hours of trial and peril, join with them in this indorsement, I scarcely know what words to use as a fitting acknowledgment, and can only say "would that I were worthier." We scarcely realize (and must speak again of Our Country as in the legture halls an hour ego) how Country as in the lecture halls an hour ago), how rapidly and yet howgloriously we are making history: but posterity will read it on the open pages of our country's annals. Six years ago—how brief it seems—but a fraction of an individual's life—but a breath in the life of a nation —the banners of rebellion waved over hostile armies and stolen forts from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the onlooking world predicted the certain downfall of the Republic. Now, thanks to our gallant armies and their gallant commanders—Grant the inflexible—Sherman the conqueror—Sheridan the invincible—and all their fearless compatriots on sea and shore, but one flag waves over the land—the flag that Washington loved, and that Jackson, and Scott, and Taylor adorned with their brilliant vic-tories—the flag dearer to us in all its hours of peril than when gilded by the sunshine of prosperity and nanned by the zephyrs of peace, at last triumphant, unques-tioned, unassalled. Six years ago millions of human beings, born on American soil, created by the same Divine Father, destined to the same eternal hereafter, were subject to sale like the swine of the sty or the beasts of the field, and our escutcheon was dimmed and dis-honored by the stain of American slavery. To-day auction-blocks and manacles and whipping-posts are, through God, things of the past, while the slave himself has become the

past, while the slave himself has become the citizen, with the freeman's weapon of protection, the ballot, in his own right hand. (Applause.) Nor can we forget, while rejoicing over this happy contrast, the human agencies so potential in its accomplishment. First and conspicuous among the rest rises before my mind the tall form of a martyred President, whose welcome step no mortal ear shall ever listen to again. Faithful to his oath, faithful to his cocutry, faithful to the great armies his word called to the field, he never swerved a hair's breadth from his determination to crush this mighty Rebellion, and all that gives it ald and comfort and support. (Applause.) Unjustly and bitterly denounced by his enemies and yours as an usurper and despot, compared to Nero and Caligula, and all other tyrants whose base deeds blacken the pages of history, your noble League stood by him amid this tempest of detraction, cordially and to the end; and you have now your abunand to the end; and you have now your abundant vindication and reward. Though the torch of slander was lit at every avenue of his public life while he lived, the civilized world became mourners at his come; and with those libellous tongues hushed, our whole land nshrines his memory to-day with the Father of the Country he saved. Again, when in the very crisis of the nation's agonies, he struck with the battle-axe of the war power against slavery as the cause of all our woes, you stood by him upholding his hands and strengthening him in that eventful conflict. Enemies assailed you with epithet and invective. You were called negro worshippers, fanatics, and radicals. But on the stump, at the fanatics, and radicals. But on the stump, at the polls, and in Congress we all faced the issues fearlessly, and the world-accursed system went down forever and forever. (Applause.) No thanks to our opponents for this beneficent consummation. But, even our enemies being our judges, how magnificently are we endowed! Who dares now was his tongue against it? Who repeats the slanders heaped upon you as it were but yesterday? Not one! Not one! Yours was but yesterday? Not one! Not one! Yours was the contest; you bore the opprobrium; and yours the victory. And your children, and your children's children will rise up to call you blessed, because you dared, despite the wrath of trai ors South and the invectives of your opponents North, to strike this glant army from turret to foundation stone, even amid the agonies and throes of civil war, and to crush it out in this fair laud forever. But other duties to the country yet remained But other duties to the country yet remained to be performed; and you, and those who thought with you, girded your loins for the work. The Thirty-ninth Congress, the noblest and most patriotic body of men I have ever seen assembled at the Capitol during my dozen years of public service, wisely rejecting the ill-advised policy of an Executive whose highest ambition and desire seem to have been to destroy the party that has elevated him to power, proposed a Constitutional amendment, embodying great principles, that they deemed should be embo-died irreversably in the national Constitution as fitting guarantees for loyal reconstruction.
Although endorsed overwhelmingly by the
loyal States at the ballot-box, the Rebel States, hardening their hearts, spurned and rejected it, and scoffed at its framers and endorsers. it, and scoffed at its framers and endorsers, And then guided, as I believe, by the same Providence which gave our armies victory after victory, as soon as the nation had written "Liberty for all" upon her banners, Congress enacted the Military Reconstruction bills of March 2 and March 24, opening the ballotbaren a and sauren as, opening the ballot-bares to the loyal regardless of race or color, disfranchising for the present the leaders of the Rebellion, and laying down the terms, and the only terms on which the rights forfeited by this bloody war could be resumed. And this firmness and devotion to the right is bringing forth its legitimate fruit with an alacrity unexpected to legitimate fruit with an alacrity unexpected to many, and with an acquiescence expected by but lew, the vast majority in the South are ignoring all their life-long prejudices, and hastening to accept these terms. Nor need I say to you that, having carefully and hastily elaborated these laws, having passed them and then repassed them over the inevitable veto of the Executive, the great party which has thus become responsible for them intend to stand by them faithfully and literally, if their terms are complied with by the Rebel States in good faith and without evasion. (Applause.) They would be branded with dishonor and their fame tarnished forever if they did not. But it is a party whose plighted word to the people has never been broken, and will not be now. I regret, indeed, that Mr. Sumner's amendment requiring provisions in the new Constitutions for universal education as a condition

by confiscation and robbery, threatened with

lead back these States, clad in new robes of Liberty and Justice; and we should have had "Anathema Maranatha" written on our doorsills if we had abandoned them in our hour of victory. I cannot doubt the future of the great party which has won these triumphs and estaparty which has won these triumphs and esta-hlished these pfinciples. It has been so bril-liantly successful, because it recognized Liberty and Justice as its cardinal principle; and, be-cause scorning all prejudices and defying all opprobrium, it allied itself to the cause of the humble and the oppressed. It sought to en-franchise, not to enchain; to elevate, not to tread down; to protect, never to abuse. It cared for the humblest rather than for the mightlest; for the weakest rather than the strongest if for the humblest rather than for the mightlest; for the weakest rather than the strongest. It recognized that the glory of States and natious was justice to the poorest and feeblest. And another a cret of its wondrons strength was, that it fully adopted the striking injunction of our murdered chief.—"With malice towards none, with charity for all, but with firmness for the right, as God gives us to see the right." (Applause.) Only last month the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in defending his Reform bill, which holds the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope, exclaimed:—"This is a nation of classes, and must remain so." If I may be pardoned for replying, I would say:—"This is a nation of freemen, and must remain so." (Applause.) Faithful to the traditions of our fathers in sympathizing with all who long for the maintenance or advancement of liberty in fathers in sympathizing with all who long for the maintenance or advancement of liberty in Mexico or England, in Ireland or Crete, and yet carefully avoiding all entangling alliances or violations of the law, with a recognition from occan to ocean. North and South alike, of the right of all citizens, bound by the law to share in the choice of the law-maker, and thus to-have a voice in the country their heart's blood must defend. Our centennial anniversary of the Declaration or Independence will find us as an entire nation, recognizing the great truths an entire nation, recognizing the great truths of that Immortal Magna Charta; enjoying a fame wide as the world, and eternal as the stars; with a prosperity that shall colipse in the future all the brightest glories of the past.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Colfax was greeted with renewed applause. The meeting then adjourned, for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity of being introduced to their distinguished guest. A collation was then proposed, and the festivities were prolonged till a late hour.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S CHARGE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT IN RICHMOND.

FIVE BLACK MEN IN THE JURY BOY-EXTRAORDI-NARY CHARGE OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD-THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS, ETC.

RICHMOND, May 6 .- The United States Circuit Court met to-day, at half-past three o'clock P. M., Judge Underwood presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn, and John Minor Botts appointed foreman. Major Kennedy, the Assistant District Attorney, was present. Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, had gone to New York to consult with Mr. Evarts, one of the counsel retained by the Government in the expected trial of Jefferson Davis. The question of the prisoner's rendition to the civil authorities on the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Uunderwood will be decided, it is supposed, to-day, in Cabinet meeting. Up to Saturday last the Secretary of War declined to issue any instructions on the subject to General Burton, in command of Fortress Monroe. The Judge's charge was listened to with great interest by a densely crowded court-room. The following is the charge:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:-The circumstances surrounding as demand devout thanksgiving to Ai-mighty God that we, the friends and representatives of the Government of the United States, who last year were threatened with destruction and hunned by assassing in this city for attempting to execute the assassins in this city for attempting to execute the laws of our country, can now meet in conscious security under the wings of the starry banner which our patriotic Congress has raised for our protection; that we are permitted to meet in this building of everlasting granite, so emblematic of the power and strength of our Government, standing alone and unbarmed amid the great conflagration that swept as with a besom of destruction all around it. And what solemn associations are suggested by reflecting that in the very rooms we now occupy, dwelt the flery soul of treason, rebellion, and civil war, and hence issued the fell spirit which starved, by wholesale, prisoners for the crime of defending the flag of our common country, assassinated colored soldiers for their noble and trusting labors in behalf of a cause that had as yet only promised them protection, burned towns and cities with a barbarity unknown to Christian countries, scattered yellow fever and smallpox among the poor and helpless, and finally struck down one of earth's noblest marryrs to freedom and humanity. Another subject of thanksgiving is presented in the very constitution of your body, furnishing ocular evidence that the age of lust and class crueity is departed, and the new era of equality and justice breaking through the clouds of persecution and prejudice is now dawning upon us; and, strangest of all, that this city of Hichmond chould be the spot of earth to furnish this gracious manifestation. Richmond, the beautiful and abandoned seat of the Rebellion, looking as comely and specious as a goodly apple or a glided sepulchre, where bloody treason flourished its with or scorpions. Richmond, where the slave trade so long held high carnival; where the press has found the lowest depths of profligacy; where licentiousness had ruled until probably a majority of births were illegitimate or without the forms of law, where the fashionable and popular pulpit had been so prostituted that its full led ministering gay Lotharios generally recommended the w laws of our country, can now meet in co rity under the wings of the starry banner which our

Whose attributes were rage, revenge, and lust, It was as if the flends prevailed Against the scraphs they assalled;

Against the scraphs they assailed; and fixed on heavenly marshals; er, in professional language, have packed juries instead of drawing them from a box of names selected by other officers, as is done in most of the States, there was danger of getting the indifferent persons upon the pauel; but the care and rare judgment which our marshals have always shown in their selections, prove my fears unfounded; and I am truly gratified to find so many gentlemen of public and private worth upon the present jury. We so often hear from treasonable sources around us. present jury. We so often hear from sources around us, Charges thrones should dwell.

The freed inheritors of hell.

So formed for joy,
So cursed the causes that destroy.

But we are reminded that where sin abounded grace may much more abound, and in the light of recent changes may we not hope a material and moral inture for this city of Richmond in strong contrast with its awful and athelatic past, and in harmony with the salubrity of its climate, the poetic beauty of its scenery, and the magnificence of its water powers? I have sometimes feared that by the usages of this State, which have given the selection of jurors to the aheriffs, and of cruel acts passed by Congress since the beginning of the war, acts which we are called upon to enforce, that it is well, perhaps, for one moment to consider the utter falsehood of such charges, and to find on exacination the unparalleled clemency and forbearance of the victorious Government, which but for the cost of the Rebellion, would now be felt only in its protection and its blessing. While it has heretofre been the common law of all nations, our own included, to punish treason by death, it was reserved for the American Congress, in the midst of a gigantic rebellion, on the 17th day of July, 1862, to reduce that punishment, if the courts should see fit, to fine at d imprisonment. Again, it has been the usage of all natious, in peace as well as war, to make the wrongdoer, even in the most trivial trespasses, respond out of his property to the full amount of the damages he has committed—a practice and usage also of victorious governments in all ordinary wars; and yet we have seen a patriot statemian, venerable alike for his age and for the blessings of education, culture, and improvements he had conferred upon his state and country—a statesman greatity eminent among his fellow legislators and by common consent of successive Congresses acknowledged as a leader and father, with a deference that nother Clay. Fox, the Pitts, nor even Closro had ever known, this noble man we have seen assalled with a bitterness and father, with a deference that and more prov So formed for joy. So cursed the causes that destroy. ment requiring provisions in the new Constiutions for universal education as a condition
of Reconstruction, did not prevail; but I
hope the good sense of the Southern people
will establish it voluntarily, ensuring them a
warmer welcome as they return to the Council
Board. But I cannot omit, in passing, to state
that one of the essentials of the Reconstruction
policy is the election of Congressmen who can
honestly and truthfully take the oath required
by law. We should have been faithless and
worthy of the "slow unmoving finger of scorn,"
if this essential had not been insisted on inflexibly. When the waves of treason swept
over all that region, there were a faithful few
who refused to bow the knee to Baal. Branded
as traitors to the Confederacy because they
would not surrender their birthright, they
never swerved from their allegiance. Punished
by confiscation and robbery, threatened with by confiscation and robbery, threatened with outrage and death, they never faltered; and where they could no longer live peacefully at their homes, they fied to the mountains, the caves, and the swamps, and said, "Welcome confiscation, robbery, exile, or death; but we stand by the Stars and Stripes to the last drop of our blood and the last beat of our hearts," (Applause.) God bless these faithful Union men. They are to

to live notwithstanding the advance of years and disease, and may we yet be suided by his wisdom and beneficence until the great questions now pending shall be decided in the intervet of peace province, and friedom. I regret, gentlemen, that I camob encourage you with the hope of a short or light weston, as I am informed by the District Attorn'y that your labors may be considerable. The unmitigated disloyalty which animates so large a polition of our newspaper press in this State is producing such effect upon the public morals, especially in creating a disposition by frauds and perjury to escape taxation necessary for the support of the Government, in shourtaging the circulation of counterfel money; and it is leared that the anxiety to vote at the approaching elections by persons engaged in the late Rebellion, is about to produce an immense amount if labor for our Grand Juries. On this subject I may have occasion, Your attention is particularly called to an abuse which has assumed an alarming aspect in this city as a relic of the old barbarism of slavery. I mean the brutal rejection of a great laboring and useful class of the people from the street cars. Under the act of Congress commonly called the Civil Rights bill, there is an undoubted remedy for such outrages. Chartered transportation companies ows impartial duties to the public, and the gross wrongs complained of deserve your indignant reprobation. I know the matter has been arranged by the Commanding General with his usual great prudence and judgment, but is, from its nature, a mere temporary settlement, and needs confirmation by the legal sanction of courts and juries. I only ask that your add your weight to what has been a reanged by the Commanding General with his usual great prudence and judgment, but is, from its nature, a mere temporary settlement, and needs confirmation by the legal sanction of courts and juries. I only ask that you add your weight to what has been as reanged by the commanding the circlement and interest of the body, which should

The Examiner has information that the session of the Court will be prolonged until the adjournment of the Supreme Court, when Chief Justice Chase will come here and preside at the trial of Mr. Davis.

L. H. Chandler, the Prosecuting Attorney, is now in New York, consulting with Mr. W. M. Evarts, Mr. Davis' counsel, about the trial.
Mr. Davis will probably be brought here on
Saturday, and then held by the civil authorities till the trial.

Chief Justice Chase is expected here next

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Magilton Homicide. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Pierce and Brewster-William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District

COURT OF CYER AND TERMINER—Judges Pierce and Brewster—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The Court reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the examination of winesses for the Commonwealth was resumed.

Margaret Hirst—I live at No. 1208 Shippen street; when this occurred I was sitting at my front window: I saw the prisoner talking to Mr. Magliton; he led Mr. Magliton inside: I kept my eye on the door, and saw Mr. Magliton come out very much excited; he went to the barber's; the prisoner came out right after him; I saw no one come out or go into the house for haif an hour before this.

Cross-examined—If anybody had gone in or come out during that half hour I might have seen them, had I been looking; I noticed the manner of the prisoner: I thought there was something wrong inside, for he was waving his hand towards the inside; went up Shippen street the second time he came out; the first time he walked towards Thirteenth street.

Rebecca Smith, colored—I live in the rear of No. 1815 Shippen street; I was sitting on my front step, on Shippen street, half hour before Mr. Magliton came up; I did not see any person pass in or out during that half nour; he tried the door for a few minutes, and then it was opened: I saw him come out afterwards; he said, "Mrs. Smith, my Godl my wife is murdered; come in and see what you can do;" I went in, and saw Mrs. Magliton joing upon her back with her throat cut; the prisoner was at the kitchen door, I asked him who he was sud what he was doling there; he said, "I am a friend of the family." I said to Mr. Magliton. "Who is her have him arrested!"

Cross-examined—The prisoner did not say what he was doling there, but he volunteered to go for the doctor, Coroner, or whoever was wanted: he was calm and collected; I said. "You ought to be arrested; what are you doing here?" I did not hear Mr. Magliton express any suspicion of the prisoner.

Henry Forsythe—Adam Magliton came to my house on the alternoon of April 25, with a pair

about an hour.

Nathaniel Nesmith—I live back of No. 123 Shippen street; I saw the prisoner about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, opposite Mr. Magilton's door, near the tree-

box.

Cross-examined—He was dressed in dark clothes; he was looking up the street towards Broad: I identify him by his person, his size; he had on a high slik hat. Bobert Buck—I saw the prisoner on the day of this murder; he came into my place on Broad street and asked me what time it was, and I told him to look at the clock; he looked at the clock, and went down shippen street.

murder: he came into may asked me what time it was, and I told him to look at the clock; he looked at the clock, and went down shippen street.

Cross-cramined—I saw the prisoner about half an hour after that; I had a good look at him, and I identify him by his appearance.

Martha Dobbins—I live at No. 1312 Shippen street: nearly opposite Magilton's; I saw the prisoner about ten minutes after 2 o'clock that afternoon, standing on Magilton's step; I saw him place his hands on the door knob; my attention was drawn away for an instant; when I looked again he had disappeared: I do not think he could have gone fifteen steps either way without having been seen by me.

fifteen steps either way without naving been seen by me.

Cross-examined—When I next saw him he was coming down Shippen street, about an hour and a half atterwards, with Officer McCullen.

Officer McCullen, Sr., sworn.—I went with him to Magliton's house: I asked Mr. Magliton if he knew this man, and he said, "I do;" the prisoner was standing by the Shippen street door, and when I looked around he was gone.

Cross-examined—The prisoner came for and went back with me.

back with me.

Officer McCullen, Jr.—I arrested the prisoner: I took him to Magliton's and searched him; then to the Station House and locked him up; I was there when Lientenant Hampton searched him; in the yard I found a small clot of blood; we searched the well, and a boy went down; he found a razor; we hauled him up and I took the razor from him; it was carrive shut. larity skut.

James Gallon-I am the boy who went down into
it e well: I found the razor, and the officer took it

trewell: I found the razor, and the officer took it from me.
Lieutenant Hampton—I searched the prisoner when he was brought to the Station House: I recognize these notes, from the mark that I made upon them: I found them in a value at the Monitor House, also an empty razor case.

Chief Detective Lamon—The razor was handed to me at Magliton's house; I delivered it to Dr. Levis, No. 1104 Arch street; I took a piece of the neck of the dress, several pieces of the underclothing, and also some of the blood from the carpet, to the Doctor.

Adam Magliton recalled—I found upon my wife's person the purse she saualty carried her money in there was nothing in it except a ten cent note.

Henry J. Mickley—I am Mrs. Magliton's son-inlaw; she was at my house on Wedneeday evening, april M; she brought some stockings for my tather, and I gave her two \$2 notes, greenbacks, and rather ragged; I don't know whether these are the notes or not.

Dr. Richard Levis—The articles presented for ex-

Dr. Richard Levis-The articles presented for ex-Dr. Hichard Levis—The articles presented for examination were some dark spots on a painted surface of wood, some human hair, an upper set of artificial teeth, and the razor; the spots on the wood were not blood; the stains on the hair, ciothing, and teeth were blood; on the outside of the razor handle I will not positively say there was blood, but upon the inside there was abundant evidence of the presence of the blood of a mammal.

Adam Meanock—I live at No. 265 S. Front street; I know the prisoner he stooned at my bouse; he told

Adam Meanock—I live at No. 200 5. Front street; I know the prisoner; he stopped at my house; he told me on the Saturday preceding the murder that he had a good razor, and I asked him to lend it to me I shaved with it and handed it back to him, and he told me to put it behind the bar; I next saw that razor at the Station House.

Cross-examined—When I put the razor behind the bar I wont away to wash myself; when I returned.

Cross-examined—When I put the razor behind the bar, I went away to wash myself; when I returned, the razor was gone; I asked him if he had taken it, and he said he had.

Mrs. Mickley—I am a daughter of Mrs. Magilton: when my husband gave my mother the two \$2 notes, she put them in her purse and took them away.

Here the Commonwealth closed. The Court adjourned at \$1/2 o'clock.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS. Mr. Kilgore asked that the witnesses who testified on the part of the Commonwealth remain in Court until they can be examined on the part of the de-

The Court directed the witnesses to remain.

Mr. Warriner opened for the defense. He said:—

May it please the Court and gentlemen—I arise on the present occasion to address you under circumstances which are aimost overwhelming. The prisoner at the bar is to be tried for the greatest of crimes. I am not unmindual of the circumstances that surround this case, that have been laid before you under such circumstances, many of them, as to force almost a conclusion upon your minds, as the case now stands, that there is no hope for this man. I shall attempt neither to deceive myself nor to deceive nor mislead you. I believe you gentlemen of the jury, to be men of intelligence, fair minded, disposed to weigh the case, all the evidence that shall be produced, with all the consideration that the importance of the case demands at your hands, you are to investigate questions of fact, and decide upon them upon your oaths; upon the most solem obligations that you can take. You are to investigate questions of fact, and decide upon them upon your oaths; upon the most solem obligations that you can take. You are to inquire whether this man is gailty of murder, and that is all. The very basty manner in which we have been pressed in preparing this defense is one that operates with peculiar hardship, not simply upon counsel, for I have no complaint to make for myself. I am willing, in a cause where a human life is at stake to work night and day, without sleep and without food, that I may be in some measure helpful to the unfortunate; that I may be in some measure helpful to the unfortunate; fense.
The Court directed the witnesses to remain.
Mr. Warriner opened for the defense. H.

load that rests upon the shoulders of that poor man. For, I tell you, that of all the men whose faces I have looked into since this trial, I have not seen one who was so indifferent as the prisoner. The lads at the Court-house door look at me with more anxious and inquiring faces, and more feeling for the prisoner. If I know anything of physicanomy, if I can judge anything from the looks of a man, ne is to-day, more indifferent to the result of the trial than his counsel. I propose, first, to consider the circumstances of this case, if we can believe the testimony that has been recited before you. There are some facts that are beyond denial. None of us pretend to deny that mr. Dercas Magilton was inhumanly killed in her peaceful, humble dwelling, on the afternoon of the 25th of April, 187. None of us deny that on that occasion the persons who have been summoned here upon the witness stand were present immediately after; that they saw the dead bedy: that they saw the blood: that they saw the maugled head; that they saw the overturned chair, and the open door. All these circumstances are unquestionably true. Neither is it genied that George W. Winnemore was then in that house when the poor wounded and hinred husband, whose heartstrings have been wrung in such a way as I pray God may never again occur in this or any other community, returned. It is possible for a man to murder a poor old woman for four dollars. We expect to prove that this man was not in the habit of having money. The Commonwealth has failed to prove that the was scaled several times that day. The prisoner is suffering, and has been suffering from disease, engendering illusions and hallneumations, ever since he was child. He was discharged from the srmy on account of insanity. Mr. Warriner cited a case of a murder that occurred some years ago in New York. A man saw another stabbing his wife, and be enatched the weapon from him and canght his wife in his arms. The assassio escaped. He gave the alarm, and an officer entered and saw him with the dagg

same or insane when its sact was committed, is that test of disease.

Mr. Warriner went on to quote different authorities on the subject of insanity, giving their defi-itions of it. Cau there be such a thing as responsibility without power? The books are full of cases where peron the subject of insanity, giving their deficitions of it. Can there be such a thing as responsibility without power? The books are full of cases where persons have been told as they say, by 'spirits' to destroy a tavorite and loved child, and have prayed to be placed beyond the power of lolluring it. It you convict an lusane man and put the whole machinery of the law in operation that you may crush him, you do the community no good, you stop 200 such murders as these—you rather violate that sacredness of human life which may perhaps even to the insane man be of some restraint. A conviction in this case can be justified upon no other principle than that the man was responsible and sane. If you find that he was not, your verdict must be not guilty, because of insanity. The true test is mental thesese, and that may be indicated by disease of the body which results in disease of the mind, or by any of those peculiarities which attach themselves to the insane.

There is not a particle of evidence that this man made any attempt to escape. The murderer, as a sane man, must have known that if he cut that woman's throat, and blood flowed, there was a liability that the blood would be the tellitale that would bring him to the tar of justice. The insane man, incited by the spirit of frency, which may have been more or less instigated, not by the want of hanging of Gottlieb Williams, but by the example that had been presented by the public papers—his mind, frenzied in that way, might very naturally pursue the same course. The cutting of the throat, I submit, was an act of insanity, when the fiects of the blow already inflicted.

We will also prove that the prisoner has attempted to commit suicked six or seven times, and that he is afflicted with a disease that instigates this. Not a particle of blood was found upon the prisoner has attempted to commit suicked six or seven times, and that he is afflicted with a disease that instigates this. Not aparticle of blood was found upon the prisoner's clothes.

Mr. Mann objected t

him.

Mr. Warriner replied that this was one of the most difficult defenses to establish, and that where the counsel had been pushed to trial with such uncalledfor haste as has been exercised in this case, a little indulgaces surely should be allowed them; but he thought this was a matter in which it was necessary to dwell at length upon the subject in order that the jury might more fully understand the nature of the defense and evidence when it should be submitted to them.

jury might more fully understand the nature of the defense and evidence when it should be submitted to them.

Judge Pierce said that the legal office of an opening was to state the facts expected to be proven, and the law and philosophy as applicable to them, and that the Court thought that counsel should not be limited as to the time in which they were be lay these matters plainly before the jury, and therefore the Court would allow the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Warriner resumed his remarks: We shall show you that this man was an epileptic: that he was afflicted with a suicidal mania; that he was nected upon by sprits: that he was laboring under a hallucination; that the victim of this murder was in the habit of painting and portraying pictures (picture shown, under what she stated was a kind of a spirit influence, and that this poor crasy man whenever he beheld these pictures was immediately affected—thrown into a condition of inter delusion and hallucination, or whatever you please to call it—be was affected with immediate, shuddering as though something entered into the very marrow of his bones, producing quick and pungent pain, and that he immediately siunk away—went out of the presence of the pictures.

[Winnemore, during this part of the address.

ctures.
[Winnemore, during this part of the address.
in during this eyes, which had been throughout the
torning intently fixed upon his counsel, away into
the corner of the dock, and did not raise them again
ntil the pictures had been replaced again upon the

ole.]
n conclusion, the counsel said that when he had two the se facts, and established this insanity, he ought the jury would render a verdict of not The examination of witnesses for the defense was

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then commenced.

Adam Magliton swors—I have seen the prisoner at our house in the presence of my wife; he was there torse or four times since he returned from the war, he was there three since he returned from the war, he was there three times during the last three weeks while I was there; I am often out; my wife was friendly to the prisoner; I never saw then quarrel; I thave never known him to come to the house, complaining to be sick, and my wite out her hands on his head to cure it; I never knew her to put her hands on his head and pass them around it; (several pictures were shown to the witness), he recognized them as his wire's paintings; there are about finy about the houser half a dozen hang up in the parior at home.

Darlor at home.

Q. How did your wife c'aim to paint those pictures;"
Objected to, and withdrawn.
Witness resumed—The prisoner loafed around there, and when dinner was ready my wife asked him

to sit down.

Roxanna Winnemore sworn—I am the mother of the prisoner; he had the first eplieptic fit when about three years of age he foll down a flight of nine granite steps, and cut his forehead; the gash was about two inches to length: Dr. Rorer was called to attend him; he said the skuti had been actured, Q. From that gash did you have fears of future

ractured.

Q. From that gash did you have fears of future attacks of epilepsy?

Objected to and sustained.

The physician is dead: my son afterwards had attacks of epilepsy; this result was in accordance with what the physician told me (objected to, but the winness had uttered it; if never took particular notice of the length of time when he had epileptic fits; I couldn't say how many he has had in six hours; there has been insanity in his father's family; death occurred from it; my son went to live with a family in Delaware when he was about eleven years of age; he went to Mr. Woodhull's, at a place called Little Creek, Dover, Del.; he lived with him a number of years, until Mr. Woodhull died; he has lived away from home most of the time since he was eleven years of age; he afterwards went to Bloomington, Illinois; he lived with Rev. Mr. D. Townsend; he enlisted in the army the first year of the war; staid until it was over; he wrote letters to me while in the army.

Q. In these letters did he state anything about these attacks. Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—My son, on his return from the army, made frequent attempts to take his life; on two occasions, I think, he took laudanum, and he suffered two or three days from the effects; I know of no others, only what I heard people say; I never received any letters from him from the Indian frontier; I received several letters purporting to have been written by him while in the hospital; his father has been dead nearly twelve years; the prisoner will be twenty-three years of age next December.

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

Wretchedness and Poverty Prevailing-Desire for Annexation to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 .- The Victoria Colo ist, the oldest and most widely circulated ournal on Vancover's Island, British Columbia. says, editorially, on April 30, that nine out of every ten men in the colony, on account of their present state of wretchedness and poverty, would welcome annexation to the United States. The remarks were called forth by a rumor that England was about to sell her possessions on the Pacific to the United States.

Registry of the City of Washington. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The registry of the City of Washington is completed. About have declared a dividend of seven per centum 15,500 is the entire number, of which there is for the last six months, which is payable at a majority of 960 white voters.

EUROPE THIS P.M. BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Fenian Found Guilty

"Lodger Franchise" Agreed to.

France and Prussia Still Arming.

LONDON, May 7-Noon.—Consols, 914. Eric Railroad shares, 42. Illinois Central, 754

U. S. 5-20s, 71½. Pig Iron, 52s, 6d. LIVERPOOL, May 7-Noon.—Cotton quiet at 1116111d. for uplands, and 112d. for Orleans

middling. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 43s. 9d. per quarter.

Provisions unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine, 36s. Common rosin. is. 9d.; fine, 14s.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] This Afternoon's Commercial Report. LIVERPOOL, May 7-2 P. M .- The Cotton market is quiet, and quotations are without

change. Corn has declined 3d. since the opening, and is now quoted at 43s. Naval Stores are tending downwards. Fine

Rosin has declined to 13s. London, May 7-2 P. M.-Sugar is steady at 24s.

At this hour American securities are quoted as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 75½; Erie Railroad, 41½; Consols, 914 for money.

THE REFORM BILL. THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS AN AMENDMENT. LONDON, May 7-2 P. M .- The Government has accepted the liberal amendment to the Reform bill, providing for lodger franchises.

THE FENIAN TRIALS. ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE MAN CONDEMNED. LONDON, May 7-2 P. M .- A despatch from Dublin announces that McCafferty, who has been on trial in that city for treason, has been

found guilty.

THE WAR PROSPECT.

PRANCE AND PRUSSIA STILL ARMING. London, May 7 .- Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to the preservation of peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming. This course is producing distrust and alarm in financial circles here and elsewhere.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS-SHIP NEWS, ETC. QUEENSTOWN, May 7-2 P. M.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York on the 27th ult, arrived here to day on her way to Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL, May 7-2 P. M.—Despatches from Queenstown state that the ship J. R. Keeler, Captain Delano, from Liverpool for New Yorks recently put in there leaking.

Cork, May 7-2 P. M.-The barque Venus, from Penarth, Wales, bound to New York, put into this port to-day leaky.

LIVERPOOL, May 7-2 P. M.—Intelligence has been received that the brig Marshall, Captain Lee, had been condemned at Lagos.

Fire in Cleveland-The Weather. CLEVELAND, May 7.-O. W. Crawell's rooperage was burned last night. Loss from five thousand to eight thousand dollars. Insured for three thousand dollars. The weather is cold and a hail storm is now

prevailing. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 7.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 91; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 43%; Eric, 62%; Cieveland and Toledo, 11%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 73; Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne, 96% Michigan Central, 11% Camberland preferred, 30%; Michigan Central, 11% Camberland preferred, 30%; Virginia 68, 61; Missouri 68, 85%; Hadson River, 93%; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107%; do. of 1865, 100; do. new Issue, 107%; Ten-focties, 99%; Seven-thirties, first Issue, 106%; all others, 107%; Sterling Exchange 9%; at sight, 101%. Gold, 137%. Money, 9006 per cent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, May 7, 1867 There was very little disposition to operate in tocks this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. July. 1865, 5 20s sold at 107\$, no change; 1864 5-20s at 1051, no change; and August 7 30s at 1061, no change. 99 was bid for 10-40s; 1051 for June 7*30s; 111 for 6s of 1881. City loans were also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 1012;

and old do, at 96%, no change. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 04-100@51, a slight decline on the closing prices last evening; Camden and Amboy at 130%, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56%, no change; and Pennsylvania at 53%, dividend off, an advance of %; 28% was bid for Little Schuylkill; 50% for Germantown; 57 for Minebill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common;

and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenta sold at 194; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 61 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 304 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard College.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58%, no change; and Susquehanna Canal at 15%@15%, an advance of 4; 30% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 56% for Delaware Division.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial

vestment at full prices. Commercial sold at 57½. 116 was bid for Third National; 237½ for North America; 15½ for Philadelphia; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; and 63 for Union.

Coal shares were in good demand. 3 was bid for New York and Middle; 5 for Fulton; and 3½ for Meanward.

for Big Mountain.
Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1374; 11 A. M.,
1374; 12 M., 1384; 1 P. M., 1384, an advance of
1 on the closing price last evening. -The Directors of the Farmers' and Me-

chanies' National Bank have this day declared a dividend of six per centum, payable on demand.

The Directors of the Union National Bank have declared a dividend of six per centum, payable on demand.

The Directors of the Consolidation National

Bank have declared a dividend of six per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Girard National Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of six per

centum, payable on demand.

The Directors of the Kensington National Bank have this day declared a half-yearly dividend of twelve per centum, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Manufacturers' National Bank have declared a dividend of five per

-The Corn Exchange National Bank Directors

-The Directors of the Second National Bank of this city have declared a half-yearly divi-dend of five per centum, payable on demand. —The Directors of the Southwark National Bank have declared a dividend of eight per

The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"Speculators confident that cheap money alone will stimulate an advance will do well to examine the prices of leading English rallways, and of leading French speculative corporations, before making large engagements. With protracted cheap money their roads and corpora-tions show a decrease in price similar to that noticed in the fancies of Wall street."

FRENCH STOCKS.

The Comptoir d'Escompte 500-franc shares, which stood April 5, 1506, at 805 francs, had sunk April 5, 157, to 745 francs; while those of the Credit Industriel et Commerciel Ind receded from 680 francs. April 5, 1865, to 625 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Societe de Depots et Comptes Courants from 565 francs, April 5, 1865, to 630 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Credit Mobilier from 685 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Credit Mobilier Espagnof from 6815 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Credit Mobilier Espagnof from 6815 francs, April 6, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1866, to 350 francs, April 8, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1866, to 350 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1866, to 350 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Sucz Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Company from 415 francs, April 5, 1867; those of the Canal Compa

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 8, Third street FARST BOARD.

\$100 U S 7-30s.Jy 1055 100 AD. 535 130 Co. Je. 1055 100 AD. 535 100 AD. 1055 100

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 111 change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111 @1111; do. 1862, 1074@108; do., 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1054@1064; do., 1865, 1054@1064; do., 1865, new, 1074@1074; do. 5s, 10-40s, 994@994; do. 7'30s, August, 106@1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1054; do., July, 1864, 1184@1184, do., Aug. 1864, 119@1194; do., July, 1864, 1184@1184, do., Aug. 1864, 1184@1184; do., Aug. 1864, 1184@1184; do., May, 1865, 1184@1134; do., Aug. 1865, 1124@1124; do., September, 1865, 112@1122; October, 1865, 1114@11224, —Messra, William Painter & Go., Dangers, No.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: -U.S. 68, 1881, or exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 111@111½; U.S. 6-208, coupon, 1862, 107½@108; do., 1864, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 105½@106½; do., 1865, 105½@107½; 58, 10-408, 99½@99½; U.S. 7-308, 1st series, 106@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@106½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13½; August, 1865, 12½; September, 1865, 11½; October, 1865, 11½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 7.-Holders of Flour are very firm in their views, and in some instances an advance is asked, which buyers are reluctant to accede to. The demand is wholly from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously. The sales reach 800 barrels, including superfine at \$9.50@10.25, extras at \$10.50@11.50, Northwestat \$9.00@10°25, extras at \$10°00@11°50, Northwestern extra family at \$13@14°75, an advance. Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$13@15, California at \$16°50@17, St. Louis at \$17@17°50. Rye Flour has again advanced; sales of 100 barrels at \$875. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is considerable inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, but other descriptions considerable inquiry. prime quality, but other descriptions are not much sought after; sales of 2300 bushels Penn-sylvania at \$3.30,43.32, and 500 bushels white at Rye ranges from \$1.68 to \$1.72 to bushall Corn is in fair request at yesterday's quota-tions; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.32 in store and affoat, and 3600 bushels white and yellow on private terms. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80c. Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Hector, Nelson, Antwerp, L. Westergaard &

Barque Hector, Nelson, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Roska, Nellson, Dantsic,
Brig Roska, Nellson, Dantsic,
Brig Roska, Nellson, Dantsic,
Brig Roska, Nellson, Dantsic,
Wellington.
Schr Elika and Rebecca, Price, Providence,
do.
Schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, Norwich,
do.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, Newport,
do.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Weymouth,
schr Annie May, May, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting. ting. Schr George T. Thorn, Townsend, Boston, Biakiston, Graeff & Co.

Graeff & Co.

Schr aehecca, Crawford, Tuckerton, Captain.

Schr Freemason, Freeman, Frankford, Bacon, Col-Schr Freemason, Freeman, Frankiote, Bacon, Callins & Co.
Schr J. N. Baker, Adams, Charlestown, Sawyer & Co.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Fortsmouth, Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Malden,
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Malden,
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket,
Go.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, Norwich,
Schr J. S. Weldin, Bowen, Roxbury, L. Audenried &

Sehr Transit, Rackett, [Newport, Blakiston, Graeff &

Schr Transit, Rackett, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Chelsea,
Schr Ald, Somers, Boaton, Sinnickson & Co. 2118
Schr Ald, Somers, Boaton, Sinnickson & Co. 2118
Schr J. J. Hill, Baker, New Bedford, Ro 2011 & Hunter.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, New London, do. Schr J. F. Smith, Crie. Boston, do. Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Middletown, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Dorchester Point, Suffolk Coal Co. Schr W. Bement, Penny, Dorchester Point, Suffolk Coal Co. Schr Express, Brown, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr Lottle, Taylor, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co. Schr Lathway, Haley, Portsmouth, Van Dusen, Loch-man & Co. Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Saco, Mammoth Vein Coal Co. Schr Samuel Fish, Davis, Bath, Tyler & Co. Str Samuel Fish, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Bnoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Boston,
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, 16 days from Clenfuegos,
with sugar to 5, & W. Welsh.
Schr Mary Etta, Thomas, 5 days from Charleston,
with lumber to J. W. Gaskili & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, 8 days from Portland, with
ndse, to captain. Schr E. G., Irwin, Atkins, s days from Fornand, with modes to captain.

Schr Snowflake, Rose, 3 days from New York, with mode to captain.

Schr Seven Stars, Phillips, from Pamunkey River, with imper to Bacon, Colling & Co.

Schr C. W. Holmes, Mills, from Boyd's Hole.

Schr A. Rayerson. Honghton, from New London.

Schr A. May, May, from Boston.

Schr A. Garwood, Garwood, from Boston.

Schr A. Garwood, Garwood, from Boston.

Schr A. J. A. Burlingame, Fuller, from Boston.

Schr A. J. A. Burlingame, Fuller, from Boston.

Schr S. J. Vanghan, Vanchan, from Boston.

Schr B. J. Vanghan, Vanchan, from Boston.

Schr J. H., Wainwright, Morris, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Smith, Cris, from Boston.

Schr L. Smith, Cris, from Boston.

Schr L. Smith, Cris, from Boston.

Schr Hesen Hill. Cheeseman, from Boston.

Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr J. Satteritwalte, Long, from Boston.

Schr J. Satteritwalte, Schon, from Newbury.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Salem.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Roxbury.

Schr M. Van Dosen, Corson, from Newburyport.

Schr M. Van Dosen, Corson, from New Haven.

Schr Elina and Rebecca, Price from Providence.

Schr Elina and Rebecca, Price from Providence.

Schr Elina and Rebecca, Frice from Providence.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from New York.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from New York.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from Salabury.

Schr J. R. Vance, Burdge, from Salabury.

Schr J. R. Vance, Burdge, from Salabury.

Schr J. R. Vance, Burdge, from Salabury.

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Salabury. dsc. to captain, schr Snowflake, Rose, 3 days from New York, with