FIRST EDITION | SECOND EDITION | crowd waiting to catch a glimpse of him. Soon | time past was failing in strength, although after the arrival of the prisoner be was joined | be was afflicted with no particular

INFANTICIDE.

A Mothey Strangles her Child, and Carries the Body about in a Bundle of Old Clathes. The Chicago Republican of Saturday last has

On Thursday morning last, about 5 o'clock, Officer Thomas, of the Second district, was accosted by a young woman, who said she had the night before arrived in this city from Washington, Mo., and being without friends or money, wished him to take her where she could remain till she found employment. The officer took her to his own house, and noticed that day a large, heavy bundle, which she said contained

The officer opened it, and in the centre of a lot of clothing found the body of a large and perfectly developed female infant. The girl pretended great astonishment at the contents of the bundle, and said a girl living in the same house with her at Washington had done it up for her. She said she never saw the baby before, and denied that it was here. The officers at once took her in custody, and carried her and the child to the police station, where the Coroner was sent for, and upon his arrival, discovered a cord wrapped twice around the infant's throat, and so tightly drawn as to sink almost out of sight in the flesh.

THE MOTHER was locked up to await the result of the inquest held yesterday. She is seventeen or eighteen years of age, large and well formed, and not bad looking. Her face, however, has no expression of refinement, and her whole appearance is more animal than intellectual. She cried while in the calaboose night before last, but did not appear to feel clearly the terrible position in which her own act had placed her. After the inquest vesterday she gave the name of the father as William Corder, and stated that he is a miner working on the Iron Mountain Railroad; that he did not promise her marriage, but that she wanted him arrested in order to make him pay

Miriam A. Thomas testified-I live at No. 1212 Linden street; yesterday morning the girl Mary Reilly came to our house; we were in need of a girl and thought we would keep her, if she suited us; she said she had just come from the country; she was very weak when she came and undertook to wash the dishes, but had to give it up and sit down; she walked, however, afterwards to the house with me, a distance of about ten squares; this was between 10 o'clock and noon; we unloaded the things, and she took my baby right away.

Her bundle was put upon a box from which I picked it up to put it into another box; it struck me that the bundle was very heavy for its size, so I put my hands under it; I tried to work my hand into it to find out what was in it, and felt something that I suppose was the hair of the child; at least I felt the child's head; I then called my husband and he took the bundle into another room while I went into the room where the girl was; my husband satisfied him-self that the bundle contained the body of a self that the bundle contained the body of a child, went out and called two policemen who examined the bundle in the kitchen and then came in the room where the girl was and began talking to her; they asked her if it was her bundle, and she said yes, I suppose so, I have a bundle in there; they then asked her who did up the bundle, and she said her mother and a young girl living with her mother; this was all young girl living with her mother; this was all she said; when they asked her whose baby it was, she said she did not know anything about a baby, did not know there was a baby in the bundle, her mother and a girl who stopped there did it up; she did not seem to be uneasy about it, and it was thrown around, put on the wagon, and taken off again.

brought in the following VERDICT.

The female infant died from the effects of strangulation by a strip of linea tied around its neck by some person, and the jury are of the opinion that one Mary Reilly is the mother of the child, and caused its death by strangulation on or about the 28th day of March, 1870.

The jury then retired, and after deliberation,

The girl will probably be sent to the hospital until sufficiently strong to undergo preliminary examination before the courts.

AN OLD HERO.

James S. Campbell-Death of the Last Re-maining Prisoner of the Revolution.

Judge James S. Campbell died on Wednesday. the 22d ult., at his residence near the village of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, at the advanced age of 97 years. He was in many respects a remarkable man, being probably the last prisoner of the war of the Revolution, and undoubtedly the only man who met and conversed with both the first President, General Washington, and the last, General Grant. He 1772 on the estate where he died, where his father was born, which his grandfather reclaimed from the wilderness on the first settlement of the country, and which is now the residence of his son, the Hon. William

W. Campbell. When the massacre of Cherry Valley took place in 1778, immediately after that of Wyo-ming, and by the same party of Indians and Tories, under Brant and Butler, Colonel Samuel Campbell, the late Judge's father, was away from home with his command in the army. His family were taken captive; the homestead was burned; his aged mother being unable to keep up with the party on their stormy November march, was killed, and his wife and children carried to Fort Niagara. Most of them were soon exchanged; but the late Judge, then a child six years old, was for some reason retained among the Indians, was carried off far back into Canada, and became so habituated to the savage life, which he led for about five years, as to forget his native tongue. He was finally, after great exertion, restored to his family at Quebec; and on the re-settlement of Cherry Valley, after the war, returned to his home, and has resided there ever since. When the war was over, General Washington rode up the Valley of the Susquehanna with a party of officers, to view the scene of the late massacre. On his way he was entertained at the house of Colonel Campbell, where he met the survivors of the bloody attack, among whom was the little rescued prisoner, then about twelve years old. He manifested much interest in the story of the boy-captive, conversing freely with him about the curious experiences he had gone through. The old man re-tained vivid remembrance of this event, and to the last month of his life dwelt upon it with evident pride. When the war of the Rebellion closed, and General Grant came to Albany to participate in the celebration of the national victories, the aged Judge happened to be visit-ing his son, Samuel Campbell, Esq., of Castleton. He went thence to Albany, where he was introduced to General Grant.

He had the integrity and vigor which seem to pertain so uniformly to those of a Scotch ancestry. He was for afteen years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and always held a position of honor and respect in the community. He leaves the record of an earnest, honorable, and sturdily upright career. He was a man of very modest, sober, and industrious character, of cheerful disposition and unprecharacter, or cheerful disposition and unpre-tending piety. He leaves a large family of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchil-dren. Of his nine sons and one daughter, all are living except one son, Henry. Nearly all of them were professionally educated. Among them are the Hon. William W. Campbell, the Rev. Alfred E. Campbell, D. D., of New York; Samuel Campbell, Esq., of Castleton; and John Campbell, C. E., of New York. Several of his grandchildren served in the late war, and one of

them was breveted a Brigadier-General.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY.

Report of Secretary Robeson.

Sailors Vindicated.

Opening of the McFarland Trial.

Indiana Penitentiary Burned.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson on the Oneida Calamity. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- In the answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d inst., calling for information relative to the loss of the Oneida, Secretary Robeson says: -In the opinion of the Navy Department the conduct of Mr. Delong and our other civil and military officers in Japan deserves the highest commendation.

We are also indebted to the Japanese authorities, and to many of the officers and agents of the other governments then at Yokohama, for prompt and generous assistance after the occurrence became known. From an examination of the evidence in the possession of the department, the testimony taken before a court of inquiry composed of British officers, the evidence of Master Yates, the officer of the deck on board the Oneida at the time of the collision, the accompanying charts, and the analysis of Lieutenant Lyons, it is the opinion of the department that the Onelda was, when she was struck, steaming her proper course out to sea from the Bay of Yeddo, bound to the United States; that the ship was well commanded, and her discipline good, and that all the necessary precautions were taken by her commander to ensure the safe navigation of the vessel and to prevent collision, and the rules of the road conformed to agreeably to the regulations of the United States Navy, and that no blame is to be attached to the officers or crew of the Oneida for the collision. It is asserted by the captain and some of the officers of the Bombay that that vessel on rounding Kanonsaki point made the Oneida ahead or a little on the port bow, and then hauled up on a course which would have taken her well clear of the American vessel. This assertion is, in the opinion of the department, inconsistent with the real result of their evidence when closely examined, and I am forced to the conclusion, on the evidence now

before us, that the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay. In answer to the question, "Whether all possible means or any means were used to relieve and rescue the officers and men of the sinking vessel?" I have to say that no means appear to have been used by the captain of the Bombay to render any assistance whatever to the Onelda, although it seems inevitable that he should have had reason to suppose that the damage done was of a very serious and dangerous character. Whatever doubt or difference of opinion may naturally exist as to the responsibility for the actual collision, or as to what was or should have been done on board of each ship before or at the moment of contact, there can hardly be any question in regard to the conduct of the responsible commander of the Bombay after the collision took place, and on this subject the department is constrained to reply that it appears to have been the result of a reckless disregard for human life and of the common obligations of humanity. The reports received from official sources generally agree with regard to the circumstances connected with the

The Secretary of State is in receipt of very complimentary letter from Secretary Robeson in relation to the conduct of Minister Delong regarding the Oneida disaster, in which he says:-"I greatly appreciate the course pursued by Mr. Delong in investigating the subject of the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay. To him we are largely indebted for the result which, in the opinion of the department, exonerates the officers and crew of the Oneida from all blame for the collision. Mr. Delong has proved himself a true American, devoted to the interests of his Government, and properly sensitive in regard to the rights and reputation of his countrymen. I feel sure that the relatives and friends of the deceased officers will fully appreciate his course throughout, and this feeling will be shared by every officer of the navy.

Naval Appointments. Secretary Robeson has appointed Theodore C. Heyl, Henry M. Martin, of Philadelphia, and John W. Ross, of Clarkesville, Tenn., Assistant Surgeons in the navy; also, John D. Smyser, of Norristown, Pa., and Julius C. Shailer, of Boston, Second Lieutenauts in the Marine Corps. John W. Jordan has been appointed Paymas

ter in the navy; also, Lucas D. Hurd and William W. Barry Assistant Paymasters in the navy. Secretary Robeson has accepted the resignaion of Surgeon John J. Ligget, U. S. N., of

FROM NEW YORK.

Opening of Navigation.

Cswego, April 4 .- The first vessels from Canada this season arrived yesterday and this morning, laden with wheat, barley, peas, and

The McFarland Trial. New York, April 4.—The McFarland trial is

up to-day, and the anticipations that it would excite most intense public interest, judging from present appearances, are likely to be fully realzed. As early as 10 o'clock this morning the corridors of the Court of General Sessions were densely crowded by a curious crowd, eager by some means to gain admission to the court-room. The throng in the halls of the Court was very differently composed from that which is usually seen there.

After 10 o'clock Captain McClosky, of the Court of General Sessions, arrived at the Tombs, where the warden handed over to his custody the prisoner. McFarland was neatly dressed in black, his face smoothly shaved, and his general demeanor cool and collected.

In custody of McClosky, McFarland arrived at the Court unrecognized by the dense

after the arrival of the prisoner he was joined by his little son Percy, when they kissed each other and entered into conversation.

McFarland then addressed others, and said he was prepared to meet the verdict, whatever it was, but was confident it would be favorable. He was cool, and in much better health than when confined four months ago.

The Court opened at 11 o'clock, Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford on the bench. Messrs, Graham, Spencer, and Geary, the prisoner's counsel, and District Attorney Garvin, Assistant District Attorney Fellows, and Noah Davis for the prosecution. The case of the people against McFarland was immediately taken up, and Mr. Garvin said he was ready to proceed. Mr. Graham, on the part of the prisoner, suggested the propriety of appointing tryers for the jury. The Recorder said Mr. Graham and the District Attorney could settle that. The latter said he had no objection to the plan.

A considerable interval clapsed before the work of nominating triers commenced, during which McFarland conversed with his little boy, while his counsel engaged in earnest confer-

FROM THE WEST.

Burning of the Indiana State Prison.
LOUISVILLE, April 4.—A disastrous fire occurred at the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, Indiana, this afternoon. The cells of the prison were entirely destroyed, and one convict, a colored boy, was suffocated in his cell. The fire raged from 3 to half-past 8 o'clock this evening. The amount of loss is not known.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, April 4-11'30 A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 87%. Illinois Central, 114%; Great Western, 28, The stock market is quiet.

quiet.
LIVERPOOL, April 4—11-30 A. M.—Middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales for export and speculation on Saturday were 4000 bales, and not as before reported.

LONDON, April 4.—Tallow quiet and steady.
Whale Oil dull. Turpentine quiet and steady. Linseed Oil, £32 58.@£32 108.

OBITUARY.

Edward Niles Thayer.

We regret to announce the death of the vene rable actor, Edward N. Thayer, which took place at his residence, No. 261 Madison street. this morning at 3 o'clock. Mr. Thayer was an old man, and for several years past he has not appeared upon the stage, so that to the youngest of the present generation of playgoers he was unknown except by reputation. For many years, however, he was a resident of this city and a leading member of the stock companies of the Old Chesnut, the Walnut, and the Arch, and he was so intimately connected with pleasant recollections of the stage of Philadelphia that the intelligence of his death will occasion a general regret.

Mr. Thayer was born in Boston about the year 1797, and he was consequently in his 73d year at the time of his death. When quite a youth he entered the United States navy as a midshipman. He was on board the frigate Chesapeake under Commodore Lawrence during the engagement with the British frigate Shannon in 1813, and it is said that he was so frightened that he ran below and hid himself in the hold during the action. The rumor of his conduct on this occasion was a favorite subject of jest with these who knew him, but Mr. Thayer always took the raillery at his want of courage in excellent part, and was willing to treat the matter as a good jeke at his expense. It should be remembered that at the time he was quite a small boy, and that neither then nor afterwards did he pro fess to be much of a hero, except in the mimic world, where he found both reputation and applause as the delineator of warriors and lofty-minded patriots. After the war of 1812 had ended Mr. Thayer withdrew from the navy, and for some time devoted himself to business pursuits, but his predilections were for the stage, and in 1821 he made his first appearance as an actor at the Federal Street Theatre, Boston, as "Tancred" in Thompson's tragedy of Tancred and Sigismunda. He speedily made his mark as a representative of light comedy characters, and acquired a local reputation which secured him an engagement at the old Chatham Street Theatre, New York then under the management of Barrere. About the year 1852 he came to Philadelphia as a memher of the stock company of the old Chesnut Street Theatre, and since then he always held a prominent position at either the old Chesnut. the Walnut, or the Arch, and he was one of the best-known and most highly-respected of the old stock actors of Philahelphia. In his younger days Mr. Thayer was a favo-

rite representative of the leading light comedy characters. This, however, was before the recollection of the majority of the playgoers of the present day, and for many years previous to his retirement he was considered one of the best and most reliable "old men" on the stage. He and his esteemed wife were prominent members of the Arch Street Company under the management of Wheatley & Drew, Wheatley, and Wheatley & Clarke, when that theatre obtained a celebrity for the production of standard comedies such as it never had before or since, About four years ago Mr. Thayer retired from the stage, principally on account of deafness, which prevented him from attending to the business of the stage in a manner satisfactory to himself, and his last appearance in publie was at a benefit given to him about three years ago at the Academy of Music, when he came before the curtain and made a short speech, thanking the audience for their attendance. Mr. Thayer was for many years a regular attendant at Grace Church (Episcopal), Twelfth and Cherry streets, of which his widow is a member. He was a man of pure and blameless life, and both as an actor and as a gentleman he was in every way worthy of the high esteem in which he was held. His love for the profession to which all the best years of his life were devoted never abated, and playgoers were glad to see him constantly sitting before the curtain at the theatres watching the performance with a critical but appreciative eye, or to listen to his sage comments and comparisons between the way things are done now and in the good old days when he was young. He was also a tolerably regular attendant on the courts, particularly when any case of interest was on trial, and in this manner he was wont to beguile the enforced leisure of his age, and to find amusement in the study of human nature. Mr. Thayer for some

he was afflicted with no particular disease. He appears to have simply died of old age, and this morning he expired in the arms of his son, peaceably and without a struggle. He held a place in the affections of many people in this city such as none but a favorite and esteemed actor can hold, and more sincere sorrow will be felt at his death than if he had been engaged in almost any other pursuit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, April 4, 1870. 5 The unsettled condition of our national finances is beginning to produce its natural fruit, and the wonder is that the effect has been so long postponed. Rumors of many failures in the large business centres all over the country are constantly reaching us, and our own city has unfortunately furnished us several illustrations during the past week. In most instances these failures are the indirect results of the dis-turbance of public confidence caused by the dilatoriness of Congress in settling the impor-tant questions now before it, and which are apparently as far from a settlement as when first agitated. What the ultimate result of fur-ther procrastination may be, it is difficult to foretell, but it cannot fail to crush out the last surviving hope of an active spring trade. The surviving hope of an active spring trade. The announcement that the Supreme Court, with two new judges on the bench, will reconsider, on the 12th instant, the late decision on the Legal-tender act, and probably reverse it, is calculated to bring the court into contempt and add to the reversal district.

add to the general distrust.

The Loan market is exceedingly dull, and money is abundant and easy, and likely to be for some time to come.

Gold opened shis morning at 111%, and at noon stood at 111%. The market is dull.

Government bonds are also quiet and somewhat unsettled, a portion of the list showing a slight advance and others a decline as compared with Saturday afternoon.

At the Stock Board the transactions were small, but we notice little change in values. State bonds were quiet: small sales of sixes, first series, at 103, and of the second do. at 106. In City loans there were some small transfers of the new issues at 102½. Sales of Lehigh gold

loan at 88%, a decline.

In Reading Railroad there were small lots disposed of at 48.81@48%. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54, and Philadelphia and Érie Railroad at 28½. Canal shares were neglected. Small sales of

Lehigh at 32 and Morris preferred at 62. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks were entirely overlooked, but holders were firm. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

reported by De Haven & E	iro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST I	BOARD.
\$1000 Pa 6s, 2 se 106	100 sh Read, s30wn 48.81
\$100 do106	100 do d. 48%
\$1000 do 106	100 do 48%
	100 de c. 48%
\$200 City 6s, New 1021/2	8 sh Leh V.,dbill, 54
\$200 do c. 102 %	100 sh Ph & Eb5. 28%
\$1000 do1025	6 sh N Cent R 48
\$2000 Le gold 1.55, 89	6 sh Leh Nals. 32
\$5000 dols.c. 88%	
51 sh Penna Rls. 57	10 do 4034
8 do b5, 57	5 sh Mor Cl Pf 63
	BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113 (2114; do., 1862, 1097(2110)); do. 1864, 1092(10)); do. 1865, 1093(210)); do. 1865, 1093(210)); do. 1865, 1093(210)); do. 1865, do., 1083(210); 10-408, 1063(210)); do. 1868, do., 1083(210); 10-408, 1063(210)); U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112(2112); Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 1113(21112); Bilver, 108(2110). Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$100(850); Central Pacific R. R., \$920(930); Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$130(2740).

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1133(2114; 5-208 of 1862, 1093(2110); do., 1864, 1092(1093; do., 1865, 1093(210); do., 1867, 1083(210); 1868, 1083(210); do., 1040s, 106(210); NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 4 .- The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots, at \$437%@450 for superfine; \$462% @4.75 for extras; \$5@5.75 for low grade and choice northwestern extra family; \$5@5.62\(for Pennsylvania do, do.; \$5.25@6 for Ohio and Indiana do, do.; and \$6.25@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4 50@4 62%

per barrel.
The market for Wheat is exceedingly flat, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at \$1.23@1.26, and 13,000 bushels on secret terms. Rye is held at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand at the recent advance. Sales of 3200 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at \$103@105. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels sold at 59@61c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$27 per ton.

Sceds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200
bushels sold at \$9@9-25. Timothy is firm at \$6@6-50.

Flaxseed cannot be quoted over \$2-25.

Whisky is advancing. We quote at 1-04@1-05 for wood and iron-bound. wood and iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(Hy Telegraph.)
FORTRESS MONROE, April 4.—The pilot boat Slicer

has returned from the bark Cricket, and reports her inside of the bar on the beach, all right. The cargo is coming out in good order, and the vessel will pro

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.
7 A. M.41 | 11 A. M.46 | 2 P. M.50 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird

& Co. Steamer D. Utiey, Davis, New York, W.M.Baird&Co. Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Charlestown, Mass., Day, Huddell & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Schr Hazleton, Gardser, 2 days from Taunton,

with mode, to captain.

Schr Eastern Belle, Gillburn, 8 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Malabar, McCarty, 10 days from Belfast, with ice to Philadelphia Ice Co. Schr West Wind, Lawson, from Fall River.

Schr Richard Law, York, from Stonington. Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence. Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, from New Haven. Bark N. Churchill, arrived Saturday, is consigned -vessel to Penrose, Massey & Co.—not as before.

WENT TO SEA.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence for Savannah,
went to sea from Delaware Breakwater Saturday

DISASTER. Brig Conquerail (of Nova Scotia), from Dominica for Philadelphia, laden with brimstone, coffee, etc., broke from her moorings in the Delaware bay, during the storm of Sunday, 27th inst., and struck on the Joe Flogger and sunk soon after. The captain and one man took to the boat, which was soon upset, and they were both drowned. The mate and three seamen went into the rigging of the sunken brig, where they remained until Wednesday, when they were taken off by Capt. Sipple, of the schr Union, and taken to Frederica, Del.

MEMORANDA. Bark Progress, Simons, hence, at Antwerp 20th Bark Olgir, Wesnaes, hence, at Belfast, Ire., 21st

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, went ashore 26th ult., at Bars Har-bor, Me.; she will probably be got off in a few days. Schr John Cadwallader, Townsend, hence, at New Haven 1st inst. Schr Henry N. Squires, from Rockland for Philadelphia, at Newport lat inst,

FOURTH EDITION

Continuation of the McFarland Trial

This Afternoon's Cable Despatches.

The Crisis in Paris.

FROM EUROPE.

East Indian Cotton.

Lendon, April 4. - Despatches from Calcutta state that the Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, is making the tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, urging upon the people the necessity of increasing the cultivation of cotton in order to compete successfully with the United

The I onden "Times" on the Supreme Court. The Times in an article to-day on the proposed re-consideration of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, recently rendered in the matter of the constitutionality of legal tenders, strongly hopes the views of the Chief Justice will be sustained.

The French Crisis.
PARIS, April 4-3:30 P. M.—It is now tolerably certain that the solution of the question for the submission of the new order of things to a vote of the people will be deferred for a time, and the misunderstanding between the Ministry and the Chambers on this subject will therefore be avoided.

The strike at La Creutzot continues, but no collision has yet occurred between the rioters had the troops. The radical party are working hard to insure the success of Ulric Fenveille, who is a candidate for deputy in the Corps Legislatif from the city of Lyons.

Launch of a Steamer. GLASGOW, April 4 .- The new steamer State, of the National Line, was successfully launched at Green-ock to-day. She is 4200 tons burden, and is said to be the largest screw steamer affeat, the Great Eastern alone excepted. Her engines are of six hundred

FROM WASHINGTON.

Uniform Elections.

Special Despates to The 1 vening Telegraph. The House to-day passed the bill reported from the Committee on Elections, providing for a uniform time of holding Congressional elections in all the States. It fixed the second Tuesday in November as the time. The idea is to have the Congressional elections on the same day as the Presidential elec-

The Adjournment of the House. An attempt was made to act upon a resolution providing for adjournment on the first Mondayiin June, but it failed. The work of the House is too far behind to fix the time for adjourning.

Mr. Wilson's Army Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press. The Senste Committee on Military Affairs this morning considered Mr. Wilson's bill for the reduction of the army, and will probably report it as a substitute for the House bill with the same name. It is claimed that Mr. Wilson's bill provides for saving five million dollars per annum, while Mr. Logan's would increase the expenditure for army purposes about three millions.

The Sixteenth Amendment. The Sixteenth Amendment.

Mr. Julian presented a joint resolution to-day to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 16, as follows:—
Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONGRESS.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules so as to out on its passage the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the State Department, and for additional clerks. Mr. Dawes objected to this first step to increase

The rules were not suspended. Mr. Cox offered a resolution cailing on the Secre

tary of the Treasury to report what changes have been made recently by the Collector of Customs at New York, with reference to the cartage of goods the reasons for changes, and whose interests are affected (avorably or unfavorably thereby. Adopted Mr. Ingersoli offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population of not less than two hunfred thousand, and to State capitals centaining

population of not less than one hundred thousand. Adopted.

Mr. Maynard introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamship Oneida by collision with the British steamship Bombay, off the port of Yokohama, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry to be made into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for she collision and consequent destructions. sponsibility for the collision and consequent destruc-

tion of life, and report the same to Congress.

Mr. Schenck suggested a modification of the resolution, so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain that the Oneida was not in fault in producing the collision, but he thought the conduct of the British vessel after the collision a much

The resolution was modified accordingly, and Mr. Julian introduced a bill for the protection of

settlers on the public lands.

Mr. Conger offered a resolution declaring that the policy of the Government adopted in 1824 and since that time pursued, of alding in the improvement of rivers and harbors, has been of great advantage to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests should be adhered to; but that in the present financial condition of the country only such appropriations for the purpose should be made as are necessary to preserve and keep in repair the public works already completed, or those in process of construction, or such works as add greatly to the facilities of commerce, cheapen trans-portation, or provide harbors of refuge, or such improvements of a general character or special im-

portance as would suffer materially from postpone-ment or suspension. Adopted.

Mr. Schenck rose to move to go into committee on the Tariff bill, but yielded to Mr. Porter, to offer a resolution reciting that the orders and decrees of the United States Circuit Courts for Virginia are the United States Circuit Courts for Virginia are sought to be nullified by the counter orders of the State Courts, and are forcibly resisted by certain pretended usurplang persons who have by force taken possession of the municipal offices in hichmond, under a State law that has been decided by the Circuit Court to be in condict with the Constitution of Virginia; also reciting that the Governor, Legislature, and Judiciary have entered into a conspiracy to destroy the Constitution of the State and to deny contemptuously and to resist fercibly the execution of the orders of the U.S. Circuit Court and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the facts and report what legislation is necessary to put down the Rebellion (laughter on the Democratic side), and to maintain the authority of the National Government in Virginia.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Porter moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Brooks moved that the House adjourn and called for the yeas and nays, remarking that if time

called for the yeas and mays, remarking that if time was to be wasted that was a safer way of wastingit. The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Schenck said that as the resolution was going

o cause delay, he must insist on the gentleman from Virginia withdrawing it. Mr. Porter accordingly withdrew the resolution.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of
the Vice-President of the United States and of himself on the arrangements to be made by both houses n regard to the obsequies of Major-General George

H. Thomas.

The report proposes a meeting in the hall of the House at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, to be presided over by General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, to be under supervision of the officers who served with Major-General Thomas, and to be attended by Senators and Representatives. Also, that a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives be appointed to attend the funeral of General Thomas.

Mr. Schenck moved the adoption of the report Mr. Schenck moved the adoption of the report.

The Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House:—Messrs, Logan, Garfield, Banks, Slocum, Washburn (Wis.), Randall, and Stokes.

Mr. Schenck notified the House that he would ask

evening sessions for the consideration of the tariff bill on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Third Edition.

William Eddleson and Henry Morrison were appointed triers by the Court, and Mr. Graham proceeded to examine Wingate:—He had never seen Richardson; attended Frothingham's church; know Frothingham; was aware that Frothingham was censured for his connection with the ceremony at the Astor Heose; read about the amair in the papers; could not tell whether it was a legal proceeding or not; had no opinion or belief about the matter, not knowing enough about it; did not care two straws about what other people thought about the matter; of course what he read produced an impression on his mind.

Mr. Garvin then examined the juror who stated he was impartial and could render a fair verdict.

The case was then summed up,
Mr. Graham, addressing the triers, said that if
there was any truth in what the jurer had stated, he there was any truth in what the juror had stated, he was the most extraordinary specimen of humanity that ever tried to get on a jury. He must have had some motive urging him to seek and to thrust himself into a position from which men of his years generally shrink. He conceived that it was impossible that any man should not have read accounts of the transaction in the papers and not have formed an opinion in regard to it. He was therefore at a loss to account for the juror's answers and was forced to think he was concealing something and that he was not in that unbiassed state of mind essential to a juror.

essential to a juror.

Another thing to cause suspicion was that Mr.

Wingate was anxious to get on the jury, which of itself was sufficient to prove blas, and he also admitted that he was acquainted with one of the principal actors in the blasphemous ceremony at the Astor House.

The Recorder charged the triers that they were to decide upon the evidence submitted to them whether or not the juror had a bias against the accused. The triers rendered a verdict that the juror was

indifferent.

The defense then challenged peremptorily.

The next juror called was Edwin C. Marshall, painter, who, having been sworn, testified that ha had formed an opinion, and was directed to stand

asince.
Charles R. Carpenter, flour dealer, sworn and examined, testified that he had expressed an opinion; had no scruples about finding a verdict of guilty in a

The District Attorney challenged for principal cause, the juror having expressed an opinion. In answer to a question, Carpenter stated his opinion was formed from reading newspapers; if he sat as a juror, he should decide altogether by the The Reynolds Case.

New York, April 4.—Judge Ingraham to-day de-nied the motion for a stay of proceedings and a writ of error in the case of Jack Reynoids, the murderer. There is now hardly any doubt but that the execu-tion will take place on Friday. FROM THE WEST.

The Oblo Election. CLEVELAND, April 4.—The election throughout this Seate is progressing quietly, the vote being light. The colored voters are availing themselves of the franchise, and are electioneering with a vim. They are almost unanimous for the Republican ticket.

A REAL SENSATION.

A Duel with Rifles at Thirty Paces. A despatch to the San Francisco Bulletin from Los Angeles (March 25) says:—

Los Angeles (March 25) says:—

The quiet of the past few days was occasioned perhaps by the subsiding of the mining excitement, but it gave place this morning to a real sensation. At daybreak, just without the city limits, a regularly appointed duel was fought. The social position of the parties has only heightened the interest connected with the affair. The principals were John B. Wilson, son of Senator B. D. Wilson, and Charles E. Beane, late of the Confederate service, and preminently connected with the press of this city. The fend seems to have originated in a political dispute, upon Tuesday evening last, political dispute, upon Tuesday evening last, heated by frequent indulgences in wine. are said to have used harsh language. Mr. Wilson, as the most aggrieved, sent the challenge George H. Howard acted as his second, and

Major Baldwin as second for Captain Beane.

The weapons chosen were Kentucky rifles, the distance to be thirty paces. Accompanied by a surgeon, the parties all arrived on the ground punctually as agreed upon. The place chosen was in a ravine, across the Los Angeles river, a short distance off the road leading to Arroyo Seco, a pleasure resort. A more picturesque spot is scarcely to be found in Southern California. Hill and dale are strongly blended, and flat grassy plains leading to the city, in the foreground, form a strong contrast to the high peaks of the Coast Range in the rear of the picture. The ground was soon staked off, and the principals placed in position. At a given signal each was to wheel and fire. On giving the signal, Wilson turned quickly and fired, but the rifle missed fire. Beane, not so hurriedly, magnanimously with-held his shot, refusing the advantage.

Wilson's piece was reloaded, and on the next order both wheeled and fired. Captain Beane was unharmed; but Wilson's rifle was seen to drop from his grasp, and it was thought he was seriously hurt. A flesh wound in the left arm was found to be all the injury sustained.

After an amicable adjustment of the quarrel, and an interchange of courtesies, the parties No arrests have been made.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, April 4 .- There was quite an active busi-

ness in beef cattle to-day, and, although the offerings were large, an advance of 1/2c. on last week's quotations was realized. We quote choice at 10@10%c.; prime at 9@9%c.; fair to good at 8@8%c.; and common at 61/671/c. 9 lb., gross, as in quality. Receipts 1587 head. The following sales were re-

62 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., \$\%@10.
45 A. Christy, Western, 9\&10\%.
45 Dennis Smith, Western, 7\&@9\%.
45 Dennis Smith, Western, 7\&@9\%.
18 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 7\&@8\%.
54 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8\&@9\%.
40 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8\&9\%.
40 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8\&9\%.
40 James McFillen, Lancaster co., 8\&9\%.
50 James McFillen, Lancaster co., 9\&10\%.
40 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 9\&10\%.
414 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8\&9\%.
424 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7\&9\%.
45 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 7\&@9\%.
45 H. Chain, Lancaster co., 8\&9\%. 52 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 81/610,

25 H. Chain, Lancaster co., 8@9%. 120 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 7@9%. 28 J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 8%@9. 20 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9%.

70 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., S@9½. 45 H. Frank, Western, 7½@8½. 26 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7½@9½.

26 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 13693,
40 Ekon & Co., Lancaster co., 869,
22 J. Christy, Lancaster co., 85694,
30 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 85694,
55 A. Kimble, Chester co., 85694,
55 L. Horne, Virginia, 6568,
34 Ellinger, Lancaster co., 74695,
55 John J. Rowland, Chester co., 869,
Cows and Calvan were purchaged. Sales of Cows and Calves were unchanged. Sales of 150 head at \$45@65. Springers soid at \$40@60. Sheep continue in steady request at full figures. Sales of 6000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 71/2. 9c., the latter for extra. At the Avenue Drove Yard the sales reached 1500 head at 71/2. per lb., our highest operations for fancy.

Highest quotations for fancy.

Hogs—The market was brisk at an advance. Sales of 2196 head at Glass' Union Drove Yard at \$12.50@ 13 for slop and \$13.50@14 per 100 lbs. net for corn-fed.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, April 4.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 111%. Pive-twenties, 1862, coupon, 169%; do. 1864, do., 169; do. 1868, do., 169%; do. do. new, 107%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 108½; 10-408, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 69%; Missouri 6s, 92%; Canton Co., 65%; Cumberiand preferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie, 25%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 86%; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99%; Chicago and Rock Island, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 194; Western Union Telegraph, 31%.