CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OVER THE RIVER.

The Great Bridge Over the Delaware—The Soundings for the Structure About to Commence—The Bridge Itself and How it Will be Built.

There is a prospect at last that a bridge over the Delaware, so long regarded as a myth, will be built. A bill consenting to its erection has passed both branches of Congress and been approved by the President, and the assent of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey has been granted, so that every obstruction of a legal nature has been removed, and the soundings for the proposed structure will be commenced in about two weeks. The following is a list of the corporators included in the charter granted by Congress:—

James Pollock,	John C. Tatum,
Morton McMichael,	Hector Orr,
Thomas S. Speakman,	Charles Cox,
Alexander G. Cattell,	Thomas Shaw,
Presley B. O'Neill,	William Nicholson,
William Moore,	Reynell Coates,
Edward Bettle,	James H. Orne,
Henry L. Bonsall,	Edwin H. Fetter,
George S. Woodhull,	William H. Kern,
Simon Cameron,	Nathan Hilles,
P. C. Brinck,	Robert E. Randall,
James Page,	Marmaduke B. Taylor,
H. M. Phillips,	Sinnickson Chew.

The charter empowers the abovenamed gentlemen and their associates "to erect a bridge, with diverging roadways and double draws, over and across the Delaware river, between the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Camden, in the State of New Jersey, at any time within six years after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions, the company, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, together with all other information touching said bridge and river as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War, to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of the bill, not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river."

It is further required that the consent of the two States shall first be obtained, and that the plans and specifications shall receive the approval of the Secretary of War.

The required amount of stock has been taken by responsible parties, and everything is in readiness for a beginning. The proposed structure will be erected under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas S. Speakman, of Camden, N. J., upon a peculiar plan invented and patented by him.

The bridge will be a "suspension" structure, supported by immense cables resting upon strong towers. Its lowest elevation at the Philadelphia side will be sixty feet; at the highest part of the curve it will reach one hundred and thirty feet; and at the draws the height will be one hundred and five feet. The proportions will accommodate [illegible] vessels without recourse to the draws, and this latter contrivance will give passage to the remainder of whatever size, which will allow vessels to go through without arrest of motion, permitting at the same time the uninterrupted travelling of vehicles, cars, and foot passengers, even while a ship is in the act of passing. Suppose a large vessel, attended, as all such vessels are in our port, by a steam tug, to approach for a passage, say in the up-river direction, while there are carriages, cars, horsemen, and footmen on the bridge. A signal at the fork of the track is displayed, directing all vehicles, etc., to the northern draw, which remains in place, while the southern draw is thrown back, and the vessels enter without even totally arresting their speed. Instantly on the passage of the stern of the ship the open draw is closed, the signal shifts and directs every one towards that end of the draw, while the northern draw is rolled back and the vessels proceed on their way. Both draws then remain closed till another call for entrance is made. The operation of opening and closing will occupy about one minute each, and not the check of a moment occurs in the steady stream of travel by land or water. The absolute water way over which the bridge will pass is nearly three-quarters of a mile, which will give an adequate idea of the extent of the structure. The directors will soon select, from the various estimates before them, that most desirable, and then the work will be pressed forward with vigor.

THE GIRARD ESTATE.

Final Report of the Superintendent to the City Councils.

The following is a recapitulation of the final report of Charles S. Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the Girard Estate, just submitted to Councils, showing the financial operations of the Trust during the year 1869, and the amount transferred to the new Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

Balance in the Treasury January 1, 1870..		$57,325·39
Cash received and paid to City Treasurer from Rents of Real Estate (City) and Farms.....	$42,503·40	
Rents of Collieries in Schuylkill County.....	7,444·21	
Rents of Real Estate in Schuylkill County.....	132·50	
Rents of Leases for Cutting Timber in Schuylkill County.....	208·34	
Interest on City Loans.....	14,328·50	
Interest on U. S. 6 per cent. Loan.....	255·67	
Interest on Schuylkill Navigation 6 per cent. Loan.....	77·34	
Interest on City Gas 6 per cent. Loan.....	285·00	
Dividends Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania.....	528·00	
		65,762·96
		$123,088·35
Warrants drawn and paid by City Tressurer, charged to		
Lands out of the County.....	$2,323·50	
General Repairs.....	3,578·38	
Inside Painting.....	71·45	
Outside Painting.....	73·37	
Paper and Hanging.....	395·06	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	1,924·58	
Estate.....	$8,276·34	
For Girard College. Committee on Household.....	$8,750·96	
Com. on Instruction.....	68·35	
	8,819·31	
		17,095·65
Balance transferred to "The Directors of the City Trusts,".....		$105,992·90

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A fellow on Market street yesterday advertised a living curiosity, "A horse with his head where his tail ought to be." A number of the curious paid their quarter and took a view—of a horse with his tail tied to the manger and his head to the rear of the stall.

—The gate-keeper on duty at the Pennsylvania Hospital last night should be immediately dismissed by the managers. This is not the first exhibition of his insolence, but rather the 101st.

—If the school-house on Mary street, below Master, Twentieth section, is not soon taken down, we will be called upon to record another horrible accident.

—How do the policemen make it pay when they are taxed thirty-five dollars a month to help defeat the Metropolitan Police bill?

AT HOME.—Right Rev. Bishop Wood reached this city yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by a delegation of clergymen, who had gone to New York to welcome him back to his diocese. The grand reception *Te Deum*, etc., for the safe return of the Bishop will take place at the Cathedral this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the clergy of the diocese and as many of the laity as the Cathedral will accommodate are expected to be present. The students of the Theological Seminary will participate in the ceremonies, which will be of an impressive and interesting character. A grand orchestra will be in attendance to participate in the musical programme.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver the last lecture of the "star" course at the Academy of Music. Subject, "To the Rescue."

FARO.

A Row in a Sporting House—A Noted Fancy Man Shot—He Refuses to Make any Disclosure.

The well-known drinking and sporting den at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Sansom streets was last night made the scene of a bloody encounter, which will end in the death of one of participants. Patrick Williams, a native of Pittsburg, but a resident of this city, and Patrick Donnelly, alias "Big Frank," both noted gamblers, early in the evening entered into a dispute in the bar-room of the Continental Hotel over a loss sustained by one of the parties at faro.

Their friends, however, soon separated them, and the matter was quieted. Later in the evening, about 9 o'clock, the two again met at the drinkery first named, and began quarrelling again. It is not known at present who struck the first blow, but it is evident that Donnelly received a severe cut on the head.

After the quarrel had progressed a few minutes, Donnelly drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim at Williams fired two shots, one of which struck him in the groin. He fell upon his knees, and while in that position, the second shot was fired. The ball penetrated the left breast near the nipple and passed obliquely through the lung and lodged in the back. In its course it severed one of the principal arteries, causing a copious hemorrhage. Although fearfully wounded, and weak from the loss of blood, Williams managed to escape two more shots fired at him.

Whilst this was going on a friend of the parties walked out, and, accosting Policeman Smith, of the Fourth District, who was in citizen's dress, asked if "this thing could not be stopped?" Smith would not enter the place, but waited outside. Soon Donnelly emerged from the saloon, accompanied by the stranger, and both started up Sansom street. Donnelly's hands were covered with blood, and he held in one of them the revolver which did the deed. Officer Smith followed them as far as Twenty-second street, where he met Policeman Neill, of the Fifth District. Neill, being informed of the matter, and being of a courageous nature, at once rushed after Donnelly and collared him. Smith then attempted to arrest the stranger, but he escaped.

Meantime Williams had been conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The physician in charge immediately probed the wounds, and expressed, as his opinion, that they were fatal. Detective Lukens and Special Officers Roberts and Burns having arrived, Williams was questioned as to the occurrence, but he refused to make any statement.

Subsequently Alderman Morrow was sent for to take his ante-mortem statement. On going to the bedside of Williams and telling him the nature of his errand, Williams said, "I have no charge to make against any one; if you are here, alderman, to ask me who done the shooting, I will not tell you; I forgive the man who shot me, and I hope that he may prosper and live a thousand years; to punish him would do me no good, and if I should die it would only be inflicting on him a punishment which he may not be deserving; he may have been right in the matter and I may have been wrong; any way, I forgive him, and will not under any circumstances divulge [illegible] anything that would injure him." The alderman too[illegible] asked Williams where he lived.

He said he lived in Pittsburg, and had but a single request to make, and that was that his body be sent to his father, James Williams, who lives at No. 35 Eighteenth street, in that city.

Later in the night he seemed to realize his situation, and turning to some of his friends said, "Boys, I would like to live to be an old man, but I guess I'll have to go." He then asked that a Catholic priest be sent for, and soon one made his appearance and administered to him the sacrament.

This morning we called at the Hospital, and found Williams still alive. He had sent for Alderman McMullin and William Whitney, and both spent some time with him. It is the opinion of the physicians that he cannot recover, hemorrhage is going on rapidly, and it is but a matter of a few hours as to his death.

OPERATIONS OF THE WATER WORKS.—The following shows the operations of the Water Works for the month of March:—

Works.	No. lbs. Coal used dur'g the month	Total Galls. Water pu'd da'g month	Average galls pu'd per day.
Fairmount.....	.....	4 8,765,020	15,444,033
Schuylkill.....	561,536	196,944,180	7,817,767
Delaware.....	304,642	76,868,417	2,956,498
Twenty-fourth ward	274,100	53,241,030	1,717,453
Germantown.....	156,800	15,657,600	680,765
Total.....	1,297,078	821,476,247	28,676,516

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning a one-story frame building used as a fish oil refinery, on the Delaware river, below Moore street, was destroyed by fire. The property was owned and occupied by Mr. E. S. Pennington. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, $500. While going to the above fire, Mr. John Mealey, a member of the Good Intent Hose, was run over by the carriage of his company and the carriage of the Robert Morris Hose, and severely injured about the body. The accident occurred at Front and Moore streets. The sufferer was removed to his home, on Queen street below Fourth.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Walter Clark, aged nineteen years, was arrested on North Fifteenth street yesterday on the charge of being a fugitive from justice from Boston, Mass., where he is alleged to have robbed a party in New York of a gold watch and a sum of money. The arrest was made by Detective Lukens, who had received a despatch from a constable in Boston in reference to the runaway. Walter has been committed to await a requisition for his return from the Governor of Massachusetts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, Mr Stephen McCalla, contractor for the Pennsylvania Railroad, while standing on the track of the road at Radnor, was knocked down by a passing train. He had three ribs fractured, and was otherwise injured. The sufferer was removed to his home on the Darby road, below Market street, where he died this morning.

LEG BROKEN.—About half-past 10 o'clock last night, Benedict Buck was found on the sidewalk at Sixteenth and Market streets with a broken leg. He stated that he had been robbed of $50 in a neighboring beer saloon and was then kicked out of the place. The injured man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

RUN AWAY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon took flight at Eighteenth and Wallace streets, and dashed madly off. The wagon came in contact with a tree-box, and the driver, Mr. Devlin, was thrown out and severely injured. The tree-box was demolished and the vehicle greatly damaged.

LARCENY OF CARPET.—Ellen Riley was arrested yesterday for the larceny of carpet from a house in the neighborhood of Tenth and Christian streets. The property was found in her possession. She was sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

COLLISION.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a coal train on the Reading Railroad collided with a locomotive at Twenty-second and Pennsylvania avenue. Three of the coal cars were thrown from the track, and one of the engines was greatly damaged.

FALSE PRETENSES.—A young man named Louis Gross, aged nineteen years, was arrested this morning upon the charge of collecting money on false pretenses. He was locked up and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A CRAZY MAN.—William Law, a crazy man, escaped from the asylum at Media yesterday. He was arrested on the arrival of the first train in this city from that place. William was returned to his old quarters this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 162 Master street, upon the body of Elizabeth Rulkshank, who died suddenly.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Specie in the Bank of France.

Fifteenth Amendment in Baltimore

The McFarland Trial.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tonnage Duty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Ways and Means Committee to day agreed to add a new section to the Tariff bill, providing that hereafter no tonnage duty shall be exacted off vessels owned by American citizens, engaged in the coasting trade, or trade on the lakes and rivers.

Annexation of Dominica.

General Banks endeavored to get in a joint resolution to-day, to annex the Republic of Domenica, but objection was made by the Democrats.

Subsidies to Steamship Lines.

The Postal Committee of the Senate decided to-day not to act on the bills for subsidizing lines of ocean steamers, except where it related to carrying the mails. The bill for the line of steamers between San Francieco and Australia, which was before the committee, was referred to the Commerce Committee, in accordance with the above decision.

General Fremont

made an argument before the Senate Pacific Railroad committee last night in favor of the Transatlantic Railroad Company, of which he is President. The Committee are rather favorably disposed towards the road, inasmuch as it does not ask any subsidy.

Retired and Active Officers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate Naval Committee agreed this morning not to act on any petitions for the restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

Recovery of Senator Yates.

Senator Yates, who has been dangerously ill from hemorrhage of the bowels, is fast recovering, and will soon be in his place in the Senate.

The Election Committee

this morning considered the application of Mr. Grafton for further time in the matter of his contest for the seat of Mr. Conner, from Texas. No action was taken.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Court opened at 11 o'clock A. M., a great crowd being present. The prisoner preserved the same calm and composure that have marked his demeanor since the beginning of the trial. Upon the Recorder taking his seat the jury roll was called, the twelve answering to their names. The District Attorney, Mr. Garvin, then proceeded to open the case on the part of the people.

He said the prosecuting attorney for a city and county like New York has very solemn and responsible duties devolving upon him in cases like the present. He has a double duty to perform—to the prisoner and to the people. That responsibility would be too heavy for any man to bear were it not that finally the case is given to the jury, who would have to pass upon the facts, taking the law from the court. That was a wise system, and had the sanction of all wise and thinking men. The jury institution was the best as it was, the grandest safeguard of the liberties and rights of the people. With the decision of the jury all would be satisfied, whether it were adverse to the prisoner or the people. Their decision should be such a one as they could afterwards look back upon with calm satisfaction.

The Court will charge them that if a man premitatedly takes the life of another he is guilty. The facts he expected to show were that on the 25th of November the prisoner stood in the *Tribune* office, lying in wait for somebody. When Richardson came in this person fired the pistol shot which carried Richardson to his grave. For days after the shooting Richardson lingered on in agony until on the 2d of December he yielded up his spirit. Unless the prisoner can show that he was justified in his act he was guilty of murder in the first degree, and such under these circumstances should be the verdict of the jury.

Judge Davis had been selected by him to assist him in trying the case. He conceived that the importance of the case demanded that he should have the aid of an eminent lawyer to represent the people, when three distinguished counsel appeared for the prisoner. With the composition of the jury he was entirely satisfied, and he doubted not that their verdict would be in strict accordance with the dictates of truth and justice, and such as would satisfy the community.

Mr. Graham said there are certain witnesses in the court, and this is a case in which the court may exercise its judgment as to whether or not they shall be allowed all to remain or only one to be here at a time. He asked that witnesses grouped together on the part of the prosecution should not be allowed to remain in court while any one of their number was being examined. This refers only to those witnesses for the prosecution who profess to have seen the shooting.

Judge Garvin said he had no objection, and ordered all witnesses for the prosecution to retire except the first one to be called.

The first withess examined was George M. King. He testified that he resided in Jersey, and on the 25th of November last was employed at the *Tribune* office; was acquainted with deceased and prisoner; saw McFarland at the office that day, about fifteen minutes after six o'clock; he stood at the desk at the end of the counter near Spruce street; Albert D. Richardson entered and came towards the desk; the first he knew of the shooting was hearing the report and seeing McFarland's arm and hand over his shoulder. Richardson was about four feet off, asking the clerk for his mail; Richardson then went out of the crowd, came into the office, and I lost sight of both parties; did not see McFarland go out; previous to the firing McFarland was leaning forward on the desk, a plate glass frame was in front of him, and he was looking towards the door, as if expecting somebody; I saw a pistol in McFarland's hand at the time of firing; Richardson, after being shot, went up to the editorial rooms.

Cross-examined—A diagram of the publication office of the *Tribune* was exhibited to witness by Mr. Graham, and he indicated the position occupied respectively by himself, deceased, and the prisoner at the time of the shooting.

He stated that Richardson was accustomed, when in town, to come down for his mail; did not remember whether it was dusk when he first saw McFarland, as the gas was lighted; he had seen Richardson on the day before and on the preceding Sunday; did not remember seeing a piece of paper before McFarland; witness spoke to him; could not say that he had not seen the piece of paper before the prisoner, on the desk; McFarland was in the habit of coming to the office; was familiar with the place, and was allowed to go behind the counter when he pleased; a similar privilege would not be accorded to a stranger; McFarland was dressed in black clothes; he had on a low round-top hat; had not seen since the occurrence the piece of paper used by McFarland that day; know nothing of such paper having been subsequently destroyed; did not see the pistol in Richardson's hand; was aware that he had arrived; could not remember having seen Richardson make any motion that indicated an intention to use a weapon; saw Richardson's pistol afterwards at the Astor House; never heard Richardson boast of his skill with the pistol; there were in the *Tribune* office at the time Mr. Frohman, Mr. E. J. Carver, Mr. Jerome, and Mr. David Watson; there was also a gentleman in the office that he did not know.

who was examining a file of the *Tribune*; saw that gentleman subsequently several times at the office; spoke to him once; could swear positively that the pistol in McFarland's hand was fired; did not know before the shooting that what he saw in McFarland's hand was a pistol; his best belief was that it was a pistol; no one tried to prevent McFarland going away; did not hear Richardson make any remark; witness was somewhat excited.

To a juror—There was only one shot fired.

Re-direct—Of his own knowledge he could not say that Richardson was armed; the force of the explosion extinguished the nearest gaslight.

To a juror—Could not tell how McFarland got away.

To Mr. Graham—Could not explain how it was that he did not summon assistance; perhaps it was from his excitement; did not see McFarland enter the office.

FROM EUROPE.

Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, April 7.—There was a further flow of specie to the Bank of France this week. The amount in hand is 8,000,000 francs greater than on last Thursday.

LONDON, April 7.—The paper makers in the north of England held a meeting at Manchester yesterday and agreed to advance the price of all kinds of paper ten per cent, owing to the high price of rags.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 87. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 21¼; Illinois Central, 114½; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11½@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, April 7.—Linseed cakes, £9 7s.@£9 8d. Sperm oil, £91. Sugars quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed quiet. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Turpentine quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—1·30 P. M.—American securities dull; Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90½; and of 1867, 89¾. Erie, 20¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—1·30 P. M.—Beef, 106s. Bacon, 56s.

PARIS, April 7.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 25c.

ANTWERP, April 7—Petroleum opened flat.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—U. S. Five-twenties opened flat at 95½@95¾.

HAVRE, April 7.—Cotton opened dull at 137f. on the spot and 135f. afloat.

PARIS, April 7.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, April 7—U. S. Five-twenties closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—5 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Red winter Wheat, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

LONDON, April 7.—The amount of bullion in vault in the Bank of England to day, according to the official statement of its officers, is £393,000 less than at the same time last week.

LONDON, April 7—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for account. American securities are quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 119½; Erie Railway, 21; Great Western, 28½.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Peabody Estate.

QUEBEC, April 7.—The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have communicated with the Government of the province of Quebec as to the advisability of founding a village in Lower Canada, building farm houses, a church, court house, etc., for emigrants to be hereafter sent.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Republicans of this city, white and black, held a meeting last night in honor of the fifteenth amendment. A salute of one hundred guns was fired.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fast Day in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 7.—This is fast day in Massachusetts, and all business here is suspended.

THE TROOPERS.—The following call is explanatory in itself:—

The undersigned, appointed by General Sheridan, at the reunion of the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, as an executive committee for the purpose of organizing an association of the cavalry corps of that army, hereby give notice that a preliminary meeting for the purpose of effecting such an organization will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of April, 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M.

All officers and enlisted men who at any time served with said corps, and who were honorably discharged, or who may now be in the military service of the United States, are cordially invited to be present and assist in organizing such a society.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Major-Gen. U. S. V.
GEO. A. CUSTER, Brevet Major-Gen U. S. A.
HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Major-Gen. U. S. V.
WM. B. TIBBITS, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. V.
C. L. FITZHUGH, Brigadier-General U. S. V.
GEORGE A. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Secretary.

SIXTH CORPS LEGION.—The members of this Legion will celebrate their annual reunion at Horticultural Hall, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Colonel Latta, President of the Legion, will preside. The U. S. Regular Army Band from Governor's Island, New York, will furnish the music. Addresses will be made by several eminent army officers.

The officers of the Legion will assemble at the La Pierre House at 11 o'clock, and proceed thence to the hall in a body.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The second annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, which is to come off on Saturday, promises to be a grand affair. The Academy of Music has been selected, and the doors will be thrown open at 12 M. The proceedings will be opened at 1 o'clock by Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, after which will follow an oration by Major-General John H. Martindale and a poem by George H. Boker.

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ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
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* THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR has no equal.
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SEE IT.
BUY IT.
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EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
Central House-furnishing Store,
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & CO.,
4 7 thstu4msp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

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ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale an retail at the Manufactory, No. 405 CHERRY Street, abov Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu3t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT BOAT RACE

The Spanish Conscription Act.

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

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Boat Race.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial article on the boat race, says "pluck and perseverance gave Cambridge the victory. This is gratifying to the public, weary of Oxonian success, which had become monotonous by repetition."

The *Telegraph* says the victory is immensely popular. Public satisfaction is genuine and unbounded.

Sir Stafford Northcote.

LONDON, April 7.—It is hinted to-day that Sir Stafford Northcote's contemplated visit to Canada has some relation to the Red River difficulty.

French Proclamation.

PARIS, April 7.—It is reported that the opposition party will issue a proclamation concerning the plebiscitum.

The Conscription Act.

MADRID, April 7.—The popular opposition to the operations of the Military Conscription act has not abated. Yesterday a number of men entered Seville from the neighboring villages of Comas and Santepenie with banners flying, shouting "Viva Republica," and "Down with conscription." They were evidently sent out to test the disposition of the people for a general rising. The rioters were promptly arrested by the authorities. Groups of people formed around the guard, and for a time it was thought that efforts would be made to rescue the prisoners. They were safely lodged in jail after some difficulty and the crowd dispersed. The city soon became quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—By direction of the President the following named first lieutenants are transferred from the unassigned lists to the regiments opposite their respective names, and upon being relieved of their present duties will report to their regimental commanders for assignment to duty:—Brevet Chaplain David Izekiel to the 4th Infantry; First Lieutenant Edwin A. Rigg to the 25th Infantry; Brevet Major Gustav Von Blucker, 9th Infantry; First Lieutenant William Conway, 22d Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Wham, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will await orders at his home, upon his own application; First Lieutenant W. W. Armstrong, 7th Infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of his regiment and proceed home to await orders; Second Lieutenant Walworth W. Wood, unassigned, is transferred to the 20th Infantry, and will report to the Regimental Commander at Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to duty.

Navy Orders.

Commodore J. S. Gibson is detached from the command of the naval station at League Island on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore James M. Frailey is detached from duty in connection with the shipment of coal for the navy at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the Naval Station at League Island.

Commodore J. H. Strong is detached from the Navy Yard at New York and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Thomas Pattison is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. N. Miller is detached from the Navy Yard at New York and ordered to duty as Chief of Staff on the South Squadron of the Pacific fleet.

Ensign R. T. Cunningham is detached from the Pacific fleet and granted sick leave.

Ensign E. D. Taussig is detached from the Resaca and placed on waiting orders.

Captain William E. Leroy is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

First Assistant Engineer O. H. Lackey is ordered to examination for promotion.

Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan is ordered to duty at League Island, Philadelphia.

The Hayes Expedition.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, had a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of striking out the name of Captain Hall from the joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the Arctic expedition, and leaving it to the person who fits out the best and earliest for the voyage.

New Mexico.

The Territorial Committee of the House had a further argument to-day from Mr. Chaves in favor of the admission of New Mexico as a State. Pending a motion to report the bill for the enabling act the committee adjourned.

The Commerce Committee.

The House Commerce Committee to-day will hear Ben. Butler and others make arguments in favor of the appropriations for river and harbor improvements. They also agreed to report a bill creating Santiago, Texas, a port of entry.

The Oneida Investigation.

Before leaving Washington this morning the President signed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the Oneida disaster.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

The case of the Richmond Mayors will be brought up in the Supreme Court to-day or to-morrow. Mayor Chahoon is represented by Henry A. Wise, and Mayor Ellyson by Mr. Neilson and Mr. Meredith. This case will come up in the form of a motion for an injunction to prevent Ellyson from exercising the office of Mayor.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided not to transfer any officers from the retired to the active list except such as are recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the First Page.

A joint resolution authorising the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage, came up in order, the question being on the amendment fixing the price of the additional lands now granted to the company at $2·50 per acre, and restricting their sale to actual settlers.

Mr. Howell addressed the Senate upon the tendency of the present policy of railroad land grants to create monopolies, and the necessity for such a modification of it as will ensure to settlers some of the benefits.

House.

At the conclusion of the morning hour a point of order was raised by Messrs. Paine and Cullom as to the correctness of the prevailing practice under the rule as to the morning hour.

The Speaker made a statement showing the difficulty of getting the business of committees brought before the House, the calling of committees for reports being limited to the morning hour, the number of committees being 53, and one committee rising up one week under the morning call. He considered that the proper ruling was that which had prevailed until the last fifteen years, and under it the committee occupying the floor at the close of the morning hour would continue to occupy it for the day unless the House by a majority vote decided to proceed to other business. The Speaker, however, felt controlled by the practice of the House of the last fifteen years, but thought that the prior practice was the more correct one and best for the public business.

After considerable discussion, participated in by the Speaker and Messrs. Paine, Cullom, Dawes, Schenck, Cox, Kelley, and other members, the matter was permitted to go over for further consideration.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870.

He explained that the deficiency arose from the custom of appropriating specific salaries, and no more, while from year to year there were changes in foreign missions, the new minister being entitled to his pay for a month before he leaves the United States, and the outgoing minister being entitled to his pay until his return to the United States. During the last year quite a number of those changes had taken place, causing half the deficiency, and the other half had come over in the same way from year to year.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said he understood the explanation to be that the expense of these changes for political purposes last year was $106,000.

Mr. Dawes corrected that impression, repeating what he had said, that half of it was caused by the changes of ministers last year.

The bill was passed.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cigars and cigarettes two dollars and a half per pound as agreed to yesterday, and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Strong, to increase it to fifty per cent. ad valorem.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Highly Important from Spain.

An Outbreak near Barcelona.

The Thomas Funeral

A Mississippi Steamer Ashore.

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

FROM THE WEST.

A Steamboat Ashore.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The steamer Richmond ran into the bank opposite Rushtown Bend, twenty-five miles below here, at half-past 10 o'clock last night, and Captain Green was throwing freight overboard at last accounts to keep her from sinking. The Bismark has gone from here to her assistance.

Immigration from the East

has set in, and large numbers of emigrants are arriving by river and rail; some three hundred arrived yesterday by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, bound for southwest Missouri and Kansas, and about fifty excursionists from Ohio and Kentucky passed through to examine lands in Kansas.

A Suicide.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Jacob Stouffer, an old citizen of Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by taking strychnine.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Thomas Funeral.

TROY, N. Y., April 7.—The remains of General Thomas arrived this morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral train was met at Schenectady by a committee appointed by the citizens of Troy. On their arrival here the remains were laid in state at St. Paul's Church. Generals McDowell, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Hooker, Hazen, Newton, McKay, Granger, and other distinguished officers are in the city. The funeral exercises will take place at noon to-morrow. The body will be interred in Oakwood Cemetery. President Grant is expected here to-morrow morning, at 7½ o'clock.

FROM EUROPE.

Troubles in Spain.

MADRID, April 7.—The news from Barcelona is highly important. Advices just received state that the troubles have broken out there with renewed violence. The rioters have congregated a short distance outside of the city and thrown up barricades. The Captain-General has notified the Government that he is not strong enough to attack them and is awaiting reinforcements. General Prim has sent General Baedrich to Seeve to take command of the national troops.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Schenck stated that after consultation this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means, he had been instructed to move to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars, and to leave the law as it is at present. The clause as reported in the bill was not reported in hostility to the cigar interest of the country, but because the committee was satisfied that the cigar interest would be advanced by some further lowering of the duty on foreign cigars.

Still, as the cigar interest, or the members representing it, seemed to be of an opposite opinion, he would move to strike out the paragraph, thus renewing a motion made yesterday, *pro forma*, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Myers), and which he believed was, on the whole, the best motion that could be made.

After considerable discussion Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion, and Mr. Myers renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as it is under the existing law.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) moved to amend the subsequent clause relating to cotton manufactures so as to make it read "on all manufactures of cotton and on all other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored." It would be recollected, he said, that the Congress of 1861 thought the Tax bill then passed for carrying on a great war was ample for all the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Kelley said the Government was not preparing for war in 1861. The war had not come on.

Mr. Brooks—What was the Loan bill for?

Mr. Kelley—It was to supply the deficiency created under the administration of James Buchanan and under the free trade tariff of 1857.

Mr. Brooks—That kind of talk is good enough for the stump, but is out of place here.

Mr. Kelley—It is good for the House and for the country. Truth is always good for men's souls.

Mr. Brooks—I will meet the gentleman in the back wards of New York or Philadelphia on the stump, but here we are to be governed by reason, not by stump speeches.

Mr. Brooks went on to argue that under the high tariff, American cotton manufactures, which formerly could be found in all parts of the world, could not now be exported, the exportation having fallen off from eleven millions to three millions.

Mr. Kelley denied that the Tariff bill of 1861 was passed by a Republican Congress. The subsequent tariff of Aug. 1861 was passed by a Republican Congress. He claimed that the existing tariff was a revenue measure. More revenue was being collected under it than under any previous tariff, and the importations were greater than ever before.

The discussion was further carried on by Mr. Marshall against high protective duties, and by Messrs. O'Neill, Kelley, and Dawes in favor of them.

Mr. Dawes said that if the manufacturing towns of Lawrence, Lowell, or Manchester were set down on the Western prairies the farmers for a hundred miles around could not be made to believe in free trade theories.

Mr. Marshall declared the gentleman from Massachuset