THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Apr. 5.—The McFarland trial is proceeding to-day, without unusual incident. The prisoner preserves his usual cheerful countenance, and most of the time his little son occupies a place near him.—The Court room is not so crowded as it was yesterday, and the public interest in the case, on the whole, would seem to be on the wane, but this doubtless is owing to the monotonous process of endeavoring to empanel a competent jury.

When the ninth juror was called he was asked by Mr. Spencer (counsel for McFarland) whether he had any such respect for Messrs. Beecher or Frothingham as would affect his judgment with reference to any act performed by either of them, but the Recorder instructed the juror not to answer.

When the court adjourned only eight jurymen had been obtained. The panel, no doubt, will be completed to-morrow. Among the spectators to-day were Thurlow Weed, John Mitchell, Richard O'Gorman, and several artists, taking sketches for the pictorial papers.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A full jury in the McFarland case was obtained this afternoon, whereupon the court adjourned till to-morrow, with the customary caution from the Recorder, to keep their minds free from prejudice. The proceedings in other respects were barren of incident. The crowd in attendance was, if possible, more numerous than yesterday, and the desire to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as irrepressible as ever.

Subpenas have been served upon the following persons on the part of the defence, Vice President Colfax, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. H. Field, Samuel Sinclare, Horace Greely, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Johnson, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sage (Mrs. McFarland's mother). Mr. Graham incidentally remarked to day that he thought the case could be disposed of in two weeks.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The McFarland trial is now fairly under way. The crowd in and about the Court room is very great, but there is no infraction of good order. The District Attorney, Mr. Garvin, in his opening address to the jury, said; "If the trial should develop that the prisoner at the bar had a lawful reason for taking the life of Albert D. Richardson, it would give him pleasure, as it would be their duty, to have a verdict of acquittal given. But if the evidence showed the contrary, they must do their duty, without fear or favor." He was glad to see men with gray hairs and men of family, as well as young men represented on the jury.

The first witness called was George M. King, an employee in the Tribune Office, who testified to the circumstances of the shooting on the fatal night; adding nothing of importance to the facts now already known. Daniel Frohman, E. J. Cower and David Watson, also Tribune employes, gave similar evidence. Police Captain Adams told over again the story of McFarland's arrest after the shooting.

Dr. Swann related his examination of Richardson's wounds after he was shot, and what took place at the post-mortem examination. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre described the medical treatment prescribed for him, and said also he was present at the marriage ceremony. The prosecution objected to this last statement, but counsel for defence contended they were entitled to show what they did with this man, after they say Mr. McFarland had finished him.

The defence (Graham) also contended that if Richardson's death had been hurried by six seconds, by unnatural excitement, it ought to be shown. He had a right to show that the seed planted three years ago, nursed and watered by the gang that stood around that scene, had its fruit. That was then the case. As a part of the defence, he should show that for three months Mr. Beecher had that intercepted letter, which bore his poisonous fruit. Was not the question before this jury whether the deceased died wholly by the act of the prisoner?

If Mr. Beecher and Dr. Frothingham had known their duty they would never have permitted a narcotized man to go through this blasphemous, horrible ceremony; would never have burdened his conscience with that ceremony to be sent in a certain way.

Had they not the right to show that his death was caused by want of proper attendance, by want of proper treatment? Could they not show that his death was hurried by these acts? He proposed to show that a grasping and machinatory woman had deserted this man because he had no property in order to secure her hold on this property.

I offer, said Mr. Graham, to show that at the time of this blasphemous ceremony he was so much under the influence of narcotics as to be incapable of weighing the moral effect of this ceremony, and yet that they so far excited him as to hasten his death.

The Court, however, decided that the point was not well taken, and the doctor's statement was ruled out accordingly.

Thereupon Mr. Graham moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove that the death of Richardson was solely the result of McFarland's pistol shot.

An important *lapse* between the shooting and the death, he went on to say, had not been filled up. Suppose they had told him falsely that his mother was dead, and grief had brought about his death. What more harrassing question could have been presented to him, if he were capable of consider ng it, than the question whether he would be more or less guilty in going before his Maker, in carrying or not carrying this woman? The point he made was that they had not shown that the deceased had come to his death by the prisoner's agency, not accelerated by the act of any other person.

The Recorder refused to dismiss and said the case must go to the jury. The court then adjourned till to morrow.

The Line of the Defence.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The sudden ending of the prosecution yesterday created a great deal of surprise. The excitement to-day is at fever heat. Even Mr. McFarland and his little son had great difficulty in forcing their way into the overcrowded court room.

Mr. Spencer, the prisoner's counsel, opened for the defence, and appealed to the jury, as husbands and fathers, to acquit the accused. Mr. McFarland was a greatly wronged and injured man, he said. He called attention to the fact that no witness had heard the prisoner say a word at the time of the tragedy. The outraged husband had impelled him to turn upon the enemy of his household, home and family.

Mr. Spencer said the prisoner was in the *Tribune* office scrutinizing the proofs of a paper that that paper probably would be a great advantage to the defence, but could not be found. One piece of the testimony when Richardson met McFarland in Sinclair's house, was the effect that he called McFarland insultingly. The deceased always went armed. Months before the tragedy Mr. Richardson insured his life for the benefit of Mrs. McFarland. She is now receiving upon the proceeds of that insurance.

The defence was that when McFarland fired the fatal shot he was not in a state of mind to make him responsible for the act. He (Mr. Spencer) glanced at the principal events of McFarland's life, showing his delicate and nervous temperament. He married Abbie Sage—she but fifteen years of age—a perfect girl without education. He educated her and her present position as an authoress is due to him.

They lived many years together happily. In that time there had been blessed of the union. One has died. One is now beside the father. The other he has not seen for some years.

Any attempts to attack the habits of the prisoner his counsel were fully prepared to meet. Mrs. McFarland had said that the only thing needed to admit her to *elite* society was money. The prisoner had been wealthy, but he was very poor when his wife said this.

The prisoner obtained nothing with his wife save those priceless jewels—beauty and virtue. She was his idol. At her feet he dashed all his wealth of genius, love and fame. To break this idol before his eyes and clothe the remnants with the hideous garments of infidelity was sufficient to sap the reason of any man.

In the summer of 1866 Mr. McFarland sent his wife to the White Mountains. In an evil hour she fell in with the Fourierites and Free Lovers, among whom was Mrs. Calhoun, the "Queen Lilly" of Modern Babylon.

A new actress appeared upon the scene—Mrs. Calhoun; plotter, procurer, panderer. This woman poured into the mind of Mrs. McFarland the seeds of an infernal plant that would sprout and ripen into an abandonment of home, husband and children—nay, as you well know, culminated in the terrible tragedy we are reviewing.

Counsel then reviewed the events of Mr. Richardson's life, and referred to the commencement of his acquaintance with Mrs. McFarland. He obtained for her a theatrical engagement, and then went to the theatre and escorted her home, when both were together locked in a room for hours at a time. He robbed Mr. McFarland of one of his sons by having him sent away—God knows where; and hired rooms in the same house with Mrs. McFarland, tempting her to do evil until she was suspected, and then she absconded, taking with her the other son.

It was at this time that Mr. McFarland's mind began to show signs of distraction. About this time he began to visit the *Tribune* office to see Mr. Sinclair.

While he was there one day, a boy came and tossed a letter down upon the counter, addressed to Mrs. McFarland. Mr. McFarland opened it. That letter told the whole story of his misery. It told his darling wife that another man had been waiting for years to possess her who belonged to him.

If I was to get such a letter addressed to my wife I would shoot the writer on the spot! [Tremendous applause, which lasted nearly a minute, and was checked with great difficulty by the tipstaves.] That letter was proof-positive of adulterous intercourse between the parties.

Almost immediately after this we find that Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were living together in Washington street without even a door between their apartments. The prisoner then breaks open his wife's trunk and finds Richardson's photographs, and letters, aiding and abetting her in her crime, from Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Calhoun and others.

Mr. McFarland then commenced suit to get posession of his children. It is doubted whether he was wholly sane at this time.

The next step of Mrs. McFarland was to procure a divorce, and Mr. McFarland heard that a fraudulent divorce had been obtained. That was the last straw that broke the back of his sanity. A week before the tragedy, he was wild. He said he did not know where he had been the day before. He was determined to obtain his child, as he heard that Richardson and Mrs. McFarland intended to move to the West and be married, taking his child with them. This seemed to unman Mr. McFarland and he became furiously insane at times.

Then followed the scene in the *Tribune* office. He remembers but little of it. He was arrested and told that Richardson was shot, when he exclaimed, as if awaking from a dream, "My God! It must have been me!"

There was one more event that crowned this everlasting infamy. It was Mr. Frothingham, who thanked God "for what these two had been to each other," at the death-bed marriage. He forgot the message graven by the finger of God at Mount Sinai, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." The ministers who took part in that ceremony made a great mistake.

An additional proof of his insanity would be, that at various times before he had met Richardson and had not shot him. Two angels are said to preside over each man. The dark angel of Richardson has beaten down the wings of his good angel. He should not go into the discussion of the various kinds of insanity. He had thought it better to merely tell them the facts. Medical experts would go on the stand and tell them that there was insanity, but after all they were the best judges of whether these facts did not show insanity.

The prisoner's wife could never expect to be happy again, save in the sweet sleep, when dreams might restore to her her earlier happiness. But the awakening must still come, and in a better world she might be restored to happiness.

Virtuous women and honorable men the world over hoped that the verdict would be for the defendant. As they loved and honored their wives at home, they should stand by him. As they regarded the purity of their sisters and daughters by all that was pure, virtuous and holy in the world, they should stand by him, building a wall around their homes and protecting them from the bold, bad steps of the seducer. Let them teach those bold men that on their steps follow an implacable Nemesis. [Applause.]

The Court then took a recess, during which Mrs. Sinclair held Mr. McFarland by the hand in conversation for some minutes.

James McFarland, brother of the prisoner, was then sworn for the defence. He related the entire history of the family for several generations.

The testimony of several witnesses was then taken to connect Francis McFarland, an insane man on Blackwell's Island, with the prisoner's family, to prove an insanity taint in the family.

The following letter from Richardson to Mrs. McFarland was proven and identified, and read. The following is the letter:

"The envelope is addressed to Mrs. A. S. McFarland, care of Samuel Sinclair, Esq., *Tribune* office, New York city, post mark-ed Hartford, Conn., and on the back are initials "A. D. R.)"

HARTFORD, Monday 9—4:50 P. M. I received two thousand, darling, yours of yesterday at noon. I mailed you the *Atlantic* for March to No. 72. This I said in care of Mrs. S., hoping that you may get it to-morrow.—Don't be disturbed about your family, little girl. Families always respect accomplished facts.—"my hobby, you know." I once outraged mine a great deal more than you ever can yours, and they are the straightest set of Puritans, but time made it all correct. So you can't go to Mrs. M.'s until Monday and couldn't have my room. Be patient, little girl, and you shall have to give and not take orders about my room. Funny about Lillie and the young lady! I am engaged to. It only confirms my theory that you and Mollie are first-class intriguers. Will order your scrap scrap book on Monday. Learn all you can about the material and elements of the new book within the next few weeks, for we may want to announce it in my name. Please to remember that it ought to have plenty of humor, and that it must have some horrors. If you recollect them, you shall not do them. Darling, I smiled at my being pining and hurt; why, I am like a man who has got rid of his elephant; I weigh one hundred and fifty-eight, and am lighter hearted than I have been for years Indeed I felt as if a weight had been lifted from me even before your sweet love came to sweeten and bless my life. All the trouble was, that she loved me and she could not let me go. Long ago when she and I first came together, I said to her, "We will make no vows to love each other always; of that we cannot tell. It will depend on the future and the perfect truth, whether it keeps us together or separate us." "God helping me, I will." She tried to, but the leopard could not change its spots, and she did her best, and was very tender and loving, and I have nothing in the world to complain of.

If you had not come to me, little girl, it would have made no difference. There, that scene was ended long ago. It will rather startle Mrs. S., won't it, darling? I think she will like it in the end. Rose's letter is very graceful and kind, and I am very glad you go, for it will do you very much good. It is a great breezy, delightful place. What a goosey it is about my coming home. Of course I shall come when my business compels and will let me. What judgment shall you fear, doing no wrong? The circumstances make it right and unnoticeable, and I will not stay why she invited me, and so after Mrs. Grundys. I will not neglect work to come, but it's quite possible I may have to come next week.

I have not been waiting for you darling, all these long years to wear their cloth and serve seven years now: I want you always; a hundred times a day my arms seem to stretch out toward you. I never seek my pillow without wanting to hold you to my heart for a good night kiss and blessing, and the few months before you can openly be mine will be long enough at best. No grass shall grow under my feet, but I never be paltry enough to hurry a bit, and never mean to, so sunbeam I shall come whenever I can, and stay as long as business will permit; I will decide about the summer, just as soon as I can, darling, probably Monday or Tuesday.

Darling, I should be afraid if you had fascinated me in a day or a week. The trees which grow in an hour have no deep roots. I believe to be sure to be love of a monday hour, but for all time. Only one love ever grew so slowly into my heart as yours has, and that was so tender and blessed that Heaven needed and took it. Darling, I love you with all I would have; you are exactly what I would have you in mind, body, and estate, and my tired breast finds in you infinite rest and riches and sweetness. Good night, my love, my own, my wife. Burn this, will you not?

After the reading of the letter, the court adjourned until 11 A. M. on Monday.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The McFarland trial was adjourned this morning to the room of the Oyer and Terminer, in order that the calendar of the General Sessions might be proceeded with.

No sooner was the announcement made than the crowd left the galleries of the latter and rushed pell mell through the driving rain, across the Park, into the New City Hall, and in less time than it has taken to write this, the court-room was filled to its utmost capacity.

The first witness examined for the defence was Mrs. Mary Oliver, first cousin of the prisoner and a resident of Philadelphia, who testified to the fact that her father (who bore a striking resemblance to the prisoner) had twice attempted suicide, and that he had been sent to an insane asylum; he died in 1847. Several other witnesses gave testimony on points likewise bearing on the question of insanity in the prisoner's family.

Policeman O'Brien said he saw the prisoner at about noon, on the day the homicide took place. The prisoner said to him, "O'Brien, did you hear the news? That ruffian, Richardson, has married my wife, and taken her and my children away. He has even changed the name of my dear boy, Danny." Prisoner appeared quite distracted, and would not talk about anything save the wrongs of his family. He would frequently threaten to kill himself.

On another occasion witness said to him: "Mac, if I was you, I would not bother with that woman;" and he replied, "Oh, O'Brien, you do not know how I have suffered." On another occasion McFarland told him that he had been offered $10,000 and a consulate to give up his wife, and he (witness) said, "Mac, you are a fool; I'd give up such a woman for 10,000 cents;" and the prisoner replied, "I would not give up my children for a consulate to the Court of Heaven." At this point the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

The Male and Female Tariff.

A writer shows the relative proportion of the male and female interest in the tariff by the following exhibit of the duties on imports consumed respectively by the two sexes. Thus, of the duties paid in 1869, there were paid for:

POOR MEN.	
Cigars	$1,237,556 97
Brandy, wine	5,111,862 80
Playing cards	5,162 79
Liquors	104,438 12
Fusel oil	10,310 09
Billiard chalk	309 50
Total	$6,469,609 69
LOVELY WOMEN.	
Ribbons	$2,249,799 58
Silk dresses	5,951,963 60
Fancy furs	71,829 35
Chignon hair	128,680 20
Beads	96,216 50
Lilly white	60,026 00
Total	$8,579,536 23

The City Government of New York.

Mayor Hall has made his appointments under the new charter for New York city. The offices are distributed as follows:

There are four Democrats and one Republican in the Department of Docks. The Department of Charities and Correction, as well as the Fire Department, will stand three Democrats to two Republicans.—The Health Department will be composed of five Democratic members and three Republican. The Police is equally divided in politics, but with the understanding that there is to be a new Democratic Executive head as Superintendent. The other three Departments are entirely Democratic.

The Mayor congratulates his constituents upon the restoration of municipal rights to the City of New York. Every officer now doing city or county duty within the metropolis is, in strict conformity with the letter of the State Constitution, elected or appointed by some local authority. Conformable with the true philosophy of municipal government, every exercise of our municipal power proceeds from one central Executive head—the Mayor.

Sales of Revenue Stamps.

The total number of Internal Revenue stamps received and on hand for the month of March, is 66,302,694, valued at $28,444,413. The number disposed of, 55,594,846, valued at $7,793,468.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT!

Her Answer to Grant's Proclamation.

English and the Whole Democratic State Ticket Elected.

HARTFORD, April 4.—Hartford gives Jewell 2,859; English 3,407, and re-elects Charles R. Chapman (Democrat) for Mayor, and the rest of the city ticket by over six hundred majority. The Democrats have four majority in the Common Council.

A violent storm of rain and snow has prevailed since noon, greatly retarding the transmission of returns, which consequently come in slowly from remote towns. Enough is known, however, to show that English has been elected Governor by about one thousand majority, and that the Democrats have probably carried the Senate, although the Radicals retain hopes that they will still have control of that body by a reduced majority. So far as heard from, the Democrats have gained in all parts of the State, their net gain being 886 in forty-six towns, scattered through six counties. Governor Jewell concedes the election of Mr. English, and the Radicals generally have concluded to live under a Democratic administration during the coming year. The Democrats are jubilant, cheering lustily whenever heavy gains—as in Bridgeport and New Haven—are announced. The Democratic State ticket elected is as follows: Governor, James E. English. Lieutenant-Governor, Julius Hotchkiss. Secretary of State, Thomas M. Walker. Treasurer, Charles M. Pond.—Comptroller, Seth S. Logan.

A Legislature was also chosen, consisting of 21 Senators and 238 members of the Lower House. Last year the Senate stood, 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and the House of Representatives, 134 Republicans and 103 Democrats. In the last Presidential election the vote stood: Grant, 50,966; Seymour, 47,951—Grant's majority, 3,045. In the Gubernatorial election last year, the majority for Jewell, Republican, was 411.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Full returns from the election in Connecticut show that the majority for English is 810. The vote for Jewell was 43,320, and for English, 44,130. Total one year ago, 90,575. Decrease, 3,125. The Radical vote is 2,173 less, and the Democratic vote 952 less. The Senate stands eleven Radicals to ten Democrats. Last year it stood thirteen Radicals to eight Democrats. The House stands 127 Radicals to 112 Democrats. Last year, 130 Radicals to 108 Democrats.

HARTFORD, April 6—P. M.—A revised footing of the election returns at the *General* office (mainly official from town authorities), give the total vote at 87,428. English's majority, 832. Senate stands 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The House has a Republican majority of 13.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—The State election to-day, resulted in the re-election of the present Republican State officers, by about the usual majority. The vote was light.—The chief interest centered in the choice of the General Assembly, which elects a United States Senator. A large majority of the assemblymen are understood to be in favor of the re-election of Senator Anthony.

The Senate probably stands twenty-three Republicans, eight Democrats, one Citizens, and one no choice. The House will probably stand fifty-two Republicans, fourteen Democrats and four no choice.

The Republican majority in the State is about 4,000.

Elections in the West.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Returns from all the wards show the election of eleven Radical, three Democratic, and one Independent Aldermen, and eight Radical and three Democratic School Directors.

The election at St. Joseph resulted in the triumph of the entire Radical ticket by majorities ranging from 195 to 556. In Kansas City and Leavenworth, the Democratic ticket was elected. The negroes voted without opposition at each place.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Returns from the primary election in the Fourth Congressional district show that Mr. Julian has been defeated by Judge Wilson by a majority of a few votes.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 5th.

In the U. S. Senate, the House resolution directing an inquiry into the loss of the Oneida, was passed. Mr. Wiley introduced a bill appropriating the proceeds of sales of public lands for educational purposes. The bill requiring Internal Revenue Supervisors to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, was reported adversely. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution providing for a testimonial in honor of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Volunteers who passed through Baltimore on April 18th and 19th, 1861, in response to the first call for troops of the President. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the resolution with amendments by Messrs. Sanlsbury and Stockton, was referred to the Military Committee. The Georgia bill was discussed, pending which the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House, the bill recently introduced in reference to the Bureau of Education, discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was passed. Mr. Hear, from the Committee on Laws, reported a revision of the various patent and copyright laws. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was adopted, reducing the duty on charlotte russe and candies 20 cents per pound. The duty on brandy and other distilled spirits was increased from $2 to $3 per gallon. Pending action on an amendment increasing the duty on cotton, the committee rose, and Mr. Butler asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of Dominica. Mr. Wood objected, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

In the U. S. Senate, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill was passed. Among its amendments is one increasing the appropriation for Appraisers' stores in Philadelphia from $30,000 to $40,000. Mr. Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, reported a substitute for the bill relating to appeals from Consular Courts. Mr. Sherman moved to take up the bill continuing the duty on imported sugars, but it was refused, the yeas being 20 and the nays 27. The Georgia bill was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday next. After a short executive session the House adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Dawes of Mass., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, making the red state, fractional currency, and all national banks, excepting U. S. bonds, liable to State taxation. Mr. Archer introduced a bill regulating naval pensions. A bill was reported and passed removing political disabilities of C. E. Sweet, Representative elect from North Carolina. Mr. Wood rose to a personal explanation, and accused General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau of misappropriation of Government property for office, concluding by offering a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affair's to investigate the charges against the General. After sharp discussion, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the matter was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The clause taxing cordials $2 per gallon was retained without amendment. Mr. Strong moved to increase the duty on cigars $3 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. An amendment by Mr. Washburne, of Mass., making it $2.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, was voted down, by a majority of one. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

In the United States Senate, the resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Fifteenth Amendment affects the Indians was adopted. On motion of Mr. Sherman his income tax bill was taken up and finally passed in such shape as to continue the old income tax during 1870, with the old mode of collection. The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Butler asked leave to introduce a resolution annexing Dominica, but Mr. Wood objected. Bills were reported and passed, to perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts, and to regulate admiralty jurisdiction in the same Courts. A bill was passed appropriating $106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States Ministers abroad, for the current fiscal year. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee, and the whole paragraph on sugars was struck out, leaving the duty as under the existing law. The paragraph relating to cotton manufactures was adopted without amendment, as reported. Pending several amendments to the paragraph on spool cotton thread, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

In the U. S. Senate very little business was done. The House bill to supply deficiencies in the salaries of U. S. Ministers was passed. The resolution for a joint Committee on Indian Affairs was discussed. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of General Thomas.

In the House, Mr. Paine introduced a bill, which was referred, providing that, after the present Congress, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members and such members as any State thereafter admitted may be entitled to. Henry W. Barry, Representative elect from the Third District of Mississippi was sworn in. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, the cotton and wool sections being considered. The only amendments adopted were one offered by Mr. Schenck to the paragraph on cotton spool thread, changing 12 cents to 6 cents, and 200 yards to 100; and by Mr. Butler, providing that cotton webbing galloons, etc., used in the manufacture of shoes, shall pay five cents a pound only. Pending consideration of the wools, and eight out of the fifty pages of the bill having been disposed of, the committe rose, and the House adjourned until to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Sherman presented a memorial from 137 colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, stating that they were prevented from voting at the recent election there, and asking a law to protect their rights hereafter. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Sumner, Mr. Edmunds said the Pension Committee would report upon granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, in the course of a week, but declined to state what the report would be. The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Butler made another attempt to introduce his Dominican Annexation resolution, but Mr. Holman objected. A resolution was reported and passed, appropriating $2,000, to pay the expenses of Mr. Butler, of Mass., in the suit against him by Charles W. Wooley, in Baltimore, for defending the rights of the House. The Tariff Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Only one paragraph was disposed of, that relating to "taxing flannels, blanket goods, knit goods, hats and yarns," it being retained as reported. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill were referred to a Conference Committee, and the House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

In the U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Agricultural Committee were directed to inquire what legislation is necessary to provide cattle transported on railroads with sufficient space, water and ventilation. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency bill, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced to allow postmasters to deposit public moneys in banks; to abolish payment of extra wages to discharged seamen; relating to tax on brandy distilled from fruits; and relative to selecting candidates for cadetships. A resolution was passed giving the use of the Hall of the House to the colored people, for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a number of paragraphs were disposed of. The most important were those relating to carpets and oil-cloths. On Brussels carpet the duty was made 28 cents per yard, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On oil-cloth floors the duty is 40 per cent., and on silk oil-cloth the duty is 60 per cent. Mr. Butler again tried to introduce his resolution for the annexation of St. Domingo, and Mr. Brooks again objected. The resolution granting the use of the Hall for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment was rescinded, and the House adjourned.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—U. S. Naval Affairs—Reconstruction, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The number of men at present allowed by act of Congress in the Navy, (8,500) is so small, as not to meet the requirements or interests of the naval service. Secretary Robeson, in addition to his Annual Report, has addressed a lengthy communication to Congress, setting forth the requirements of the service, and the importance of more men, and earnestly requests that the act of June, 17th, 1868, may be so amended as to authorize fifteen hundred more seamen, ordinary seamen, machinists, firemen, coal heavers and boys.

Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Havana, stating that the Prussian schoolship Niobe, with classes of Midshipmen on board, is shortly expected at that port, and will enter a friendly visit to the city of Havana, to allow the "Middies" a chance of seeing our American candidates for naval honors.

Vice President Colfax, who became a father yesterday, was congratulated by many visitors and their friends on the addition of a son to his family.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, was again before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day. His testimony was taken in full, and he stated to the effect that it was necessary, in order to preserve the peace, that he should be aided by the Federal forces.

Representatives Hoar, Brooks, Davies and other members from Massachusetts, were before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, in behalf of the yarn-spinners of that State, remonstrating against admitting machinery free of duty for one year.

The Committee did nothing with the Funding Bill.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held today, all the members being present, except the Attorney General and Post Master General.

Crime in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Besides several doubtful deaths, within many days, we have the fifth suicide to record in the same time. The last, a German laborer, well-to-do and free from the usual circumstances inducive of such an act, returned from his work yesterday afternoon and tried to blow his brains out, in the rear of the premises owned and occupied by him. He had purchased two pounds of powder, and placed the same in a cigar box, laid his head upon it and touched a match. It is observed that all the suicides here referred to, were men whose accustomed diet was probably of an indigestible nature, only one case of actual indigence—few with experience of domestic infelicity, and none with any fresh cause of sorrow.

Henry Stein, a peaceable citizen, was called to the door last night, and making his appearance was struck on the head with a heavy boulder, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull. No cause can be assigned for the act.

From Omaha.

OMAHA, April 12.—The wife of General George H. Thomas, left for the East last evening.

The river has risen six feet in as many days, and there is prospects of a great flood.

Much trouble is anticipated in making the transfer of passengers between the Pacific and Eastern Railways.

The Herald's Montana letter says: five more bodies have been found, terribly mutilated, supposed to have been done by the Arrapahoes. Tracks to an Indian camp, near by, were distinctly traced.

Business has been suspended and the stockades manned with the community, prepared to be entertained of an attack.

The loss by the recent rains to the mines has been heavy. Fifty thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed.

Escape of a Prisoner.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 12.—Fitzroy Sessions, Deputy U. S. Marshal of Iowa, having in charge a prisoner who calls himself George James, Sheriff of Bureau, was on board the Illinois Central Day Express, passing North, yesterday. When near Ogelsby, he unhandcuffed his prisoner, to allow him to go to the water closet. Opening the door soon after, he found that the prisoner had escaped through the window. The train was moving at the rate of 20 or 25 miles per hour at the time, and the officer thought it impossible that he could have escaped unharmed, but an inquiry revealed the fact that he ran away at a lively rate. He was not recaptured.

Sentence of a Murderer—Election Contest.

DAYTON, O., April 12.—Lecklider, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to the penitentiary, for life, on motion of the Supreme Court.

The election contest for Clerkship of the County, between Recce and Sinks, has been decided in favor of Recce, Democrat, by throwing out the votes of the inmates of the Soldier's Home, claimed by Judge McKinney, of the Common Pleas, to be illegal, because the voters are not citizens of the county. Sinks will take the case to the Supreme Court in Error.

Extensive Fire.

BRYAN, O., April 12.—There was an extensive fire here yesterday morning.—Among the losers are Weitz & Son, grocers, $800, on which there was an insurance of $1,000; William Gilbert, loss $1,000, insurance $800; Hollis, auctioneer, loss $1,000, no insurance; E. M. Steele, dry goods, loss $4,000, insured, saloon, loss $1,500, insured $1,000; Jacob Sollen, boots and shoes, loss not estimated.

A Fall Through a Hatchway—Convicts.

TOLEDO, O., April 12.—A little son of E. Quiggle, fell through a hatchway of his fathers store into the cellar, and was seriously injured.

The Sheriff departed for the Columbus Penitentiary, with Stennetz, lately convicted of murder, and six other convicts.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The three prisoners recently tried by the women jury, in Wyoming, and convicted, arrived here yesterday, in charge of the Sheriff, on their way to Jackson, (Mich.,) State Prison. They are sentenced for long terms, and Wyoming has no safe prison.

Counterfeiter Pardoned.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—Lowery, a counterfeiter, sentenced for five years, in the Penitentiary, by the U. S. Court of Cincinnati, in 1868, has been pardoned by the President.

From Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—A change of wind has raised the lake levels in this bay, and vessels of all descriptions are enabled to reach the harbor without difficulty.

From La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 11.—The steamers Addie Johnson and Sam Jasper, got through Lake Pepin, yesterday, going North. The river is now open from St. Paul to the gulf, and the water is rising very fast.

Remains of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—A Committee of the City Government have been appointed to arrange for the public reception of the remains of the late Anson Burlingame.

NITRO-GLYCERINE AGAIN.

Two Men Killed at Shaffner's Works at Ridgefield, N. J.

Another fatal explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on Friday afternoon, on the Hackensack meadows, at the ruins of the glycerine works of T. P. Shaffner. A few weeks ago an explosion at this place destroyed the lives of four persons and reduced the factory to ruins. Thousands of pounds of the explosive substance were consumed at the time, but there remained in one quarter of the yard in which the factory stood a quantity that remained unexploded. The work of removing the *debris* and clearing the ground was commenced a few days ago, as has given employment to a number of workmen. Yesterday afternoon two of these men, father and son, were removing a lot of the glycerine, when it exploded, killing them instantly. Their bodies, which were thrown to a great distance from the spot where they were standing, were horribly mangled. They were removed by the other workmen to an adjacent house, and Justice Miller, of Englewood, was notified to view the bodies and hold an inquest. This last sad illustration of the dangers attending the use of nitro-glycerine has aroused the people to a realization of the peril in which they were placed by the existence of the factory in the community, and it is probable that the rebuilding of the works, which was said to have been contemplated by the proprietors, will not be effected.

Local Intelligence.

THE MONTH OF APRIL.—In the Aban calendar, in which the year was represented as consisting of ten months of irregular length, April stood first, with thirty-six days to its credit. In the calendar of Romulus it had the second place, and was composed of thirty days. Numa's twelve month calendar assigned it the fourth place, with twenty-nine days; and so it remained till the reformation of the year by Julius Cæsar, when it recovered its former thirty days, which it has since retained.

It is commonly supposed that the name was derived from the Latin verb, "to open," as marking the time when the buds of the trees and flowers open. If this were the case, it would make April singular amongst the months, for the names of none of the rest, as designated in Latin, have any reference to natural conditions or circumstances. There is but one probability in the idea. April was considered amongst the Romans as Venus's month, obviously because of the reproductive powers of nature set agoing in several of her departments.

Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers called the month *Oster-Monath*; and for this appellation the most plausible origin assigned is—that it was the month during which east winds prevailed. The term Easter may have come from the same origin.

It is eminently a spring month, and in England some of the finest weather of the year occasionally takes place in April. Generally, however, it is a month composed of shower and sunshine rapidly chasing each other; and often a chill is communicated by the east winds. The sun enters Taurus on the 20th of the month, and thus commences the second month past the equinox.

FUNERAL OF REV. J. J. STRINE.—The funeral of this venerable clergyman which took place on Thursday last, was very largely attended, and the religious services of an unusually solemn and impressive character, almost all the clergy of the city and some from abroad being present. The services at the house were opened by Rev. Dr. Greenwald, in some appropriate and touching remarks, after which Rev. Mr. Brunning read a chapter from the Scriptures, and Rev. Mr. Hoppe followed in an affecting and eloquent prayer, in the German language. Dr. Greenwald then preached the funeral sermon, in which he recounted many of the incidents of Rev. Mr. Strine's truly Christian life. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Kremer, and others in appropriate eulogies, when after a prayer by Rev. Mr. Suessenrott, the funeral procession proceeded to Woodward Hill Cemetery where the remains were interred—the funeral service being read by Rev. Dr. Greenwald, and the final prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller.

RECEPTION OF BISHOP WOOD.—On Friday afternoon the ceremonies attending the reception of the Rt. Rev. James Frederick Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia Diocese, on his return from Rome, took place at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Philadelphia. A large audience was present. At 3½ o'clock the main door of the Cathedral was opened, and the procession entered the building, headed by seminarians, altar-boys, and Christian brothers, and followed by a large number of prominent clergy, among whom we noticed the Rt. Rev. Bishops Francis P. O'Neill, Hutz, Hopkins, Thomas, Kelly, Donegan, Jamison, Villager (of St. Joseph's), McElroy (of the Assumption), Thomas W. Power, Thomas O'Neil (of Darby), Nichola Walsh (of Pottsville), Scanlan, Strobel, Sharkey, Sheridan, Martin, Crayne, McConomy, and Father Kean, the oldest priest in the diocese. At the end walked the Bishop, in his episcopal robes, and bearing the golden crozier in his hand, and attended on each side by Revs. C. J. H. Carter, V. G., and Maurice Walsh, V. G. On arriving at the altar railing the Bishop ascended the dais and seated himself beneath the canopy. The Bishop, on taking his seat, extended his hand, bearing the ring of office, which was kissed by some hundreds of persons.

The Rev. James O'Connor then ascended the pulpit and read an appropriate address of welcome.

The Bishop, in response, thanked those assembled for the generous expressions of sentiment which had been uttered, and he assured them of his happiness in being once more among them. He had many interesting things to tell them, and he promised to do so at an early date. He could emphatically assure them, and that was the perfect unanimity of the fathers in the great council on all matters pertaining to the faith of the Church.

After the ceremonies were concluded at the church the Bishop was serenaded at his residence, by St. Michael's Band, composed of juvenile performers. In the evening he was