FOREIGN NEWS.

The Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor

Female Suffrage in England.

The Commons Pass the Bill to Second Reading.

Arrests in France.

PARIS, May 3.—*LaFrance* of to-day says, in view of the plot just discovered, there is but a slight possibility of amnesty for the forty-two persons now in custody.

M. Benneville sends from Rome to the Foreign Office here a demand from the French Bishops, and their attendants in that city, that their votes be accepted in favor of the *Plebiscite*.

The last of the public meetings to discuss the proposed reforms was held yesterday. There was some disorder, but no violence. Soldiers were present at many of the meetings.

The arrests of persons accused of complicity in the plot against the life of the Emperor continue to be made. Several houses in the Quartier Latin were searched by the police yesterday.

The explosive machines designed to be used against the Emperor, which were recently seized at the houses of conspirators here by the police authorities, are described by the morning journals: They resembled quoits. The ring was divided into several small chambers, each of which contained a vial of nitrate of potash. Percussion caps were ingeniously fitted, slightly raised from the surface, so that in falling upon any hard substance the machine was nearly certain to explode. A ring was attached to the periphery, to aid in throwing the missile a-trotting.

The *Journal Official* announces the tactics of the revolutionary journals to be, in seeking to make their readers believe there has been no conspiracy, and declares it to be the duty of the Government to warn the public against the effect of such electoral tickets. The *Journal* adds that this conspiracy is part of that of last winter, the investigation into which has been so protracted. When the examinations are terminated, and they soon will be, the public will know all, and be able to appreciate the danger in which the country has been placed.

M. Ollivier has addressed a letter to the *Moniteur*, in which he assures the editor that the Government will not fall into a policy of reaction despite the extreme oppressive measures against its enemies. He hopes this frank avowal will dissipate the fears expressed by the *Moniteur*.

The *Reveil* publishes a manifesto from Gambetta to the French army, calling on the soldiers to raise the flag of revolution. The police are searching for M. Eallot who, they say, is implicated in the conspiracy. Eallot was an officer of Garibaldi, and is a friend of Gustave Flourens.

The maker of the bombs, seized by the policy, explains that they were ordered for America, and it was represented that they were to be used as wheels for patent velocipedes.

PARIS, May 3—8 P. M.—A serious riot occurred yesterday at St. Quentin, caused by the arrest of a member of the International Society. Two thousand men attacked the National Guard and the Gens-d'Armes stationed around the prison. The guards held their ground, though a number were wounded. The Prefect, Commanding General and Procurer came to their relief with a detachment of regular troops, and the mob was dispersed and order restored. To-day the Prefect and General held a review, at which they thanked the troops and the National Guard for causing the laws to be respected.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons to-night, Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition for female suffrage, moved the second reading of the bill removing the disabilities of women with regard to voting. He said if the bill was adopted there would be but one female to nine male votes.

Mr. Sykes, from the fact that the petition had nearly 100,000 signatures, inferred that the movers were in earnest.

Mr. Scoufield moved the previous question. He saw no *p ssibility* that women would have the privilege.

After a protracted discussion the House divided on the proposition, shall the question be now put? and it was adopted by 121 to 91. The announcement of the result was received with enthusiastic cheering. The bill then passed to a second reading.

PARIS, May 4.—It is reported to-day that great military precautions are being taken. The *Journal Official* and *Siecel* warn the people of Paris to keep quiet.

Several of the *gens d'armes* were injured during the riot at St. Quentin yesterday, but, so far as known, no citizen was hurt. Many more arrests were made yesterday of persons believed to be implicated in the plot. Roussel, at whose house the bombs were found, has not yet been apprehended.

MARSEILLES, May 4.—The chiefs of the International Association of Working Men in this city have been arrested. The police also captured a prominent person here who escaped from Paris.

PARIS, May 4.—It is asserted that Thiers will issue a manifesto, advising Frenchmen to vote "No" on the plebiscitum.

The Emperor's proclamation has been distributed throughout the country, and is now in the hands of every voter.

The committee in favor of the plebiscitum have issued a last address to the electors, declaring that they must put aside, by a strong vote, the irreconcilable minority, which resorts to all means, even conspiracy, bombs and infernal machines. The manifesto concludes: "You must go to the polls next Sunday and vote as in 1848, with banners flying and shouting 'Vive Napoleon.' If you desire liberty, order, stability and prosperity, you must vote for the plebiscitum."

Arrests of members of the International Society have been made at Lyons, Strasburg and Rouen. It is estimated that over two thousand persons have been arrested since Saturday last.

Napoleon Victorious—The Plebiscitum Carried by an Immense Majority.

PARIS, May 8—Midnight.—The vote on the Plebiscitum today has resulted in an immense majority in favor of the proposed measures of the Emperor.

From a careful estimate made from the official returns up to this hour the Emperor claims an affirmative vote of at least five and a half millions. The majority in the country districts is particularly large.

The city has remained quiet throughout the day, owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the government. Not a single disorder. A strong force of police were posted at each voting station, and the military were conveniently located in case of necessity for their services. The whole aspect of affairs has changed, however, and tonight the streets are thronged by the people, who seem mad with joy, shouting "Vive l' Empereur," "Vive la France," and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The Emperor having been sustained in his policy he will proceed at once to reorganize his cabinet, and the present Ministry will probably tender their resignations on Tuesday. M. Emile Ollivier is already mentioned among his new cabinet. A variety of rumors are in circulation. It is expected that the Duke of Gramont will be recalled from Vienna and tendered the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It is also understood that Prince LaTour d'Auvergne, the present French Ambassador at London, and Viscount de Gueronniere, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be tendered positions in the new cabinet.

Complete Triumph of Napoleon.

PARIS, May 9. The morning journals have editorial articles on the result of the voting yesterday, and comment particularly upon the vote of the army. The vote of the 7th Batallion of Chasseurs was almost evenly divided. At the barracks of Prince Eugene the result showed 852 yeas and 124 nays. Throughout the country the vote was not so decisive. Only 15 of the Garde de Paris voted no. It is reported that two of the regiments at Vincennes refused to vote at all. It is computed the soldiers in Paris voted as follows: Yes, 48,000; no, 5,000.

The vote cast by the navy is all in except that of two ports. The result shows 16,155 yeas, and 2,950 noes. Paris is tranquil.

PARIS, May 9—6 P. M.—The returns of the election now foot up:

Yes	7,126,28
No	1,18,5,41

Majority for the plebiscite..... 5,940,141

The vote of the army, as far as known, stands:

Yes	219,200
No	35,958

Majority in favor of the plebiscite..... 182,242

It is estimated that, without counting the vote of the aromdissements, the army, the navy and Algeria, the Government will have a majority of over five millions.

What Did the Soldiers Fight For?

The Pittsburgh *Post* askes the following pertinent questions:

What was it for? is a question which has been seriously asked by those who have looked around and counted the cost of victory. What did we fight for? First, for "the Union?" but the Union as it was is lost and the "union" substituted. Was it for emancipation? That was denied, and blundered on at last. Was it for the Constitution? That has ceased to be a power under the "higher law." Was it for unity and fraternity? Bitterness between the sections is still sought to be kept alive, and has not been diminished by magnanimity—hate has been intensified by injustice toward even the widow and the orphan, and the friends of the Government itself. Was it for liberty and human rights the country fought? It has achieved Radicalism, corruption and crime—no matter what we fought for, that is what has been gained. Will these compensate for the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure? The only solace—the low of promise which is hung out with its luminous hope—is the overthrow of the party which is in power, as unerringly indicated by the daily changes in public opinion.

A Living Fossil!—A Man with Soapstone Lungs.

Coroner Butterworth held an inquest on Saturday over the body of Frederick Ruffland, butcher. Rutland worked at Cross and Market streets, Paterson, and was standing at the door of the shop when his attention was called to two boys fighting on the sidewalk. While he was trying to part them, one Kahoe stepped up and struck Rutland on the head. On Saturday he died in his boarding house, 78 Market street. In the belief that the blow on his head had led to his death, Drs. Warren and Blundell were directed to hold a *post mortem* examination. The cause of death was thereupon discovered to be the singular condition of the man's lungs, which had, to all appearances, been *turned into soapstone*. The lungs were hard as stone, and on touch felt like soapstone. How the man breathed is a mystery. Of course the coroner's jury exonerated Kahoe.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Great Destruction of Windows and Skylights—Loss Estimated at Half a Million Dollars!

On Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, a storm of hail and rain broke over the city, exceeding in severity the noted storm of September 20, 1867, and the damage was greater. The weather, often alternating during the morning between sunshine and clouds with threatened rain, at last culminated at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock in a sudden shower, which was at first believed to be no more than the ordinary summer storm. The vane on the State House immediately before the storm gave the direction of the wind as from the northeast, while the clouds were drifting from the southwest, while another current of lighter character was rapidly approaching from still another direction. At the time named the two bodies met, and the wind suddenly veering to the northwest, then ensued the storm of wind, rain and hail, which made the day a memorable one in meterological annals. What commenced in rain soon turned to hail, and for at least fifteen minutes the pelting of the large stones made a rattle upon glass, pavement, street and housetop that drowned all other noises, and frightened the timid, and even made those of sterner mould pause and wonder at the unwonted violence of the shower of icy particles, some of which were fully the size of a pound weight, and in their fall did almost as much damage as if of less perishable substance. Owing to the direction of the wind at this time the fury of the storm vented itself upon the south and east sides of the streets, and here, wherever the housekeepers were not quick enough to close their shutters, the damage to window glass was very great.

The hail-stones fell without intermission for fifteen minutes, and made it dangerous for human beings to even venture into the open streets. The horses attached to the passenger cars became alarmed at the violence of the storm, and the severe treatment they received in their exposed condition, and the drivers had considerable difficulty in controlling the animals. Car windows shared the same fate with those in dwelling houses, and except on streets where plate-glass is used, there are but few houses with a northern or western exposure that do not bear evidence to the damage done. Trees also suffered. Leaves and branches were cut from the trunks as though with a knife, and the sidewalks were covered with the green shoots and twigs. The sides of the streets that escaped the attacks of hail-stones suffered from a plentiful supply of mud, the falling stones dashing the dirt in some instances as high as the second story windows. At 2:32 the wind suddenly changed to due north, and the storm broke, leaving the sidewalks on the south side of the streets, especially covered with hail-stones to the depth of several inches, and bearing the appearance of a heavy fall of snow. These stones, of various sizes, the smallest sufficient to do injury, resisted for some time the rays of the sun that began to shine at 2:35.

The damage to individual property must be large in sashes and broken Venetian shutters. At the Pennsylvania Hospital, a large number of panes of glass were broken, and in all the large establishments in the city the same scene of destruction was to be observed. In the *Ledger* Building, 36 panes were broken in the Job Department, and the same number in other portions of the building. One of the hailstones that did the damage in the *Ledger* establishment after passing through the glass and being broken in part by contact with the floor, was measured and found to be six inches in circumference.

The storm was very severe in the northwestern as well as in other parts of the city. A large number of lights in the schoolhouses on Coates street, above Twelfth, and on Mellon street, above Eleventh, were broken. The large window glass in the house of Hon. H. D. Moore, at Eleventh and Mellon streets, was nearly all broken. The dwelling houses in this entire neighborhood suffered severely. Some of the buildings having as high as fifty panes of glass broken. Over 100 lights were broken at Handel & Haydn Hall, Spring Garden street.

In the southern portion of the city the storm was very violent, especially in the First and Seconds Wards. Very many of the stained glass in the Tenth and Dickerson schools and the Church of the Atonement were broken. Quite a number were also shattered in the front windows of the Scott Methodist Episcopal Church on Eighth street, below Dickerson. The glass in the front windows of the Calvary Baptist Church on Fifth street, below Carpenter, and in the Mariners' Baptist Bethel on Front street, below Christian, also suffered considerably.

The storm in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Locust was terrific. At St. Mark's Church some two hundred panes of glass were broken, including some one hundred and fifty of the stained panes constituting the "Four Apostles" window, which will take several hundred dollars to replace.

On Chestnut street the damage was not very extensive below Sixth street, but beyond that point some of the buildings suffered severely. Among them we noticed the following: Photograph gallery 720, N. E. corner Eighth and Chestnut, Continental and Girard Houses, at the former about sixty of the large lights on Chestnut street were broken, and two hundred and fifty in other portions of the building. About three hundred were broken out of the windows of the Girard House.

The damage was also serious along Broad street, where school warehouses, churches and dwellings being much broken. The handsome circular window of stained glass, in the Chapel of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, being completely riddled; while nearly every pane of glass was broken from tower and steeple of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch, and also, from the large windows on the west.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth, was damaged badly, the stained glass windows being ruined. It will cost at least $1000 to repair the loss. The stained glass windows in the church at Seventeenth and Spruce, also in St. Mark's, Locust street, above Sixteenth, were badly riddled with the hail. At Third and Pine the storm was not so severe, the windows of St. Peter's being little damaged. Most of the churches in the city, as well as school-houses and other public buildings, not protected by shutters, are more or less damaged.

On the south side of Spruce street, from Ninth to some distance beyond Broad, the windows in most of the houses are broken; in some scarcely a pane of glass is left, while others escaped with only a few fractured. Some of the glass broken in some portions of the city was a quarter of an inch thick.

Of the eight thousand public lamps, at least half were broken, and probably many for in the built-up portion of the city nine out of every ten of those we examined on the east and south sides of the streets, had damaged uoplights. In some places every lamp was broken, unless sheltered by an awning, a tree, or some other protection.

The ornamental and fancy lanterns in front of taverns, saloons and restaurants, suffered severely, as did all the glass globe shades in exposed places. Many were shivered all to pieces.

We picked up one of the hailstones from a pile which had lain on the ground from 4 P. M. yesterday, a minutes of 4, an hour and a half after the storm was over, and it then measured seven and three-eighths inches in girth the largest way, and four and three-quarter inches in the other.—Hushals of them were from four to six inches around. These were all agglomerations of smaller stones aggregated together while falling. They struck the earth like a fierce fusillade of icy snowballs.

During the storm, curious phenomena occurred; much the same as those attending the storm of '67. The large hail stones were apparently mixed with bombs, which, in striking an object, exploded with a loud and sharp report, and not only by the taste but by the smell, was the presence of sulphur detected. Here is local phenomena awaiting an explanation by our local savans.

While the storm was at its height, a man named John Forster, after having an umbrella riddled by the pelting ice, was subjected to the annoyance of having his hat blown off, while rounding the corner at Ninth and Spruce streets. While chasing his hat, he was pelted to almost insensibility by the hail stones. He was hurried into a house, and when the storm was ended, was seen to issue with a head covered with bandages.

Mr. Alexander Purves, living at Tenth and Catharine streets, while trying to close a window during the storm, was struck on the head, but save the loss of a piece of his scalp, about two inches square, he suffered no other injuries.

Hon. James W. Scovel, during the storm, made a narrow escape from drowning.—While crossing the Delaware on a ferry-boat, with a horse and phaeton, the horse took fright, and with a leap, cleared the rope and chains at the end of the boat, plunged into the river and were lost. Mr. Scovel jumped from the phaeton before it went over, and thus escaped.

The crops of early spring vegetables in the neighborhood of the city are fearfully damaged, the tomato plants, pea vines, beans, cucumber vines, and indeed all crops suffering very greatly. As far as we have heard, but little damage was done in Camden, and the storm does not seem to have been very severe in West Philadelphia. Much damage was done by the furious rain storm beating in through broken windows and skylights, upon carpets and furniture in dwellings, and on goods and merchandize in warehouses. It is not easy to estimate the amount of this damage. The damage to windows and skylights can hardly be less than a quarter million of dollars, and the incidental damage by water perhaps as much more. The damage to the market farms is probably greater.

At Germantown the storm was not very severe. The hail was not so heavy, and therefore but little damage was done as far as heard from in that section.

In the central portions of the city, east of Sixth street, the damage was less than further west, although even there the storm was of extraordinary severity.

About 6 o'clock the city was again visited by a storm, which lasted about twenty minutes. During its continuance the rain poured down in torrents, and for a short time hail fell, but the pieces were not so large as at the first storm.

Death of an Editor.

Hon. C. D. Wickliffe, for twenty-seven years editor of the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter*, died last week, in the 61st year of his age. He was years ago a warm personal and political friend of Henry Clay, after whose death he joined the Democratic party, and supported McClellan and Pendleton.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, May 3.—This is the twentieth day of the McFarland trial. The first witness was Hon. David Atwood, M. C., from Wisconsin, who testified to becoming acquainted with the prisoner at Madison, Wisconsin; also that he was present at a ceiling there, given by his wife. His revelations in other respects were unimportant.

Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the *Tribune*, being recalled, testified to handling McFarland's money on one occasion as the proceeds of Mrs. McFarland's readings. Mrs. Mary Vendenhoff (wife of George Vendenhoff) testified to Mrs. McFarland's taking lessons in elocution from her husband. McFarland was present on some of these occasions.

Mrs. Sage was the next witness. Having stated that she was the mother of Mrs. Richardson, late Mrs. McFarland, prisoner's counsel objected to this form of putting it. The other side could not assume thus to nullify a marriage. Witness went on to describe the various disagreements between prisoner and her daughter, his neglect to provide for her, &c.

She further testified that she first saw Richardson in the fall of 1867. Before that she had neither seen nor heard of him. Thought the "intercepted" letter a rash proceeding after the separation. Counsel asked, "Is that all?" Answer—"Yes, on his part." She also added, that she believed her daughter's conduct was perfectly good up to this hour. To the question whether she approved of Mrs. McFarland's conduct in associating with Mr. Richardson, and going to Indiana to procure a divorce for the purpose of marrying Mr. Richardson, witness replied, "I see no hurt in doing so."

Miss Lizzie J. Sage, sister of Mrs. McFarland, testified to seeing the prisoner frequently intoxicated. The deposition of Mrs. Phebe Wood was read, to show that Mrs. McFarland was for 15 months a continuous resident of Indiana, and that too (said the prosecution) at the very time, when certain ladies had sworn she was in Jersey City and elsewhere.

Mr. Davis, for the prosecution, proposed to read the deposition of Schuyler Colfax, but the defence objecting, it was excluded. The remaining witnesses examined were Dr. Scheverria, who related his observations touching hereditary insanity; Mrs. Mary F. Gilbert and Miss L. L. Gilbert, her daughter, who described the intimacies between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, at 72 Amity street, developed, however, nothing new. The Court then adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 4.—This is the twenty-first day of the McFarland trial. The first witness examined this morning was Mrs. Samuel Sinclair. She testified that Mrs. McFarland was in very destitute circumstances in and subsequent to 1862; gave her money at different times; went to Washington once to see if she could get an office for McFarland; Mrs. McFarland used to visit deponent's house; Richardson was there also, March 9th, 1867; never saw the intercepted letter until after it was published.

Counsel for prisoner read the intercepted letter, and then asked witness if she would have received Richardson into her house in 1868 if she had known that. Answer—"I do not see anything in it to make me do otherwise." Witness subsequently stated that when she heard of Mrs. McFarland's engagement to Richardson, under the circumstances, she approved of it.

Junius Henri Browne, a *Tribune* attache, testified that when Mrs. McFarland was playing at Winter Garden he went home with her seven or eight times. Made Richardson's acquaintance during the war.—Counsel asked if he believed in the Deity? He said he did. Also if he believed the Bible to be a work of a divine character?—Answer—"I do—some of it." Counsel inquired what part? Answer—"I believe in the general spirit of the Bible, and that God is good and just."

Two letters from McFarland were read, one enclosing $10 to his wife, and another to Mr. Sage, asking a loan of $10. These letters are dated November 20th, 1870. The prosecution then announced that they had closed their case.

The defense then re called Mrs. Callahan and her daughter but they had nothing new to tell. The remaining witnesses were a Mrs. McCarthy, of Port Chester; Elias B. Cherry, Capt. Caffery, John Seery, Police Sergeant Haggerty, oliver Culhane, Mrs. Margaret Oliver, Mrs. Phebe Robinson, Thomas Feeley, Mrs. Phebe W. Allen, and Mrs. Mary Mason. Their evidence related principally to Mr. Richardson's familiarity with Mrs. McFarland, and also to the adventurous habits of the prisoner at the bar. Adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, May 5.—At last the testimony in the McFarland trial is all in, and Mr. Graham will commence to sum up for the defense to-morrow morning. He will occupy four hours and a half, and continue on Monday, when he will be followed by Judge Garvin for the prosecution, who will conclude on Tuesday at noon. The jury will or will then charge the jury, and we may have the verdict on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. The last day's testimony was quite spicy, and in some respects important, so far as is known that Richardson did have a pistol with him at the time he was shot. Mr. Nichols swore he took it away from him after the shooting. This has all along been denied by Richardson's friends of the Bulkley faction. It was proved by the *Tribune* office, and Mr. Graham to-day called attention to the fact that they had not heard the truth from those witnesses. Fitzhugh Ludlow testified, on being recalled, as follows: "I remember the prisoner showing me a letter from Mrs. Calhoun, without date; but that appeared to be written in 1867; Mrs. Farland, in reading that letter, came to the letters "S. J. R. A.," and remarked at the time, 'That means Sam Russell Young.'"

Isaac G. Reed, the champion interviewer, who it will be remembered, interviewed Horace Greeley shortly after the Axton House marriage, was on the stand, and cross-examined as to his interview with the *Tribune* philosopher. His testimony was very funny, in so far as it shows what a profane man this great and good Greeley really is. Mr. Reed said Mr. Greeley used almost the exact words I have used as to Mr. McFarland having given up all right to his wife, and as to his having to testify against him, and the phrase as to his being a dirty "d—d white livered."

To the Recorder—His exact words as to the Recorder were, he was a "God—d d—d little Judge."

To Mr. Davis—I am not sure the exact month; I only know it was a day or two days after my interview with Mr. Beecher; when I went in I did not represent myself as from any paper; I did not go there to get it for the *Sun*, but if circumstances had been different I should have given it to any other paper; I got forty dollars, I think, for it, from the *Sun*; I think it was rather cheap; Mr. Greeley talked to me most freely; I so published in a card; I emasculated the oaths; I think he swore five times to my statement of one; if I had left out the oaths no journalist would have believed it was a true account.

Several letters were introduced to-day, one by Mrs. McFarland to her "darling husband."

NEW YORK, May 6.—Mr. Graham, senior counsel for the defense, this morning commenced summing up in the McFarland case, in the presence of an unusually crowded Court. He commenced with a reference to the suffering which his client had undergone, and was still undergoing, a suffering, stripped of the obloquy which was sought, to be attached to it, which would make even death itself almost a blessing.

The allegations of the prosecution were, not that he who had passed to his doom was unjustly slain, but that he was hurried to his fate by an unauthorized libel, and this brought them to the state of the prisoner's mind, the first and the last question before the jury.

Mr. Graham quoted from the Book of Proverbs to show the Bible estimate of a wife's position and power. This was a case of murder, or nothing. There could be no compromising it. Compromise would be a violation of their sworn duty.

Counsel then went into an analysis of the evidence that had been submitted on the point of insanity, and then passed on to dilate upon marriage as a divine institution, quoting freely again from the Scriptures. He contended that if a wife did not love her husband, but if he with all his soul loved her, the outrage to him of depriving him of her was none the less.

Next, reading from Proverbs vi, 27, he said those who dishonored husbands were here admonished of their doom. They inner the rage and jealousy of the husband—a rage which, call it insanity or not, is certainly ungovernable. God has not made man strong enough to resist that rage.

Richardson had not only violated the seventh commandment, he had broken the tenth also, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife." In Leviticus, the punishment awarded to violators of this was death. If that law were abrogated, it did not change the character of the offence.

Counsel then referred to the case of General Sickles, who was acquitted of the murder of Key on similar provocation, on the ground that he was unconscious of committing a crime; that is, in consequence of the predis posing cause of the sudden appearance of the seducer of his wife, his mind became temporarily diseased. He demanded a like verdict for his client now.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Graham will resume his argument. It is reported that Judge Davis has withdrawn from the prosecution, and will not sum up. The announcement occasions much surprise.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The McFarland case will probably be at an end this week. To-day Mr. Graham concluded his argument for the defence, and to-morrow the District Attorney will present the case for the prosecution. The Court will charge the jury on Wednesday or Thursday, so that a verdict is probable by Friday, at the furthest.

In the course of his remarks to-day, Mr. Graham dwelt with emphasis upon the fact that Richardson was shot in the *Tribune* office. Had the prisoner been sane, he contended that that would have been the last place he would have chosen for the execution of his purpose. He reviewed, in minute detail, the testimony of the physicians. As he understood their evidence, the troubles of the prisoner had produced in him a violent congestion of the brain, only needing the presence of Richardson, the author of his troubles, to drive him into complete insanity.

He briefly alluded to the testimony, vindicating the prisoner from the allegation of drunkenness, and reminded the jury that Mrs. McFarland was herself a prompter of the prosecution. "What more horrible thing could there be than this?" he exclaimed, "that in addition to all she had done she should now endeavor to fasten upon him the terrible fate that awaited convicion."

In conclusion, he called upon the jury to do their duty as husbands and fathers.—They must be the guardians of their own hearths. When they returned to their own homes, it ought to be with the glad tidings that a desecrating step could not approach it with impunity. Let those who wickedly dare to sap the foundations of the happiness of the husband and father be taught in time their danger, and be warned by their virdict that jealousy was a rage which they must not dare to encounter. At the conclusion of the address, a murmur of applause ran through the Court.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

In the United States Senate, the House resolution, making May 30th in each year a public holiday, was referred. The House bill, granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, was laid aside, Mr. Edmunds saying that the Pension Committee would report on the subject during the present week. The bill for settlement of accounts of army and navy officers was reported favorably. The bills prescribing rules of evidence in certain cases, and amending the Bankrupt laws, were reported adversely. Bills were introduced by Mr. Cameron to furnish medals to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers, and by Mr. Drake to promote the efficiency of the navy. A bill, granting lands to the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad, was passed, an amendment offered by Mr. Saulsbury, to grant 200,000 acres to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, in Delaware, having been rejected. A conference report on the Census bill was agreed to. The bill limiting the number of special Treasury agents to fifty-three was passed, with an amendment restricting their allowance to per diem and actual expenses. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Paine introduced a bill for the admission of Georgia to representation in Congress, which was referred. Mr. Stiles introduced a joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress on July 4th, which was adopted—yeas 85, nays 65. Mr. Jenckes from the Committee on Civil Service, reported a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, which was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the House then went into Committee on the Tariff bill. The paragraphs referring to vessels of iron not otherwise provided for; tophized, tinned or enamelled wrought iron hollow-ware; taxing cast-iron pipes 1½ cents per pound, and taxing all iron castings not otherwise provided for 35 per cent., were stricken out, disposing of all the iron portion of the bill. The duty on all castor other steel in ingots, bloomy or bars, or in wrought iron in bars, rods, sheets, etc., was reduced from 3½ to 2½ cents per pound. On steel of circular shapes, and all not otherwise provided for, a reduction of ¼ cent was made. The paragraph relating to steel railway bars, including those made by the Bessemer process, 2 cents per pound, was amended so as to make the duty $36 per ton, but without finally disposing of the matter, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

In the U. S. Senate, the House resolution for adjournment on July 4th was taken up for action by Mr. Sumner to table it was lost—yeas 15, nays 41—and it was laid over. Bills were passed authorizing the settlement of accounts of army and navy disbursing officers, enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to collect derelict claims, etc., relating to pay of deputy collectors, and in reference to the operation of the Bankrupt act in the Territories. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Decline of American Commerce, reported a bill for mail steamship service from New Orleans to Vera Cruz and Chagres, which was committed. Mr. Beck asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President to state by what authority General Terry is trying citizens of Georgia by court martial. The Civil Service bill was discussed. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee. On steel railway bars the duty was made 2 cents per pound, on bars partly made of steel 1½ cents, and on wrought iron bars the Bessemer process $36 per ton. On steel wire less than ¼ inch diameter and not less than No. 13 gauge, 2½ cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem, and finer than No. 13, 3 cents and 20 per cent., provided that wire for musical instruments, or covered with silk, cotton, etc., shall pay 25 per cent. in addition.—Steel in coils not more than 3-16 of an inch in diameter, to pay the same duty. On steel railway frogs, etc., was reduced from 3½ to 2½ cents. On steel car wheels the duty was made 3 cents. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Edmunds, from the Pension Committee, reported the bill giving a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Drake, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the navy. Mr. Vickers, from the Commerce Committee, reported adversely the bill to prohibit importation of immigrants under labor contracts. The Franking Bill was passed over—yeas 26, nays 7, and the Legislative Appropriation Bill taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Civil Service Bill was recommitted. Mr. Orth, from the Foreign Commerce Committee, made a report on investigation. The Senate amendment to the bill limiting the appointment of special Treasury agents (relating to their compensation) was concurred in. The Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railway Company to issue bonds, was discussed. Mr. Hawley proposed an amendment, requiring all the land grants to be sold only to actual settlers at a price not exceeding $2 50 per acre, and quantity not greater than one hundred and sixty acres to each person. The amendment was opposed by the friends of the bill, Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, saying it would "throttle the company." Mr. Wood opposed the bill, saying the company had already received 45,000,000 acres of the public lands, and this bill proposed to give 2,225,000 more. Mr. Ela denounced it as a "plunder measure, prepared in the interest of the money-lenders of Europe more land than would make half a dozen of their little kingdoms, and to bring in millions of the Pagans of Asia to conquered with the Germans and laborers of the West," etc. Mr. O'Neill defended the bill. Finally, the previous question was seconded—yeas 78, nays 59, including all amendments, but the opposition to the whole bill was so strong as to prevent a vote being taken, and the House adjourned until Monday next, without having acted upon the bill.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

In the U. S. Senate, the bill giving artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, was reported with an amendment. Mr. Fenton introduced a bill, which was referred, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, National Banks, and other associations, to publish annually a statement showing the interest due on certificates of stock issued by the United States, dividends, payments and interests accruing from other sources, unclaimed for two years. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., gave his views at length on the subject of taxation. The bill extending the time for the payment of the commutation of bounty was reported. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

The House met yesterday, but immediately adjourned without transacting any business.

Another Remarkable Wedding in Prospect.

The invitations to the wedding of Miss Cordelia Jones and Mr. Mark Kennie Bedford Morton on the 18th of May, are something altogether beyond those for any entertainment which has taken place in Washington for many a long year. They are gotten up not in the most expensive style, being printed instead of engraved, but certainly in the most elaborate manner. Five hundred outside and the same number of inside envelopes were embossed with a monogram, and as many of each of the numerous cards and invitations. The church invitation, printed on note paper, also bears the large-sized monogram, twinning together in one festive letter of utter illegibility the initials of bride and groom, emblematic of—&c. This monogram is pure white, in utter opposition to all the well-known sentiments of leading legislators. The church invitation reads thus:

St. John's Church,
Corner H and Sixteenth streets,
Washington, D. C.,
Wednesday Evening, May 18, 1870,
At 8 o'clock.

The invitation to the house represents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Downing as intending to be monogrammatically "At Home," on the evening just mentioned, at 46 North H street. The cards of Cordelia Downing and Mark Rennie De Mortie are tied together with white ribbon, and on another card appears the names of the bridesmaids and groomsmen after this fashion:

Mr. C. L. Mitchell,	Miss R. M. Downing,
Mr. W. Furgerson,	Miss K. A. Jacobs,
Garçons d'honneur.	Demoiselles d'honneur.

Whether these boys and girls are white, black, or shaded, does not appear. The bride is the daughter of Downing, the keeper of the restaurant belonging to the House of Representatives, who is one of the most aristocratic colored voters of the happy District. The groom is a Frenchman, is white, and, further, is unknown, except that he is not obnoxious on account of his color or future condition of servitude.

A large proportion of the invitations are to be sent to New York and Albany. Many have been sent to Senators and Representatives here, who will scarcely dare absent themselves on such an occasion.—*Washington Correspondence of N. Y. World.*

A Distinguished Marriage.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says:

The fashionable gossips of Washington and Harrisburg have been industriously discussing a distinguished marriage to take place in this city. It is no longer a rumor, but it has passed into the domain of fact. On Thursday evening next the popular and talented Democratic member of Congress, from the York and Cumberland district, the Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, will lead to the altar Miss Marguerite Cameron, the amiable and accomplished daughter of the Hon. Simon Cameron, of this city.

From St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, May 10.—A terrible northeaster, yesterday, on Lake Superior, drove the floating ice into the harbor of Duluth, nearly destroying the Citizens' Dock, which was built out about three-fourths of a mile from the main land. Loss $8,000 to $10,000.

The rains of the past few days have helped instead of injuring the farmer's prospects. This has proved the most favorable season of grain sowing for many years. Wheat is mostly in the ground, and considerable progress is made in planting corn and potatoes.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

The Great Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The *Commercial's* New Orleans special says, the city is full of people who talk fight to-night. The indications now are that the fight is positively on to-morrow forenoon. The excursion train will leave at 5 a.m., on the Jackson road, and will take the party out about forty-eight miles from the city, beyond the swamp, where the fight will take place. Mace and Allen are both in the city to-night, and both are in first-class condition. Jim Cussick is first second for Mace, having trained him, and Joe Coburn the same for Allen. It is not settled yet who will be the second seconds. I understand an arrangement has been made to have Rufe Hunt for referee. John C. Heenan is managing for Mace, and Billy Carroll, of St. Louis, for Allen, and Johnny Franklin for both. There will not be a large crowd to-morrow, as not over four hundred will pay ten dollars for tickets. The fighters will have a hot day of it in weather, as well as in work. The odds here are on Mace, with very little betting. There are not a hundred strangers here for the fight, and strange to say, scarcely any professional thieves.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Private advices from New Orleans lead to the supposition that the fight will fail, Allen is largely the favorite here, but betting is light.

THIRTEEN MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The Mace and Allen prize fight excursion was announced to leave at 4 A. M., and got off at 5 precisely.

A large crowd was at the Jackson railroad depot as early as 3:30 A. M., among whom were many prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of both armies, from the grade of General down, and well known sporting men from all parts of the country. A detail of about 70 metropolitan policemen accompanied the train out for a guard, as no over twenty persons without tickets were put off the train, which was delayed some twenty minutes in consequence. The train consisted of some passenger cars well filled; there were probably 700 persons, of whom about two-thirds were of the better classes. The Chicago Base Ball Club were among the excursionists. No incident worthy of note occurred previous to starting.

The crowd was very orderly. On reaching a point about five and a half miles distance the train stopped and in an instant the cars were emptied, but all were ordered on board again as the spot was inside the Metropolitan district. The train proceeded to a point about three miles above Lutcher's sawing mill, where all were on the field, and preparations were making for the contest. The betting is about three to two on Mace, though the Allen party feel very confident. The weather is delightfully clear and pleasant.

Both men are in splendid condition. Mace will weigh about 173 and Allen 168. Mace and Allen came to the ground in a hackney coach which followed the train. Mace's face does not present the fleshy appearance that Allen's does.

All are now under way to the ring, which is to be pitched near the river, about a mile distant from the railroad.

[LATER.]

The great fight is over, and has resulted in a victory for the English champion, but ten rounds were fought and the entire contest was over in forty-four minutes.—The first blood was claimed for Mace, and the first knock-down for Allen. Allen was badly punished, but Mace is scarcely injured. The Heenan, Morrissey and all the sporting population of the country, were on the ground. The best of order prevailed.

Local Intelligence.

☞ TAVERN AND EATING HOUSE LICENSES.—The Court on Saturday and Monday had under consideration the applications for license from new stands and those old stands against which remonstrances had been filed. The following disposition was made of the various applications:

GRANTED.

Taverns.—Aaron Hellman, West Hempfield, new stand; Peter Bollenmyer, East Lampeter, old stand.

Eating Houses.—Hilaire Zaepfel, Columbia, old stand; Peter Bittner, Columbia, old stand; Gottlieb Young, Columbia, new stand; Wm. H. Shirk, Carnarvon, new stand; John Fox, Ephrata twp., old stand; Barnhard Kuhlman, 7th Ward