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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEORGE SAND has a new romance.

THALBERG has retired on half a million.

CANNED frogs' legs is a Virginia product.

A TAX on Patience—Doctor's bills.—[Judy.

A PAIR of pincers—Frost and East Wind.

A BRUMMAGEM article—John Bright.—[Judy.

TOOLE, the English comedian, is coming hither.

MISS GOVERNMENT—Womanhood suffrage.—[Judy.

Is the "Emerald Ring" a Fenian circlet—*Punchinello.*

WACHTEL's tenor voice nets him $625 a night in Glasgow.

THE Real Central Criminal Court—Conscience.—[Fun.

CINCINNATI is ambitious for the biggest hotel in the country.

LAURA KEENE is to manage the Charlestown Academy of Music.

AGRICULTURAL reports from all parts of Tennessee are very encouraging.

A YOUNG lady of new York is writing an opera on Tennyson's "*Princess.*"

RAW ham has been eaten in Wheeling, West Virginia, with the usual result.

AN Indiana suitor burned down the barn of a widow who refused his hand.

M. GLAIS BIZOIN has written a comedy which he calls "The Loves of Byron."

OMELETTES are rare at Key West where eggs are only seventy-five cents a dozen.

A MISSISSIPPI negro dug up some $900,000 of De Soto's buried treasure, April 1.

NEWYORK has voted not to water its streets. Think of Ocean avenue unwatered!

SOME of the Florida hotels have holes in the floors instead of going to the expense of spittoons.

EMILIE OLLIVIER plays the violin to perfection, and Madame accompanies him on the piano the same.

THE deaf mutes of San Francisco have formed an association for the purpose of suppressing impostors.

THE wooden manufacturers of the South and West have decided to hold their fair at Indianapolis.

A "MINE of petrified mud turtles" has been found in Montana. They should be used for mock-turtle soup.

CHICAGO is in doubt whether its sheriff made a vacancy by running off with a woman who wasn't his wife.

RIEL not only shoots his prisoners without trial, but he has an uncle in Montreal who gets drunk Sunday.

THE unemployed laboring men of San Francisco have been parading the streets and interviewing the authorities.

SPELLING matches are held in Salt Lake City to popularize the "Deseret Alphabet" among the young saints.

A LADY in Indiana, with hair ten feet long, receives $10 per week for her locks sitting in a hairdresser's shop as a show.

NEW YORK swells sustain their languishing spirits with small scent bottles which are let into the handles of their umbrellas.

A MAN named Edward Williams shot and killed his son James, a youth of about seventeen, in Savannah, Ga., mistaking him for a burglar.

A NORWEGIAN correspondent in Augusta, Ga., says the girls there are the "freest, nipest and roundest." He certainly hasn't been Pittsburgh.

A CINCINNATI LADY, who has been presented at the Tuileries, says that Napoleon's complexion is green, and that altogether he is "horrid."

OHIO ITEMS.

THE new street lamps at Hillsboro were lighted for the first time last week.

Two hundred and fifty persons joined the Methodist church, in Findlay, during the recent revival.

PAINESVILLE has at the present time $835 on deposit, at 8 per cent. interest, toward erecting a monument to Lake county soldiers who died in the service of their country.

SIXTY thousand dollars have been raised for the establishment of a Universalist College at Akron, subscribed by the citizens of that place alone. The rest of the State has not been called upon yet.

MR. R. B. RUSSELL, a prominent citizen of Seneca county, Ohio, while out hunting for wild geese, and within thirty rods of his house, in getting over a fence accidentally discharged his gun, instantly killing himself.

THE Medina *Gazette* advocates the building of a wooden railway to Grafton—says they are cheap and practicable for short distances, cost only $5,000 per mile for grading, track-laying and stock, and thinks the distance between the points named would cost only twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, as the grading is already done, and if built would be followed by an iron one, because it would demonstrate its necessity.

THE Circleville *Union* says: A shocking accident occurred at the saw mill of Messrs. Mader & Miller, in Salt Creek township, this county, the particulars of which are as follows: On Saturday morning, the 26th ult., Harvey Link, an employe of the above firm, while in the act of starting the mill, caught his foot on the carriage, and before the saw could be reversed, struck him a gash below the knee, severing it instantly from his body. A physician was immediately sent for, but before medical aid could be procured the wound had bled so profusely that he expired in about four hours. His remains were brought to the residence of Acker King, in this city, where funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lenker, the Lutheran minister, at 4 o'clock on Monday, and his remains were interred in Forest Cemetery. Mr. Link was a machinist by occupation, was formerly of Cincinnati, and for some time past has been in the employ of Messrs. Blandys, of Zanesville, Ohio, where he has a brother residing. He leaves a wife, whose residence is unknown.

THE members of the Ways and Means Committee did not consider the Funding bill on Saturday. The only portion of the bill which has been considered is that relating to the funding of the public debt. The Committee have agreed on the necessity of passing a funding bill, and, inasmuch as Secretary Boutwell is confident that the three class of bonds as provided in the Senate bill can be successfully negotiated, that part of the bill will probably be reported nearly as it passed the Senate. Concerning the last series, which allows greenbacks to be funded into a four per cent. bond, not only the Committee, but the members of the House generally, are opposed to this feature, as it is regarded in the light of a contraction of the currency. The statements sent hence that the Committee had decided to strike out the sections relating to the National Banks are without foundation. There are some half-dozen stock jobbers and speculators' agents here, who are constantly manufacturing news, and sending it to Wall street for the purpose of affecting the gold market. The Committee do not know what action will be taken on the clause relating to the National Banks, but from the expressions that are daily received from the banking and commercial interests in different parts of the country, in favor of a uniform bond for banking purposes, exempt from all taxation, there seems little doubt but the Committee will report the bill in accordance with the expressed sentiments of the people, and the wishes of Secretary Boutwell. The Committee seem to have no idea when they will have this bill ready to report, as they are all absorbed in the Tariff bill, which is likely to occupy the time of the House for a week or ten days yet.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Further Evidence as to the Insanity of the Prisoner—Interesting Letters Read.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 12, 1870.

The interest on the seventh day of the McFarland case is unabated. It is noticeable that the number of ladies in the audience increases daily.

The first witness examined this morning was Nicholas St. John Green, who testified he was a member of the Boston bar; had been go for sixteen years. Remembered having been retained in proceedings in the *habeas corpus* brought by Daniel McFarland against Albert D. Richardson; the motion before the Court when he went into the case was to punish the father and mother of McFarland for contempt in not producing the children. Remembered having an interview with Richardson.

The Court stated that witness could not be allowed to state what Richardson had said to him.

Mr. Gerry offered to prove by witness that Richardson had supplied funds for litigation.

The testimony was ruled out as inadmissible, the defence excepting.

Mr. Gerry asked if witness had received any instructions from Richardson in relation to the case.

The testimony was excepted to.

Mr. Graham argued that the evidence was to show that Mrs. McFarland acted under the influence of Richardson, and that he was the whole cause of the alienation of Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and that in the prosecution of the suit for the recovery of his children McFarland had to fight, not his wife but Richardson. It was important to the prisoner to prove the relations existing between his wife and Richardson, and to show that she was acting entirely under his influence. Her husband thought the recovery of his children would be followed by the return of his wife, but when he left, and Richardson was probably of the same opinion, and honest his efforts to keep the father from obtaining possession of his children. That woman was vacillating between the unholy love Richardson had enkindled in her bosom and natural affection for her children, and when the purse of Richardson not at her control she might have returned to her husband.

The Recorder ruled that the testimony proposed to be given was inadmissible.

Judge Davis said as he understood the *habeas corpus* matter, a stipulation was entered into between the prisoner and his wife by which they agreed to separate, each retaining the custody of one child.

The witness Green further testified that at the time he saw McFarland at Boston the prisoner was, in his judgment, it not insane, at least in a fair way to become so.

Dick. Phillips, another member of the Boston bar, was the next witness. He testified he had been retained by Mrs. McFarland in the *Habeas corpus* case; saw the prisoner in Court at that time. The judgment of the Court was that the awarding of the custody of the youngest child to Mrs. McFarland. The latter child was destitute of clothing, subsequently the prisoner sought out witness and insisted upon his hearing the sad story of his life and his wrongs. McFarland was very much excited, and appeared to be in a very irrational frame of mind. What particularly seemed to oppress him was that Richardson intended to marry his wife; his face bore all the expression of a man in extreme mental agony. Subsequently witness had another conversation with the prisoner of a similar character.

Judge Davis—Did you at any time suggest to Ellen Court during that investigation that the prisoner was unfit to have charge of young children, being a crazy man?

Witness stated he never had; but in reply to a further question from counsel, stated that he had made such a suggestion to the senior counsel in the case.

John A. Wood testified he was a physician; knew prisoner well; made his acquaintance in '62; knew prisoner's wife very well. Saw prisoner on the night of November 26, at his office; he remained about fifteen minutes; he was in a great state of agitation, his eyes glaring; he said, "Doctor, I have been roaming around; I have been looking for Richardson; I must have my boy!" He said he had the same terrible impulse to kill himself that he had often before. Witness told him he must control that. He said he was afraid he could not. He gave prisoner two grains of morphine, equal to two hundred drops of laudanum. His pulse was up to 125. Prisoner said: "Richardson is going to take my wife away." Witness formed the impression that McFarland's mind was diseased, and that he was irrational. Knew Mr Farland from 1862; husband and wife appeared to be very fond of each other; knew of no difficulty between them before 1867; in the summer of 1865 they lived at Mr. Sinclair's house; witness was medical attendant of Mr. Sinclair's family. Mrs. McFarland became acquainted with Richardson at a reception at Mr. Sinclair's house, in '66; subsequently saw them meet at other receptions, prisoner was not present on any of these occasions. Saw McFarland in '65 at his (witness') office; he was much agitated and said his wife had left him, and that there was no occasion for it; his skin was hot, his pulse wild and he was very restless and agitated; his face was flushed; on that occasion he thought he was under great excitement and seemed to be suffering from congestion of the brain; witness prescribed for him: in '69 he prescribed morphine for him; prisoner was suffering from sleeplessness. Upon every occasion he saw McFarland the latter's constant theme was his wrongs and his family troubles. His pupil was contracted, and that, coupled with his rapid pulse and sleeplessness, indicated cerebral disease. He took a walk with him on one occasion; prisoner threatened to commit suicide; he said that in his dreams he saw his wife and children and longed to be with them; he saw his wife in the embrace of Richardson; he dreamed he had Richardson by the throat. Witness would not have dared to give him a grain of morphine were it not for the abnormal excitement under which the prisoner was laboring; only in extreme cases is morphine administered. Saw him frequently in the spring of '69; some times he could convince him of anything to his office and oftener late at night. Saw him frequently between the Spring of '69 and November '69, and during all that time his symptoms were the same. Witness and his associate, Dr. Miner, had consultations in regard to McFarland and formed the opinion that the prisoner had congestion of the brain, threatening to terminate in softening of the brain and paralysis.

To Judge Davis—Did you mentally connected with prisoner by marriage. McFarland's symptoms became more pronounced approaching November. A man could not, in his judgment, live two weeks without sleep. McFarland's condition at the time he was in the habit of calling at his office for professional advice clearly showed his statements in regard to his condition were true. During the entire time he never knew his pulse to go below 110 and some times rose to 130. The prisoner is now laboring under the same disease as at that time, namely, distention of the vessels of the brain, permanent distention; his pulse is now 104. Prisoner could, in his opinion, during the years of '67 and '68, have been able to discharge his duties very imperfectly. Witness further testified that prisoner was, in his opinion, now in a worse condition in regard to organic disease than in '69; the symptoms may not be so violent, as he is doubtless in a calmer frame of mind. McFarland was a very excitable man; could not say he was a man likely to become excited at trifles. He (witness) could not speak as an expert regarding insanity, but had had considerable professional experience with the disease. The prisoner's description of his symptoms was coherent; when he saw prisoner on the 24th he took occasion to tell his brother he needed to be taken care of.

Re-direct—Prisoner could have not been a reliable business man during '67, '68 and '69. It was possible the prisoner might recover, if the causes that produced the disease were removed.

The court then took a recess.

Upon re-assembling Maurice Madison, physician, testified prisoner was a patient of his in Boston, in 1847; saw prisoner on the night before the shooting, at his house; was in habit of frequently seeing prisoner in November; saw him on 26th about 7 P. M.; prisoner's object in calling upon him was to make known to him that Richardson was selling his property in order to go West and was about to take his wife and his little boy "Danny" with him; on that occasion he was more calm, quiet physically, than he had been for some time previously, but his mind seemed in a state of intense agony, and he said that sometimes he left consciousness of his own identity, and thought that he was not McFarland. Remembered him saying, "My God, Doctor, he (referring to Richardson) is about to take away my little boy where I may never see him again." He seemed to be overwhelmed. Often met prisoner on the street, and he always referred to his domestic troubles. Witness regarded him as a monomaniac. When he spoke of his troubles his whole appearance changed, and he would become terribly excited.

Cross-examined—He first knew the prisoner in Boston; prisoner was not living at a Fourierite establishment. Witness boarded in the house with him. After he left Boston he went to Dartmouth College; met him in New York in '62. Never practiced medicine in New York. Prisoner was at his house the night before the shooting; on that night his appearance was very peculiar; he was more calm than usual, physically; the conversation related wholly to the prisoner's domestic troubles; his mental excitement was more intense than he ever witnessed; he did not say how he had ascertained that Richardson was about to sell his property; he said he was over to watch the house where his wife and Richardson were living, with Mrs. Gilbert, mother of Mrs Calhoun; he was disguished with watching the house. Witness never prescribed for McFarland in this city.

Re-direct—His object in watching the house was to get possession of his boy.

John E. Ellwood, an attorney, testified that he knew defendant quite well; saw him two or three days before the shooting, at his office; he was quite excited; he told him his wife was trying to get a divorce. Witness considered he was a monomaniac on the subject of his domestic troubles. Met defendant three or four times at the Park Hotel; McFarland first called upon him professionally to get him to commence an action. There were three counts in the complaint: first, for criminal conversation; second, for abducting his wife; and third, for abducting his children. When he called he gave witness a history of his troubles and told him how fond he and his wife were of each other, and how happy they were in the morning when he was going to say they could kiss each other in the evening and walk in the garden, their arms intertwined and picking flowers together; he said he was sure that if ever his wife left him she kissed him affectionately when he was going away, and he returned to find her gone. His mind was continually running on the subject of his troubles; he could not speak of his wife and children without weeping, and when he alluded to Richardson he seemed to become intensely excited and think the press was leagued against him and in favor of Richardson. Remembered McFarland having shown him an intercepted letter from Richardson to his wife. Other copies of other letters were shown to witness, which he identified as having been shown him by McFarland; Prisoner said in the last letter out of his wife's trunk. He was quite excited when he talked about them.

Cross examined by District Attorney—Some delay was caused in commencing the suit against Richardson, in consequence of the difficulty of finding defendant. At that time witness did not think McFarland an insane man. Never had any acquaintance with Richardson or Mrs. McFarland. The amount sued for by McFarland was $40,000.

To Recorder—Understood his object in bringing suit was to vindicate himself and show the world that his wife and Richardson were to blame, and not he. He also observed he had lost a good deal of money trying to obtain possession of his children. McFarland had offered to settle the suit for money. Prisoner once told him a proposition had been made to him to settle for $10,000.

Counsel then read the following letters from Mrs. Sinclair to Mrs. McFarland:

Washington, February 21.—My Dearest Friend: Mr. Carroll spoke to me this morning, and I am almost heartbroken for you. My dear, what are you going to do? Whatever you decide upon, of course you friends, your true friends, will accept; but I do hope you will act with firmness, with decision. It is a hard, hard, ill, yesterday, and robbed of $4,500.

—The iron foundry of Kueckl & Kempf, in Cincinnati, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. Loss probably $8,000; insured.

—At Dayton, Ohio, a boy named Harris, in running away from school, broke his leg in an abandoned well and was drowned.

—The Delaware City flour mills, at Delaware, Ohio, were destroyed by fire last Saturday night. Loss $20,000, insured for $15,000.

—In a billiard match at Chicago, Monday night, Frank Parker defeated Harry W. Coon by two hundred and ninety nine points in fifteen hundred.

—The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the four state educational funds in Cincinnati and therefrom to establish a University.

—Four prisoners, convicted by the recent female jury in Wyoming, passed through Chicago yesterday *en route* to the Michigan penitentiary.

—EX-State Auditor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, has disbursed after Hoosier, patient, and hopeful. Your friends, without exception, will support you. I have no doubt of your success on the stage, but should you find that too trying for your health, you can do equally well by writing. I think you are very modest in your own estimation. I think you write better than almost any one I know, and should you give your time to it, I have no doubt you will exceed any American female writer in a very short time. I must suggest one thing, and that is, to get "Percy" away from his father as soon as possible. It seems a long time since I left you, and I am quite ashamed of not writing to you before; but our time has been wonderfully filled up with Washington gaiety, and I am very apt, as you know, to neglect writing to my friends, when I feel that they know all is well. I have not been jealous, although you have written to Mrs. C. several times. I love her too much not to be willing to give her more than half of what I would receive. Is she not good and charming? How is dear little "Danny?" I wish he could come to Mary's birthday, the 9th of March. You must come and bring "Percy." We may not be home before the 5th, but I don't dare write that home. Now, my darling, you must come. I shall hope for some thing definite. Your devoted friend,

C. A. S.

Letter from Mrs. Calhoun:

Friday morning, Feb. 22.—My Darling Child: What can I say to comfort thee? My heart bleeds over thee. Would I could enfold thee forevermore, my darling. If it were not for Percy, I should take you away and keep you as soon as I go home. I do not suppose Mr. C. would let me keep him. My precious, you must make your decision. It is profanation for you to stay with that man. You shall not! No woman ought to put her womanhood to open shame, as you have been forced to do for years. It is most cruel, most devilish. You cannot work; you cannot advance; you can make certain of no future for yourself and children while you stay. There is no justice, no reason, no hope in your doing it. My darling, you will leave him scathless. The world is more generous than we think about these things. Every thoughtful man or woman will justify you, and you can shake off the shackles and work with free hands. It is dreadful to have you fight against such odds. I think you could live, yourself and "Percy," for what you earn now. If you can only be free, so that you can improve, your salary will increase. It is wonderful that you have been able to do anything, with your disabilities, and I do not think that now you may do so much. O, do leave him, my darling. It is so wrong that you should stay with him.

Friday Evening.—My darling, we have just received Mr. R.'s letter. I am so glad that you left M. Do not, I beseech you, return. Do not let any meekness of mercy possess you. It is happy that stroke has fallen, no matter what heartbreak comes with it. You could be glad that you suffer, if your suffering would keep you away from him. My darling, for whom I would die, do not go wrong your womanhood to go back. You must not, shall not. When I come back you shall come to me and stay. I will have it so. I will come to-morrow, if you need me. Write me, my darling, all things. Even if you are distracted, write; it will calm you and help you. All my heart flows to you. I would help you, guard you, heal you, if I could. My darling, you cannot be misunderstood, a proud woman, tell you that only by leaving him can you justify yourself to yourself and the world of noble people. My darling, my money, purse and grief are yours forever. You will not hesitate to come to me, for you love me. This is a poor note. I have had to scrawl with my pencil what I have not had time to say in ink. To-morrow, when, if you're better, I will write you a better one. All my heart is yours. Let Mr. R. help you; he is good and strong; then come to me, my darling. I love you and sorrow for you.

Thine ever, LU.

The reading of the letters was listened to with breathless attention.

Frank P. Bennett, a clerk engaged in the office of previous witness, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Ellwood in relation to the excited manner of the prisoner.

John C. Miner, physician, testified he was acquainted with prisoner; on one occasion he opened a felon on the hand of prisoner and he said to him "Is it not painful?" and McFarland replied "Yes, Doctor, but it's nothing to the pain in my heart." Witness further testified to the excited manner and conversation of the prisoner on various occasions, when speaking of his domestic griefs. He regarded him a monomaniac. Witness recommended him to drink whisky, but prisoner would not consent to use it. Towards the end of the year '69 his excitement increased. He often said he dreamed of seeing his wife in Richardson's arms and of his taking the villain by the throat. Witness was of opinion at the time McFarland's illness would terminate in his death.

Witness was cross-examined by Judge Davis, and stated, when describing his symptoms, that the prisoner would talk coherently. He believed McFarland to be at present laboring under organic disease of the brain. It is possible for insanity to exist without the nervous system being affected.

Re direct.—He testified that whenever McFarland entered his office he examined his pulse and found it at an average of 110; has known it as high as 115.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

REMAINS EXPECTED.

The remains of Anson Burlingame are expected on the steamer of the 16th. The Union League Club has made arrangements to receive the body and have it conveyed to Boston, but no public demonstration is contemplated.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The East Conference of the M. E. Church to-day accepted the majority report from the Book Committee, relative to the investigation of the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern. The minority report was rejected—35 against 103.

DIAMONDS SEIZED.

Twelve thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were taken to-day from a passenger named William Williams, on board the Bremen steamship. The man Williams is suspected as a professional smuggler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The representatives of the English holders of Erie stock held a session today in reference to the litigation with Fisk & Gould.

Flags on public buildings were displayed to-day in honor of the anniversary of Henry Clay's birth. Flags on the Henry Clay Club gave a ball in the evening.

Dr. John Bronson, charged with having given an overdose of morphine to James O'Neil, causing his death, has been admitted to bail in $2,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—John Step, residing in Butler county, Pa., hung himself on Monday.

—The steamer Holsatia, from Europe, arrived at New York last night.

—The prisoners in the Toledo, Ohio, amount to about thirty-five tons daily.

—The negroes voted without interference at the New Jersey local elections yesterday.

—There is a prospect of a flood at Omaha, the river having risen six feet in as many days.

—Three colored men have been summoned as jurors in a case at Newark, New Jersey.

—Besides several doubtful deaths, there have been five suicides in as many days in Cincinnati.

—The Mannypenny distillery, nine or ten miles from Columbus, Ohio, was burned on Sunday night last.

—The Boston Trotting Association offers $25,000 in premiums for the June races at Beacon Park, Brighton.

—Walter Brown, carsman, has been appointed by the Navy Department instructor of rowing at Annapolis.

—The late Boyd bequest, besides other bequests, received $20,000 to the Presbyterian University at Wooster, Ohio.

—A. T. Greendyke, of Davenport, Iowa, was knocked from a railway train near Mount Pleasant, Ill., yesterday, and robbed

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Case of Georgia—Southern Pacific Railroad—Sailors' Affray—Tennessee Affairs—Nominations—The Yarn Spinners—The Vice President a Father.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1870.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

It is stated by a prominent radical Senator that the members of his party are generally agreed to strike out Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill; and also to adopt in lieu of the original bill a measure proposed by Mr. Pomeroy as a substitute. This declares the State Government of Georgia provisional, and subject to various reconstruction acts of March and July, 1867. Further, it provides, in accordance with the provisions of said acts, that an election shall be held for members of the General Assembly of Georgia on the first Tuesday of September next, who shall organize on the 23d of September preparatory to the admission of the State functionaries now existing and the General Assembly shall cease on the 23d of November. It is thought that the bill will pass.

The Senate Republicans are unable to harmonize upon any other plan. The chief objection to the bill is that by applying the reconstruction laws to the election there will be disfranchised fifty thousand white men. It is very probable this feature will be changed to let all the white and black population vote. The effect of the bill is to vacate the former elections and also the seats of Hill and Miller.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Members of Congress from the Gulf States met to-night to consider the subject of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They agreed to support a charter making the eastern terminus at Marshall, Texas, with the right of other roads to connect at or west of Marshall, connecting roads to carry freight and passengers under arrangements mutually beneficial, and the gauge of the trunk and connecting lines to be five feet. The Gulf delegations will unanimously support the company most likely to build the road from Marshall to San Diego. Senator Sheridan, Sherrod, Pierce and Clarke were appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

A SAILORS' ROW.

John Gibney, a sailor of the United States steamer Santee, was killed on shore at Key West on the night of the 2d inst., and Edward Kelly and Richard Keegan, of the crew, wounded. A few of the men were given evening liberty, and Kelly and Shaw, another of the crew, became engaged in a high row. Gibney and Keegan attempted to separate them, when Shaw drew a razor, with which he killed Gibney and wounded Kelly and Keegan. Shaw was arrested by the civil authorities and held for a hearing.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, was again before the reconstruction Committee to-day. His testimony was that it was necessary, in order to preserve the peace, that the militia be aided by the Federal forces. A. E. Boon will be the next witness. He claims to be an ex-Confederate officer, but is a native of Ohio, and asserts that while a candidate for office his friends were prevented from voting, and he compelled to flee to Nashville.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Counsel to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Edmund Johnson, Arkansas, at Ghent; A. Journdan, District of Columbia, at Seville; Hamilton Richardson, Wisconsin, at Ancona; Samuel T. Day, Florida, at Picton; Wm. H. Farrar, Ga., at Curacoa; A. B. Long, U. S. Attorney for Louisiana; Geo. Lount, Receiver of Public Moneys at Prescott, Arizona.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Representatives Hoar, Brooks, Dawes and other gentlemen of Massachusetts, were before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day on behalf of the Legislature of that State, remonstrating against admitting machinery free of duty for one year.

The committee did nothing with the Funding bill.

HE IS A FATHER.

Vice President Colfax became a father yesterday. The event was congratulated by many Senators and friends on the addition of a son to his family.

CABINET MEETING.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held to-day. All the members were present except the Attorney General and Postmaster General.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the bill for the payment of claims of loyal persons who assisted in taking the census of 1860 in the late rebel States.

At 12:50 the Senate took up the resolution for a joint Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved its indefinite postponement. He had persistently negotiating $150,000 of State warrants, receiving $70,000 cash.

—The colored people of Memphis held a meeting on the 29th, in celebration of the last night, in celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

—The explosion of a lamp caused a fire which destroyed the Commercial Hotel of Forrestville, New York, last Monday night. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—Chief Justice Chase has consented to go to the Virginia Court of Appeals. He says it properly belongs to the State Courts.

—The colored people of Nashville and Davidson county, Tenn., celebrated yesterday the anniversary of their benevolent societies, making a very imposing demonstration.

—The water in the upper Mississippi and Minnesota rivers is higher than for nineteen years. It has begun to fall a trifle. Another break has occurred in the St. Anthony tunnel.

—A. E. Kroeger, alleged to be implicated in the defalcation of Mr. Susinky, City Treasurer of St. Louis, has been released on $10,000 bonds. No new developments have transpired.

—About $70,000 worth of arms overdrawn by New Hampshire in 1864 and '65 have been returned to the United States Government, which takes them at the prices originally charged.

—George James, a prisoner in charge of an officer, jumped from a train on the Illinois Central Railroad, going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, without receiving serious injury, it is thought, as he made good his escape.

—The State Council of New York, for political reform, adopted resolutions protesting against the appropriation of public money or property by town, city, State or National authorities for the endowment of Churches and convents, sectarian schools and institutions.

—Among the features of the celebration of the colored people of Cincinnati will be a wagon containing girls of the high schools representing liberty and the thirteen original States, another with negro boys picking cotton under the lash, and a third with an auction block and slave pen.

—A Montana letter says: Five more bodies have been found terribly mutilated. It is supposed the persons were murdered by Arapahoes, as tracks to the camp of some of the tribe, near by, were distinctly traced. Business is suspended and the people have resorted to the stockade through fear of an attack.

—The Fenian Congress in Chicago has been in secret session for two days and may continue for the balance of the week. There are about two hundred and fifty delegates present, many of them the oldest and sturdiest members of the brotherhood. The Congress is very reticent as to the future policy, but everything is said to be progressing well and harmoniously.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Protest Against Sectarian Schools—Agrarian Outrages—The City of Boston Given Up as Lost—Ministerial Changes in France—The La Crenzot Strike—The Recent Fighting in Spain—Ecumenical Council at Rome.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—Five thousand nonconformist ministers waited on Gladstone recently, to protest against the sectarian clauses of the Education Bill.

Captain Lacon publishes a communication in the Pall Mall *Gazette*, in which he defends the officers of the American steamer Oneida. He says that since the order of the Council of August 4, 1868, it is doubtful if there is any rule of road at sea.

In the House of Commons to day Mr. Gladstone moved that on rising the House adjourn until the 25th inst. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, said the Government was earnestly working to introduce a bill providing for a complete licensing system, which he hoped the House would be ready to pass soon after the holidays. Notice was given of various motions, among them one by Sir J. Parkington for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the recent loss of life at sea in connection with the loading and inspection of vessels. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was adopted, after which the House adjourned for the holidays.

The underwriters commenced settling to-day for the steamship City of Boston as a total loss.

DUBLIN, April 12—Another agrarian outrage was perpetrated last night. A man named Dwyer was murdered for Mr. Clark, at Holy Cross, Coven county, was assassinated. No clue to the murderers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 12.—Owing to the open rupture between the Republicans and Ollivier's Ministry, M. Segris has probably been appointed French Minister of Finance.

Thirty persons were arrested yesterday for having tried to prevent the police from tearing down revolutionary placards.

—Yesterday during the review of the troops an unknown man created considerable disturbance in the crowd by shouting "Vengeance against the Emperor." He was taken into custody. No arms were found on his person.

The answer of Count Daru to Cardinal Antonelli's circular is expected to reach Rome to-morrow.

Efforts were made to-day to persuade the Corsican prisoner, Rochefort, to retract in regard to the plebiscitum, but they met with no success, so the resignation of Count Daru is certain. The Corps Legislatif was informed that M. Segris had been appointed Minister of Finance, vice Buffet, resigned, and that M. Maurice Richard would succeed M. Rouher as Minister of public instruction, in conjunction with the department of public works, until a successor to M. Rouher is chosen. It is officially stated that no other ministerial modifications are expected until the plebiscitum is voted on by the Senate. Rochefort said he should ask the Chamber to-morrow to adjourn until after the vote on the plebiscitum, which would be taken on the motion between the 1st and 9th of May.

The International Society of workmen will take proceedings in behalf of the men sentenced to imprisonment for taking part in the riots at La Creuzot. The workmen have determined on the plan of returning to labor. A gang of five hundred iron workers have gone from Fourchambault to Fortorer. On arriving there they entered a foundry and put a stop to work, but committed no violence. Great apprehension is felt by the iron population to consider the status of ocean telegraph cables, and report what, if any, obstacles there may be to their absolute security.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 12.—The losses in the fighting at Gracia, suburb of Barcelona, is not so light as represented. Of the insurgents nineteen are known to be killed and ten wounded. Besides these many were killed on the side of the insurgents and it is impossible to ascertain the number. The troops lost two killed and thirteen wounded. It is officially reported that the outbreak was not promoted by hostility to conscription alone, but socialistic and partisan agitators have had work to heighten the discontent.

Several Carlist chieftains have succeeded in escaping to France. Rumors of fresh insurrections is looked for.

ITALY.

ROME, April 12.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has published a smart reply to the recent letter of the Propaganda.

The last character of the first schema of the dogma of Papal infallibility will be voted upon to-day. The opponents of the dogma will be required to vote in writing.

The Court of Rome has decided to forbid the clergymen of Spain taking the oath to the new Constitution.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12—The steamships City of Brooklyn, Manhattan and Lisbon, from New York, have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.—The steamer Rhein, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 12.—Consols for money 94@94¼; for account, 94¼@94¾. American securities firm: 6-2s, 90¾; 65s, 90¾; 67s, 89¼. Erie, 19¾. Opera House, 112; Great Western, 27. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Bourse firm at 73 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¼d, Orleans