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GENERAL NEWS.

THE Banking and Currency Committee are opposed to any further inflation of the currency, and will retire the greenbacks in case the capital of the national banks is increased.

THE Ways and Means Committee had a long discussion on the question whether the new bonds proposed in the Funding Bill should be paid for in greenbacks or gold, but came to no conclusion.

AT a country vendue in Somerset county, last week, almost every article brought its full value; cows, very poor in flesh, brought from thirty-three to sixty eight dollars per head. Common sheep, sold for fat stock, brought seven dollars and fifteen cents a head. Out of the four hundred people present it appeared that one hundred of them had come to buy hogs; and the sheriff was astonished to find that in less than two minutes he had knocked off ordinary pigs, of mixed breed, only six months old, and weighing alive one hundred pounds, at twenty dollars and fifty cents a head.

A GOOD deal of loose rhetoric and thoughtless figures are expended against the income tax and in favor of its removal. Perhaps the clamor for its repeal may prevail; but before that is done some honest statistics and some hard name must be overcome. General Schenck, of Ohio, said, incidentally, on the income tax, last Saturday: "This tax upon the accumulated capital of the country now produces an annual revenue of $35,000,000.—If this income tax is to be wiped out, then none of the annoying little special taxes, nor any of the other taxes that are really so vexatious, can be abolished. The alternative submitted to the people is, really, whether this income tax shall be continued, or whether we shall continue those other taxes which in a thousand ways annoy the people and obstruct the business of the country." It is understood that Secretary Boutwell is to support this view by submitting some data at an early meeting of the Committee of Ways and Means this week, that will show that there is another side to this as to most questions.

IT WAS just transpired that the last two cases before the Supreme Court, in which the legality of the legal tender act was involved, and which were set down for a hearing and argument last week and were withdrawn by the parties bringing them, so that the question could not be reopened and argued, were sold out to a large foreign banking house in New York, who were interested in having the decision stand as announced by Chief Justice Chase. It cost the firm, it is said, over sixty thousand dollars to buy up the cases, and by holding a reversal back until next winter they expect to realize several hundred thousand dollars from government bonds they have secured possession of. The negotiation of the purchase was confined to a party in Washington who undertook to deplete the funds which passed through his hands more than one of the interested parties would stand, and so the latter opened up negotiation with another attorney to break up the sale and have the cases brought up at once; but while the Attorney General and the attorneys were in the Supreme Court room ready to move to open up the case and draw aside the curtain of fraud and chicanery by which the action of the Court had been stayed, the agent of the foreign bankers got the dissatisfied party out of court room and had his mouth stuffed with British gold so he could only say to the Attorney he had been negotiating with, that it was now all over and he would not have anything more to do with it.

The Oneida.

A correspondent of a Sacramento paper writes:

On the 24th day of February the "borrowed" steamship Arcostook, with Chas. and J. S. Lougee, practical and experienced divers from San Francisco, went to where the Oneida lies in one hundred and twenty-three feet of water. After the usual preparations had been concluded, and by sounding it had been ascertained that the deck of the Oneida was one hundred and three feet beneath the surface of the bay; after every caution had been given to eight strong sailors to keep the air pump constantly in motion, and allow not an instant of time of stoppage to occur, as thereby depended the life of the bold diver; after Charley Lougee had been helmeted, and shut from air, except that supplied through that slender tube of coiled rubber, with a life-line around his body and leaden clogs to his feet, with "good bye" and "God bless you," from all aboard, he was dropped over the side and slowly disappeared in the blue waves, while a nervous tremor shot through our frames as we realized the fearful status undertaken by that man who was seeking for truth in over one hundred feet of water.

Away to the leeward, born by tide and wind, came floating bubbles to the surface, life signals from below. The men at the pump were laboring manfully, but becoming fatigued, attempted to change for fresh hands, and there was a stop. "Great God! you will murder my brother! Quick! for Heaven's sake, quick!" And as the men recommenced the revolutions of the air pump, the elder Lougee, with blanched face and trembling lip, gave a signal on the life line below. For an instant there came no response, and the face of that brother seemed to turn to marble, but then we saw the quick motions from the submerging station, and knew it was the welcome signal of "all right." Charley was searching the Oneida at the tremendous depth mentioned. At last came the signal for their face," and instantly the life line was put in motion; slowly came the coiling hemp and rubber on deck, and at last, away in the deep blue waves, the diver was seen, as he came to the surface he reached Minister De Long a sword and a lacquered box, and then with his helmet loosed, and our party crowded around to hear of the sunken ship. Among our party were many of the survivors of the Oneida; among them were Wm. Gowanslakeds, Capt. Clark, Master Yates and Dr. Jas. Stoddard, who were intensely excited to learn the tidings.

Said the diver: "The water for the first seventy feet was quite clear, as the sun gave excellent light, and although my supply of air was once choked off for an instant, I reached the deck of the ship just astern of the mizzen mast and close by the mess room hatch; the tide was ebbing quite strong, and I was compelled to hold to the lines from the rigging to keep from being swept forward. I first examined the side of the ship; she was cut from the mizzen rigging (at an angle of about forty degrees) across the whole stern of the ship, her timbers, far below the water line, being crushed and broken, the captain's cabin cut in two, the wheel and steering gear all carried away, and, in fact, the whole side and end of the ship stove in or cut away. The ship is heading southwest, and sits upright on the bottom, and is making and slowly. I laid down on the deck and peered over the broken end into the cabin, but did not dare trust my air line in contact with the jagged timbers.

The guns and armament, except one, are all in place aft; but I did not go forward, as I was afraid of entanglement in the rigging." Turning to Crowninshield, he said: "Ford evidence, which I read, described almost exactly the injury, except that she was cut deeper than you could have known." Lougee expressed the belief that it will be impracticable to raise the ship, but that the splendid battery, personal effects, &c., can be saved if the Government sees proper.

By this survey the testimony of the living is verified, and the memory of the dead without stain, for the position of the ship as found, and the positions of both the Oneida and Hornby, as testified to by the navigating officers, shows that it was impossible for the Captain of the Hornby to have ever seen the red light of the Oneida, and that the order of "Port your helm," by Captain Eyre, was wrong, and the "Starboard, hard-a-starboard, of Master Yates, was right.

Lincoln on Slavery.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 16th contains the following contribution from Mr. Carpenter, the artist:

"Mr. Chase told me that at the Cabinet meeting immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September Proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying 'that the time for the announcement of the emancipation policy could be no longer delayed. Public sentiment,' he thought, 'would sustain it—many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—and he had promised his God that he would do it.' The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied: 'I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves.'

"When informed that certain ministers in Springfield would not vote for him, he drew forth a pocket New Testament and said: 'These men will know that I am for freedom in the territories, freedom everywhere, as free as the Constitution and laws will permit, and that my opponents are for slavery. They know this; and yet with this book in their hands, in the light of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to vote against me; I do not understand it at all.'

"Here Mr. Lincoln paused—paused for long minutes—his features surcharged with emotion. Then he rose and walked up and down the reception room in the effort to retain or regain his self-possession. Stopping at last, he said, with a trembling voice, and his cheek wet with tears: 'I know there is a God, and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me—and I think He has—I believe I am ready. I am nothing; but truth is everything. I know that I am right, because I know that Liberty is right; for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. I have told them that a house divided against itself cannot stand; and Christ and reason say the same; and they will find it so. Douglass don't care whether slavery is voted up or down, but God cares, and humanity cares, and I care, and with God's help I shall not fail. I may not see the end; but it will come, and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not used their Bibles right.'

"Much of this was uttered as if he was speaking to himself, and with a sad, earnest solemnity of manner impossible to be described. After a pause, he resumed: Does it not appear strange that man can ignore the moral aspect of this contest? A revelation could not make a stronger impression that that slavery or the Government must be destroyed. The future would be something awful, as I look at it, but for this rock on which I stand (alluding to the New Testament which he held in his hand). I feel especially with a knowledge of how these ministers are going to vote. It seems as if God had borne with this thing (slavery) until the very teachers of religion had come to defend it from the Bible, and to claim for it a divine character and sanction, and now the cup of iniquity is full and the vials of wrath will be poured out."

Northern Pacific Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The merits of the grand national enterprise of constructing the great artery of commerce and travel, the Northern Pacific Railroad, are now attracting universal attention and securing cordial encouragement and endorsement. In this levisthan project we find engaged and interested the most experienced merchants and money-men of all the railroad men in our own Commonwealth—a class of men who are worth in the aggregate enough wealth to build and sail off the House and Senate adjoined, and congratulation that the project is universally conceded to be a Pennsylvania enterprise. The financial agents, Jay Cooke & Co., refused to "take hold" until assured by a special re-survey of the route should be made and reported by our thoroughly competent fellow-citizen Milnor Roberts, Esq. That gentleman has accomplished his work. His able and satisfactory report is before your correspondent. In it is stated that the route is not only easy, but a decidedly practical and advantageous one. His well expressed views are fully endorsed by a worthy Pittsburgher, who spent nine years on that part considered the most difficult of the route, and who knowingly asserts that the climate and soil are in a large measure well adapted for agricultural purposes; but the rich mineral deposits, as coal, the lead, the copper and the silver abounding near the central section of the route, will prove the greatest attractions and incentives to emigration and settlement.

There are parties from Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and every western city and town, either purchasing land around Duluth or at important points along the route, or engaged in securing mining claims. One party left this week to erect a saw mill near the city of Duluth, with capacity to cut one hundred thousand feet of lumber a day. The subscribed capital is one hundred thousand dollars, by some of our most substantial citizens. Who will say that the grant of public lands for such enterprises is not wise? It encourages emigration from the old northeast, and our great country needs such citizens to develope her vast resources and cultivate her broad acres of tillable land. The Government section reserved will be made worth twice as much as both sections previous to the opening of the road. The route holds out inducements to foreigners to come to our shores; it opens a great country hitherto permitted to go unproductive, enriches the country and strengthens the Government. Let all aid be accorded the project. W.

The Suez Canal.

According to a report recently presented by Baron Ferdinand de Lesseps, it will require $16,000,000 to complete the canal. Although this is a large amount, the business of the canal, even in its unfinished state, it is asserted, has brought in extraordinary receipts. From the day of the opening of the canal to March 15th, 1870, two hundred steamers and nine sailing vessels, with an aggregate measurement of 146,631, and paying tolls amounting to $122,625. De Lesseps says that the English vessels already sent through the canal measure in the aggregate 56,052 tons. The New York newspapers assert that the revenue of the United States will be largely increased in consequence of the rebate allowed at the Custom House for damages done to goods brought in vessels sailing round the Cape of Good Hope. Thus, during the year ending July 1st, 1869, more than six per cent. of the duties paid on Chinese goods, fourteen per cent. of the duties paid on Manilla ware, eighteen per cent. on Singapore, and twenty-three per cent. of Calcutta produce, were returned to the owners and lost to the United States customs. These returned duties, which amounted to $500,000, it is asserted, will be paid to the United States government, if the goods from the countries mentioned are sent through the Suez canal, and not by ship around the Cape of Good Hope.

THERE was found recently, in Alameda creek, California, the tooth of a mastodon firmly imbedded in a mass of conglomerate rock. It was evidently at one time completely encased, but the rock has been gradually worn away so as to leave the tooth standing half in the jaw of the animal itself. These traces of past ages have been frequently picked up in Livermore Valley, where this creek has its source.

THE Secretary of War does not want the army reduced, but desires it to be increased to 35,000 men. He anticipates serious trouble from Indians, and will require additional force to suppress them.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Word "White" in Naturalization Laws—Case of Senator Gilbert Decided—General Amnesty Bill. HOUSE: Contested Election Cases—Progress with Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of the National Executive Committee of colored people, asking that the word "white" be stricken out of the naturalization laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated the Judiciary Committee expected to report on the subject in a short time.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To incorporate the National Academy of Letters and Arts.

For the relief, with certain exceptions, of all persons engaged in the rebellion from disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment.

To revise the coinage laws.

The case of Mr. Gilbert, sitting member from Florida, was considered, and the report of the Judiciary Committee that he was legally elected was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON reported, without amendment, House bill limiting the appointment of special agents of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) reported, with amendment, the bill relative to fraudulent trade marks upon foreign watches.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate amended the bill granting right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands, so as to protect the Sutro tunnel franchise in Nevada.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment, pending which the bill went over.

The joint resolution for a board of naval officers to examine the cases of such officers as deem themselves unjustly treated, and to pronounce such in conformity with the act of Congress of July 25, 1866, was slightly amended and passed.

The bill to provide for better security on board steam vessels propelled, being that prepared by the Treasury Department, was passed.

The House joint resolution appropriating $3,000 to pay the expenses of investigation of charges against Gen. Howard, was passed.

The joint resolution to regulate the effect of votes of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the army, was passed.

The bill relative to Circuit Courts of the United States, prohibiting any one convicted of the last large rebellion from the holding of Circuit Courts where not required by previously existing laws, was taken up.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Memphis and New Orleans Railroad Company.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to make uniform the pensions of widows of naval staff officers.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON, from Committee on Elections, reported that Adolph Baily was not and that C. B. Darrall is entitled to a seat from the third district of Louisiana.

Mr. KERR made a minority report, with opposite conclusion.

The bill to establish a department of justice was considered and passed.

The joint resolution appropriating $2,000 for a portrait of General Meade, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, passed unanimously.

A joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for experiments in the ventilation of the hall of the House was adopted.

The Senate bill to change the time of holding United States courts in Wisconsin, was amended and passed.

The contested election case in Fifth Louisiana District was considered and the majority report, that the election of November 3d, 1868, was illegal, was adopted.

A bill was introduced by Mr. LYNCH to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States and referred.

The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin to insert a paragraph on railroad iron made to order, provided it shall be laid down, sixty cents per one hundred pounds, was after discussion adopted—73 against 69.

The paragraph on Bessemer iron wire was amended, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, by transferring twisted ties thereto from the following paragraph, by which the duty was reduced.

On motion of Mr. PETTIBONE, the rate in the paragraph were reduced from two and a half to two cents, from four to three and a half cents, and from five to four cents per pound.

Without disposing of the paragraph the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE PILGRIMS.

The Memorial Convention at Chicago.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Pilgrim Memorial Convention to-day adopted the resolution providing for a committee to set forth a condensed statement of the characteristic ideas to which the Pilgrims gave power by their self-denying devotion, and to whose continued advocacy and application we stand solemnly pledged before God and man. Messrs. Bartlett and Dra. Chapin, Bacon, Post and Boxter were appointed as such committee.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that as the Pilgrims recognized an educated ministry as the right arm of the power of the church, there can be no more fitting memorial in their honor than the raising during the anniversary year of not less than three million dollars to aid the recognized Theological Seminaries of our Congregational churches in establishing these institutions upon the broadest and most permanent basis; recognizing in the direction of the contemplated Congregational house at Boston for the valuable library of our denomination and as a permanent house of all our benevolent societies, an enterprise worthy of liberal aid by Congregationalists in all parts of our land; and thanking God for the strength of the principles of our fathers in this late war for the emancipation of the blacks and for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A resolution earnestly requesting the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth to remove the Mascoli tablet on the corner stone of the National monument to the forefathers, on the ground that their spirit and principles were quite inconsistent with the genius of Masonry, provoked a warm discussion, but was finally postponed indefinitely, as a Congregational convention is to be held at Cincinnati next summer expressly to consider the question of the relation of the church to secret societies.

South Pacific Railroad Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—At a meeting of the South Pacific Railroad Company to-day the following were elected directors: Francis B. Hays, Uriah Crocker, Isaac Rich, Jacob Sleeper, Charles J. Morrill, George H. Curtis, Boston; Andrew V. Stout and Joseph Seligman, New York; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; Wm. H. Coffin, Clyde, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Andrew Pierce, jr., St. Louis; Chas. E. Harwood, Springfield, Mo. The formal opening of the road to Springfield takes place next Tuesday. The track will be completed fifty miles west of Springfield within sixty days.

—Chas. S. Spencer, one of McFarland's counsel, appears in a communication stating that he believes the entire record of counsel is essential, which is the cause of his retirement from the case. He also desires to correct an erroneous impression regarding Mrs. Calhoun. He states that he never knew anything prejudicial to her chastity, and words employed to that effect were used during excitement.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Rebutting Evidence of the Prosecution.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1870.

MCFARLAND TRIAL—17TH DAY.

The Court was more crowded this morning than it has been for many days. Mr. Horace Greeley was again placed on the stand and testified that the substance of his last interview was a relation by McFarland of incidents connected with the first shooting up town.

Cross examined by Mr. Gordon—First met Richardson in Kansas, in 1859; was connected with the *Tribune* in 1859 or '60; Richardson was never regularly connected with the *Tribune*. Witness was requested by a Mr. Hare, a friend of Richardson's, to see that somebody was provided for the prosecution. Witness applied to Judge Pierepont, but that gentleman refused to act. Never applied to any other person directly. Private counsel was engaged through the instrumentality of witness. Witness was not personally interested in the case.

Mr. Graham have asked a question relative to the Astor House marriage. Mr. Graham said he proposed to show the bias of witness, and that he was so implicated in this affair that he required to be well represented to defend himself.

The Recorder said he should exclude it, Mr. Graham excepting.

Mr. Greely said: If he was asked to contribute to the expenses of the prosecution, he should do so; know one person who had had contributed money for this purpose. Never asked any to so contribute. Remember writing an article on the subject of revenge, having this case in his eye. Never wrote, or caused to be written, any editorial in reference to this case in any other paper than the *Tribune*. Witness was interviewed by a reporter; read the account in the *Sun* afterward. The reporter did not tell him his name; did not think the interview was to be published; did not know he was being interviewed.

Mr. Graham here read the testimony alluded to.

Mr. Greely denied several portions of it; he did not say that McFarland had given him trouble; he did not say that his testimony would go against McFarland at the trial; did not say Mc-Farland was a bad man; did not say he was a "dirty, dishonest, dead—villain;" did not swear one swear that was published; did not make any threats against McFarland; did not say he was confident for a man to say that he relinquished all claim to his wife to be a competent witness; he said he was a bad witness if he allluded to the coldness of her kindness; never said to Richardson he never encouraged Mrs. McFarland in her attachment to Richardson; did speak of it to Mrs. Cauldwell; never did to Mrs. Calhoun; presume he mentioned it to Mr. Reed. Did not mention the subject of having spoken upon him for a letter of recommendation for the office of registrar in bankruptcy. At his first interview the prisoner spoke with considerable feeling; did not cry. Know McFarland five years before that time. Mr. Graham objected to letters of his to McFarland. One was addressed "My Friend," the other "Dear Sir." These letters, said witness, were as trustful as letters of recommendation generally are. One was to Mr. Draper, Collector of the Port, another to Mr. Wheelock, Surveyor. Appraiser. Mr. Greeley gave Mr. Calhoun a letter of introduction to Henry Ward Beecher, when Richardson was on his death bed.

Question—With what intent did you write that letter?

Witness objected to this testimony was objected to by Mr. Garvin.

Mr. Graham said he had a right to show that Mr. Greeley and others had control of this case, and that his testimony was not impartial. He had a right to allow a witness was trifled, and should have a right to show a witness was biased. Mr. Graham did not wish to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony, but wished to show to the jury that they should regard it with very many other grains of allowance.

The Recorder ruled it inadmissible. Mr. Graham excepted.

Mr. Greeley continued: The person who interviewed him asked if he (Mr. Greeley) did not think they would be required to testify in regard to the free love marriage business. Mr. Greeley answered he thought his views and character well enough understood already. Mrs. Sinclair testified as a witness in McFarland's favor, but Mrs. McFarland never did solicit any favor or recommendation from the prisoner.

To Mr. Graham—Did not know of Richardson's intention to go to any distant place in the latter part of 1869.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—The *Tribune* testified he was acquainted with the prisoner since 1857; knew his wife; remembered an interview he had with them at the house of the witness in 1857.

State what occurred.

Mr. Graham objected to this, but the Recorder admitted the testimony.

Witness—Mrs. McFarland said the prisoner wanted an interview with her. She refused to see him at her house in presence Mrs. McFarland told prisoner his conduct towards her had driven out all the affection, and that it was impossible she would no longer live with him. This interview occurred on the 24th of February, 1857. McFarland spoke to witness that evening, asking him to speak to Mr. McElrath in his favor. Witness and McFarland spoke about the separation. Witness tried to cut courage into him. Thought prisoner spoke to him of becoming an actor. Witness told him one would be laughable to prove himself a great lawyer. McFarland said he never could live again with Mrs. McFarland—that the separation was total. The prisoner was in the habit of calling on witness frequently. The next time witness saw him he spoke sharply to McFarland from the police in his name Percy against his mother. Prisoner often asked where Richardson was, and sometimes where Mrs. McFarland was. The last time he saw McFarland was when he merely looked into his room. Richardson was sitting in the room at the time. McFarland told witness if Richardson ever married Mrs. McFarland he would shoot him. In reference to the first shooting McFarland told him he was when Richardson and his wife were going home from the theatre.

The Court took a recess, after which the examination of Mr. Sinclair was resumed.

Witness went to prisoner's house in 1864.

The witness was about to state what occurred, when Mr. Graham objected. Judge Davis proposed to show that the prisoner was intoxicated.

The Recorder said it was admissible.

Mr. Sinclair—Found prisoner on the sofa; was very much intoxicated; appeared much intoxicated. Prisoner's wife told witness not to communicate the fact to her father.

To Graham—The wife of prisoner wrote a letter on February 21st, 1867. [Introduced as evidence.] Never saw a pistol with Richardson; did not see any pistol in the Astor House. Does not contribute to the expense of private counsel; would contribute to the cost of private counsel if asked. Never wrote, or caused to be written in the *Tribune*, an article in reference to this case. The day of the interview with McFarland, Oliver Johnson, old Mr. Sage and Mrs. McFarland dined at witness' house. There was no preconcert among them as to what was to be said by Mrs. McFarland to her husband, so far as he knew, before the interview was to take place. Had known Richardson a long time. Witness very likely said to McFarland, "Bear up like a man; I'm your friend." Did not exactly remember what he said. His impression was McFarland and wife were both party in the fight and partly in the wrong. Did not remember whether Oliver Johnson approved of McFarland's conduct. Mr. Sage said he was McFarland's friend and had never heard of any disagreement. McFarland was in great distress about his wife leaving him, and showed a great deal of feeling. He said he did not want to go over the past. Witness had no doubt McFarland was sincere when he said he was resigned to his fate. The declaration may have been prompted by a desire not to be too much cast down. Never told Richardson that McFarland had agreed to the separation as final. He thought a husband and wife could separate, but a father and mother should put up with anything rather than separate. McFarland represented to his wife that the separation would affect herself and their children. Witness in March gave McFarland a letter. [Produced and read by Mr. Graham. It was from Sinclair, recommending McFarland to Mr. Chase for a Treasury appointment and describing prisoner as a most worthy man and one of the very few radical Irishmen.] Witness, judging from the interview he had with McFarland, did not think he suspected Richardson and his wife had had any improper connection. Richardson three or four times asked witness about McFarland. Could not remember what day McFarland came to the office and seeing Richardson retired. The perusal of the intercepted letter made no change in his feelings toward Richardson. Thought the letter foolish and imprudent; did not think it infamous. Under the circumstances thought the letter calculated to phrenzy McFarland; did not think it ought to make him frenzy. Saw Richardson a week after he read the intercepted letter. McFarland said Richardson and his wife would never live together if they were married. The marriage did not take place before the shooting. Spoke with McFarland about a week after the first shooting. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland found an asylum at his house the night of the shooting. Mrs. McFarland remained longer than Richardson. First heard of the intention of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland to get married the morning after the shooting. He suggested there was impropriety in it. Told Mrs. McFarland her friends would think it strange if she was married so soon after the separation. She replied as they were separated she thought she had a right to get married. Never told Mrs. McFarland she ought to endure anything rather than break up her family. Did not know when Richardson and Mrs. McFarland became acquainted; thought it was in 1865. Richardson was a widower. On the night he testified to, McFarland was very much intoxicated; a man's getting drunk would, in his opinion, not constitute a reason for breaking up marriage. Witness told Mr. Nones that very likely if McFarland had shot Richardson the first time the act would have been regarded as justifiable.

Re-direct—It was Monday after the shooting that Mrs. McFarland went to Boston.

To Mr. Graham—Sleeping apartments of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were on the second floor. Witness saw Mrs. McFarland carousing Richardson.

Oliver Johnson testified he was a journalist; acquainted with McFarland since '61; was present at the interview between Mr. McFarland and wife at Sinclair's house. Mrs. McFarland said she wanted to be free to come and go as she pleased; she was beginning to speak of incidents in their early married life, when McFarland said he had not come for any thing else than to effect a reconciliation and he was confident for a man to say that he relinquished all claim to his wife to be a competent witness; he said he was a bad witness if he alluded to the coldness of her kindness. Never encouraged Mrs. McFarland in her attachment to Richardson; did speak of it to Mrs. Cauldwell; never did to Mrs. Calhoun; presume he mentioned it to Mr. Reed. Did not mention the subject of having spoken upon him for a letter of recommendation for the office of registrar in bankruptcy. At his first interview the prisoner spoke with considerable feeling; did not cry. Know McFarland five years before that time. Mr. Graham objected to letters of his to McFarland. One was addressed "My Friend," the other "Dear Sir." These letters, said witness, were as trustful as letters of recommendation generally are. One was to Mr. Draper, Collector of the Port, another to Mr. Wheelock, Surveyor. Appraiser. Mr. Greeley gave Mr. Calhoun a letter of introduction to Henry Ward Beecher, when Richardson was on his death bed.

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Witness objected to this testimony was objected to by Mr. Garvin.

Mr. Graham said he had a right to show that Mr. Greeley and others had control of this case, and that his testimony was not impartial. He had a right to allow a witness was trifled, and should have a right to show a witness was biased. Mr. Graham did not wish to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony, but wished to show to the jury that they should regard it with very many other grains of allowance.

The Recorder ruled it inadmissible. Mr. Graham excepted.

Mr. Greeley continued: The person who interviewed him asked if he (Mr. Greeley) did not think they would be required to testify in regard to the free love marriage business. Mr. Greeley answered he thought his views and character well enough understood already. Mrs. Sinclair testified as a witness in McFarland's favor, but Mrs. McFarland never did solicit any favor or recommendation from the prisoner.

To Mr. Graham—Did not know of Richardson's intention to go to any distant place in the latter part of 1869.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—The *Tribune* testified he was acquainted with the prisoner since 1857; knew his wife; remembered an interview he had with them at the house of the witness in 1857.

State what occurred.

Mr. Graham objected to this, but the Recorder admitted the testimony.

Witness—Mrs. McFarland said the prisoner wanted an interview with her. She refused to see him at her house in presence Mrs. McFarland told prisoner his conduct towards her had driven out all the affection, and that it was impossible she would no longer live with him. This interview occurred on the 24th of February, 1857. McFarland spoke to witness that evening, asking him to speak to Mr. McElrath in his favor. Witness and McFarland spoke about the separation. Witness tried to cut courage into him. Thought prisoner spoke to him of becoming an actor. Witness told him one would be laughable to prove himself a great lawyer. McFarland said he never could live again with Mrs. McFarland—that the separation was total. The prisoner was in the habit of calling on witness frequently. The next time witness saw him he spoke sharply to McFarland from the police in his name Percy against his mother. Prisoner often asked where Richardson was, and sometimes where Mrs. McFarland was. The last time he saw McFarland was when he merely looked into his room. Richardson was sitting in the room at the time. McFarland told witness if Richardson ever married Mrs. McFarland he would shoot him. In reference to the first shooting McFarland told him he was when Richardson and his wife were going home from the theatre.

The Court took a recess, after which the examination of Mr. Sinclair was resumed.

Witness went to prisoner's house in 1864.

The witness was about to state what occurred, when Mr. Graham objected. Judge Davis proposed to show that the prisoner was intoxicated.

The Recorder said it was admissible.

Mr. Sinclair—Found prisoner on the sofa; was very much intoxicated; appeared much intoxicated. Prisoner's wife told witness not to communicate the fact to her father.

To Graham—The wife of prisoner wrote a letter on February 21st, 1867. [Introduced as evidence.] Never saw a pistol with Richardson; did not see any pistol in the Astor House. Does not contribute to the expense of private counsel; would contribute to the cost of private counsel if asked. Never wrote, or caused to be written in the *Tribune*, an article in reference to this case. The day of the interview with McFarland, Oliver Johnson, old Mr. Sage and Mrs. McFarland dined at witness' house. There was no preconcert among them as to what was to be said by Mrs. McFarland to her husband, so far as he knew, before the interview was to take place. Had known Richardson a long time. Witness very likely said to McFarland, "Bear up like a man; I'm your friend." Did not exactly remember what he said. His impression was McFarland and wife were both party in the fight and partly in the wrong. Did not remember whether Oliver Johnson approved of McFarland's conduct. Mr. Sage said he was McFarland's friend and had never heard of any disagreement. McFarland was in great distress about his wife leaving him, and showed a great deal of feeling. He said he did not want to go over the past. Witness had no doubt McFarland was sincere when he said he was resigned to his fate. The declaration may have been prompted by a desire not to be too much cast down. Never told Richardson that McFarland had agreed to the separation as final. He thought a husband and wife could separate, but a father and mother should put up with anything rather than separate. McFarland represented to his wife that the separation would affect herself and their children. Witness in March gave McFarland a letter. [Produced and read by Mr. Graham. It was from Sinclair, recommending McFarland to Mr. Chase for a Treasury appointment and describing prisoner as a most worthy man

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Massacre by Greek Brigands—The Political Excitement in France—Large Reduction of Bullion in Bank—The King Question in Spain—Surrender of an American Vessel by Spain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 28.—Lord Erskin, British Envoy at Athens, has written to Lord Clarendon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to a singular report in circulation at Athens in regard to the late murders by the brigands. Lord Erskine adds, that this report is well authenticated, and that as soon as the necessary proofs can be obtained he will request of the Government the arrest of the leaders of the opposition as aiders and abettors of the murderers. This report adds to the complication of affairs at Athens.

The *Times* urges the instant passage of the land bill, as in its present shape and position it has become a serious obstacle to beneficial legislation.

The international yacht race referees have finally arranged for three matches between the yachts Sappho and Cambria.

The morning journals announce that there is little hope of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and consider it improbable if he will ever again be able to administer the office.

In the House of Lords to-day the oath was administered to Lord Wolverton, who took his seat for the first time. The Earl of Clarendon submitted the correspondence in regard to the recent tragedy in Greece. He said the Greek and Turkish governments were both making active efforts for the capture of the band of assassins, and five hundred troops were in hot pursuit. Over half the captives beginning to speak of incidents in their early married life, when McFarland said he had not come for any thing else than to effect a reconciliation and he was confident for a man to say that he relinquished all claim to his wife to be a competent witness; he said he was a bad witness if he alluded to the coldness of her kindness. He also said that at last accounts the brigands yet uncaptured were making for the Turkish frontier, and the Greek authorities, however, were on their guard and would arrest the fugitives if they attempted to land on Greek soil. The Otway said, in conclusion, the remains of the victims had been embarked on board the Queen's frigate Antelope and taken to Malta.

The House went into Committee on the Irish bill.

Mr. Bradlaugh offered an amendment to vacate peaceably at the termination of his lease. The Attorney General looked on the amendment as unreasonable. It appeared designed to neutralize the benefits conferred by the bill. The amendment was rejected. Other amendments were proposed and discussed.

The *Chronicle* announces the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is so serious that he will offer his resignation, which is hourly expected here. The *Chronicle* says the Bishop of Winchester will be appointed his successor.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 50,000 pounds in the week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 28.—Many of the political meetings held in Paris yesterday and yesterday were excited and turbulent. In all of those which assembled in this city Blanqui of "Viva la Republique" were heard.

L'Univers, an ultramontaine organ, says Count Darz, white Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recalled the Marquis de Banneville to transmit his memorandum to the Pope, and accompany it with the report of his counsels he communicated to the Council. The Pope read the memorandum, but had not carried his counsels into practice.

The *Gazette of France* contains communications from several American bishops, disapproving the recent letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore, on the question of declaring papal infallibility. The *Gazette* does not print names.

The police authorities are making great preparations to insure good order during the period for taking, counting and registering votes on the question of plebiscitum. The Electoral Committee which acted for M. Thiers at the last election, have issued an address to his constituents counselling them to vote no, or to abstain from voting at all. The Legitimist journals in the provinces pronounce in favor of the plebiscitum.

Several French bishops have sent from Rome a request that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to use meat and biscitum. Cardinal Matthieu has arrived from Rome.

Gaunon, Representative of the Republic in '48, and expelled from France in '52, has returned to Paris.

Baron Liebig, an eminent chemist, has arrived in Paris.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 8,600,000 francs during the week.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 28.—The *Imparcial*, of this city, denies the report of the candidature of Prince Frederick, of Prussia, for the Spanish throne. It states that the known relations between Spain and France would not permit the selection of a candidate without the Emperor Napoleon would not fail to oppose. As a consequence of the necessity of an immediate choice for a king, the name has been suggested only as likely to receive the attention of the cabinet.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 28.—The Spanish authorities have delivered over the steamer Lloyd Aspinwal. The captain refused to accept the steamer, claiming an indemnity of $500 for every day's detention. The Consul General of the United States at last accepted the steamer and hoisted the American flag on board.

ITALY.

ROME, April 28.—The great European Powers, through their official representatives in this city, have intimated their adhesion to the principles enunciated in the French note, and announced their concurrence in its provisions.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, April 28.—The steamships Queen and Samaria, from New York arrived out yesterday.

Owing to an accident to the Sappho the first race of the series with the Cambria has been postponed to the 10th of May.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 28—*Evening.*—Consols 94⅝; American securities firm '62s, 88¾; '65s, 88¼; '67s, 88¾; 10-40s, 80½; Erie 19¼; Illinois, 111¼; Great Western 27¼; Stocks quiet.

Chicago and Danville railroad bonds are at premium. Linseed oil easier at 32s.

HAVRE, April 28.—Cotton declining; spot 133½c; afloat 123c.

PARIS, April 28.—Bourse dull 74f.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton steady; middling uplands