The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 107.

THE DAILY GAZETTE: PUBLISHED BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

T. S. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$6.00.
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE name of "Seeley's" postoffice, in Rome township, Bradford county, has been changed to "Park's Creek."

GEO. W. CHILDS, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Public-Ledger*, has given $1000 to the fund for the relief of the Richmond sufferers.

AT the XVth Amendment celebration in Corry, last week, a white gunner named Thompson lost his hand shot off by the premature discharge of his cannon.

THE Union No. 2 is the name of the new oil well on the Robinson farm, which is pumping some fifty barrels per day. Hon. Samuel Purviance is one of the owners.

THE Brookville *Republican* announces the name of Hon. G. W. Scofield as the choice of the Republicans of Jefferson county for Congress from the Nineteenth District.

DURING the firing of a salute in Pottsville on Monday a cannon exploded, blowing to pieces a small boy named Theodore Johns and severely injuring another boy named Williams.

ON Friday afternoon, the 22d of April, Mrs. Eliza B. Smith, widow of Capt. Geo. Smith, late of Cincinnati, on a visit to her son, Gen. T. K. Smith, of Torresdale, fell down stairs and was killed. Less than two years ago Gen. Smith lost a daughter by drowning.

DAVID PASSIT, a Welsh poet and a man of education and culture, living in Hyde Park, was found dead with his neck disclosed, in Scranton, on Washington avenue, below the bridge, from which it is presumed he fell. He has occupied a prominent position among the Welshmen of that part of the State.

In speaking of the Richmond calamity the Doylestown *Democrat* says: "One of the distinguished dead, Patrick Henry Aylett, Esq., a great-grandson of the great Patrick Henry of the Revolution, was a classmate of the editor of this paper at Cambridge Law School. No such affliction has fallen upon that city since the burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1811."

ON the night of the 23d ult. a party of boys in Schuylkill county went serenading, and were invited into the last house to which they went, and were served with cider, whisky, of which they drank so freely that one of the boys never got home but was found next morning dead upon the road from the effects of whisky and exposure. His name was Henry Hummel and he was 17 years old.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* says: After the jury had agreed upon a verdict of guilty against Snyder, for burning the barn of Michael Uhler, some person abstracted the bill of indictment—without which sentence could not be passed. Tipstave Breece found the missing document on the following morning in an adjoining water-closet, twisted up with the recognizance, and shoved away with waste paper.

THE Postmaster General has made the following postal changes: Six Mile Run, Bedford county, A. W. Swope, vice Alfred Swope, resigned; Mowry's Mill, Bedford county, Israel Davis, vice J. H. Lamburn, resigned; Stony Creek, Somerset county, Michael Rady, vice William Pivedy, resigned; Talbotton, Chester county, Levi Milligan, vice J. H. Layton, resigned. Established, Chromo, Chester county, Jno. F. Williamson, Postmaster; Pennsville, Venango county, Israel C. Davis, Postmaster.

THE Republican County Committee of Chester County met in West Chester on Tuesday last. About twenty members were present. The questions concerning the time of holding the Nominating Convention, and whether the colored vote should be counted in the apportionment of delegates for that convention were considered, and were referred for decision to the County Convention, which will make the county meeting to be held on the second Tuesday of August. This will make the County Convention two or three months later than last year.

A LAD about ten years of age, son of Caleb Taylor, of West Chester, was run over by the steam fire engine, in this borough, on Tuesday last. The company had been practicing with the engine on Gay street, and were on their way to the engine house. The little fellow had taken hold of the rope, notwithstanding he had previously been forbidden to do so by several members of the company, when he fell down, and the wheels of the heavy engine passed across his breast. His injuries were so severe that he died almost instantly.—*West Chester Record.*

THE Dunkirk *Journal* says that at a meeting of the Directors of the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh Railroad, held on the 21st ult., the contract for building the road was let. The contract binds the contractor, Mr. J. C. Smith, to finish his work within fifteen months. It is expected, however, that the road will be in running order by the first of October next. We understand that actual work has been commenced. It will be remembered that much work was done towards the construction of the road some two years since. It is understood that five hundred dollars will make all necessary repairs upon the work then done.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. SHRACK & Co.'s varnish factory, in Philadelphia, was burned down on Monday. Loss $10,000.

GOTTSCHALCK the pianist left about $25,000 behind him when he died, which he willed to his brothers and sisters.

GREEN'S BLEACHERY, a large amount of cloth and two dwelling houses at River Point, R. I., were burnt on Sunday. Loss about $110,000.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT rafts of lumber were run out of the Mahoning so far this spring, and seven hundred and sixty-eight were run out of Redbank.

BOSTON saw a wonder a few days ago, a woman seated on a pile of rubbish hard at work, with several male companions, chipping off the dried mortar from old bricks.

THE *Photographic News* attributes the dearness of eggs to the fact that four millions are annually employed by photographers in Europe and one million in the United States.

A ROSY-CHEEKED damsel in Lansingburg New York, daily leads a sleek-looking cow from house to house, and supplies her customers with milk drawn fresh and sweet and pure.

DRS. SCHENCK and Jayne have been appointed a committee, in Philadelphia, to solicit subscriptions for the Richmond sufferers from the patent medicine men in the Quaker city.

THE general western ticket office of the Pennsylvania Central and Pan Handle roads under the new lease, is removed from Cincinnati to Columbus. Col. W. L. O'Brien takes charge.

MISS DOWNING, the daughter of Mr. Downing, the well known colored caterer, will be married at St. Johns Church, Washington, on the 18th instant. Five hundred invitations have been issued.

THE heaviest hail storm for years visited Cleburne, Texas, on the 10th. Some of the stones were as large as hen eggs, and came with such force as to break through the roofs of houses. Nearly all the fowls exposed to the hail were killed.

THE Schleswig-Holstein question is about to be revived. Since the death of Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell is supposed to be the only living man who ever understood this noted question, and he forgot what he knew of it some time ago.

SMITH, who attempted to kill Ryland Randolph on the streets of Tuskaloosa, Alabama, several weeks ago, made his escape from jail on Wednesday last, being assisted, it is said, by disguised men. The military were near by, but made no effort to stop Smith.

BISHOP REMPEL, of Wisconsin, is now at Milwaukee, lying so dangerously ill that prayers for his recovery will be offered on Sunday in all the churches of his diocese. The Bishop is a very old man, and before his elevation to the Episcopate of Wisconsin was the "Missionary Bishop of the Northwest."

MR. T. P. ALLEN, residing in the Sixteenth District of Madison County, Tenn., lost three children by death within the space of one month, and is himself almost entirely blind—the result of eating meat which must have been diseased. As soon as the family ceased eating the meat they were accustomed to eat, the disease subsided.

A LETTER from Omaha states that the receipts of the Union Pacific Railroad one day last week were over $48,000. Travel continues to be very heavy. Eighteen cars filled with passengers arrived at Sacramento on Wednesday of last week, from the east, on this road, being the largest train that has yet passed over the road.

A SECOND woman, living on the plantation of Mr. E. M. Walker, in Union County, North Carolina, a few days since set fire to her house, and when the flames were under good headway she threw her ten months' old child into the building. The woman said she had been told by the devil that she must burn up her child in order to get to heaven.

THERE was an amusing episode in the recent meeting of the American Institute of Science at Washington. On the last day but one, Prof. Pierce, of Harvard, was called on for a paper. He arose with perfect gravity and informed the learned assembly that he had a mathematical essay in his pocket, but as there were only three members of the Institute who could understand it, and neither of them were in the hall, he must beg to be excused from reading it. The President, Dr. Henry, wittily congratulated the body on its escape.

The peach growers of Delaware are jubilant over the prospects of an immense crop of peaches. There is no danger now from frost or cold winds, and this large crop to the people of the State may therefore be considered safe. A correspondent writing from Laurel, one of the greatest peach producing districts in the Wilmington *Commercial* says.—"I never saw a better prospect for peaches. The trees look very healthy, and the indications are that we shall have a very heavy crop." Accounts from all parts of the State correspond with those received from Laurel.

THE tariff debate on Mr. Judd's motion to set it aside and take up his substitute, bitter and acrimonious as it was, will undoubtedly do good in the end, by either hastening the consideration of the present bill, or by solidifying and concentrating the efforts to supplant it by a shorter and more direct measure. It is now expected that the consideration of the tariff bill, as it now stands, will be proceeded with until a vote is had upon its passage. The bitter party, however, announce that they have not yet abandoned the contest, and they say they will soon spring another movement which will bring the Judd tariff bill in triumphant over the present bill of the Ways and Means Committee.

THE Sioux City *Journal* says: Major Randall is reported as in a very bad fix at the Cheyenne Agency. It is said that he should leave there, the Indians would disregard the orders of his subordinates, and the chances would be that an immediate outbreak would follow his departure. So he is obliged to remain and risk the chances of his life. The time has not arrived, as yet, for the Indians to take the life of an agent, but the opinion is held in that country that the time is not far distant when they will not hesitate to do it. There are two thousand more Indians collected at that agency than there has been provision made for, which fact is looked upon as meaning something more than a friendly gathering.

THE Baltimore *American* says: On Friday last there was hauled upon the ways at the shipyard of Mr. Beacham the ship Ironsides, that had been in service a fifteen months' voyage, and had collected upon the ways her keel, copper sheathing, was thickly studded with monster barnacles, many of them being five inches in length. Hundreds of persons collected the barnacles as curiosities of the sea, and after being washed and divested of seaweed, the singular shells presented a beautiful and fantastical appearance, some of them looking as if they had been made for inkstands or perfume bottles, so much were they shaped like those articles named.

AS IT MAY be of interest to our readers, we compile the following brief sketch of Carlotta Patti, who gives two grand concerts in this city, commencing to-morrow evening:

"There are few instances of artistic careers, we believe, so long set up so rapidly and so brilliantly as that of Carlotta Patti. By adding to the six years she spent so successfully in Europe, the two or three years of her earlier career in America, it will be seen that she has not yet been ten years before the public. She has not yet attained her twenty-seventh year, we believe, and being extremely young, and possessed of cultivated mind, with a captivating grace and expression, her future promises to be brilliant indeed. During her six years sojourn on the continent, Carlotta Patti appeared in more than 1,200 concerts. She now returns to us in the maturity of her talent, improved by constant study and the natural development of those splendid qualities bestowed on her by Nature.

"Born in Italy, where music seems to be a natural gift, a product of the climate, she was taken over to America at an early age. While yet a child, she took lessons of Hertz, and acquired in a short time a distinguished proficiency on the piano forte. Afterwards she entered with ardor into the study of vocalization, and such was the rapidity of her progress, that in 1861, she made her *debut* with eclat at the New York Academy of Music. Shortly afterwards she sailed for Europe, where her sister Adelina had already acquired a wide reputation. Arrived in London, the manager of Covent Garden Theatre offered her a two months' engagement, during which she appeared in a series of concerts. Her peculiar voice and American self-possession were always crowned with success, and the originality of style and brilliancy of her intonations astonished, dazzled and carried the auditory to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The English press hailed Carlotta Patti as a prodigy, and were obliged to go as far back as Catalini and Jenny Lind to find a comparison worthy of her. She sang in more than fifty concerts in London, was invited to Court, and complimented by the Queen. 'Never in my life,' said Victoria, 'has any singer so charmed and pleased me.'

"Passing over to France, she had a splendid triumph at Rouen, before the most difficult audience to please in the Provinces; then to Brussels, Liege, Antwerp and Amsterdam, in all of which towns she literally electrified her audiences by her faultless execution.

"She then proceeded to Germany, where her original talent upset all the notions of the old musical critics, and created such a sensation that Vienna, the most critical musical city in Europe, gladly welcomed her. She gave twelve consecutive concerts there, and had the honor of being listened to by His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and the whole Imperial family. She met with the same enthusiastic reception at Bremen, Dresden, Breslau, Prague, etc., and the receipts reached a figure until then unknown in the concert line.

"Mr. Carl Bank, the best critic in Germany, affirmed that he had never heard the like before. 'Carlotta Patti,' said he, 'owes her success to her remarkable voice, to her assurance, and, if I may say, the audacity of her vocalization, to her marvelous 'staccati,' which she rings up to the highest notes with a facility which is truly astonishing. The charm of her person, her naturally poetic grace, and the correctness of her enunciation which is based on the dramatic rules, add considerable to her success.'

"In a word, she possessed indiscribable qualities which seem to combine the most seductive natural gifts with the most brilliant qualifications.' Carlotta then appeared at Magdeburg, Leipsic, the musical Athens of Germany, Hanover, and lastly at Berlin. Her strength seemed to increase in proportion to the extension of her sphere of success. At Berlin she met with a perfect ovation, *fêtes* were given in honor of the diva, and the King, whose musical appreciation is well known, gave the signal of applause which her appearance always called forth."

FOREIGN.

THE Moscow *Gazette* has an article on whipping in Russia. It says criminals in that country, when sentenced to be flogged, are chastised much less cruelly than in England, where the cat-o-nine-tails is applied to their backs.

THE charming Duchess of Parma, niece of the Count de Chambord, is the lucky recipient of the holy golden rose, which the Pope blesses annually and presents during Lent to one of the antediluvian princesses of the Bourbon tribe.

AN English Impressario has offered Victor Hugo the handsome sum of half a million francs for a lecturing tour in the principal cities of Europe, the tour to last one year. Victor Hugo is said to feel strongly tempted to accept the offer.

OLD GUIZOT offered to make the customary visits for M. Ollivier, when the latter consented to become a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the French Academy. Ollivier himself said he was so busy that he was unable to make those visits.

THE Empress Eugenie has dismissed five of her ladies of honor. The cause of this unexpected measure has been the discovery of the fact that the ladies in question were on too intimate relations with certain gentlemen employed at the Tuilleries.

DR. LIEBREICH, the discoverer of chloral, says that chloral and strychnine are mutually opposed in therapeutic action, so that each counteracts the poison of the other. Doses of chloral sufficient to kill a rabbit were cured by deadly doses of strychnine.

Six fine statues in bronze, representing Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Minerva, Apollo and Castor, have just been discovered at Ostia, a small town situated at the mouth of the Tiber, also, an enormous gold ring which, the effigy and description denote to have belonged to Trajan.

A GERMAN newspaper says that Wagner's new opera, "Meister Singer," is a wonderful work, considering the time it took to compose it—words and music both, and is as if Beethoven and Goethe were united in one. That is, it adds, if Goethe had written the music and Beethoven the words.

THE King of Italy is very proud of his exploit as a hunter, but the Italian journals assert, on what they call good authority, that His Majesty never shot a chamois, or any other animal in his life; and that, during his hunting excursions, all the shooting was done by his aide-de-camps.

DR. JAFFE, the first Jew ever appointed Professor at the University of Berlin, has recently shot himself at Wittenburg. Two years ago he had become a Christian, and the persecutions which he had suffered for its conversion from his Jewish acquaintances grieved him so deeply that he resolved to commit suicide.

THE Cumberland *Alleganian* says that it has noticed an article going the round of the press stating that the laying of the track of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will commence in June, and that the road will be completed in November. We are informed, on reliable information, the *Alleganian* feels justified in contradicting this statement, as it has been assured by parties who know, that it will be near two years than sooner, and that before the road will be opened to the public.

ONE often sees in English papers severe cutting notices of the facilities for obtaining divorces in some of the United States, in claims in preference. One day recently, Lord Penzance, in London, granted decrees for the dissolution of his less than fifteen marriages. It is doubtful if any Indiana marriage could stand that number at one sitting. It is recorded that in thirteen cases out of fifteen the husbands were the guilty parties. In one case, a man had married seven times, and had his consubial knots untied, and in nine of these cases the wives were declared to be the erring parties.

M. SOULE has read before the Academy of Sciences of France a remarkable paper on hydrophobia. It appears that children, when bitten, owing to their proximity to the ground, have little chance of escaping the disease. Further, of 320 persons bitten by rabid dogs, 120 only were afflicted by hydrophobia; that one-third of the dogs bite, but have no cure for it, and the only preventive is to burn the bite with red hot iron. Many members asserted the cause of madness in dogs was the human habit of "mauling" them. Marshal Vail has cited the town of Dijon, where dogs were in the full enjoyment of liberty, and showed their gratitude by never going mad.

THE *Gaulois* says that some workmen engaged in demolishing an old house in Paris came upon a nest of adders, containing some hundreds of these reptiles. At the bottom of an exhausted well, in the midst of this snake nest was found a skeleton, which had probably fallen in the well years ago, and the flesh of which had been devoured by the adders. Strange to say, in the hand of the skeleton was a pocket-book of red morocco leather, in which, when opened, there were found forty bank notes for 1,000 each, a small ivory likeness, and a letter which had been almost entirely eaten by the reptiles, the only fragment remaining decipherable bearing the words, "Do not make Rosine wait." The judicial inquiry has been commenced.

THE *North German Correspondent* contradicts the statement recently made in a letter from Rome that Count Bismarck had warned the north German Bishops at present attending the Œcumenical Council, through the medium of the Prussian Ambassador, that if they gave their assent to the preamble of the *schema de ejde* they would be suspended from the exercise of their episcopal office, and prevented from returning within the Prussian territories. The *North German Correspondent* says that no such menacing measure was taken at the same time," it adds, "there is no doubt that the King of Prussia and the North German Confederation would not have seen with indifference the expulsion of the *presidents* of the Council in its original form, and it may be safely assumed that the most influential personages in Rome have not been left in ignorance on this point."

THERE is a peculiar journal published in England, known to compilers of newspaper directories as the *Anti-Tobacco Journal*. To convert the ungodly from the indulgence in the pleasures of the weed, it recently published a history entitled "An awful end of a smoker." It is told by a Pentonville preacher. There was in his district a smoker who had ruined himself by his "bottle and pipe." One day, it appears, he was disputing with his wife on the subject, and, finally yielding, he promised that he would never again smoke, adding, "If I do not keep my promise, may I lose my eyes; may I lose the use of my limbs; may my blood turn to corruption." The reverend story teller adds that the man, having broken his promise, was punished as he desired. While tapping a beer cask, for the use of his eyes, he became paralyzed, and on a surgeon attempting to bleed him, nothing followed the lancet but as he had previously prayed. Hence the *Journal* draws the moral 'Don't smoke.'"

AN eminent physician of Boston robs scarlet fever of many of its terrors by prescribing for the patient warm lemonade, with a little mucilage, as often as desired, and the application of warmth to the stomach. He directs that a sheet should be wrung out of hot water and laid on the stomach, renewing it as often as it cools. Nothing else but the lemonade is to be given. With this treatment he guarantees that not one in a hundred cases will prove fatal. We have known cider alone to cure more than one obstinate case. A vegetable acid appears to be the specific. Enough salt in children's victuals may almost be said to be *prophylactic* for erysipelative fevers.

RUSSIAN JEWS—In view of the fact that several hundred poor Russian Jews have arrived in New York and hundreds are yet to follow in their wake, a joint committee of prominent Israelites has been formed, consisting of members of the Board of Delegates, Hebrew Benevolent Society and New York synagogues, to collect funds for their relief. On Saturday, in the Forty-fourth street synagogue, the Rev. S. M. Isaacs alluded to the Russians in his sermon, and about $1,000 was collected from those present.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Mrs. Sinclair and Junius H. Brown on the Stand—Rebutting Evidence Closed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 4, 1870.

MCFARLAND TRIAL—TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The first witness this morning was Mrs. Samuel Sinclair: Know Mr. and Mrs. McFarland; they were in very poor circumstances; Mrs. McFarland gave readings to help their support. I visited her when she was sick and gave her fifty dollars, which she kept; I gave her another fifty dollars, which I told her was from her friend; this last she returned, saying she could not accept it and would obtain help from her father. In the fall of 1866 I went to Mr. McElrath to apply for a position for Mr. McFarland. Received a letter from Mrs. Richardson on February 21st.

Q. Were you aware of Mrs. McFarland's intention to leave her husband before you received that letter?

Mr. Graham objected to this mode of examination, and said the witness should not be allowed to testify to the effect of her written sentiments by any oral testimony.

Judge Davis thought he should be permitted to show the intent of the letter was the effect of the sale of the Grant and Little image to raise money, and the receipt of Indians to the Indian Territory.

Witness was about to state the contents of the letter, but was prevented by counsel.

Q. Were you aware of Mrs. McFarland's intention to leave her husband before you received that letter?

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Witness: Mrs. McFarland was anxious that I should act with the special order. the Franking bill.

Mr. Harlan's motion prevailed, but pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORGAN presented additional petitions asking Congress to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the decision of Senate modified by the Federal Government, and to pay off $340,000,000 of the bonded debt.

Mr. WELLS, from Com. on decline of American commerce, reported a bill authorizing mail steamship service from New Orleans monthly to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tobasco and Havana. Recommitted.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all reports made by Brevet Major General Terry, relative to the Indian war, and also for those communicated to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution relative to allegations that Gen. Terry is causing citizens of Georgia to be arrested and tried before his military subordinates for violations of the laws of Georgia, refusing to answer then to the writ of habeas corpus or trial by jury in civil courts, and requesting the President to state by what authority such things are done.

Mr. SHANKS and others objected.

Mr. BECK—I call for the regular order of business, and give notice I will object to the consideration of any order from now until the 4th of July.

The report of the Conference Committee on Deficiency bill was agreed to.

The Civil Service bill came up as business of the morning hour, and was opposed by Messrs. Finkelnburg and Cobb, of North Carolina, in favor, and Messrs. Kasson and Morrill, of Iowa, and Payne in opposition, and went over till to-morrow.

The tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the pending paragraph being that relative to steel railway bars.

After spending an hour and a half over the paragraph, it was agreed to that steel railway bars two cents per pound, and on all railway bars made partly of steel one and one-half cents per pound, and on metal converted into cast steel, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, or whatever form or description thirty-six dollars per ton.

The steel paragraph was amended to read: On steel wire, whether coiled or drawn, and the last three numbers of his life he had his chin shaven; he never wore a beard. Mr. Richardson lived in Hartford street the night before the first shooting. The night the shooting occurred I was in Mr. Richardson's room, adjoining the theatre for Mrs. McFarland six or eight times. Mr. Richardson was in the room when I went and returned. The door in the hall was partially ajar. I heard the door open and shut. I went to see his wife during her illness at Fairlawn. Mr. Lewis, the father of the prisoner, was unwilling his wife should receive a hundred dollars I gave her. Mr. Richardson, Mr. Richardson, Richardson eyed him calmly; he turned and looked out of the window, and then left after went away. This is the only occasion on which I remember seeing him. I do remember seeing him the first time I ever saw him in Richardson's room, when he came in, there was a knock at the door, and Richardson went out in the hall, and they had talk together, but not excited or I should have heard it. This was a few days after the separation.

Mr. McGraham—I lived in Cincinnati about twenty years. I suppose I knew Richardson about six years. I do not remember that I ever saw him. He was then connected with the *Tribune*. I never knew him to carry a pistol after the war. I heard of the shooting in November last, and joined him at the Astor House, with Hughes, about twenty minutes after. I did not have his night key the night before the shooting. I do not know if he ever lit to me before he went to Hartford.

Q. By the way, do you believe in a Supreme Being?

Mr. Brown—Yes.

Q. Do you believe there is a system of rewards and punishments?

Mr. Brown—Not according to the Calvinistic doctrine. I do believe in a system of compensations.

Q. Do you believe there is any other consequence of the violation of an oath than the guilt of perjury?

Mr. Brown—I believe that a man who would tell a lie under oath would be more or less untrustworthy.

Q. Tell me what consequence you attach to the violation of an oath.

Mr. Brown—Loss of respect, loss of honor, loss of confidence. I know the law of the Bible. I believe in the divine character of it, but that there are errors in it.

Q. In what part of it do you believe it as dictated?

Mr. Brown—If you give me a week I will write an essay on the subject for your especial benefit.

The Recorder here interfered.

Q. In what part of divine authority do you believe?

Mr. Brown—If counsel will read to me the bible, chapter and verses, I will tell him. I believe in its general scope and general standing. I believe that God is wise, just and good, and that false swearers will be punished.

Cross-examination continued: I know Amos Kavanaugh, Andrew Andrews, and Dr. Keener. Saw Andrews, Richardson carried a pistol. I told him my impression was Richardson did not shoot the same time; I believe he feared to hurt others in the office. I was in the police court the morning after the shooting. Saw Mr. Runkle there. Did not hear him address the Judge. Did not see Richardson there that morning.

After recess Mr. Davis offered to read two letters from Mr. McFarland, written yesterday by Mrs. Sage. The first letter asks ten dollars for Mr. Sage, complaining that his business (gas business) had not gone ahead. The letter was dated Oct. 5, '68. Next letter, from McFarland to his wife, dated New York, Nov. 20, '68, incloses ten dollars, stating he had trouble in getting money, was sick and was treating himself hypothetically. He says he did not think when he married her that he should ever be angry with her, and would willingly die that night to wipe out scenes since his marriage. He protests more earnestly than ever that he loves her and says if she could see his every thought she would forgive him his unkindness and cruelty.

Mr. Davis then offered an article in the *Educational Monthly*, to which Mr. Graham objected, saying they had evidence which would probably be rebutted by rebutting testimony, and if it proved it should be introduced at a later period.

Mr. Davis here offered the testimony of Albert D. Richardson, taken in the *habeas corpus* proceedings before Mr. Noyes.

Mr. Graham objected and Mr. Davis claimed that having been read to McFarland, they were entitled to show it. The Court said if he could show it was read over to him by Mr. Noyes, he would admit the deposition and give them until to-morrow to produce proof of the fact, if they desired. The court then closed on the part of the prosecution.

The defence then offered eighteen persons as witnesses, the first of whom testified as to the uniform love and kindness of McFarland for his family, and his habits were regular, intoxicating liquor not being used in excess by him.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

John Russell Young says in his *Standard*: "Dana is open to the world again upon our return to the press, and we propose to accept it. And since his record as an editor shows him to be a coward and a spy, and his course in the Nun that of a simple pirate, making war upon unarmed women, we have to deal with him. We should prefer peace, but do not shrink from war. We ask no quarter from this buccaneer, and shall do our best to demonstrate to the world the infamy of his life. There can never be encouragement for scholarly writing and elevated journalism so long as men like Dana are permitted to war upon mankind."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chamber of Commerce celebrates its one hundred and second anniversary to-morrow.

President Grant has pardoned John D. McHenry, convicted of perjury in May, 1869.

The steamer China, for Europe, took $85,000.

Col. Wm. Wilson has resigned his position as Inspector of Customs.

It is reported that ex-Marshal Francis C. Barlow is to be United States District Attorney for Southern District.

Two arguments in the suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad will be renewed to-morrow before Judge Nelson.

The wife of John Brougham died yesterday.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is dangerously ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The recently published story that Excollector Bailey is in Ohio is pronounced untrue.

The trial of Rev. E. B. Smythe terminated in his acknowledgment of the fault, with extenuating circumstances, and the administration of a reprimand by the Presbytery.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

SENATE.

The House concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die* July 4th was discussed, a motion to table it having been rejected—15 to 14—until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the joint resolution to amend the act of April 20th, 1870, relative to deficiencies for carrying out reconstruction laws. Passed.

The calendar was taken up and bills passed as follows:

To aid the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific R. R.

Authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to connect the line with the Southern Pacific R. R.

For the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

The joint resolution donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monument Association was passed.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the protection of immigration. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The following bills also passed:

House joint resolution to pay the widow of the late Gen. Rawlins one year's salary as Secretary of War.

To allow the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of the army and navy.

To define the intent of the act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue acting as collectors of internal revenue.

House bill to amend the bankrupt act, relative to its operations in territories.

At 3:30 the calendar was completed, when Mr. HARLAN moved to take up the bill for the sale of the Grant and Little image to raise money, and the reservation of Indians to the Indian Territory.

Messrs. HARVEY and HOWE insisted upon proceeding with the special order, the Franking bill.

Mr. Harlan's motion prevailed, but pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORGAN presented additional petitions asking Congress to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the decision of Senate modified by the Federal Government, and to pay off $340,000,000 of the bonded debt.

Mr. WELLS, from Com. on decline of American commerce, reported a bill authorizing mail steamship service from New Orleans monthly to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tobasco and Havana. Recommitted.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all reports made by Brevet Major General Terry, relative to the Indian war, and also for those communicated to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a resolution relative to allegations that Gen. Terry is causing citizens of Georgia to be arrested and tried before his military subordinates for violations of the laws of Georgia, refusing to answer then to the writ of habeas corpus or trial by jury in civil courts, and requesting the President to state by what authority such things are done.

Mr. SHANKS and others objected.

Mr. BECK—I call for the regular order of business, and give notice I will object to the consideration of any order from now until the 4th of July.

The report of the Conference Committee on Deficiency bill was agreed to.

The Civil Service bill came up as business of the morning hour, and was opposed by Messrs. Finkelnburg and Cobb, of North Carolina, in favor, and Messrs. Kasson and Morrill, of Iowa, and Payne in opposition, and went over till to-morrow.

The tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the pending paragraph being that relative to steel railway bars.

After spending an hour and a half over the paragraph, it was agreed to that steel railway bars two cents per pound, and on all railway bars made partly of steel one and one-half cents per pound, and on metal converted into cast steel, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, or whatever form or description thirty-six dollars per ton.

The steel paragraph was amended to read: On steel wire, whether coiled or drawn, and the last three numbers of his life he had his chin shaven; he never wore a beard. Mr. Richardson lived in Hartford street the night before the first shooting. The night the shooting occurred I was in Mr. Richardson's room, adjoining the theatre for Mrs. McFarland six or eight times. Mr. Richardson was in the room when I went and returned. The door in the hall was partially ajar. I heard the door open and shut. I went to see his wife during her illness at Fairlawn. Mr. Lewis, the father of the prisoner, was unwilling his wife should receive a hundred dollars I gave her. Mr. Richardson, Mr. Richardson, Richardson eyed him calmly; he turned and looked out of the window, and then left after went away. This is the only occasion on which I remember seeing him. I do remember seeing him the first time I ever saw him in Richardson's room, when he came in, there was a knock at the door, and Richardson went out in the hall, and they had talk together, but not excited or I should have heard it. This was a few days after the separation.

Mr. McGraham—I lived in Cincinnati about twenty years. I suppose I knew Richardson about six years. I do not remember that I ever saw him. He was then connected with the *Tribune*. I never knew him to carry a pistol after the war. I heard of the shooting in November last, and joined him at the Astor House, with Hughes, about twenty minutes after. I did not have his night key the night before the shooting. I do not know if he lit to me before he went to Hartford.

Q. By the way, do you believe in a Supreme Being?

Mr. Brown—Yes.

Q. Do you believe there is a system of rewards and punishments?

Mr. Brown—Not according to the Calvinistic doctrine. I do believe in a system of compensations.

Q. Do you believe there is any other consequence of the violation of an oath than the guilt of perjury?

Mr. Brown—I believe that a man who would tell a lie under oath would be more or less untrustworthy.

Q. Tell me what consequence you attach to the violation of an oath.

Mr. Brown—Loss of respect, loss of honor, loss of confidence. I know the law of the Bible. I believe in the divine character of it, but that there are errors in it.

Q. In what part of it do you believe it as dictated?

Mr. Brown—If you give me a week I will write an essay on the subject for your especial benefit.

The Recorder here interfered.

Q. In what part of divine authority do you believe?

Mr. Brown—If counsel will read to me the bible, chapter and verses, I will tell him. I believe in its general scope and general standing, and that I believe that God is wise, just and good, and that false swearers will be punished.

Cross-examination continued: I know Amos Kavanaugh, Andrew Andrews, and Dr. Keener. Saw Andrews, Richardson carried a pistol. I told him my impression was Richardson did not shoot the same time; I believe he feared to hurt others in the office. I was in the police court the morning after the shooting. Saw Mr. Runkle there. Did not hear him address the Judge. Did not see Richardson there that morning.

After recess Mr. Davis offered to read two letters from Mr. McFarland, written yesterday by Mrs. Sage. The first letter asks ten dollars for Mr. Sage, complaining that his business (gas business) had not gone ahead. The letter was dated Oct. 5, '68. Next letter, from McFarland to his wife, dated New York, Nov. 20, '68, incloses ten dollars, stating he had trouble in getting money, was sick and was treating himself hypothetically. He says he did not think when he married her that he should ever be angry with her, and would willingly die that night to wipe out scenes since his marriage. He protests more earnestly than ever that he loves her and says if she could see his every thought she would forgive him his unkindness and cruelty.

Mr. Davis then offered an article in the *Educational Monthly*, to which Mr. Graham objected, saying they had evidence which would probably be rebutted by rebutting testimony, and if it proved it should be introduced at a later period.

Mr. Davis here offered the testimony of Albert D. Richardson, taken in the *habeas corpus* proceedings before Mr. Noyes.

Mr. Graham objected and Mr. Davis claimed that having been read to McFarland, they were entitled to show it. The Court said if he could show it was read over to him by Mr. Noyes, he would admit the deposition and give them until to-morrow to produce proof of the fact, if they desired. The court then closed on the part of the prosecution.

The defence then offered eighteen persons as witnesses, the first of whom testified as to the uniform love and kindness of McFarland for his family, and his habits were regular, intoxicating liquor not being used in excess by him.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

John Russell Young says in his *Standard*: "Dana is open to the world again upon our return to the press, and we propose to accept it. And since his record as an editor shows him to be a coward and a spy, and his course in the Nun that of a simple pirate, making war upon unarmed women, we have to deal with him. We should prefer peace, but do not shrink from war. We ask no quarter from this buccaneer, and shall do our best to demonstrate to the world the infamy of his life. There can never be encouragement for scholarly writing and elevated journalism so long as men like Dana are permitted to war upon mankind."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chamber of Commerce celebrates its one hundred and second anniversary to-morrow.

President Grant has pardoned John D. McHenry, convicted of perjury in May, 1869.

The steamer China, for Europe, took $85,000.

Col. Wm. Wilson has resigned his position as Inspector of Customs.

It is reported that ex-Marshal Francis C. Barlow is to be United States District Attorney for Southern District, July 1st.

Two arguments in the suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad will be renewed to-morrow before Judge Nelson.

The wife of John Brougham died yesterday.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, is dangerously ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The recently published story that Ex-collector Bailey is in Ohio is pronounced untrue.

The trial of Rev. E. B. Smythe terminated in his acknowledgment of the fault, with extenuating circumstances, and the administration of a reprimand by the Presbytery.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Funding Bill—Republican Caucus—Annexation of Dominica—The Expected Indian War—Red Cloud Permitted to Visit the Capital—Southern Trans-Continental Railroad—American Medical Association—Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

ITS PROBABLE FATE.

Secretary Boutwell is of the opinion that the Funding Bill will ultimately go to a Conference Committee, and that four and a half per cent. will be agreed upon for the rate of interest as a compromise between the Senate and House. With regard to the compulsory section, it is very evident from the strength of the Western members it would be defeated, even should the Ways and Means Committee report favorably upon it. The chances are that a compromise will be agreed upon, relieving banks of the tax upon their circulation and deposits, which they say would enable them to bank on a four and a half per cent. bond.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Senator Morton, who is regarded as the leading party man of the Senate, has prepared a bill to be introduced in both branches of the two Houses, to be held either this week or the beginning of next.