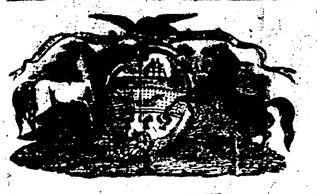
The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

Rewarding Rascality.

Who that read the opinion of Judge Taylor showing the frauds perpetrated in Washington township, Cambria county, at last fall's election—who that knows the fact that the Legislature in the contesting by Proudfoot of Porter's seat, threw out the *whole* vote of the township and ousted Porter—who that is in favor of the upholding of the laws of the land, the keeping pure the right of elective franchise, will not blush to hear and to know that the Democrats of this same township, at their late spring election, (in defiance of public opinion as expressed by all honest men of all parties everywhere—in the face of the decisions of the Judicial and Legislative tribunals before whom the matter was brought, and before whom the guilt of the election board and *other interested parties* to vile frauds made clear as the light of day) actually *re-elected a majority of the board*, that stand forth before the world as the authors—no, not as the *authors*, because they were simply the *tools* of men better adapted to the commission of crime, being more skilled in its walks—but who, at least, stand forth by the decisions referred to—by the sworn, uncontradicted and *undenied* testimony taken in the matter—as parties convicted of an outrageous and stupendous fraud? Who will not blush to know that Arthur Storm (who although a Democrat and a devoted lover of his party, yet who, when brought before the commissioners taking testimony, was honest enough to tell the truth and thus was partly the means of making the fraud appear) was defeated for Assessor—the very significant office of *Assessor*—and a *true friend* of law and order elected; that *F. M. George*,—the same *F. M. George* who says he *swore* the election Board—but as to this was contradicted—who acted as Justice of the Peace (and who was acting at that time) for over a year without the slightest authority—was elected Justice? Thus do a majority of the voters of this township appear to show their approbation of these frauds by rewarding rascality and vice.

The whole ticket elected, we believe, was known as the White ticket. There is, however, a fact that should be known, that although the most determined effort was made to get the vote out, although old and young were brought to the polls, the *whole* vote polled was 187—a *right smart* falling off from the vote alleged to have been cast last October. Although apparently successful now, the time will come when the perpetrators of these outrages will know to their sorrow that "honesty is the best policy," and their past sins will serve as perpetually recurring lessons to them, to convince them of this truth.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—George W. Wood, Esq., a member of the Legislature, from the city of Philadelphia, died at the residence of his parents, in that city, on Wednesday evening of last week. Mr. Wood, although the youngest man, with one or two exceptions, in the House, was one of the most useful members. His affable and social disposition made him a favorite with his fellow members. He was first attacked with a severe cold from which he partially recovered, but whilst returning home he took a relapse and was finally attacked with bilious fever, of which disease he died. The members of both Houses attended his funeral in a body on Saturday last.

☞ Should an extra session of Congress take place, it will probably be called for June, and special elections would have to be held in all the Southern States, but those which have already held them—Florida, Arkansas, Missouri and South Carolina, and Virginia, which elects in May. The President's message would have to go to Oregon by the 5th of March, or that State would be unrepresented.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ Sweet—the new and fresh confectionaries at Pettinger's.

☞ An honest man is believed without an oath, if his reputation swears for him.

☞ An anaconda pest in Revenna, Pa., has a mouse in a cage which sings fully as well as the best-trained canary.

☞ The *Boston Flag* nominates Paul Morphy, the champion chess player, for the Presidency in 1860.

☞ The Democratic State Convention will meet in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 16th of March.

☞ "Dad, did you always act so strange?" "Why, Billy?" "Because when mam gets sick, you always have to fetch a baby here to squall round and make sich a noise."

☞ An Irish girl was married a few days since in New York to a negro waiter on the steamer *Empire City*. The wedding party consisted of seven negroes with their white wives.

☞ Queen Victoria is not yet forty years of age, and has seven children and one grand child. An eighth member of the British Royal family is daily expected. This is doing very well for a queen.

☞ During the past year Mrs. A. E. Flint raised on her plantation in Louisiana, 1,800 hhds. sugar, 4,000 bbls. molasses and 400 bales of cotton. This is the largest crop ever produced on a single plantation in Louisiana.

☞ A writer in the New York *Tribune* forwards to that paper twenty dollars, as a bonus for the benefit he derived from an advertisement which received two days' insertion. He says it was the best investment he ever made. Sensible man, that.

☞ A Constable pursued a thief who took refuge on a stump in a swamp, and pulled the rail after him on which he went in. The constable made the following return:—"Sightable—conversable—non est comatable—in swampum—up stumpum—railo."

☞ There are in Massachusetts two hundred and ninety-four factories, with a capital of thirty-two millions of dollars and one and a half millions of spindles, which put into the market manufactures worth thirty-four millions of dollars annually.

☞ Uncertainty of Law.—John Percy, of Albany, N. Y., recently brought sixty-three suits against the *Evening Journal* of that city, in which he claimed $1,300,000 damages. The suits have been tried, but the juries found for the defendants.

☞ Tall Skating.—The Fond du Lac Democratic *Press* says, a printer in that office named H. R. Wagers skated from that city across Lake Winnebago, and up Fox river to Berlin, a distance of seventy-two miles, in just five hours and fifteen minutes—or fourteen miles and a little more an hour.

☞ Explosion on the Mississippi River.—The steamer Princes, from Vicksburg, bound for New Orleans, exploded her boiler, and was burnt to the water's edge, on Sunday morning, near Barton Rouge. Four hundred passengers were on board, of which number about two hundred were either lost or are missing.

☞ There must be some "Merry Minnesota Wives," if the following be true: "The Mendota *Press* says that two citizens of that town have recently lost their wives by elopement, and that the customary salutation in the streets, instead of "How do you do, sir?" has become, "Is your wife safe, this morning?"

☞ A boarding Miss, deeming "eat" a word too vulgar for refined ears, defines it thus: "To insert nutritions pabulum into the ventriculated orifice below the protuberance, which being masticated, peregrinates through the cartilaginous cavities of the larnyx, and is finally domiciliated in the recepticle for digestible particles."

☞ The Wealth of Pennsylvania.—The last annual report of the Auditor General, gives some interesting statistics. The total appraised value of real and personal property in this Commonwealth is $568,770,284. The assessments of tax is $1,484,816,23. The population 2,311,786 and the number of taxables 513,500.

☞ Will it Start Here?—A new religious sect has sprung up in the vicinity of New Bedford, Mass. One of their peculiarities is, that the ministers salute the sisters with a kiss. A writer says he recently saw a brother kissing the sisters with an unction, and warning their husbands to flee from the wrath to come.

☞ The Gettysburg (Pa.) *Compiler* records the death of two twin daughters of Abraham Guise, of that county, in the 44th year of their age, and adds: They were born and reared together—never separated for a single night in their lives—took the same disease, (measles,) died within a few hours of each other, and were buried side by side in the same grave.

☞ The Minnesota papers say that the Indians in that part of the country are being rapidly civilized, all those in the neighborhood of the settlements drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, lying, stealing and swearing equal to white men; and the other day a young squaw committed suicide by hanging herself on a tree, on account of disappointments in love.

☞ The Galesburg (Ill.) *Democrat* states that a little girl of that place, seven or eight years old, nearly lost her life a few nights ago, by a cat—the animal being found in bed with her, and its mouth close to that of the child, who seemed to catch for breath occasionally, and was not restored to consciousness until a lapse of two or three hours.

☞ Old Buck as a Lover.—There are abundant rumors afloat to the effect that the President is likely to lead to the hymenial alter an accomplished and estimable widow lady of Georgia. Perhaps this accounts for the especial care and elegance of our bachelor President's dress. It is a matter of general remark that Mr. Buchanan, in his handsome brown frock coat, white vest and cravat, and patent leather pumps, is one of the most elegantly dressed young men in the capital.

☞ On Friday last, a little boy in Cincinnati, named Story, was pursued by three hogs, and chased to a considerable distance. Finding he was about to be overtaken, he endeavored to climb a fence. When partly over, one of the hogs seized hold of the child's leg and pulled him down, when the other two bit at him, injuring him severely. His cries attracted the attention of a woman, who ran to his assistance.—One of the hogs showed fight, and chased her back, when another woman ran out and picked up the bleeding child, and carried him into her house.

TERRIBLE FALL—A LUCKY MAN.—A man named Matthew Wilhelm, residing in Brownstown, had a most miraculous escape from death. It appears that while taking a drink from a bucket at a well in the above village, his feet slipped, and unable to control himself he was precipitated "head foremost," to the bottom of the well, a distance of forty-five feet. Every person thought him killed, but strange to say he escaped without a scratch, and was hauled to the surface nothing the worse from his impromptu bath. He says that while falling he contrived to reverse his position, and that his feet reaching the water first, he thus made good his escape. Wilhelm seems to be a very fortunate, and at the same time unfortunate, kind of a man. Last winter he fell through the ice in the Monongahela river, and when every person thought him a "gone goose" he bolted up his head through the nearest air hole, and was drawn out as fresh looking as though nothing had happened him.

(Special Correspondence of the Tribune.)

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 1st, 1859.

Since my last, as usual, nothing of very great importance has been accomplished by the solons in General Assembly met. There has been a vast deal of talking but the records show nothing creditable in the way of actions.

The evidence bill, in which the legal gentlemen of the Senate had such a brilliant opportunity to display new and beautiful theories of the law, was killed. Members persisted in making speeches for and against the measure when it was a foregone conclusion that the bill would be killed as dead as a herring. The superfluous spouting cost the State something, but Senators have their prerogatives, or else wherein consists the glory of being elected to so honorable a station.

A bill to grant conditionally $1,200 per annum to the Westminster College, in New Wilmington, Lawrence county, passed the Senate, after a long war of words. The conditions of the bill are that a Normal School is to be attached, at which from fifty to three hundred pupils are to be qualified to teach, at a mere nominal sum. The passage of this Act through the House, and its sanction by the Governor, will open the door to a little more Legislation of the same sort. It is understood that this is an ingenious mode of raising the wind to finish the college.

The appropriation bill has had several hearings in the House, and on each occasion succeeded in raising a magnificient breeze. The proposed appropriation of $24,000 to build a monument on the Capitol Grounds to the memory of those who had lost their lives in Mexico, fell with a tremendous crash. A great many persons were extremely anxious that this appropriation should be made, and great will be the disappointment. The principal argument against the appropriation was that no similar act had been done by the State to plead to the memory of those who were slain in the revolution, or the war of 1812.

The Philadelphians, as usual, ask for an immense amount of money to be distributed in their city in the shape of appropriations. Among the charitable institutions I notice particularly the application of two of them for aid, which, when the case is properly understood by your readers will probably be regarded as a cool alms asking. I have reference to the "Pennsylvania Asylum for Indigent Widows and single Women," and the "Howard Association." These establishments are upper-crust Alms Houses, got up for the broken down aristocracy. The annual statement of one of them says that the institution is designed for such females as "have seen better days, and have a delicacy about spending their days in the County Poor House."—From a table of the expenditures, I judge that the recipients of this noble charity have been "living like fighting cocks," as the old saying is, and luxuriating on such feed as the hard-working tax-payers of the interior never dream of! I say, let Philadelphia support her own paupers.

On Monday a re-consideration of the vote fixing the 16th as the day of final adjournment was carried, and the 26th substituted. They might, in order to save trouble, just as well fix about the 15th of April as the day.

A supplement to the last license bill came up before the House to-day and gave rise to a prolonged debate. It gives an interpretation to the meaning of the law so long in dispute, as to whether the judges may, or may not, refuse to grant licenses in all cases.

Remonstrances are coming in very strong from various parts of Bedford county against the annexation of Middle Woodberry township to Blair county. All the residents of the township, I understand, with one or two exceptions, are in favor of the measure.

The Fry divorce case, of which so much has been said, is at last up for a hearing before the committee on divorces in the Hall of the House, which is crowded with anxious listeners. For Mrs. Fry, St. George T. Campbell, W. L. Hirst, and Hon. Thomas Corwin appear as counsel.—Of course every body is anxious to hear such great guns, Corwin was in the Senate to-day, and as I looked at his swathy features, I made up my mind that whatever position he may attain in the political world, he is not likely to meet the fate of Phillip Barton Key.

LOGAN.

Crossing Niagara River on Stilts.

The Chicago *Press* has an account of a Yankee adventurer, named Andrew Greenleaf, crossing Niagara river between Goat Island and the Falls on stilts, on the 12th inst., for a bet of $1000, made with a Southener. Greenleaf, (or Morelli as he called himself, for he passes for an Italian, and is a "showman,") had with him a pair of stilts about twelve feet long, made of wrought iron, flat, sharp edged and pointed—shaped in fact almost precisely like a double edged dagger. These were firmly lashed to his legs, and he walked towards the terrible river with a confident smile. The morning was clear and cold, but he was attired very lightly, in a dress not unlike that usually worn by professional gymnasts. At ten minutes past seven, he stepped into the water, which in another moment was boiling, gorgling, and rushing beneath his feet. The boldest of the lookers on held his breath in suspense, as the daring man receded from the shore. He alone seemed unmoved, and passed on, slowly and carefully, avoiding the larger rocks which were made apparent by the eddying current. His steps at first were very short and carefully made, but afterwards became bolder and longer. The stilts of course were so placed that the current struck only against their sharp edge, and produced but little effect; but the danger from sunken rocks, and the conviction that a single false step would send him to death, produced a feeling which was horribly painful. Once or twice he seemed to lose his balance, and a sickening shudder ran through each one of the beholders. Recovering himself he still kept on—still receded, until to our straining eyes he could scarcely be distinguished from the foaming waters.

The middle of the river was attained at last; hours seemed to have fled, but it was barely seventeen minutes since he left the shore. As he approached the deepest and most dangerous part of his route the suspense became more intense. No word was spoken, except that one man offered another five dollars for a moment's use of his lorgnette, which offer passed unheeded. Just as Morelli reached the swiftest and deepest portion of the current, he seemed to totter—sink—he threw up his arm! I closed my eyes. Opening them a moment after, I saw that he was still standing. A few moments more, and he had reached the Canadian bank—he was safe, and fell exhausted into the arms of two men who were waiting to receive him.—At this hour (8 P. M.) he was nearly recovered, and though still in bed, receives the congratulations of dozens of visitors who come pouring in. He left the American shore 900 feet above the fall, and came out about 1000 feet above the Canadian. The money has already been handed over to him, and all will agree that it was fairly won. His generous opponent is able to afford his loss, and speaks in praise of Morelli more enthusiastically than any.

☞ In Baltimore, on Tuesday night, Miss Stratton attended a ball, and on her way home, accompanied by her brother, complained of being unwell, and sat down on a doorstep, while he ran for assistance. When he returned she was a corpse.

Sunday School Convention.

At a convention of delegates from a number of the Sunday Schools in the county, held at Philadelphia last week, the following resolutions were adopted. We commend them to the careful perusal of all who take an interest in this "nursery of the church:"—

1st. Resolved, That we regard the Sunday School, in connection with the teachings of the family and the pulpit, reliable as an agency for bringing the entire youth of our country under the saving influence of the Gospel.

2d. Resolved, That the Sunday School teacher's *love of his work* is an indispensable prerequisite and accompaniment of his labors, without which it will degenerate into a mere formality, destitute alike of life, assiduity and success.

3d. Resolved, That the Sunday School Teachers' thorough *preparatory study of his weekly lesson* is demanded both by his own wants and those of his class, without which he can rarely, if ever, rise to the proper fitness for teaching, or secure the respect, attention and profitable instruction of those whom he teaches.

4th. Resolved, That the Sunday School teachers' rigid *punctuality* and regularity *in his attendance*, is essential to the good order of the school, and to the formation of the same habit in his scholars, while the want of it is an example of truancy to them; a disturbance of the arrangements of the school, and a vexation of spirit to those who are appointed to rule over it.

5th. Resolved, That there is a continual obligation resting on every teacher, *to preserve order in his own class*; as a matter needful to the quiet of the whole school; and for the best action of his own mind on the lesson during teaching, and especially for the reception of instruction on the part of his scholars, and, the want of which is demoralizing to the class, destructive to the influence of teaching and detrimental to the order of the school.

6th. Resolved, That every teacher should feel under strong obligations *fully to occupy the time* of every session that is devoted to instruction; employing it, if possible, in the topics of the lesson under examination, or in such ways as will interest fully, and instruct wisely, those committed to his charge—remembering that the waste moments of Sunday School hours, are the seed-time when Satan sows, for a speedy harvest of mischief and sin.

7th. Resolved, That the success of every teacher will depend much on his frequent friendly and Christian *visitation of his scholars*, thus availing himself of the sympathy of parents and children, begetting a reciprocal kindness, exciting his own interest in duty, and preparing the soil of the heart for the proper culture of Sunday School instruction.

8th. Resolved, That we recognize, in its fullest and most absolute sense, the *necessity of the influence of the Holy Spirit*, for the instruction, conviction, conversion and sanctification of the children of our schools; and would earnestly urge upon every teacher to "be instant in prayer" that this chief want may be supplied from the infinite stores of God's fulness, thus giving us beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness.

9th. Resolved, That we regard the Sunday School Teachers' example in all the walks of life, as an influence for good or evil which should admonish him to continual well-doing, that his light may shine before men, that they seeing his good works may glorify our Father which is in Heaven.

10th. Resolved, That the sentiments of the Sunday School Teachers as well as of the church in regard to the early conversion of children, falls far below Bible History and Bible Teaching; and that teachers in all their instructions should keep this subject steadily in view, as the great and only truly satisfactory result of their labor.

11th. Resolved, That a weekly meeting of Sunday School Teachers for prayer and the study of the lesson, is a needful appendage of every school.

12th. Resolved, That we recommend to Sunday Shools as an important measure for the acquisition as well as the retention of religious knowledge, reviews of the lessons at proper periods.

13th. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the organization of Associations of Sunday School Teachers in our cities and towns, for stated seasons, and prayer and discussion, as a means of adding materially to the efficiency of the system, to be so conducted as not to infringe upon any denominational peculiarities.

13th.—2. Resolved, That we recommend the holding of state and county Conventions of Sunday School Teachers, as eminently calculated to promote Christian fellowship, to collect information, to devise plans of action, and to stimulate zeal in the cause.

13th.—3. Resolved, That we recommend the establishment, by private subscription, of local depositories of Sunday School publications.

14th Resolved, That we regard the common want of preparation by the scholars of their Sunday School lessons, as highly detrimental to success in teaching, and one which parents and teachers should diligently seek to remove.

15th. Resolved, That we regard with regret the present common deficiency in our schools, in the matter of committing thoroughly to memory the Word of God, and desire to express our conviction that the present and future blessed result of teaching would be immeasurably increased by such acquisitions of Holy Writ.

16th. Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the increasing spirit of systematic benevolence in Sunday Schools, and urge its extension as important in a *high* degree to the formation of habits of voluntary beneficence among children as well as for the present and future blessed effects of such contributions.

17th. Resolved, That the objects of the Sunday School, in its intellectual, moral and religious advantages, are such as *should* secure the attendance of the grown-up youth of both sexes, and that pastors, parents, and teachers, should aim to secure that result as needful for the best success of the Institution.

18th. Resolved, That we regard with great regret the neglect into which children in many places are allowed to fall in reference to the habit of attendance at public worship, and desire that teachers should avail themselves of their position and influence to correct this evil.

19th. Resolved, That the establishment of Mission Sunday Schools in city and country, in their influence in elevating the social, moral, and religious character of parents and children, otherwise destitute of Christian attention and religious instruction, meets with hearty approbation; and ought to be greatly extended, so as to meet, if possible, the necessity of all in our land who are ready to perish for lack of the bread of life.

20th. Resolved, That the duty and office of the Sunday School teacher can in no wise supercede the duties or relation of the Christian parent to his child, or that of a Christian minister to his church; but should be regarded as the efficient auxilary of both.

21st. Resolved, That this Convention recommend that congregations, as far as practicable, be organized into classes in connection with the Sabbath Schools, for the study of the Bible.

22d. Resolved, That from the very nature of the case our Sunday Schools do imperatively need and have the right to expect at all times the watchful care and supervision of the pastor, whose counsels and sympathies and confidences are pre-eminently due to our Sunday Shools.

23. Resolved, That the Sunday Schools system demands of the membership of our churches more cordial encouragement, pecuniary support, and personal service than it has yet received, and which it must have in order to its proper and full success.

24th. Resolved, That it be recommended to the American Sunday School Union, to revise or reconstruct the volumes of Union Questions now published by them—also to consider the practicability and utility of publishing a Youth's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures.

25. Resolved, That we recognize the position of a Sabbath School Superintendent, as next in importance and responsibility to that of the minister of the Gospel, and that we therefore regard sincere piety, earnest zeal, unremitting effort, and prompt attention, as indispensable *qualifications* for the proper performance of the duties of the office.

26th. Resolved, That we affectionately ask Pastors and Sunday School Superintendents, throughout the United States, to read the foregoing resolutions to their respective congregations and schools, at the earliest convenient opportunity.

MISS JUDSON GOES TO INDIANA AND GETS A DIVORCE.—Miss Judson, the heroine of the Anglo-African elopement which caused so much commotion about six weeks since, arrived in town yesterday, on her way homeward, having been to Indiana, in company with her brother, and advertised Joe for a divorce. Joe hadn't any money to take him there to plead his own cause, and, time being up, he was repudiated, and his bride made a free woman. She was just in the nick of time, as the statutes were immediately afterwards amended, so as to cut off all such operations in future. Indiana is no longer the haven of domestic difficulties. The poor discousolate darkey is now alone again, and, although he is said to still wander on the shore by moonlight, looking for his love to return, he will never be able to embrace her again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DESTITUTION IN CANADA.—The Kincarding *Commonwealth* states that appalling distress prevails in some sections of Bruce county. Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation. Many of their best and thriftiest farmers are destitute of the wherewithal to carry them through till another harvest, the crops of the past year having almost proved an entire failure. We could enumerate instances where, even already, families are subsisting on a few boiled turnips, others on bread and water alone; and the supply so small, that it can not keep soul and body together for many weeks longer.—Some have consumed everything in the shape of vegetation, and as their last resort, have slaughtered their, oxen, which forms their whole sustenance.

WEDDING IN A DEATH CHAMBER.—A correspondent writing from West Union, on the North-Western Virginia Railroad, to the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, says that a wedding recently took place in a death chamber, at Spring Hill, near that place. Mr. Barr and Miss Ripley were married whilst the father of the lady was lying a corpse. It appears that that day had been set for the wedding to take place. The groom proposed to put it off a few weeks, but the bride insisted on its taking place immediately. The wedding accordingly took place at 9 o'clock, over the corpse of her father.

Exciting Affair at Washington.

A Member of Congress Kills the Alleged Seducer of his Wife.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. Sickles, M. C., from New York, has just shot dead Philip Barton Key, District Attorney here. The deed was done in front of Rev. Mr. Pyne's church. Mr. Key expired immediately after being carried into the Club House. Three shots were fired. Mr. Sickles gave himself up to the officers of the law. Great excitement exists. Mr. Key has children living, but his wife (formerly Miss Swann, of Baltimoae,) died two years since. He was the son of Francis S. Key, of Maryland.

The whole neighborhood of Lafayette Square, opposite the President's House, was a scene of intense excitement. Thousands of persons from Washington and Georgetown visited the neighborhood during the whole afternoon. The dead body was conveyed to the Club House, on Madison Place, east end of Lafayette Square. Coroner Woodward held an inquest on the body. The venerable General Walter Jones, Philip R. Fendall, Judge Carroll, John A. Smith were there amongst other old citizens; friends of the deceased. The witnesses examined were Dr. Coolidge, of the Army; Dr. Stone, Joseph L. Dudrow, Richard N. Downer, Samuel S. Butterworth, assayer of the mint at New York, Edward W. Delafield, Jr., of New York, and Francis Doyle. The evidence, in substance, was that about 2 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Butterworth and Key were talking together at Dr. Manard's, formerly Donnell's corner; Hon. Daniel Sickles, of New York, approached and called Key by name; they were facing each other. Sickles said to Key, "You scoundrel you have dishonored me," and then fired. Simultaneously with this act, Key moved in such a manner as to indicate that he was about to draw a weapon. Sickles' fire did not strike; as Sickles raised his arm to repeat the fire, Key seized him, and they tusselled to the middle of the street, when Sickles, becoming disengaged, fired a second time, the ball entering the right thigh near the main artery. Key then took shelter behind a tree box on the opposite corner; Sickles followed him and fired the third time. It is supposed this ball entered his left side between the false ribs, and passed through the body. It appeared during the intervals of firing, that Key begged his assailant not to shoot, not to shoot. A third fire produced a bruise on the body, as it glanced Key fell and expired. It also appeared, that when he was down, Sickles put the pistol to Key's head, pulled the trigger, when the cap exploded—one of the witnesses testified, that during the excitement, Sickles remarked to some gentlemen who came up, "he has dishonored me and defiled my bed," or words to that effect.

Whilst standing near the body, Sickles said, "damn rascal, is he dead?" The excitement here became very high. Mr. Sickles joined arms with Butterworth, and they proceeded to the residence of Judge Black, the Attorney General of the United States. He was there arrested by Captain Goddard, and conveyed to prison. The verdict is that said Philip Barton Key came to his death by the effects of pistol balls fired by the hand of Daniel E. Sickles.

Mr. Sickles' residence is the house on the west end of Lafayette Square, formerly occupied by Secretary Woodbury. A Derringer pistol of one barrel was picked up on the pavement.—Some suppose it had fallen from the lamented Key, but it was not loaded. Mr. Butterworth declined replying to some interrogations before this jury, having reference to the causes, &c., stating that he was summoned to appear before a magistrate to-morrow, where he would be prepared to furnish all the particulars in his possession.

The community is deeply afflicted in this unexpected death of of our fellow citizen, whose father and family are so well known and so highly esteemed.

In addition to what appeared before the Coroner's inquest concerning the Key tragedy, it is proper to say that last evening Mr. Sickles received an anonymous note, stating that his wife had criminal intercourse with Key, at a house of ill-fame. This is reported to me by most reliable persons, with the other statements that Mrs. Sickles confessed in writing criminal intimacy; also, that Sickles seeing Key near his house and waving a handkerchief went out and shot him. Mr. Butterworth refused to testify, except as to the immediate cause of death, but his friendship for Sickles was exhibited by walking with him to the house of Judge Black. By remarks at the examination, Mr. Key had been in bad health for two years, and his manner, habit and dress have latterly been much changed from what they were before the death of his wife, formerly Miss Swann, of Baltimore.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

On Friday Mr. Sickles received an anonymous letter stating with precision so minute as to make suspicion imperative, that Mr. Key had rented a house on Fifteenth street above K. street, from a negro woman, and that he was in the habit of meeting Mrs. Sickles there two or three times a week, or oftener. The person and dress of Mrs. Sickles were accurately described, and the usual time of the interview specified.—Accompanied by a friend, Mr. Sickles went to the house designated, and found every statement of the anonymous writer corroborated. Mr. Key had taken the house, and he had constantly met there a lady answering very closely in description to Mrs. Sickles. Mr. Sickles still clung to the hope that the person who had stooped to the business of making such charges under the veil of secrecy, might have thoroughly deceived him, and that Mrs. Sickles was not the lady in question. He accordingly requested a friend, Mr. George Wooldridge, of New York, to watch the place from the window of a house just opposite. On Saturday no meeting took place, and the woman in charge seems to have stated that none had occurred since Wednesday. On Saturday evening Mr. Sickles, resolved no longer to play the spy upon his honor, determined to confront his wife directly with his terrible suspicion. At first Mrs. Sickles strongly denied her guilt, but on her husband asking her whether, on the Wednesday previous, she had not entered the house on Fifteenth street, in a certain particular dress, and concealed by a hood, she cried out "I am betrayed and lost!" and swooned away. On recovering her senses, she admitted her guilt and besought mercy and pardon. Mr. Sickles calmly said he would not injure her, since he believed her the victim of a scoundrel; but that he had a right to a full confession. Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence Mrs. Sickles made a full confession in writing, stating that her connection with Mr. Key had commenced in April last, under Mr. Sickles' roof, but that Mr. Key had since hired the House in Fifteenth street, in which they had constantly met. Mrs. Sickles' confession was made in the midst of the bitterest contrition and misery.—Her husband simply asked her to give him back her wedding ring, and desired her to write to her mother to come and take her from his house forever. Mrs. Sickles made no objection, admitting the justice of her punishment in the most affecting language. The Hon. Robert J. Walker and Messrs. Carlisle and Ratcliff have been retained as his counsel.

In the Circuit Court this morning, Mr. Carlisle announced the death of Philip Barton Key, of Kentucky, late District Attorney for the district of Columbia. While eulogizing the deceased as a courteous, frank and open hearted gentleman, he forbore to speak of the cause which led to his death, as that was a subject for judicial investigation. The Court paid similar compliments to the deceased, and in token of respect adjourned until Monday.

Mysterious Death--Supposed Poisoning of a Man by his Wife.

On Wednesday evening last a man named Adam Smith, foreman on the Pennsylvania Rail Road at Bailey's Station, died under very mysterious circumstances. The previous conduct of his wife leading to the suspicion that he had been poisoned. Doctors Rutherford and Orth, of our town, were sent for last evening to hold a post mortem examination of the body, and a Coroner's jury was summoned to investigate the affair. From the testimony elicited we gather the following facts: On Friday last Mrs. Smith left her home at Bailey's station for Newport, to take the cars for Harrisburg. Her husband was in *perfectly sound health at the time*, and had not been sick for months previous. Before leaving, Mrs. Smith told the hired girl that *if Mr. Smith took sick that evening, she should give him some laudanum* which she always kept in the house. Arriving at Newport, Mrs. Smith went to a drug store and asked for arsenic. The druggist stated that he had none, and that if he had he would not sell it to her, at the same time asking her what she wanted with such an article—whether she intented to poison Smith. She replied that she wanted the poison to kill rats. It was testified, however, by another dealer in Newport, that *he had sold her arsenic a few weeks ago*—about the first of this month.—She took the cars for Harrisburg, arriving there at 12 o'clock on Friday, and remained until about eight o'clock in the evening. For what purpose she visited our town, or whether she made a purchase at any of our drug stores, does not appear. She started home by the train which leaves here at eight o'clock, and arriving at Duncannon, offered $2 50 to any person who would drive her home—the cars not stopping at Bailey's station—stating that *her husband was very sick!* She failed in her object, however, and went on to Newport, where she remained over night, at a hotel. On Saturday morning she went to a store and purchased a drachm of croton oil—as was testified by the boy who sold her the article—and left for home. On her arrival she found her husband very sick, vomiting frequently and violently, and complaining of intense burning in the stomach. The wife mixed up a dose out of the bottle purchased at Newport, and administered it to Smith, shortly after which he commenced vomiting and purging. The doses were repeated at short intervals, and the hired girl stated that she noticed Mrs. Smith put into the mixture some white powder which she had in a blue paper. Smith continued in this condition for two or three days, vomiting and purging, and gradually sinking. During all this time no physician had been called in. On Tuesday, however, Mrs. Smith telegraphed to Dr. Hoover, at Duncannon, to visit her husband, who was *very sick*. At the same time she telegraphed to her father and mother at Philadelphia to come up, *that Smith was dead!* All parties promptly responded to the summons. Dr. Hoover, after examining Smith's case, and conversing with him, arrived at the conclusion that he was affected with inflamation of the bowels, and treated him accordingly. Smith continued vomiting and purging, and complaining of intense burning and pain in the stomach. In this condition he lingered until Wednesday night, when he died. Up to the moment he drew his last breath, he was perfectly clear-headed and rational. As we before remarked, suspicion was excited in the minds of the neighbors against the wife, and they determined to investigate the affair. For this purpose the Coroner's jury was summoned, and Doctors Rutherford and Orth sent for. They took out the stomach, and without making any examination of it, secured it properly and placed it in a bottle, to be sent to Philadelphia for chemical analysis. An examination of some of the intestines showed a very high degree of inflamation, from which cause, they say, Smith died; but whether the effect was produced by poison remains to be seen. Mrs. Smith was put under arrest and was in custody of a Constable this morning when Doctors Rutherford and Orth left. The Coroner told the hired girl that she would be held as a witness in the case, when the mother of Mrs. Smith called the girl to one side, and told her that Mrs. Smith *would give her a twenty dollar gold piece if she refused to testify!* Mrs. Smith does not bear a very good reputation in that community, and the public feeling and suspicion is strong against her. She is the daughter of Wm. Carlisle, formerly of Newport, and now a resident of Philadelphia, and has been married three times. The fact that Smith was perfectly well when she left home—her remark to the hired girl that if Smith took sick that evening she should give him some laudanum—her mysterious and unexplicable visit to Harrisburg—her statement at Duncannon that she was was anxious to get home because Smith was very sick—her purchase of arsenic and croton oil at Newport—her contradictory dispatches to Dr Hoover and her parents, the one representing Smith as sick and the other as dead—her conduct at home during her husband's illness, and the peculiar character of the symtoms attending his illness—are circumstances which, to say the least, look exceedingly suspicious.

Last night Mrs. Smith took suddenly ill, with vomiting and purging, and it was feared that she had taken poison herself. For a time she was in a sinking condition, her extremities being quite cold. She was promptly and skillfully treated, however, and when Doctors Rutherford and Orth left, seemed to be quite easy and comfortable.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*, 24th ult.

P. S Since the above was placed in type, we learn that Mrs. Smith died on Friday night, having, it is supposed, taken another dose of poison.

☞ The Louisville *Courier* has the following account of a distressing affair which occurred at Lebanon, Ky., on the 21st inst.: Miss Susan Shuck, daughter of John Shuck, Esq., was to have been married to Mr. John Thomas at 12 o'clock; but a few minutes prior to the time the ceremony was to be performed, her dress accidently caught fire, and the wedding dress being of thin material, was instantly in a blaze, and the young lady was fatally burned. Her sister, Mrs. Burr Harrison, in her effort to save her, fired her own dress, and was perhaps more severely burned; there is but little hope of her recovery, it is feared. Mr. Shuck and other members of the family, who also tried to relieve the young lady from her perilous situation, were burned, but not seriously. The scene was terrifying beyond the expression of language. The bride was badly burned from the waist up, and the hair burned from her head. After her wounds were dressed, and while she lay upon her couch, suffering the intensest agony, the marriage ceremony was performed.

A QUEER TRANSACTION.—We learn, says the Easton *Times*, that on Saturday evening last, a citizen of Phillipsburg, for reasons best known to himself, disposed of his wife, four children, and his household and kitchen furniture, for the valuable consideration of 50 cents cash, and a second-hand black cloth coat. The purchaser of this valuable personal estate, was a young gentleman of some twenty summers, who is a teamster by profession. Whether the wife was consulted in the arrangement, is not stated, but it is generally believed that the transfer was acceptable to her. The funniest part of the story is, that the husband, after giving the bill of sale, late in the evening of Saturday, crave a night's lodging from the new proprietor of the goods and chattels, and was accommodated with a portion of the bed of two of the eldest children, where he snoozed away quite comfortably until morning, when he left the premises in perfect good humor.