



CLEARFIELD, March 9, 1859.

## The News.

There has been no European arrivals since our last issue.

The latest intelligence from Mexico, reports the English and French fleets favoring Miramon. The latter is about to attack Vera Cruz, with 6000 men. Gen. Ampudia has turned up as a partisan in the civil war in Mexico.

From California and the Plains, the mail arrived at St. Louis on the 2d inst.—Business was brisk at San Francisco. The steamer *Uncle Sam*, was to leave San Francisco, on the 7th ult., for the Colorado river, with 600 troops to operate against the Mojave Indians.

The Apache Indians still continue their depredations along the route of emigrants. A band stole a number of horses and mules from San Elizario. They were pursued by a detachment of mounted riflemen from Fort Bliss, and when overtaken they gave battle, killing three and wounding six of the pursuers, who were compelled to retreat.

The latest construction put upon the recent despatches from Paraguay, is not so warlike as at first.

The ravigation upon Lake Erie is open. A terrible calamity occurred upon the Mississippi river, by the burning of a steam boat, the *Princess*, on last Monday week. There were over four hundred persons on board, of whom two hundred were yet missing at last accounts.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 1st inst.—\$250,000 worth of property was destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A destructive fire took place in Philadelphia, on last Wednesday morning, on 2d St., below Dock, by which a large amount of property was destroyed and about twenty families rendered homeless. It is also feared that some of the sufferers are fatally injured.

Congress adjourned on the 3d inst., at a late hour.

The Senate convened in extra session, in obedience to the President's proclamation on Thursday, and are still in session.

The bill for the increase of postage, and the abolition of the franking privilege, was defeated in the House.

A new loan of twenty millions of dollars was authorized by Congress to meet the expenses of the government.

A grand ball was given by the "Sons of Malta," at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on the evening of the 4th of March. It is said to have a most magnificent affair.

By last night's mail we have European news.

The proceedings of the English Parliament has been uninteresting.

On the continent the war question was unchanged and preparations continued.

Later intelligence from India had been received bringing accounts of the close of the campaign in Oude, and the destruction of all the forts.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of complication in the Danubian principalities, which may be more serious than the affairs of Italy. In other words, may end in a second Crimean war.

The latest news from Washington, reports that the death of Post Master General Brown, is hourly expected.

The following appointments have been made by the President, James Y. McGuffie, of Georgia, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; G. W. Gholson, of Mississippi, Governor of Washington Territory; Hon. Louis McLane, Minister to Mexico; Robert Ould, U. S. District Attorney for the district of Columbia, vice Key dec'd.

Robert Tyler, Esq., has been appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District for the term of three years.

The extra session of the U. S. Senate, is still sitting.

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.—We publish this week Senator Bigler's speech on the tariff delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 9th day of Feb. last. We do not deem it necessary to speak of the merits of this able effort of our distinguished Senator.—The highest encomiums have been passed upon it by the leading Democratic papers of the State; but the best it can receive will be the acknowledgement of every candid reader that it is one of the very ablest speeches made on that subject during the late, and perhaps any prior session. Few statesmen in this country understand the tariff question (always an obscure one), in its details better than Senator B. And although we cannot fully endorse his views on specific rates on certain articles (believing as we do that the ad valorem principle is the true one,) yet the masterly manner in which he manages the subject almost convinces us against our will. The view taken by Senator B. was in accordance with his instructions from the Legislature of the State which he represents, therefore we have no fault to find with him on that score.

to these interests wherever they are found. They treat it as a broad general policy, embracing the whole Union. They believe there is a relation of reciprocity, not only between the States politically, but between all the branches of industry and all the departments of Government; and whatever complaint may be made against the incidents of the revenue system, she has equal cause of complaint on other points which I have endeavored to present. However the views I have presented in regard to postal deficiencies may be criticised, they are substantially correct. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) shakes his head. I know he would do that. I wish it was all the shake he had to give upon this subject.—I know, sir, that what I have said is to undergo severe criticism. I may have erred in making up my figures, but I know the Senator from Georgia will believe that I intended only to present the true history of the case. (Mr. Toombs nodding assent.) Certainly I am not at fault on the question of public lands. There is a valuable donation given to sister States, whom Pennsylvania loves and admires, and whom she would willingly advance in their prosperity; but who sometimes humbly complain of the beneficial incidents to her manufacturing establishments from our revenue system.

Now, Mr. President, I shall not pursue this subject further at present. I have performed, under the instructions of the Legislature of my State, what I considered to be a duty.

MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS.—An examination of ordinary velvet carpets shows that the back, instead of presenting the same appearance as the front—which the ingrain does—is apparently a web of nothing but hemp. The process of making velvet carpets in this way is of comparatively new invention, and has contributed more than anything else to the great reduction in the price of such fabrics. In these carpets the wool is all worked upon the front, and the hempen threads all thrown upon the back; hence they can be manufactured at a greater economy than Kidderminster carpets, in which, though they also have velvet surface, the thread is carried from back to front, and from front to back. The latter description of fine carpets are necessarily made of fine wool, and consequently are softer, wear longer, and do not whiten in the seams. But, on the other hand, they cost a great deal more, nor can they be made with so many colors, being woven on a Jacquard loom. The finest European carpets are made at the Gobblins, Paris, to which the famous manufactory of the Savonnerie has been transported. The royal Wilton carpets are also very beautiful. In these the pile is raised higher than in the ordinary Wilton. All Wilton, Kidderminster and velvet carpets are cut. In the imperial Brussels, the pile is raised above the ground, and the pile of the figure cut, but the ground is uncut. In the ordinary Brussels, the pile is left uncut, both in figure and wrough. The costly rugs, exhibited at carpet stores, on which the figures are delineated almost as delicately as in a painting, are not woven, but the threads are laid horizontally, one by one, as straw in an ostler's cutting box, so that their ends form the pattern, and they are then pressed tightly, and the surface shaved even.—Washington States.

THE NEW GOLD CLIPPING PROCESS.—A woman was observed in New York, last week by a detective police officer, purchasing a loaf of bread at a bakery, and paying for it with a five dollar gold piece; shortly afterwards she was noticed by the same officer, making small purchases at various places, always giving a similar gold piece as payment and receiving good money in exchange, and finally, he noticed her going into an exchange office and obtaining gold pieces for the very bills she had received in change, requesting that the pieces should be as new and thick on the edge as possible. The officer, satisfied there was something wrong, arrested her, when it turned out that the gold pieces passed by the woman had been ingeniously sawed down about half an inch edgewise; about one dollar and thirty cents worth of gold taken out; the cavity was filled in with base metal; the edges closed together apparently by great pressure; the piece was then "remilled," and the coin looked as well and would ring as well when struck, as the genuine coin, and the fraud could only be detected by weight. As a test, one of the pieces was taken to a bank and was pronounced good, and the officers of the bank would not believe it was a "finkered" piece until it was weighed.

## The Tariff.

The Philadelphia Argos, concludes an editorial on the present political phase of the Tariff as follows:

What are the eleven Republican members of Congress from this State doing now to secure protection for Pennsylvania enterprise and industry? It is true that Mr. Morris has read an essay, and published it, in favor of the doctrine of protection, but here their zeal has stopped, and they have found employment in silly investigations of the management of Government workshops, and in more silly denunciations of a Democratic Administration.—Will such conduct satisfy our people? Will they be satisfied to see political animosity gratify its spleen, when questions of vital importance to men of all creeds are pending in our national councils? We think not. Our people, impulsive as they may be at times, are too intelligent and patriotic to permit the interest and honor of their State to be perilled in this manner, and we much mistake them if they do not call the Republican members of Congress to a serious reckoning. Let us hear no more, then, about Democratic insincerity on the tariff question; the facts are before the country, and they speak for themselves.

AN OLD TIME EDITOR.—There is an anecdote of an editor of old times, who when he was short of matter, or grudging the labor and requisite to put it in print, used to send out his paper, with one side or page entirely blank, merely drawing his subscribers' attention to the fact by a note.—"This space will be very useful for the children to write upon."

A DOWN-EAST POET thus immortalizes the beautiful river, Connecticut:—"Roll on, loved Connecticut, long hast thou run, giving glad to South Hadley and freedom to man."

The English thorough-bred stallion "Flying Dutchman" has been sold to the French Government for \$21,000.

their railroads, they should not be parsimonious in the matter of helping Pennsylvania and other States to furnish them with the best quality of iron for their roads.

Now, sir, for the land grants, which I prefer to present in tabular form, showing the amount of land in acres, granted to railroad companies, and to States for railroad and other purposes, at different periods, from 1850 to 1857:

Year	Acres	Value
1850	2,000,000	\$100,000
1851	2,000,000	\$100,000
1852	2,000,000	\$100,000
1853	2,000,000	\$100,000
1854	2,000,000	\$100,000
1855	2,000,000	\$100,000
1856	2,000,000	\$100,000
1857	2,000,000	\$100,000
Total	14,000,000	\$700,000

The total amount of railroad iron imported up to 30th January, 1858, was 1,816,523 tons, valued at \$68,833,793, on which duties to the amount of \$25,126,613 were paid. Of this sum \$6,315,500 were refunded, leaving the actual duties paid on railroad iron up to the present time, \$18,758,313.

There are about thirty thousand miles of railroad in the United States, and the States receiving the lands, as already named, contain about seven thousand five hundred miles, or seven hundred and fifty thousand tons of railroad iron, valued at \$31,185,000, on which duties to the amount of \$4,688,328 were paid.

The total value of iron and of iron manufactures imported from 1851, to 1858 inclusive, is \$168,242,061; on which duties to the amount of \$49,280,081.20 were paid.

Now, Mr. President, permit me to review this account for a few minutes. As the duty on railroad iron has been the subject of special complaint, I shall deduct from the aggregate value of the land grants, the total amount of duties paid on railroad iron from the day the first bar was imported up to the close of the fiscal year, say \$18,758,313, and a balance of \$81,949,137 remains; of this aggregate of duties the States receiving the land grants for railroads paid less than five millions. But, sir, to be still more generous, suppose we deduct the aggregate value of all the railroad iron used in the same States, less the duties, say \$31,185,000, and the balance still \$50,764,137. But, sir, we can go further and deduct the total amount of duties paid on iron and iron manufactures since the first land grant in 1850, less the duties on railroad iron already deducted, and there is still left the handsome balance of \$20,535,768.

I have thus shown that the lands granted to the South and West, to improve the physical condition of the country are worth more at a reasonable valuation than the total duties paid on railroad iron, the value of the railroad iron used by the States receiving the land, and the gross amount of duties paid on iron, and iron manufactures of every description since 1850; but still more, I find that the following States have received, in addition, 55,129,492 acres of the public lands, apportioned as follows:

We are compelled to omit the figures together with the concluding remarks, upon this branch of the subject, in which the Senator examines the question of the burdens resulting to home consumers from discriminations, and proves them a palpable fallacy.

He then proceeds to show from the figures the unequal distribution of the benefits of our postal system. Classifying the States as Northern and Eastern, Southern and Western, and deducting foreign postage received in the Atlantic cities, the account for five years will stand as follows:

	Northern & Eastern.	Southern & Western.
Receipts	\$14,387,982	\$15,071,360
Expenses	\$13,839,461	29,311,960
Excess	\$1,048,521 Def.	\$14,240,600

But if it be said that the most of the public money is spent in the manufacturing States, I demur to the assumption, and point to the vast expenditures, South and West, in the Indian Wars—to that in Florida especially, of more than twenty years duration; indeed, to the whole expenditure in Indian affairs, and especially to the delusive system of Indian civilization. But I shall not dwell on these things at present. What I have said is in no unkind spirit, either of complaint or criticism.

My State indulges no such feeling. She has sent her native sons throughout the great West, and she has watched their career with parental concern. She views with pride and pleasure the growth of the new States and the prosperity of the old ones. She is slow to complain, and harbors contempt only for idle bravado about the rights of States. She intends to deal justly by her sister States and stands by the Constitutional rights of all. She will, as she always has done, in peace or in war, perform her whole duty to the Union, and from within disdain upon any and every suggestion looking to its dissolution; but she does feel, and feel deeply, unjust criticism upon a policy which she deems useful for the nation as a whole. I have no menace to offer in her name—I love and respect her too much to trifle with her in this way; but this I will say, if gentlemen suppose that her people are insensible to the cold indifference manifested to her voice, spoken by her people and by her Legislature, if they live long enough they will discover their error.

In what I have said to-day, I have endeavored to give expression to the sentiments of the people whom I represent, not so much, indeed, so far as I may have made any comparison in the expenditures of the Government money between different sections of the Union and between different States. That I have done in no spirit of complaint or accusation. I have presented it as a defense, because a constant effort is made to place my constituents in the attitude of begging at the hands of the Government for favor. They are a grateful people and thankful for favors; but, sir, they are a proud people.—They ask only their rights. They would not infringe upon those of any other section or any other State. They seek no gratuity. When they speak of incidental aid from our revenue system to the interests of the country they have reference

to those interests wherever they are found. They treat it as a broad general policy, embracing the whole Union. They believe there is a relation of reciprocity, not only between the States politically, but between all the branches of industry and all the departments of Government; and whatever complaint may be made against the incidents of the revenue system, she has equal cause of complaint on other points which I have endeavored to present. However the views I have presented in regard to postal deficiencies may be criticised, they are substantially correct. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) shakes his head. I know he would do that. I wish it was all the shake he had to give upon this subject.—I know, sir, that what I have said is to undergo severe criticism. I may have erred in making up my figures, but I know the Senator from Georgia will believe that I intended only to present the true history of the case. (Mr. Toombs nodding assent.) Certainly I am not at fault on the question of public lands. There is a valuable donation given to sister States, whom Pennsylvania loves and admires, and whom she would willingly advance in their prosperity; but who sometimes humbly complain of the beneficial incidents to her manufacturing establishments from our revenue system.

Now, Mr. President, I shall not pursue this subject further at present. I have performed, under the instructions of the Legislature of my State, what I considered to be a duty.

MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS.—An examination of ordinary velvet carpets shows that the back, instead of presenting the same appearance as the front—which the ingrain does—is apparently a web of nothing but hemp. The process of making velvet carpets in this way is of comparatively new invention, and has contributed more than anything else to the great reduction in the price of such fabrics. In these carpets the wool is all worked upon the front, and the hempen threads all thrown upon the back; hence they can be manufactured at a greater economy than Kidderminster carpets, in which, though they also have velvet surface, the thread is carried from back to front, and from front to back. The latter description of fine carpets are necessarily made of fine wool, and consequently are softer, wear longer, and do not whiten in the seams. But, on the other hand, they cost a great deal more, nor can they be made with so many colors, being woven on a Jacquard loom. The finest European carpets are made at the Gobblins, Paris, to which the famous manufactory of the Savonnerie has been transported. The royal Wilton carpets are also very beautiful. In these the pile is raised higher than in the ordinary Wilton. All Wilton, Kidderminster and velvet carpets are cut. In the imperial Brussels, the pile is raised above the ground, and the pile of the figure cut, but the ground is uncut. In the ordinary Brussels, the pile is left uncut, both in figure and wrough. The costly rugs, exhibited at carpet stores, on which the figures are delineated almost as delicately as in a painting, are not woven, but the threads are laid horizontally, one by one, as straw in an ostler's cutting box, so that their ends form the pattern, and they are then pressed tightly, and the surface shaved even.—Washington States.

THE NEW GOLD CLIPPING PROCESS.—A woman was observed in New York, last week by a detective police officer, purchasing a loaf of bread at a bakery, and paying for it with a five dollar gold piece; shortly afterwards she was noticed by the same officer, making small purchases at various places, always giving a similar gold piece as payment and receiving good money in exchange, and finally, he noticed her going into an exchange office and obtaining gold pieces for the very bills she had received in change, requesting that the pieces should be as new and thick on the edge as possible. The officer, satisfied there was something wrong, arrested her, when it turned out that the gold pieces passed by the woman had been ingeniously sawed down about half an inch edgewise; about one dollar and thirty cents worth of gold taken out; the cavity was filled in with base metal; the edges closed together apparently by great pressure; the piece was then "remilled," and the coin looked as well and would ring as well when struck, as the genuine coin, and the fraud could only be detected by weight. As a test, one of the pieces was taken to a bank and was pronounced good, and the officers of the bank would not believe it was a "finkered" piece until it was weighed.

THE TARIFF.—The Philadelphia Argos, concludes an editorial on the present political phase of the Tariff as follows: What are the eleven Republican members of Congress from this State doing now to secure protection for Pennsylvania enterprise and industry? It is true that Mr. Morris has read an essay, and published it, in favor of the doctrine of protection, but here their zeal has stopped, and they have found employment in silly investigations of the management of Government workshops, and in more silly denunciations of a Democratic Administration.—Will such conduct satisfy our people? Will they be satisfied to see political animosity gratify its spleen, when questions of vital importance to men of all creeds are pending in our national councils? We think not. Our people, impulsive as they may be at times, are too intelligent and patriotic to permit the interest and honor of their State to be perilled in this manner, and we much mistake them if they do not call the Republican members of Congress to a serious reckoning. Let us hear no more, then, about Democratic insincerity on the tariff question; the facts are before the country, and they speak for themselves.

AN OLD TIME EDITOR.—There is an anecdote of an editor of old times, who when he was short of matter, or grudging the labor and requisite to put it in print, used to send out his paper, with one side or page entirely blank, merely drawing his subscribers' attention to the fact by a note.—"This space will be very useful for the children to write upon."

A DOWN-EAST POET thus immortalizes the beautiful river, Connecticut:—"Roll on, loved Connecticut, long hast thou run, giving glad to South Hadley and freedom to man."

The English thorough-bred stallion "Flying Dutchman" has been sold to the French Government for \$21,000.

view, Mr. President, however plausible, is fallacious. It is true that it would hold better as to railroad iron than as to bar iron, or iron generally; for the business of making railroad iron is yet new and weak, the production having reached but about one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons per annum, whilst the consumption ranges from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty thousand tons. The influence of the home production is, therefore, not so effective at present as it will be hereafter; but, weak as this interest is, it is idle to pretend that the home production has no influence upon the market, or that, were it finally suspended and the duties removed, foreign railroad iron of equal quality could be procured at twenty-four per cent. below the present rates. As to all other kinds of iron, the case would be still stronger.

The truthfulness of this position has frequently been illustrated in the operation of the sugar trade. The effect of a short crop in Louisiana has always been to put up the price on the consumer. There has been no exceptions to this rule. In 1842, with a good crop, the price was three and a half to four cents per pound. In 1855 the crops fell off partially, and the price rose to six and six and a half cents per pound. In 1856 and 1858 the crop fell off still more, and the price rose to nine and ten cents. A demand for one or two millions of pounds in the West India market has always advanced the price; and it is idle to pretend that, should we make a demand on England for one third of her iron, the price would not be enhanced. But, as the production of iron does not depend upon the season, the home supply never fluctuates to such extremes, though the principle still holds good; and in case of such fluctuation the *ad valorem* principle operates severely on the consumer. For instance: the home crop of production having failed, and the foreign article having advanced to a very high price, the Government at that point, under the operation of the *ad valorem* charge, advances its demand to the highest sum, and the consumer must pay accordingly. If, on the other hand, the prices were very low, the Government would reduce its exactions in the same ratio, and then the producer suffers. I know it will be said that it is very unfair that the consumer of iron, or any other staple article, should pay high prices when the general products of the country decline in value; and this position would seem to be well taken, were it not that the whole history of business revolutions prove that, under their operation, the price of the home article recedes to a far greater extent, regardless of foreign rates. The objection has great force, when applied to articles not produced in our own country; but when we have a large home production, the price invariably declines enough to relieve the consumer; but a fixed duty may save the producer from destruction by checking foreign importation. Take, for instance, the late revolution and who does not know that the price of iron and other staples declined from domestic causes, in no way connected with the rates of duty on the foreign article?

After speaking at some length in relation to frauds upon the revenue, agreeing with the President that specific duties were the best means of avoiding them, he proceeded as follows:—

But, sir, I hold that the strongest claim which the manufacturers have upon incidental aid, from our revenue system, is found in the damage resulting to them from another policy of the Government, over which they have no control. I have reference to our system of currency which the Constitution intended should be coin, but which has degenerated into a system of paper money, based upon a small percentage of coin. The Committee on Banks and Banking of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in a report of a recent date, on this point, have justly and forcibly said:—"The tariff and the currency are kindred subjects, which act and react upon each other, and no financial system of any country can be successful which does not combine and cause them to work in harmony."

And again, speaking of paper money, he says:—

"As it increases in quantity its standard depreciates in value; it stimulates an unsafe competition of all industrial pursuits by an inflation of prices; it deprives the American manufacturer of every advantage to be derived from a tariff incidentally protective, because the foreign manufacturer is enabled to pay our duties and still sell his goods here at higher prices than in the home market, which are in turn to be paid for in exports of gold and silver."

Truer sentiments never were uttered, Mr. President; and this is testimony from the right quarter. If the people of Massachusetts do not understand this question, no other people should be expected to do so, for they have had great experience in manufacture and in currency.—But it is beyond dispute, that the manifest tendency of this fictitious currency is to boget exorbitant nominal values, the consequence being that the price of every element entering into manufactures bears a higher value than in Europe, whilst capital is dearer by from two to four per cent., and the nominal cost of the articles produced is swelled in the same ratio. The producer must be paid for all this, and a profit besides, or he will fail. It is too clear for dispute, that the American manufacturer is paralyzed to no inconsiderable extent, by the operation of our monetary system. It was well said by the Massachusetts committee, that it counteracts, to a great extent, the aid which the manufacturers receive from our revenue laws.—In this alone, Mr. President, is found their strongest claim to the benefits of a discrimination in fixing the rates of duties.

It may be said that this system of currency damages the agriculturist, also, and that is true; but the difference is, that the farmer has no foreign competition producing under a different system of currency. Indeed, sir, it cannot be disguised that the ungovernable inclination of the American people to high prices is a source of weakness to our country, in its competition with foreign nations. Everybody wants to sell at high prices, and everybody must pay high; and the country is, therefore, all the while in a condition to be plucked by foreign competitors. California furnishes a striking illustration of the damaging effects of exorbitant prices. All of us remember the high prices that prevailed in that country for a time. A single cargo of goods would realize a fortune to the owner, and a day's work was worth three times as much in that State as in those of the Atlantic. But California, with all her gold, could not stand this system long; and, after repeated revolutions, her prices have settled down so as to bear a fair relation to those of other

## The Sicksles and Key Tragedy.

The intense excitement created by a affair in the city wherein it occurred, the great interest manifested by the country generally in regard to it, seems to make it our duty, much as we dislike such details, to give the main facts nearly as we can gather them from voluminous statements which fill the public journals. This we shall endeavor to do in as brief a manner as possible.

Hon. Daniel E. Sicksles, was a member of the late Congress from the 3d district of New York, being a part of New York City, and is about forty years of age. About six years since he married a young lady about sixteen years old, and possessing, it is said, great beauty, a daughter of an Italian music teacher of some celebrity named Bagnoli then residing in New York, who had married an American lady.

When Mr. Buchanan went to Europe, Minister to the Court of St. James, Mr. Sicksles was appointed Secretary of Legation, and accompanied his patron to London, taking his wife with him. When Mr. Buchanan's mission expired, Mr. Sicksles and his lady returned to New York. In 1856 he was elected to Congress, where he has displayed considerable talent. He has also been one of the leading Democratic politicians of New York for some years. Mrs. Sicksles accompanied her husband to Washington, when he went to attend the first session of the late Congress, and it is stated, at once entered into the gaieties of life in the National Capital. Here she met the destroyer of her innocence, Philip Barton Key, Esq., District Attorney of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, and son of the late Francis S. Key, Esq., of Maryland; and it is alleged that as long ago as last April, an improper intimacy existed between the unhappy woman and Key. Some time after the close of the first session of the late Congress, Mr. Key visited New York City apparently without any business, and while there, he was received at the house of Mr. S. as an honored guest by its master. After the return of Mrs. S. and family to Washington, last winter, Mr. Key rented a house in the negro quarter of the city, where he was frequently seen to enter and Mrs. Sicksles, occasionally, the latter generally at a private entrance from an alley, and the former at the front door, in the vicinity of which his horse, a well known one, was often seen standing. Signals were used to accomplish the meetings; such as hanging a red ribbon from the window, waving a handkerchief, &c. And so reckless had they become that these were made in the most public manner, and without respect to place or presence.

All this time Mr. Key was a frequent recipient of the hospitalities of the man he was so deeply injuring, and the friend husband unconscious that the wife of his bosom was a daily adulteress. Even if the voice of warning, by whatever motive instigated, had essayed to gain his ear, it would have been repelled as the poison of a calumniator, and the object more closely cherished, as if to shield her from these, as he supposed, malignant slanders.

Some time about the Friday preceding the day of the tragedy, Mr. Sicksles was informed in a way he could not disregard, of the criminal intimacy existing between his wife and Key; the signals by which they were enabled to call each other to their unhalloved trysting place, and the notoriety their conduct had attained in Washington society. Mr. Sicksles after sufficient inquiry to convince himself that the story was no fabrication, on Sunday morning, (Feb. 28th), charged Mrs. S. with her infidelity, and she after a feeble attempt at denial, confessed her guilt, and gave a detailed statement in writing of the nature and duration of their intercourse, the character and meaning of the signals used, &c. Mr. Sicksles was overwhelmed with grief for the weakness of his young and inexperienced wife, and rage at her destroyer; and while the tumult of his feelings were at their height, the audacious libertine had the hardihood, and the misfortune, if his death were a misfortune, to make one of the recently explained signals in sight of Mr. Sicksles' house, which was seen by him, and the purport but too well known. Enraged and excited as he was, he armed himself and proceeded at once to the spot where stood the man who had ruined his domestic happiness and dishonored his household; and without other warning than to tell him—"You scoundrel, you have dishonored my bed; you must die!" shot him dead upon the spot. For although Key breathed once or twice after he was carried to the Club House, he was unconscious before he was raised from where he fell at the second fire of Sicksles.

There are numerous incidents connected with this deplorable transaction, of little consequence, which we omit.

Mr. Sicksles returns home in charge of her mother. Her little girl nearly six years old is taken by the mother of Mr. Sicksles, and the younger one remains with the unhappy mother for the present. Mr. Sicksles remains in prison until his trial takes place, which will be to-day, (March 9th.)

Comment upon a case like the above is scarcely necessary. Every husband and father, no matter how much he may abhor the crime of cold-blooded murder, finds in his heart a ready apology for the act of Mr. Sicksles, done on the first outburst of passion, upon that deepest of all provocations; and although we will not exactly