The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2176.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

F. B. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, April 14, 1859.

STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to their representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF JUNE, 1859, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, *Chairman*,
WM. B. MANN, *Secretary*.

☞ A history of the Stephens poisoning case, which has recently excited so much interest in New York, will be found on the first page of this paper.

☞ Mr. E. H. Warner, of Forest Lake, brought into our office, a day or two ago, a hen's egg that measured 6¼ inches in circumference one way, and 8 inches the other way, and weighed 3¼ ounces.—Pretty large "fruit" for a "common hen."

☞ We have recently examined some superior pitchforks, manufactured by the Montrose Fork Company. Much pains has been taken to procure the best materials, for both forks and stales; and they are made and finished in a workmanlike style. Messrs. Hawley and Lathrops are entitled to credit for introducing this branch of industry into the county, and their enterprise should be encouraged by all who appreciate the benefit to the community arising from the establishment of home manufactures.

☞ It seems that the land of gold is not all sunshine. A correspondent writes to us from North San Juan, California, under date of February 27th, 1859, as follows: "We have had rain for thirty days every day; and rain, snow, hail, wind, and sunshine to-day."

☞ We publish to-day a call for the People's State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 8th of June, to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. We hope to see every county in the State fully and ably represented, in order that candidates, unexceptionable in every respect, may be selected, and such measures adopted as will thoroughly harmonize and unite the opponents of the corrupt National Administration, and lead to a triumph over the Slavery Battalions unprecedented in the political history of the old Keystone State.

☞ Mr. Chase's bill giving Justices of the Peace power, with a jury, to try assault and battery cases, and other minor offences, *passed the House*, April 5th. We do not know what are its chances for becoming a law this session, though we think it will eventually.

☞ [illegible] of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the 8th inst., by a vote of 72 to 8. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *News* says that this vote cannot be taken as an indication of the real strength of the bill, for which some thirty or thirty-five members are prepared to vote; while some of the eight members who voted to proceed to the second reading, did so to bring the bill up for discussion, in order to make a disclosure of the influences brought to bear to secure its passage.

☞ *The Montrose Democrat* is a very *small* paper. Certain citizens of Harford sent to the two papers published here a statement with regard to the Sophia family,—the article closing with these words: "We believe the above to be a simple statement of facts, and desire their publication in both the Montrose papers." *The Democrat* received the article as soon as we did, but delayed its publication one week, and then credited it to the *Republican*, and omitted from the sentence quoted above the words "in both the Montrose papers." The object of this little trick is evident, but it is almost too small for notice.

☞ Where is "the indomitable Snobble?" We have not heard anything of this favorite of the Susquehanna Democracy, for some time. It was he whose eloquence persuaded them that Packer was the great embodiment of Pennsylvania Democracy, and made them so enthusiastic for his nomination for Governor. But now Packer has forsaken them; or, rather, they have forsaken Packer, and are wandering shepherdless wherever a wry-necked and obstinate old Buck chooses to lead them. Why not send for Snobble the virtuous, to collect the wanderers once more together, and direct them where to go?

☞ Among the names attached to the call for an anti-Lecompton Democratic Convention in this State are those of Hon. F. B. Streeter and William Hartley, Esq., of this county. *The Democrat* can hardly persuade the people of Susquehanna that these men are either "myths" or "lunatics." And are John W. Forney editor of the *Press*; George Sanderson, late Senator from this district; John Hickman, M. C.; Daniel Sherwood, of Tioga, late candidate for Congress; James Gamble, of Lycoming, ex-Congressman; A. M. Sallade, ex-Member of the Legislature from Berks; G. W. Pierce, editor of the Democratic paper in Westchester; David Webster, Commissioner of the Penal Code; James F. Johnston, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; and several hundred others whose names are signed to the call for the Convention, "myths" or "lunatics?" It is the Democratic party that is lunatic, rather, and likely soon to be a myth.

☞ The election news from all parts of the country is most cheering. As we intimated last week, the Republicans have made a clean sweep of Connecticut, having elected not only the State officers and a large majority of both Branches of the Legislature, but also all four of the Congressmen. This is a Republican gain of two on the last Congress.

In Rhode Island, also, the Republicans have triumphed, though in one Congressional district there is no choice, as there were three candidates running, no one of whom had a majority over both the others. A new election is to be held, which will no doubt result in the election of a Republican.

At the Judicial Election in Michigan, April 4th, the Republicans carried the State by about 12,000 majority.

Wisconsin, also, has been carried by the Republicans, by 5,000 majority.

The Republicans, or Emancipation Democrats, have beaten the pro-Slavery Democracy at a municipal election in St. Louis, Mo., by a large majority.—The vote stands—Filley, Republican, 6,277; Bogy, Democrat, 5,862; Wyman, American, 3,629.

And Republican victories, within the last few days, are announced in the following cities, some of which have usually been Democratic: Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Portland, Me.; Springfield, Ill., &c.

The general results of the late elections show a steady gain of Republican strength throughout the country, and give promise of greater triumphs hereafter.

Republican Mass Meeting.

The Republicans of Susquehanna county met, pursuant to call, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday evening, April 11th, 1859. The meeting was called to order by G. R. Eldred, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and organized by the election of Farrin Wells, of Bridgewater, Chairman, Gurdon Morley, of New Milford, and Harvey Tyler, of Montrose, Vice Presidents, and W. A. Crossmon and M. L. Catlin, Secretaries.

On motion, D. R. Lathrop was elected Representative Delegate to the State Convention.

On motion, A. Chamberlin was chosen Senatorial Delegate.

The Chairman appointed the following Senatorial Conferees: G. R. Eldred, O. Mott, jr., and Wm. L. Post.

Moved and carried that the Delegates chosen have power to substitute.

Hon. G. A. Grow addressed the meeting in a speech of much ability and eloquence. He reviewed and discussed the various important measures bro't before the last session of Congress,—Cuba, the Post-office, Oregon, &c.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

☞ *The Century*, the new paper recently established in New York by Mr. McElrath, formerly of the *Tribune*, is rapidly winning its way to popularity, by substantial merit, instead of puffing. Each number is an intellectual feast. The paper cannot fail to achieve a great success, if there is any just discrimination in the public taste.

Court Proceedings.

REPORTED FOR THE "INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN."

JUDGES WILMOT, READ, AND BURROWS ON THE BENCH.

MONTROSE, PA., APRIL SESSIONS, 1859.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Smith. Indictment, Assault and Battery. Little and Post for Commonwealth, Bentley and Fitch for Defence.

D. C. Jackson, sworn.—I live in Auburn township, this county. I was in at Ransom Ford's on the 10th day of March last, when Mr. Smith commenced the assault upon me. When he came into Ford's house, he asked me what I was about there. I replied—That is my business. He then struck me with a poker, and hurt me quite bad in the breast. He swung the hammer over my head, and swore he wo'd kill me if I didn't leave the house. He also made for the axe, but Ford caught it. He then struck at me with his fist. I partially dodged, and he hit me on the side of my face, which hurt me considerably.

Ransom Ford, sworn.—I was present at the assault upon Mr. Jackson by Mr. Smith. It was in my house. Mr. Smith came into the house and asked Mr. Jackson what he was about there. Jackson replied that was his business. Mr. Smith then struck him with a poker, and swung the hammer over his head and swore he would kill him if he ever came in there again. He also made for the axe, when I caught it from him.

[Here the Commonwealth rested, and the Defence proceeded with their testimony.]

William Clink, sworn.—I was in to Mr. Jackson's, soon after the affray between him and Smith. I did not hear Jackson say, either then or at the trial before the Justice of the Peace, anything about being hurt. He said that Mr. Ford took an axe in a threatening attitude to strike Mr. Smith, but was prevented from so doing.

John Smith, sworn.—I was present at the affray between Smith and Jackson. Mr. Smith struck at him with a poker but did not hit him. He afterwards swung a hammer over his head. He had ordered him out of doors before he struck him at all.

After a brief charge by the Court, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

Commonwealth vs. James Watson. Indictment, Larceny. Bentley and Fitch for Commonwealth, Streeter and Newton for Defence.

[illegible] ship, this county, on the 21st of February last, I went to the funeral of one of my friends, and left a pocket-book in my house with some twelve dollars of money in it. The next morning I found the pocket-book had been taken from my house. I found it in my front yard, near the door, and one two-dollar bill on the Susquehanna Valley Bank was missing. I had reasons to believe that James Watson had taken it. I accordingly asked him if he had it, and he said he had not. I had him arrested, and found some money with him, which he afterwards owned was mine. He said he got two five-dollar bills.

Hosea E. Tiffany, sworn.—I am the son of Geo. W. Tiffany. I was at home last Winter when he was gone to the funeral. James Watson was in the house once or twice during the day. I think it was the 21st of February last.

F. W. Allen, sworn.—James Watson came to me last February, and paid me a two-dollar bill on the Susquehanna Valley Bank, for articles out of my store. He said he got the money of Jeremiah Brown for work.

Jeremiah Brown, sworn.—I never paid James Watson the money in question.

[Here the Commonwealth rested, and the Counsel for the Defence withdrew the plea of "Not Guilty," and entered the plea of "Guilty."]

The Court sentenced the prisoner to the House of Refuge.

Commonwealth vs. Williams and Shannon. Indictment, Larceny. The prisoners, being arraigned, plead guilty to the charge, in manner and form as indicted. The Court, as in the case above, sentenced them to the House of Refuge.

Commonwealth vs. Richmond Hall. Indictment, Larceny. Newton and McCollum for Commonwealth, Little and Post for Defence.

Wm. W. Easterbrooks, sworn.—I live in Jackson township, this county. About the 10th of October last, I missed a hive of bees and honey. My beehouse is about four or five rods from the road. I found the track of a man in the road, which I measured, and which corresponded with the track that I measured in New Milford. The track in the road led in a northwest direction. I found portions of the beehive and box in the woods east of my house.—The beehouse is four or five rods from my house.

Cross-examined.—Hall has been to see me seven times to settle this matter. I never offered to settle it with him for twenty dollars in my life. I think there was some 120 or 125 pounds of honey in the hive.

W. Easterbrooks, sworn.—I am the son of W. W. Easterbrooks. We lost a hive of bees about the 10th of October last. We made a search, and went to Hall's the day we missed the honey. Afterwards found the beehive in the woods, east of the road.

Mortimer Wellman, sworn.—I saw Mr. Hall at Gt. Bend with a pail of honey some time last Fall in company with Mr. Hewitt. He came down on the cars as far as New Milford Depot. The honey in the pail was uncovered. I spoke to Mr. Hall, but he seemed rather to avoid conversation. I was brakeman on the cars at the time.

Henry Crane, sworn.—I bought a pail of honey of a youngish man at Great Bend, last October. I should think there was some 20 pounds of honey.—It was quite early in the morning, before breakfast. I had never seen the man before that time that I know of. I think that he was in his shirt sleeves at the time.

Henry Hart, sworn.—Mr. Hall told me that he and Mr. Hewitt had taken Mr. Easterbrooks's honey, and sold a quantity of it to Mr. Henry Crane, at the Bend. He has tried since that time to get me not to testify against him, as it might send him to the Penitentiary.

Cross-examined.—I am 19 years old, and live in New Milford township. I have had no difficulty with Mr. Hall in particular.

Oliver Butterfield, sworn.—Mr. Hall told me that he and Mr. Hewitt had taken Mr. Easterbrooks's honey, and sold some of it. This conversation between Hall and myself took place some time last Fall. I was 21 years old last January. Hall wanted I should swear that what had been said in reference to the taking of the honey was only said in fun.

Verdict, "Guilty."

O. Y. T.

PETERSONS' CHEAP EDITION OF WAVERLEY NOVELS.—We have this day received Rob Roy, by Sir Walter Scott, being the third volume of T. B. Peterson and Brothers' new and cheap weekly issue of the Waverly Novels, by Sir Walter Scott. Giving truth to delineations of people, character, and manners—ever upholding the cause of religion, morality, and virtue, they should become a library fireside where these precepts are taught. The great barrier, heretofore, to the introduction of these works, has been the high price at which they have been held, but this objection is now overcome, by the publication of these works of Scott in such a form and at such a low price as to bring them within the means of all persons whatever. To Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers, of Philadelphia, more than all other publishers are we indebted for this new feature in American literature. The works of Charles Dickens, Charles Lever, Mrs. Southworth, and many other popular writers, have been issued from their press in a cheap form, and their last enterprise is in giving to the public the works of Sir Walter Scott, complete and unabridged, at the very low price of 25 cents for each work, or the whole series for five dollars. The edition embraces the whole of the author's works, and will be contained in 26 volumes, one of which will be issued on each succeeding Saturday, until complete. A full set will be forwarded, *free of postage, by mail*, to any part of the United States, to anyone, by the publishers, on sending a remittance of five dollars to them, for the 26 volumes. At this low price, all persons should possess themselves of a set, and we would take this occasion to advise all of our readers to make a remittance of five dollars at once, per first mail, to T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia; for the entire set, who will send them complete to anyone, *free of postage*, on receipt of that sum.

For the Independent Republican.

The Amalgamation Question.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Township of Harford, have read a communication in our county papers, signed by seventeen persons, stating that, in their opinion erroneous opinions are received by the public from the published proceedings of a public meeting held in Harford on the 25th of Feb., 1859.

That meeting was held for the purpose of expressing our views in regard to amalgamation, and they were clearly and distinctly expressed against it, in its moral and social effects upon society. If amalgamation is a Republican measure, as has been privately stated by persons of our town, then we are Republicans no longer; but in our opinion there are none in the township except the seventeen and the parties concerned, who are in favor of it. The remainder of that article contains no proof of their assertion, but the very article contradicts itself. In conclusion, we would request the papers of Montrose to give us all information in regard to the political nature of this matter.

Stephen Sweet,	Peter M. Palmer,
Chester Williams,	Francis Richardson,
I. Richardson,	David McConnell,
S. M. Carpenter,	Peter Williams,
W. J. Carpenter,	Wm. E. Tingley,
G. J. Babcock,	Fowler Peck,
R. Darrow,	G. A. Lindsey,
Joseph Moore,	Porter Green,
Alanson Aldrich,	Julian Tennant,
Francis W. Richardson,	Hoyt A. Wilcox,
Joseph McCornel,	Eleazer H. Ellsworth,
Amos H. Adams,	Virgil Tiffany,
John T. Perigo,	H. A. Tiffany,
John G. Carpenter,	David Alexander,
A. B. Seamans,	Edwin M. Tiffany,
James W. Chamberlin,	A. J. Seamans,
N. W. Waldron,	Walter Graham,
Andrew Gow,	A. M. Tiffany,
J. W. Tyler,	John Gow,
Henry Estabrook,	Charles L. Seeley,
S. C. Halstead,	W. M. Williams,
N. S. Guild,	J. Rogers,
Wm. W. Silsbee,	J. Alexander,
E. N. Carpenter,	J. H. Stanton,
L. Titus,	Nathaniel Cross,
Richardson Titus,	John A. Halstead,
D. L. Halstead,	Elisha Guard,
Lyman Ward,	Stephen E. Carpenter,
Jedediah Bingham,	Oliver Payne, jr.

Harford, April 11, 1859.

For the Independent Republican.

Solution of the Problem in the "Republican" of March 4th, 1859.

"Towards the purchase of a mahogany log 28 feet long, 3 feet in diameter at the but, and 2¼ at the tip, A. paid 7, B. 6, and C. 5 dollars: what length thereof shall A. take of the but, B. next, and C. from the tip, in proportion to what each paids?"

This log is the frustum of a cone; and, as it takes just one-sixth of its base, the whole cone is 6 times 28=168 feet, the additional part being 140 feet. The difference between the solidity of the whole cone and of the additional part is the solidity of the log: Thus,

$3 \times 3 \times .7854 \times 168 \div 3 = 395,9416$
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times .7854 \times 140 \div 3 = 229,0750$
Solidity of the log= 166,7666
A. is to have of this solidity,=64,6557
B. " " 56,5888
C. " " 46,5240

Now the cube roots of solids are proportional as their similar sides are. Let R. represent the cube root of those numbers before which it is placed:—Then,

R. 229,075 : R. (229,075+46,324)::140 : 118,82, from which take 140, and it will leave C's part of the log=8,82 feet.

R. 229,075 : R. (229,075+46,324+56,5888)::140 : 158,3, from which take 140=18,3=B's and C's, minus 8,82=9,48=B's part.

Consequently 28—9,48—8,82=9,7=A's part.

9. 1. 8.

For the Independent Republican.

"Chapman District."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—An Independent School District by the above name, formed out of parts of Jessup, Forest Lake, and Bridgewater, was finally confirmed by the Court at this term. I understand that it was so named by the Court in compliment to James W. Chapman, of Montrose, (who was one of the Commissioners that laid it out,) in consideration of his recent antiquarian researches of the early history of our county.

A.

VIRGINIA LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Some time since, as our readers will recollect, a colored man named Howard was arrested in this city on a charge of adultery, under the following circumstances: He married in Virginia a woman nearly white, he being at the time a slave. She came to this city and was followed by Howard, whose freedom has been purchased, and in the course of time he became a deacon in the church of Rev. Mr. Grimes. After a few years had elapsed his wife noticed his frequent absences from home, and upon investigation found that he had married a second wife, Rev. Mr. Streeter of ficiating. This discovery led to a complaint in the Police Court for bigamy, and Judge Maine bound him over for trial in the Municipal Court. The Grand Jury did not indict him on the original charge, but for lewd and lascivious conduct. Upon this, his counsel, Mr. Morris, the well known colored lawyer of this city, suggested to the prosecuting officer and the Court that under the laws of Virginia his client was not recognized as a person, but was classed as property, and that under those laws not even a free colored person was capable of being a party to a contract. Therefore, he held that the marriage contract of his client under the laws of Virginia was not valid, and must be so considered in the present case. As on the whole it was not deemed best to agitate a matter involving the rights of so many families, in this and other cities, it was decided, with the consent of all parties, to discontinue the case, and such an order has been made upon the docket.—*Boston Traveler, April 1.*

☞ Mr. Labouchere, late English Secretary for the Colonies, speaking of the social position of free blacks in the West Indies, says: "I know that black and white lawyers sit side by side as barristers, in their courts of justice. I know that official situations are held by men of color." Would our Democratic friends annex to this Union regions in which such enormities are tolerated? We trust not.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles, M. C., Indicted for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

In the Sickles case, the twelfth juror was sworn in on Thursday, April 7th; and the jurors took their seat in the box, namely:

1. Reuben Arnold, farmer—county.
2. James L. Davis, farmer—county.
3. John R. Neale, merchant—city.
4. Wm. M. Hopkins, gent's furnishing—city.
5. William Bond, shoemaker—city.
6. James Kelly, tinner—city.
7. Wm. C. Harper, grocer—city.
8. Henry M. Knight, grocer—city.
9. Jesse B. Wilson, grocer—city.
10. John McDermott, coach-maker—city.
11. Wm. M. Moore, grocer—city.
12. Alpheus S. Wright, cabinet maker—city.

The case was then opened to the jury by Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, in a short speech, which is considerably criticised, as claiming greater force for the evidence to be adduced on behalf of the prosecution than the facts would warrant, and as too much unfolding to the opposite side the plan of operations adopted by the prosecution. After narrating the circumstances of the shooting, Mr. Ould proceeded to read from Wharton on Homicide, page 194, to show what had to be considered by the jury in making their verdict.

The evidence would show that no matter how revengeful the feeling might have been towards the deceased, a sufficient time elapsed for that feeling to have materially abated.—He knew not how so bloody a purpose could have been entertained under such circumstances, unless sustained by a remorseless revenge. Frantic entreaties, such as a man would make for his life, such as would have been made for an opportunity for explanation, such perhaps as the recollection of the little ones he had left behind him, were made by the deceased, yet the prisoner at the bar did not desist from his bloody purpose. At that time he was attempting to add mutilation to murder, when he was arrested by the parties whose feet subsequently bore his victim away.

Mr. O. then proceeded to describe to the jury the crime of murder, and cited the general principles which governed this Court in such cases. Here Mr. Ould read from Wharton on Homicide, page 38, in which the law of homicide is clearly laid down. Also from the same, page 168, in relation to the same point, and to show that the intent, in most instances, is to be drawn from the weapon used. Also from page 117, to show that when a man finds a man in adultery with his wife, and kills him, his crime is only manslaughter, but if he kill him subsequently and deliberately, from revenge, it is murder.

Also from page 182, to show that when, after the discovery of the adultery, the man enters into any discourse or undertakes any other description of business so as to allow time for his passion to abate, and then kills the adulterer, he is guilty of murder. Also, from page 197, to show that after he has got the party in his power, the repetition of a subsequent blow makes the crime murder; and from page 199 to show that if one has formed a purpose to kill a man, and, duly armed meets him and kills him suddenly, the presumption is that the crime was committed on the previous determination.

The speaker went on to describe the rules by which the crime of murder is tested.—They were not the rules of to-day, but, had come down to us from a source which gave them immutability, while other portions of the fabric of human practice had been changed. These rules had become stronger by the pressure of centuries. These principles owed their strength and their veracity to God-fearing and man-loving humanity. Whenever they were [illegible] was struck at both humanity and justice.

These rules had been so well proven that innovation in its wildest moments had never yet allowed revenge as even justification or palliation for crime. They gave to-day to Daniel E. Sickles not only an upright judge, but they also clothed him in spotless innocence until he be proven guilty. How soon ere the presumption of innocence be supplanted for another, terrible to the prisoner, was for the jury to judge. How soon the evidence would show express malice on the part of the prisoner was for them alone to judge. They had been purged by the Court, and they were sworn to do justice by the prisoner, to find the fact and not amend the law; not had they anything to do with the punishment which the law provided for crime. That rested alone with the Executive, who alone could sheath the sword of justice or let it fall.

The only issue they had to try was that of the guilt of this party. The consequences of that finding were for the law. If it be legal for them to set the prisoner free, he said, let him go free—free as the wind. If the contrary, he called upon them to smite red-handed violence wherever found, and show to the four quarters of a listening world that there is still virtue left in a jury.

James H. Reed (wood merchant) was the first witness sworn—Was near by at the death of Mr. Key: was passing up on the 22d of February last; as he got up near Madison Place, walking leisurely, heard loud talking, and saw two gentlemen on Gunnell's corner; they were from four to six feet apart, and soon one of the men raised his arm gradually and steadily, and witness saw a pistol; at first it appeared to have a direct aim at the corner of the house, but in an instant witness saw it was aimed at the other man, who was trying to avoid the aim; he fired, and the parties moved forward some twenty feet; when they got twenty feet from the first position, the man shot at retreated, the other following him, and the former running round a tree crying "murder," "murder," "murder," and "don't shoot me;" the man with the pistol then snapped his pistol, and it did not go off; when in the middle of the street, the man fired the second time.

Just before the second fire, witness saw the man shot at throw something at the man with the pistol, which passed through the air slowly and hit the man with the pistol, falling at his feet; just at that moment the second shot was fired; the man shot at then cried something, which witness did not distinctly hear, but the words "shoot me" or something like it occurred; the third shot was then fired, and the man shot at twisted round on the pavement and fell; the other then went up to him and snapped several times within two or three feet of his head; at the first shot the man shot at did not move more than two or three feet; after the first shot the man with the pistol went some twenty feet westward, followed by the man shot at; then the man shot at retreated, and the man with the pistol followed him back, when the man shot at got on the corner and got behind a tree; the man with the pistol snapped the pistol at him.

Mr. Key came out from behind the tree at the moment the pistol was fired the second time; after the second shot, the deceased gathered himself up and exclaimed that he was shot, and retreated to the pavement; Key's back was towards the man who fired when he retreated; when something was thrown by deceased, the parties were some ten feet apart, the man shot was east and the man with the pistol west.

The third shot was fired after deceased reached the pavement, and after he cried out murder; when deceased fell, the man with the pistol got in front of him, and shot the third time while deceased was lying on the pavement; when the third shot was fired, deceased cried "don't shoot me."

Between the third shot and the succeeding snapping of the pistol but about two seconds elapsed. The next snapping followed more rapidly. Witness did not change his position all the time; was standing on the opposite side of the street, south of the parties, all the while, some 30 or 35 paces off; Mr. Key fell some 25 or 30 feet from the lamp post on the corner. All these occurrences transpired in the county of Washington.

Cross-examined by Brady—Is a wood and coal dealer; never saw Mr. Key but once, during his life; during the whole of the affair, witness did not see the features of either party so as to recognize them; saw a man on the opposite side of Madison Place at the time of the first shot; don't know who he was; saw one other man going eastward towards Riggs & Co.'s Bank after second shot; don't know whether he had passed Madison Place when the firing occurred or not; soon as the first shot was fired saw parties running down from the direction of house.

The man going north through Madison place could not have seen the first shot; don't know Dudrow, nor Downer, nor Butterworth, nor Delafield, nor Doyle; that he has no acquaintance with them; didn't understand the loud talking which he heard at first; in turning about, the man's hand who held the pistol necessarily was concealed from view; after the first fire Mr. Key did not advance and touch the man who held the pistol; didn't see Key take Sickles by the coat or neck, nor did he see anything like what is called a tussle; there were three shots and three snappings of the pistol; when Key threw something at Mr. Sickles, he was west and north of the second tree from the corner of Maynard's house about twelve or fourteen feet from this tree.

The thing thrown by Key came slowly, and passed at right angles from where witness stood. The second shot was simultaneous with this throwing. The first parties who approached after Key fell, were those who bore his body away. The last witness saw of Sickles he was crossing Franklin square. After the last shot, Sickles turned up the street and walked North. Witness thought at the time that the last shot had taken effect on the body of Key. There was two snappings after the last shot; they were rapidly made. The shortest distance of Sickles to Key during any of the snappings or firings was from two to three feet. Sickles got no nearer than at the last fire when witness judged he was two or three feet from him. The whole affair lasted some minute and a half to two minutes. Mr. Key fell on his side and elbow.

By District Attorney—When Key fell he was five or six steps from Sickles.

The muzzle of the pistol was two to three feet from Key at the last shot and last snapping.

The testimony of several other witnesses to the shooting varied in some particulars from that of Mr. Reed, though the general facts of the killing were not questioned or denied. After the testimony of the Doctors with regard to the wounds, &c., the District Attorney announced that the prosecution had closed their evidence in chief.

The whole of Saturday and a part of Monday were occupied by Mr. John Graham, the celebrated criminal lawyer of New York, in an opening speech for the defense. He boldly took the ground that Mr. Sickles did right in shooting Key, as a punishment for the crime he had committed.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Last of the Line of Democratic Presidents.

There has never been a period in the history of the country when the principles and the very existence of the Democratic party were in greater jeopardy than at this moment. The question, indeed, is even asked, whether there is a Democratic party? and it is certain that the National Administration has pursued a course so unjust, unwise, and suicidal, that the personal organ of the President, the New York *Herald*, almost daily gloats over the entire destruction of the prospects of the Democracy, while it boasts that the President himself can personally triumph and exult, notwithstanding the ruin he has invoked upon the organization of which he claims to be the official head. Human ambition is proverbially erratic in its aspirations. Some men eagerly covet notoriety, even though it is rather of an unenviable than of a creditable character; and it is a matter worthy of consideration whether Mr. Buchanan, clearly seeing that it is utterly impossible, from present indications, to win honorable fame in the position which he has so much disgraced, is not animated by the desire to immortalize himself as *the last of the line of Democratic Presidents*. On this theory his conduct could be explained. If this is his object, men can readily understand why, instead of endeavoring to consolidate and strengthen the great party to which the destinies of this country have been confided during nearly the whole of its existence, he has inflicted upon that party a series of blows more fearful and destructive than any it ever received from the hands of those who were its determined and bitter avowed antagonists. Setting out with a policy which no man in the Union knew better than himself would doom the Democratic party to a hopeless minority in every Congressional district north of Mason and Dixon's line, he persists, after full warnings have been given of the indignation of the people, in attempts to chain its destinies to his corrupt and tyrannical Administration, through the influence of the pensioned agents whom he has bribed, with the money of the Federal Treasury, to do his bidding. During last fall, not only did he urge on the Danite organization in Illinois to make open war upon the Democracy of that State, but he compelled his corrupt organ, the Washington *Union*, to distil its political poison day after day for the apparent purpose of utterly destroying the whole party in the West and Northwest. All New England he has given up entirely to the Opposition. All New York, except a few districts directly under the control of the Federal officials, was also carried against him; and now in Pennsylvania, after being utterly overthrown in every Congressional district but one, he has instructed his minions to persist in their efforts to commit the Democratic organization, as far as in their power lies, to such a policy and such sentiments as are revolting to the feelings of our people. The Democracy of the South are also reeling under the heavy burden of this Administration. Many portions of its policy are openly and publicly repudiated by the Southern Democracy.—While some of the Southern leaders have made Mr. Buchanan their tool on the Kansas question, they despise and detest him for his cowardice, his treachery, and the rank odor of corruption he has thrown around his Administration.

If we may judge from the late letters of the Washington correspondents of a number of leading papers, since the action of the late Office-holders' Convention, the President has now in store a greater blow against the Democratic party than any he has heretofore inflicted upon it. It is said that, in view of the unanimous endorsement he received at Harrisburg, he proposes to enter the lists as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination at Charleston; and, relying upon the same potent agencies which have, in many instances, heretofore enabled him to control corrupt Conventions, to attempt to capture delegates enough to give him that nomination. Already some of his organs are beginning to advocate the propriety of his recommination; and we shall not be at all surprised if the party machinery, under his control is speedily set at work to accomplish that end. There is not an honest Democrat in Pennsylvania who does not know what peril to the future of the party is involved in such a movement as this, and that the odium of his name would sink it to the lowest depths of political perdition. If there ever was a crisis when the best interests of the Union and of the Democratic party invoked all honest Democrats to take a manly, firm, and independent position, that crisis is upon us now. If that party is not to be doomed to everlasting disgrace, it must be rescued from the false and faithless hands that now assume to control it. If it is ever to be placed before the people of Pennsylvania in a patriotic and manly attitude, it must ignore, utterly and forever, the Federal Administration, with its whole train of corruptions and tyrannies. The Democracy of Illinois did this, and won a glorious triumph in 1858. The Democracy of Pennsylvania failed to do it in that year, and met with a deserved rebuke in the memorable overthrow of October last. If Mr. Buchanan has indeed resolved to aggrandize himself, even at the expense of, and notwithstanding the utter destruction of the noble old party to which he is indebted for every honor he has enjoyed since he abandoned the Federal associations of his early life, that party should have pride, patriotism, intelligence, and virtue enough to break the chains by which he seeks to control, and thus to destroy it, and to impale him as a renegade in the same way that the Whig party impaled Tyler, in 1841, and the Republicans of the North discarded Fillmore, after he signed the Compromise Measures of 1850.

General News.

.... Gen. Geo. P. Morris, editor of the *Home Journal*, has declined the appointment of consul at Havre.

.... The total loss to the Administration of Connecticut—which sent two "Democrats" to the late Congress—is announced as "the last feat of Secretary Toucey."

.... Continental letters describe uninterrupted warlike preparations, on the part of France, Austria, and Piedmont.

.... The story that has been so industriously circulated that Mr. Ten Eyck, the new Senator from New Jersey, was a slaveholder by inheritance through his wife, is so far from being true, that Mr. Ten Eyck, it is now said, absolutely refused to receive such an inheritance because it would make him a slaveholder.

.... There is a curious report from Utah, in the correspondence of a San Francisco paper, to the effect that Brigham Young keeps within doors through fear of his life; that several of the leading Mormons are apostatizing; and that life and property are unsafe in the Territory.

.... There has not been a word in any of the Administration papers in denunciation of the enormous frauds *proved* to exist in Washington,—frauds by which immense sums have been lost to the government. The same papers are now "hot foot" after Gov. Packer (anti-Lecompton) for *alleged* fraud in the transfer of a portion of the State Canals. It is not *our* place to defend Gov. Packer from the attacks of members of his own party. We warned the people against electing Gov. Packer, and we said that he had too long been a Canal officer to be fit for Governor. The Democratic papers abused us for the suggestion, and assured the people that Packer was one of the best men ever put in nomination! This circumstance shows how little reliance can be safely put in the assurance of Democratic editors.

As they have their hand in, we suggest that they proceed to "show up" the extravagance and villany which flourish at Washington under King James the First. That at Harrisburg isn't a circumstance to it.—*Star and Banner.*

.... The Supreme Court, in a case brought before them, growing out of the refusal of the Directors of Girard College to admit the son of a widow lady to that institution, upon the ground that the lad was not an "orphan" within the meaning of the law, have decided that "an orphan is a fatherless child," confirming the decision of the court of Nisi Prius, of Philadelphia.

.... The Supreme Court of this State have affirmed the decision of Judge Hegin, of Schuylkill county, declaring the removal of J. K. Krewson from the office of County Superintendent, and the appointment of W. A. Field, by the State Superintendent, an illegal act. Mr. Krewson is therefore fully reinstated in office as School Superintendent of Schuylkill county.

.... The final result of the election in Connecticut foots up as follows: For Governor—Buckingham, Republican, 40,211; Pratt, Democrat, 38,279. Buckingham's plurality, 1,832. The House stands: Republicans, 125; Democrats, 109. Senate: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 8; and the four Republican Congressmen with pluralities ranging from 65 to 600.

.... Robert Tyler, late of Virginia, son of his Accidency, President John Tyler, is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. A Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the said Robert is fully committed in favor of a *Congressional Slave Code in the Territories.* Wouldn't it be a good idea to have the whole Committee composed of Virginians. Then there would be no doubt of the orthodoxy of their Democracy; whereas Pennsylvania Democrats are becoming rather "dubious."

.... The case of Daniel Webster, siezed in Harrisburg as a fugitive slave, was recently tried before a United States Commissioner, at Philadelphia, and resulted in his being set at liberty. The case created great excitement, both in Harrisburg and at Philadelphia. Five or six witnesses swore to the identity of the prisoner with the fugitive; but he was three inches taller than the description made the fugitive, and had lived in Harrisburg longer than the slave had been missing. It has been said that Daniel Webster has fled to Canada.

.... Ten years ago there was but one Free Soil member of the Senate; five years ago, there were five; and now, there are twenty-eight; while there are only seven Northern members "Democratic," of whom two at least are a slender consolation to the South. Considering these facts, we are not surprised that the Democrats have for some time past refused to follow Mark Tapley's advice to be "jolly," or that they manifest such an eagerness to bring Cuba, Central America, or anything else, into the Union, which may extend the area, and thereby increase the representation of that labor system on which all their politics are now made to hinge.—*Missouri Democrat.*

.... Capt. Travis, who is said to be the best pistol shot in the world, sent a ball, last week (says a Washington paper) through a box of the diameter of half a dollar, held between the thumb and finger of his servant, at the distance of fourteen paces. He also struck in the center a half dime held between his own feet.

.... A *Republican* Convention—from every County in Kansas—is called to assemble at Osawatamie on the 10th of May.

.... The Pike's Peak gold region is said to be but scantily supplied with gold after all. The hue and cry and stories of large yields of gold are got up by speculators in village lots &c. many of whom have congregated in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak.

.... Neither of the candidates for Governor in Virginia, is running on his good looks. The Richmond Whig says that Goggin is forty fold better looking than Letcher, and no great beauty at that.

.... The Republicans of Wheeling, Virginia, have addressed a memorial to the Republican National Committee, urging the selection of Wheeling as the place of holding the National Convention that is to nominate the next President.

.... The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of New York, repeats its former assertion that a new expedition for the conquest of Cuba is now on foot. It also asserts that part of the expedition has already sailed, and that within a few days the whole affair will be made public. The plan, as sketched by the *Courrier* is, to land on some remote point on the Cuban coast, where they are to maintain themselves, until a general rising shall summon them to march upon Havana.

.... The election of Col. Eli Slifer for State Treasurer has been everywhere in the State received with gratification by men of all parties. His disappointed opponents magnanimously concede to him eminent fitness, fairness, and deserving of the honor, for life-long and wise devotion to the cause of opposition to the party claiming to be exclusively "Democratic."

.... We believe *all* of our Kansas exchanges, with perhaps a single exception, have expressed themselves in favor of the immediate organization of a State Government.—*Kansas Herald of Freedom.*

.... Nine and a half millions of acres of the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska which were withheld from sale last year on account of the financial revulsion, will be in market in July, August and September. It is expected that these sales will increase the revenue for the next fiscal year very materially.

.... It is stated that several instances have occurred in different parts of the country where children have died from the effects of poison taken into the system by swallowing the new nickel cent. As this coin is small and easily swallowed, there *is* great danger in allowing young children to have them in their possession. The metal which composes it has had a fatal effect, and would seem to be poisonous.

.... The Rev. George W. Wood, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Missions, writes to the *Evangelist* to contradict certain statements to the effect that the