The Press.

VOL. 2—NO. 215. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
Office, No. 417 Chestnut Street.
DAILY PRESS.
[illegible]
THE WEEKLY PRESS.
[illegible]
CALIFORNIA PRESS.
[illegible]

Millinery Goods.

431 MARKET STREET. 431

[illegible]
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
[illegible]
All other Millinery Goods.
STRAW GOODS,
[illegible]
ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO.,
431 MARKET STREET.
[illegible]

METROPOLITAN RIBBON HOUSE.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
Of every description, CRAPES, BONNET SILKS, FRENCH FLOWERS AND SPRIGS, RUCHES, &c. &c.
J. C. & W. E. TABER,
No. 25 South SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

1859 MILLINERY 1859
AND
STRAW GOODS.
New and complete assortment of
SILKS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CRAPES, RUCHES, LACES,
And every other article in that line.
ALSO,
STRAW BONNETS
AND
STRAW TRIMMINGS.
[illegible]
M. BERNHEIM & CO.,
No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

1859 [illegible] 1859
STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
THOMPSON & JENKINS,
No. 533 MARKET STREET,
[illegible]

A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF
STRAW GOODS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, AND STRAW TRIMMINGS,
[illegible]
H. WARD'S,
Nos. 103, 105, and 107
NORTH SECOND STREET,
[illegible]

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILKS, RUCHES, &c., [illegible]
STRAUS, LIPPERS, & CO.'S,
21 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chestnut.

HATS, FURS,
STRAW GOODS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.
HOOPES & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Nos. 19 and 21 South Fourth Street, (up stairs,)
PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
[illegible]
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
STRAW HATS, BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
BLOOMERS, CAPS, &c.,
FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
RUCHES, &c.
[illegible]
LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS.

J. HILLBORN JONES,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF
SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
LEGHORN and PANAMA HATS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.
[illegible]
NO. 432 MARKET ST.,
[illegible]

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
I. S. CUSTER,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STRAW HATS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
[illegible] NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND DEALER IN
WINDOW SHADES
OF EVERY VARIETY.
[illegible]

LOOKING GLASSES.
[illegible]
LOOKING GLASSES,
[illegible]
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dutch John's Experience.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Mine frow, in dis land of der brave and der free,
Says "Shonny, a shentleman vhen vill yer pe?"
I gife her enough of der pretzels and krout,
Mit speck from der pigs vhat go rooting apout;
I dresses her up in de calicoes fine,
Mit plenty of stuff vhat ish call'd crinoline,
But, dunder and blitzen! der tempest she plows
Dat I, her dear Shonny, vont vear petter clothes.
I dells her, "Mine frow, oh! Katrina, mine dear,
Ve'll take a pig mug of der goot lager bier,
Yaw, two of dem, *liebchen*; mit one in each hand
Ve'll drink der success of our own *vater-land*;"
But, "nix," she vill dell me, and turns up der nose,
And vows she'll not trink till I pays petter clothes,
No drop of der lager she'll taste of at all,
Till clothes I shall pay at der great Tower Hall.
Her mind vouldn't change mit der *krout* and der *speck*;
She say dat mine arm shant pe hugged round her neck,
Except in der sleeve dat ish goot to her eye;
Den points to der Tower vhat stands up on high;
Katrina, I knows, vos not say to plame—
Her voice and der voice of mine heart vos der same:
I looks at mine duty, and plain vos der vay—
De vish of mine frow I vos pound to opay!
I vent to de Tower, and speaks to der Bard;
I dells him I'm up, vat der Yankees call *hard*—
The Bard pe a Yankee, mit knife he did vhittle,
And say dat der money, no madder how little,
Vill pay me a suit, dat is petter nor vorse—
I feels in mine pocket, and pulls out mine purse,
And pays for a suit; den I leaves mit a pow,
And harries right home to mine dear little frow,
I gets her one kiss, and say, "Look at mine clothes!"
She vhets out her claws, and she scratches mine nose,
And says mit a squint, and a frown on her prow,
"How dare yer pe kissing another man's frow!
I'll tell mine dear Shonny, and Shonny, I know,
Mit sword and mit powder yer prains out vill plow"—
She runs for der goot jack vhat lay on der shelf;
"Katrina," I screams, "it is Shonny himself!"
"Mine gootness, mine gracious!" she say mit a stare—
"Oh, Shonny! mit shentleman's clothes dat yer vear,
I makes der mistake vhen I scratches yer nose—
Oh! petter as goot am der Tower Hall clothes!
I'll trink mit yer, Shonny, for nice ish der cheer—
Der very fine suit, and der goot lager bier—
Katrina ish happy—no happier frow—
For Shonny, mine dear, ish a shentleman now!!"

NOTE—
We trust and believe that the case is made out—
Our wives, with enough of the pretzels and krout,
And crinoline, too, have an earnest desire
That partners for life should their persons attire
In clothing from Bennett's—the cheapest and best—
Then haste, ev'ry husband, in such to invest;
For wife will be happy the raiment to see,
And you will, like "Shonny," a "shentleman" be.

BENNETT & CO.'S TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR, 518 MARKET Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, south side, Philadelphia.

Wholesale Clothing.

CLOTHING!
AT WHOLESALE.
C. HARKNESS & SON,
[illegible] MARKET STREET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH STREET,
Offer for sale, on the most
LIBERAL TERMS,
A new and extensive Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
ADAPTED TO THE
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE,
TO WHICH
THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
feb 1-3m

A. T. LANE,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING
WAREROOMS,
No. 419 MARKET STREET,
feb1-3m PHILADELPHIA.

Carriages.

S. W. JACOBS,
No. 625 ARCH STREET,
Has finished and for sale a full assortment of all the most modern styles of
CARRIAGES.
Also, a great variety of desirable SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, that have been but very little used, which will be sold low. mar21-3m

GEORGE W. WATSON'S
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221
CHESTNUT STREET.
mar9-3m

CARRIAGES
OF THE MANUFACTURE OF
WILLIAM D. ROGERS.
REPOSITORY,
1009 CHESTNUT STREET 1011
feb16-4m

Hardware.

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.,
Nos. 427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Keep constantly on hand a large stock
OF
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
Which are offered to BUYERS on Liberal Terms.
feb22-3m

C. H. & GEO. ABBOTT,
No. 18 North FOURTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, ETC.
ALSO, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c.,
All of which are offered to Buyers on the most favorable terms. mar28-1m

TRUITT BROTHER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c.,
529 MARKET STREET, 529
BELOW SIXTH, NORTH SIDE,
PHILADELPHIA. fe21-3m

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.—New and fashionable GOLD JEWELRY, with Coral, Cameo, Lava and Jet Settings; Gold Chains, Bracelets, Miniature Lockets, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, &c.; Silver Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c. of standard Silver; plated Spoons and Forks of superior quality. Watches and Jewelry promptly repaired, and warranted, at
GEORGE RUSSELL'S,
mh14-1m No. 22 North SIXTH Street.

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 304 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,)
Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade,
TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-1y

JAMES WATSON,
IMPORTER
OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
No. 325 MARKET STREET.
Constantly on hand a full assortment of Vacheron and Constantin Watches. fe1-6m

BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY
BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Have removed to their new Fire-proof, White Marble Store,
819 CHESTNUT STREET,
NORTH SIDE, BELOW THE GIRARD HOUSE,
Now opening their Fall Stock of
IMPORTED JEWELRY, PLATED WARES, AND FANCY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of the public.
SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND PEARLS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
au17-tf

MEN'S FINE CALFSKIN BOOTS, MEN'S CONGRESS GAITERS, &c., best city manufacture, at low prices, at DUTTON'S,
No. 111 North SECOND Street, (east side,)
mh15-[illegible] above Arch.
"SIGN OF THE RED BOOT."

Dry Goods Commission Houses.

McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETING,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTING,
RUGS, &c.
WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE.
We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpeting, of our own and other makes, to which we invite the attention of Western and Southern buyers. fe21-2m

STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY.
WILER & MOSS,
225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT. ap4-1m

CARPETINGS.
SOLE AGENCY IN THIS CITY
OF THE
AUBURN THREE-PLYS,
SUPERFINES,
AND VENETIANS,
MANUFACTURED BY
JOSIAH BARBER,
With all grades of WOOL, WOOL AND COTTON, and ALL-COTTON INGRAINS.
ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
ja31-3m 509 MARKET STREET.

STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY.
WILER & MOSS,
225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT. ap4-1m

J. C. HOWE & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE
MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS,
Have now in their New Store,
NO. 240 MARKET STREET,
A full line of all the goods manufactured by the Manchester Company:
DE LAINES,
CHALLIES,
PRINTS, and
ANGOLA TWILLS,
Comprising the most desirable styles of these goods ever offered to the trade.

J. C. HOWE & CO.
Are also the Sole Agents for the sale, in this market, of the following Manufacturers of
WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS:
BRADFORD, TAFT, & CO.,
J. T. SEAGRAVE & CO.,
MERRIMACK WOOLLEN COMPANY,
H. SAYLES & SON,
ELM STREET MILL,
MILLBURY WOOLLEN MILL,
And other popular makes.
BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS:
INDIAN ORCHARD 7-8, 4-4, and 9-8.
WATERFORD MFG. CO. 7-8, 4-4, and 9-8.
To all of which the attention of buyers is solicited.
ja23-tu th s 3m

BLABON & SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHS,
146 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Offer to the trade a large stock of OIL CLOTHS of every description, the largest assortment of
WINDOW SHADES, and
BUFF HOLLANDS,
In this market, at
LOW PRICES,
AND
FAVORABLE TERMS.
GREEN GLAZED OIL CLOTH, a beautiful article for Window Shades. feb12-3m

RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO.,
Importers of WOOLLENS,
Are receiving full supplies of
SUPERIOR CLOTHS,
DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
FANCY CASSIMERES, etc.
From the following celebrated manufacturers—
FREDERIC ERCKENS (Little Ticket.)
W. A. JOHANNY ABHOE.
GEVERS & SCHMIDT (S. and M. Cloths.)
ZAMBONA BROTHERS.
E. TOENNIES & CO., and others.
feb1-3m 206 CHESTNUT Street.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS,
WOLFE, WILSON, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET,
Agents for
TAPESTRY VELVET,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, HEMP, DUTCH, COTTON, LIST, and RAG
CARPETS.
Which we are receiving daily from the Manufacturers, and are prepared to offer the trade on liberal terms.
Having the Agency for some of the best and most desirable goods, we can offer inducements not heretofore to be had in Philadelphia. All goods sold at Manufacturer's prices. Orders carefully attended to.
Also, Agents for Black and White Wadding, a large supply of which we have constantly on hand.
feb1-4m

FARRELL & MORRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, ETC.
232 CHESTNUT STREET,
feb1-3m Philadelphia.

SPRING TRADE, 1859.
SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
112 CHESTNUT STREET,
Are now opening a large and varied stock of
LAWNS, CHALLIES, PRINTS, and other
DRESS GOODS,
To which the attention of the trade is invited. Also,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising Fairhill, Osnaburgs, Woodward Doeskins, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Mariners' Stripes, Blue Drills, Vest Paddings, &c., &c.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS—Just received and for sale by
SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
112 Chestnut street.

BISCHOFF'S celebrated Cloths and Doeskins, together with other desirable makes of German Woollens, just received and for sale by
SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
feb4-3m 112 Chestnut street.

Saddlery Hardware.

WM. F. WILSTACH & CO.
IMPORTERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
AND HARNESS MOUNTINGS,
No. 38 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Between Market and Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
Sign of THE GOLDEN STIRRUP. [feb2-3m

Provision Houses.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
PROVISIONS,
And CURERS of
CHOICE MEATS,
No. 11 N. WATER St., and 954 and 956 N. FRONT St.
PHILADELPHIA.
MESS BEEF, PORK, LARD, and an assortment of PROVISIONS generally, including HAMS, TONGUES, and BEEF of our own curing, both City and Western, constantly on hand; quality guaranteed.
BUYERS are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. feb23-3m

INDIA ALE, DUBLIN PORTER, and SODA ASH, arrived per ships Tamerlane and Consignment, for sale by ALEXANDER KERR,
ap1-6t 124 South Wharves.

The Press.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859.

A Trip to Northern Pennsylvania—No. 2.

We are indebted to a friend for the following graphic description of Pittston, the next important coal city of this wonderful Lackawanna region:

Upon the spot where Pittston now stands, a few years ago, the traveller might pause and be delighted with the wild and romantic scenery.

Pittston is situate on the east and west banks of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, nine miles north of Wilkesbarre, and a like distance south of Scranton. It is divided into East Pittston and West Pittston, and contains a population of 9,000 inhabitants.

There are eleven coal mines in its immediate vicinity, open and in active operation. The Pennsylvania Coal Company alone produced 600,000 tons per annum, and have employed here about 1,500 operatives. They pay for labor about $40,000 per month. The coal of this company is sent by gravity railway, a distance of forty-five miles, to Hawley, in Wayne county, and thence shipped by the Delaware and Hudson Canal to Rondout, on the North River, some sixty miles above the city of New York, and thence by barges to the latter place. The coal is anthracite, and finds a market in all the New England States. There are eight churches, of different denominations, in Pittston, including one nearly completed.

It is connected with New York city by the New Jersey Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroads, and *almost* connected with Philadelphia, Trenton, and Belvidere railroad. I say almost, because there are *four* miles of road yet to be finished between Belvidere and Bridgeville to form a through connection between Philadelphia and Northern Pennsylvania and Central New York. This whole chain of railroads has been constructed through the enterprise of our neighboring city; and even when they place it in our power to compete with them, by finishing the four miles of road, we stand and look on with our hands in our pockets, as though we were afraid our money would run away and finish the work itself. I say, Philadelphia, finish this road if you want the trade of Northern and Eastern Pennsylvania! Again, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road is another New York enterprise. It is now completed and working to Rupert.

This road connects with the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Elmira Railroad at Rupert, some six miles above the town of Catawissa, thereby forming another complete road to Philadelphia, through a country so vastly rich in mineral and other resources as to be beyond human calculation.

The North Branch Canal also passes through this place. Pittston is the head-quarters of this canal. There are two machine shops and two flour mills, employing a large number of workmen, and a large car shop is now being erected. A bank is now in successful operation.

The amount of coal mined and shipped from this place is over 800,000 tons per annum, four-fifths of which is from the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

The *Pittston Gazette and Luzerne Anthracite Journal* is the name of one of the most spirited and fearless newspapers in the State, published and edited by J. Henry Puleston, Esq., a gentleman of ability and industry.

We regret we did not have an opportunity of visiting Wilkesbarre, distant from Scranton about eighteen miles. Surrounded as it is with historical associations, and by a population of Pennsylvania Germans, and the descendants of the original Connecticut settlers, it has attained a high position in the valley of Wyoming and the anthracite coal region. Wilkesbarre occupies a splendid site. The population is claimed to be twelve thousand. Deriving its name, as it does, from the two distinguished advocates of the American cause in the British Parliament during the Revolutionary war—WILKES and BARRE—[illegible] dence and person[illegible] out according to a beautiful plan of general regularity, and very neatly built, the county buildings are located on a spacious square in the centre of the town, known as "the Diamond." It has a number of churches, two flourishing academies, a bank with an immense capital, anthracite furnaces, and rolling mills, besides other manufacturing establishments. The North Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal passes through Wilkesbarre. The history of the noble men who fought in its valleys; the poetic halo which inspired genius has flung around its early memories; the public-spirited citizens who live there to-day, and who figured in the busy and bloody scenes of the past;—all these would furnish material for columns of interesting reading. Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley are inseparable. They are happier than most of our other Pennsylvania localities, in the fact that they have had, in CHARLES MINER and GEORGE PECK, historians such as few counties or cities can boast of. To their books we must refer those who desire to know more of this classic ground. That there should be some rivalry between two such inland cities as Scranton and Wilkesbarre, situated in the same county, each advocated by men of extraordinary enterprise and ability, is natural. The old town can scarcely see the new displaying its gigantic proportions without emotion; nor can the new town be indifferent to its advantages, or fail to look forward to a condition of independence. Hence Scranton, fortunate in everything else, is *not* fortunate in the fact that her lawyers must go to Wilkesbarre to attend court, while Wilkesbarre seems to be quite resolved that Scranton shall not become the centre of a new county if she can help it. There is enough in the history of the one, and in the progress of the other, to inspire a generous pride in the welfare of both.

An incident in connection with one of the many romances of the Wyoming Valley may here be mentioned, especially as the writer of this article (while the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, more than twenty years ago) was an humble instrument in unravelling probably the most touching mystery in the records of this theatre of Indian and British barbarity and crime. At Scranton we met a member of the SLOCUM family (one of the energetic pioneers of that town), and recalled to his attention the fact that, in 1837, while Mrs. MARY DICKSON was postmistress of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, (an excellent woman, who only lately departed this life,) she sent us a faded letter, written to her post office by a gentleman named GEO. W. EWING, and dated, we think, Logansport, Indiana, in which he desired to know if any of the SLOCUM family lived in that neighborhood. He detailed in this letter his visit to an Indian cabin, and his discovery of the long-lost FRANCES SLOCUM, who had been stolen from her father's family (Mr. JONATHAN SLOCUM) some fifty-eight years before by the Indians, and by them carried into captivity. After every effort had been made to rescue the lost child, or to even hear of her whereabouts, the veil of years fell like a dark and impenetrable cloud before the harrowing secret, and her brothers and their posterity mourned over her as one forever lost, to them. We published the letter in the *Intelligencer*, and, aided by the Rev. SAMUEL BOWMAN, (now Assistant Bishop of this Episcopal diocese,) himself a native of the Wyoming region, we were enabled to send the first information to the SLOCUM family. The published letter fell into the hands of Mr. SLOCUM, of Wilkesbarre, who was a little boy of two years of age when his sister FRANCES was taken. The remainder of the story is a household word in all northern Pennsylvania, but it may have been forgotten in other parts of the State. The family seek the little FRANCES sixty years after her captivity, and find her at the home of the Miamee Indians. They go into a cabin where they see an Indian woman, having the appearance of seventy-five years of age, painted, jewelled, and dressed like an Indian queen; nothing but her hair and colored skin indicate her origin. By the aid of an interpreter they converse, and are satisfied that this is their long-lost sister. She had forgotten her Christian name and the very language of her race, though she responded to "Frances," and admitted, in her Indian dialect, that that was her name. While her brothers and sister sat throbbing and weeping at this strange revelation, the poor Indian woman was motionless and passionless. She had become one of another people, she had been married and reared two daughters, both married, and living in all the glory of an Indian cabin, deer-skin clothing, and cow-skin head-dresses. For Indians, she belonged to a rich community, owned houses, could use the rifle, bridle her own horses, and mount *à la Turk*, whenever she desired to do so. She could sleep on the floor or on the bare earth, wrapped in her blanket, as soundly as her wealthy relatives slept in their beautiful residences in the Valley of the Wyoming. They tried to persuade her to return, but she refused to do so. She had always lived with the Indians since her capture; they had always been kind to her, and she promised her late husband, on his death-bed, that she never would leave the Indian country. Is there not enough in this to furnish material for another Indian play by JOHN BROUGHAM? We failed to inquire what had become of FRANCES and her children; but there can be no doubt that she has long since been gathered to her fathers.

The Susquehanna breaks through the mountain range, near Pittston, where, entering the valley from the north, it receives the Lackawanna river, and strikes to the southwest, traversing the valley, in nearly a straight line, until within a few miles of Columbia county.

At Wilkesbarre, the valley of Wyoming stretches forth in a northeast and southwest direction, presenting a landscape of wondrous beauty; while in the centre flows the Susquehanna, a bright and tranquil sheet, and to the north rises the towering range of the Nanticoke, Shawnee, and Lackawanna mountains. Nothing more delightful could be desired than a ride in fine weather (spring, summer, or autumn) through this luxuriant and lovely region. Luzerne county is plentifully supplied with trout streams; and in the olden time (before the Susquehanna was dammed at its mouth) the shad fisheries at Wilkesbarre supplied thousands of families, and attracted many purchasers. Shad may still be found, but in nothing like the abundance of fifteen years ago.

Passing over the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna railroad to Rupert, and leaving behind us a very rough country, we followed the course of the Susquehanna river and the North Branch Canal, (not then ready for boats,) greatly enjoying the romantic ride. A mere glimpse at Bloomsburg on our homeward way was full of compensation. It is finely situated on the rising ground, about two miles north of the Susquehanna, looking like a bright and happy place. The North Branch Canal passes between the river and the town. A number of furnaces and other iron manufactures are to be found in the neighborhood. Bloomsburg is the present capital of Columbia county. Berwick, nearer to the Luzerne line, is also a flourishing borough in the same county, situated immediately above the North Branch Canal, which passes along the elevated bank upon which the town is built.

At Rupert we changed cars, and took the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Elmira Railroad, meeting on the train Mr. F. A. FONDA, (superintendent of that improvement,) one of the ablest and most reliable railroad officers in the Union, to whose skill and attention may be attributed much of the success of the line, and of the safety of the passengers in crossing over the seven-tresseled bridges, which occasion so much unnecessary alarm. We can paint no fair picture of the country through which, on this route, we traversed towards Tamaqua. Over rocky and ungrateful soil over awful chasms; climbing huge mountains; the iron horse pursues his course. Very little cultivation, and but few habitations greet the eye. Here, we are again reminded of the enterprise of our citizens, [illegible] in order to [illegible] projected and distant [illegible] gions to commerce, [illegible] provement. Arrived at Tamaqua, and refreshed at the unrivalled hotel of the Messrs. WELDY, where we enjoyed a capital dinner, and saw many friends, we looked around and found ourselves in the midst of the great Schuylkill coal region, of which Scranton and its vicinity may be called the powerful rivals. Tamaqua, and all Schuylkill county, have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the prostrating panic of 1857; but inhabited, as they are, with a sinewy population, and surrounded with inexhaustible wealth, Tamaqua cannot fail to resume its activity in a few months. The town lies in a *deep valley, shut in* by the Sharp and Locust mountains, and is some fifteen miles east of Pottsville.

Here let us pause and turn our faces from *Philadelphia to another region* traversed by the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Elmira Railroad, by the North and West Branch Canal, and the new Northern Central Road, which connects it with Harrisburg and Baltimore.

Northumberland is situated at the junction of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, an old town. Its first settlement was by the English. Doctor PRIESTLY was one of the earliest settlers. Many years ago it was a place of considerable trade with the branches of the river, in lumber and plaster. Plaster was brought down in arks for the supply of the farmers for a large extent of country. It has a bank of discount and deposit, the first one chartered on either branch of the Susquehanna, and is among the best-managed institutions of the county. J. R. PRIESTLY, son of Dr. PRIESTLY, has been its cashier from the beginning.

Danville, eleven miles above Northumberland, in the north branch, was a rival town at a late period, and had a population, in 1836, of but 600. In that year the first anthracite furnace was erected by BURD PATTERSON, Esq., who was the pioneer of the manufacture of iron with anthracite coal. In 1840 the Montour Company commenced the erection of furnaces and rolling mills for manufacturing railroad iron. They now have three first-class blast furnaces, and two rolling mills, of capacity to produce 50,000 tons of finished rails. The Rough and Ready mills were built at a later period, and have capacity for the manufacture of 20,000 tons of finished railroad bars. This establishment has been conducted with skill and success.

The Messrs. GROVES have one large first-class anthracite furnace, and are now in process of erecting another, which will be finished by the autumn of this year. With the abundance of very superior ores of this region, (fossil ores,) and its close proximity to the anthracite coal field of Luzerne county, it is destined to become a great manufacturing town. The present population is about 10,000. Aside from the manufacture of iron there is much enterprise; some of the most substantial buildings have been erected within the period of the panic of 1857. Iron fronts are quite common on the main business thoroughfares.

Danville is the county seat of the new county of Montour. It is situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna, directly on the line of the railroad. It is sixty-seven miles north by east from Harrisburg. We rejoiced to see such activity in all branches of trade at Danville. Seriously affected by the late panic, it is rapidly recovering from its prostration, and it is now estimated that from two to three thousand persons are regularly employed in the different furnaces, rolling-mills, and foundries in that locality. There are, we believe, four weekly papers published at Danville, and the literary depot of Mr. CONKLIN (the news agent of *The Press*) supplies the whole country with all the new works of the day.

Lewisburg, Union county, on the West Branch, is eight miles above Northumberland, and is a town of considerable importance. It is the depot for the produce of the great wheat and corn-growing valleys of Buffalo, Sugar, and the eastern part of Penn's valley. It has also some advantages for the manufacture of iron, having now one first-class anthracite furnace, together with a very extensive machine shop and foundry. There are at this point saw mills and steam grist mills, &c. Lewisburg is a substantial and handsomely-built town, the buildings mostly of brick, situated immediately on the west bank of the Susquehanna. The Baptists have, within a few years, erected very extensive buildings for college and seminary. Both departments are in a flourishing condition.

Milton, Northumberland county, is four miles above, and is a much older town than Lewisburg, which became a rival of Milton, and took from it a large portion of its trade. It is the junction of the Catawissa and Williamsport Road, with the Sunbury and Erie Railroads, and is the depot of a large amount of wheat and corn, which finds its market generally in the coal fields of Schuylkill and Luzerne counties.

Pennsborough, or Muncy, Lycoming county, is some ten miles above Milton; has a population of about 1,000, and is the outlet of considerable lumber, manufactured in the vicinity.

Williamsport, capital of Lycoming county, fifteen miles above, has become a town of great importance by the completion of the railroad. It is the junction of the Sunbury and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads. The great saw-mills, of five hundred and seventy-six saws, have a capacity to manufacture one hundred millions of manufactured timber. They have three planing-mills and sash and door manufactories. The product of these mills finds a market in Philadelphia and Baltimore. This town has grown very rapidly, and has a population of ten thousand.

Williamsport has advantages that ought to make it one of the great inland cities of the country. It has everything but direct proximity to tidewater to surround it with a vast commerce, and long after the hand that pens these lines shall be mouldering in the dust, Williamsport will occupy a position second to few American cities not situated on the seaboard. A busy, intelligent, and enterprising population, admirable public and private schools, an excellent local journalism, and a site in the midst of a salubrious and romantic region, we do not wonder that it should have been the birth-place of so many distinguished men, and that even now its sons, judges, and Governors turn from their high places with warm hearts and longing eyes to the spot where they were born.

Jersey Shore is fifteen miles above Williamsport, in the same county. It has considerable importance as a lumber town, and the prospect of an early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad has given considerable impetus to improvement. There is very little manufacturing done at this point. The Jersey Shore Bank is located at this place.

Lock Haven, in Clinton county, twelve miles above Jersey Shore, is comparatively a new town, and was a farm in 1840. They claim a population of 5,000. The dam which feeds the Pennsylvania Canal is directly opposite the town, and makes a good harbor for the lumber, which is floated from the headwaters of the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The estimate for this year is, that there will pass through the shute of the dam lumber to the value of two millions of dollars, considerable of which changes hands at that point. There is a saw-mill capacity equal to fifty millions of manufactured lumber, with planing mills, and sash and door manufactory, the product of which finds a market in Philadelphia and Baltimore. There are two steam flouring mills, one of which has capacity of producing six hundred barrels of flour per day. There are two first-class hotels—the Fallon House is one of the largest and best appointed hotels in the interior of Pennsylvania—besides quite a number of second-class hotels. No town in the interior has more enterprise than Lock Haven. It is situate at the junction of the Sunbury & Erie and Lock Haven & Tyrone Railroads, both of which, it is expected, will be completed early in the season. The Lock Haven bank is located at this point, and may be said to be among the well-managed institutions of the State.

[illegible] our steps, take the cars of the Little Schuylkill Road at Tamaqua, which intersects the Reading Railroad at Port Clinton, fifteen miles east of Pottsville, and so return home. We have already spoken of Reading in former articles. It is our intention shortly to bestow several days upon Pottsville and its surroundings, its present position and future prospects. That which everywhere impressed us during our two late trips through the region referred to, was the rivalry, and sometimes the jealousy, existing between the interior towns of Pennsylvania. We have spoken of the competition existing between Wilkesbarre and Scranton, and the sojourner cannot fail to be surprised at the spirit which animates the people of the north and northwest branch towns in their reference to each other. Compelled by their railroad connections, which tie them together, to mingle in almost daily intercourse, they are, we are afraid, a little too apt to see the mote in their neighbor's eye and to deny the beam in their own; and yet, although this feeling is often carried to extremes, we do not censure it. Good may come of it. One town may sometimes be only too glad to depreciate its neighbor; yet the fact that emulation exists between them will serve to promote the general welfare.

And now, having arrived at Broad street, we take our carpet-bag in our hand and send this hurried sketch to THE PRESS.

The Sick Poor.

[For The Press.]

MR. EDITOR: Allow me, if you please, a small space in your popular journal, to make a few remarks in regard to the sick poor, and particularly those under the care of the "Home Missionary Society."

There is comparatively little trouble to reach the hearts and purses of those having an abundance of this world's goods, during the winter season, in behalf of suffering humanity; but when the spring opens, and men become immersed in business, they are prone to forget that there is any further necessity for their charities, when the fact is, there are large demands for aid, and a few hundred dollars would enable the society to do a vast amount of good in ministering to the necessities of the sick and suffering worthy poor, and in very many cases smoothing their pathway to the tomb.

It may not be out of place to say in this connection, that the society alluded to above aims to accomplish three things. The first is to spread the Gospel amongst those who do not seek opportunity to worship God in the sanctuary, by carrying it to their own homes. The second, to administer temporary relief for the physical wants of those who are of industrious habits, and willing to labor when they can obtain work. And lastly, to obtain homes, particularly for children, in the country; thus removing them from their old haunts and habits, that they may grow up to become useful men and women.

The society has three regular appointments for religious services. The first, and perhaps the most prominent, is at the corner of Fourth and George streets, where the most popular and eloquent ministers in our city preach every Sabbath afternoon. This appointment is under the charge of Mr. James Nolen. *The second is in connection* with the navy yard and receiving ship, looking to the benefit of seamen; meetings for prayer and experience are held on Sabbath and Thursday afternoons, and are under the charge of Rev. S. W. Leigler. The third is at the "Home Mission Rooms," 531 East North street, a prayer meeting is held every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, and is under the care of Mr. Geo. P. Arrison. Besides these, the missionaries make thousands of visits annually, in the prosecution of their labors.

The charities of the public are dispensed at the last-named place from 8 to 11 o'clock, daily, to all such as have been visited and are found worthy.

And, in addition to all the above named efforts, an intelligence department is opened, through which nearly one thousand individuals (mostly children) have been sent to good, comfortable homes during the last three years.

In conclusion, let me say that this noble institution is now in want of funds to carry on its reformatory work. Donations will be very thankfully received by the treasurer, Thomas T. Mason, No. 434 Market street.

INDIAN GRAVES DISCOVERED.—A Mr. Colvin residing near Monongahela city, recently discovered a number of Indian graves, while ploughing in one of his fields, bordering on Pigeon creek. The graves are covered with flat stones, a short distance below the surface. Several of them have been opened, and the bones exhumed. A thigh bone has been examined, and pronounced to have belonged to a human *being at least eight feet* in height. Implements of war, pieces of crockery ware, &c., supposed to have been used by the aborigines, were also found with the remains. The Western Pennsylvania Historical Society should send a committee to examine the grounds, and report at the next meeting.—*Pitts. (Pa.) Post.*

CARL FORMES BELLIGERENT.—The great basso has got into a physical difficulty at Cincinnati, Ohio. Messrs. Anschutz, Sattor, and Thomas refused to perform at a concert; to which, however, they went, and created a disturbance, but were ejected, in the course of which proceeding Mr. Formes slapped Anschutz in the face. Formes, in a card, subsequently stated that he did so on account of Anschutz using insulting expressions toward two unprotected ladies.

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

VERBATIM REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The pressure for admittance into the Criminal Court is greater than hitherto. As soon as the doors were opened, the open space reserved for the audience was immediately filled.

Mr. Butterworth is in town, but has not yet appeared in court. Beside the gentlemen from New York already mentioned, we notice, this morning, Jas. McGowan, Edward C. West, Richard Connolly, and Charles Graham, summoned as witnesses. Messrs. West and Dillon are summoned on both sides.

Most of the New York witnesses summoned for the defence are to support the character and reputation of Mr. Woolridge, the principal witness, an attempt to invalidate his testimony being apprehended.

The object of the prosecution in summoning Messrs. West and Dillon is supposed to be connected with the marriage of Mr. Sickles.

There is also a doubt as to the admission of justificatory evidence, and a long argument is anticipated on that point. If not admitted, the trial may end on Tuesday or Wednesday next. If admitted it will occupy a week longer.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Judge Crawford took his seat on the bench at twenty minutes past ten o'clock in the usual antiquated style of "O yez," "O yez," cried by the deputy marshal.

Hon. Collins Lee, of Baltimore, judge of the Court of Appeals, of Maryland, occupied a seat beside Judge Crawford.

There was perfect stillness in the crowded court, as the arrival of the prisoner was awaited. A quarter of an hour elapsed before he came in accompanied by the deputy marshal and several of his friends. He took a seat in the dock, and then the names of the jurors were called. All answered.

The first witness called was Eugene Pendleton. He did not answer.

The District Attorney represented to the court that Mr. Pendleton was an important witness, and had not been here yesterday or to-day. He understood from his brother that the witness was slightly ailing at his residence in Georgetown. He was perhaps the only other witness that would be examined as to the facts of the transaction. If sick, he would not, of course, insist on his being present, but he was a very *important witness*, and he was anxious to have his testimony. He asked that an attachment might be issued.

The Judge. If the District Attorney approve, an attachment, of course, will be issued.

The District Attorney promised to do so. Mr. Chilton informed the District Attorney over the table that Mr. Pendleton was sick. The officer who served the subpœna informed the court that the witness had been in attendance since he was summoned. An attachment was ordered.

Mr. Chilton informed the court that a neighbor of Mr. Pendleton stated that he was at his brother's house last night, and knew that he was sick. The District Attorney said that he had no objection to the court instructing the marshal to report the condition of the witness's health.

Mr. Carlisle. A certificate from a physician would be satisfactory.

Judge. The better course would be to issue an attachment. If not able to come, that report can be made. If able, his attendance should be compelled.

Thomas Woodward, coroner, was next called for, but not being in attendance, was sent for, and came into court and was examined by the District Attorney.

The witness stated that he is coroner of the county, and held the inquest on the body of Mr. Key; on that occasion a pistol was delivered to his keeping which he produced. [It is a Derringer pistol, stocked to the muzzle, about seven inches long, wide rifle bore; ramrod absent; maker's name, J. G. Syms, on the lock.] Mr. Dinner delivered it to him; it is in the same condition as when delivered; he examined the body and clothes of Mr. Key; he has the clothes with him, if the District Attorney wants to see them; he unties a handkerchief and takes from it two keys and the case of an opera-glass; he cannot say whether the case was open or closed.

The counsel for the defence examined the keys. They are ordinary trap-door keys, about three inches long.

Witness. This handkerchief was also in the pocket; he examined the body of the deceased; one ball had entered his side; another the thigh, near the great artery, and there was a bruise on the right side, and a slight wound on the hand. [Witness unfolds the bundle containing the clothes of the deceased; produces a white shirt, blood-stained, and a gray striped pair of pantaloons.] There is where the ball entered the right thigh, pointing to the place stiffened and stained with blood. [This exhibition produced a deep sensation in the court. The witness has not the vest or coat, and he [illegible] back without, and states that he cannot [illegible] them.]

District Attorney. We can do without them. Was there any evidence in the vest or coat of the [illegible]

Mr. Stanton. We object.

[After some time the clothes are produced.]

Witness. This, sir, is the vest; there is the hole the ball made, on the left side. [Sensation.]

Q. Is there any other mark in the vest?

A. Yes, here is another hole on the right side.

Judge. Both are on the right side, are they?

Witness. No, sir; one on the left.

District Attorney to the jury. I suppose you can see these marks, gentlemen?

Judge. If they wish it, the vest can be handed to them. [The vest was then handed to the jury. It is of a gray, striped material, the same as the pants.]

Witness. Here is a hole in the side of the coat. [Holds it up to the light.] The coat is a tweed material, of a brownish hue.

Mr. Brady did not see the materiality of this examination.

District Attorney. We are through with this witness.

Mr. Brady asked to suspend the cross-examination as to the clothes till they had time to examine them.

The Judge said that course can be taken.

Mr. Brady, on the suggestion of Mr. Stanton, said: Never mind; we will go on now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Found one handkerchief in Mr. Key's pocket; thinks he found the case of the opera-glass in the side pocket of the coat.

Mr. Stanton examines the coat; one inside and one outside breast-pocket, and two skirt side-pockets.

Q. What pockets are in the pantaloons?

Witness. Two pockets and a small watch pocket; four pockets in the vest, two on each side, above and below; found nothing else than the keys, opera-glass case, pistol, and money; found no letters or papers; there might have been a small porte monnaie which he delivered up; thinks there was also a bunch of keys on a ring, which he handed to the clerk of the court, Mr. Smith.

Q. Was there anything else on the person of Mr. Key which you have not produced?

A. Nothing else, sir; first saw his body in the Club House; he was dead at the time; am not positive whether his coat was on; cannot say positively that this is his coat, but believe it is; all the money and effects in his pocket I took out and delivered to the clerk of the court; I have got a list of the witnesses examined at the inquest; [hands it to the Judge;] there were a great many present when I held the inquest; about a hundred were in and about the Club House when I arrived there; fifteen or twenty were in the room; knew most of them; some were strangers; do not know that any person had particular charge of the body; it was between three and four o'clock when I arrived; had been at home in Georgetown; a gentleman from New York came for me in a hack; this person's name was Alexander; it may have been Francis Doyle; accompanied him immediately.

The examination of this witness, the coroner, here closed. He was directed to hand the clothes of the deceased to the Marshal.

Eugene Pendleton, the witness who had been absent in the morning, appeared and was sworn. He said: I was not present on the occasion of the death of Mr. Key; was near the place where he was shot, and saw two of the shots fired; was walking on the south side of the avenue, and got near the east gate leading to the President's house, when his attention was attracted by hearing the report of a pistol; turned his head and saw two persons near the corner of Sixteenth street apparently in a scuffle; one was attempting to rid himself of the other; one was retreating, the other following him up; the one nearest me succeeded in freeing himself from the other, and ran into the middle of the street, followed closely by the other, who, at the same time, threw something from his hands; I recognised the one who retreated as Mr. Sickles; Mr. Sickles soon turned and brought down the pistol on the *other, being separated about ten feet*; the other exclaiming, "murder! murder! don't shoot;" Mr. Sickles fired; the shot seemed to take effect; the gentleman shot swooned or wilted, as it were, with his hands pressed to his side; he turned and started for the pavement; he either fell or lay down on the pavement; Sickles followed him up, and standing over him fired a second time as the other lay at his feet; he then presented a pistol again in the vicinity of the head or shoulder of the other; the pistol snapped; heard the explosion of a cap; at that time some one, approaching from the Club House, placed his hand on Mr. Sickles' shoulder; Mr. Sickles turned round suddenly; there seemed to be some words passed between them; but I was not near enough to hear what was said; the same one came and took Mr. Sickles' arm, and they walked off up the street; I continued walking on; very soon persons began to collect, who took up Mr. Key and conveyed him to the Club House; when I arrived there the body had been taken in, and then I was informed that the person was Barton Key; I turned to walk home, and discovered a man on the opposite side of the street fishing out an opera glass; that was about fifteen or twenty yards from the avenue, up Sixteenth street; it was nearer the west side of the street; think it was a little above the second tree.

Q. Was that opera glass the article you saw thrown?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Were the parties, when you saw it thrown, in such a situation as to allow it to fall where it was found?

A. I cannot say.

Q. At what time was this throwing?

A. It occurred just as Mr. Sickles freed himself from the other and got into the middle of the street; just as he got into the street this article was thrown; he was going from near the second tree to the corner; it was not on the avenue; the witness continued to walk when he first saw them, and had passed the small gate when the second fire took place; did not see any pistol in the hands of Key; the first time he saw the pistol in Sickles' hand was at the time of the second fire; did not see the first fire; did not see whether Mr. Sickles had a pistol in his hand at the time of the scuffle; not sufficiently near to see what kind of a pistol it was—whether one barrel or more; heard the report of three pistols; saw two of them; when I

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness in the typography, but one side of the sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania, and other States, for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

heard the third report, thought that Key was on the ground.

The Judge here retired for a few minutes. On his return the examination was resumed.

Witness. The tussle lasted till one of the party overpowered the other, and was of short continuance; it took place near the corner, and witness thought it was immediately off the pavement; did not recollect more than one snap.

By Mr. Brady. Witness' attention was drawn to the parties by hearing the report of a pistol; did not go into the Club House.

By Mr. Ould. Did not see any other persons near these parties until the gentleman came from the Club House; a good many were standing near where he was; a number of women were in the street running; one gentleman was very much excited; don't know who he was.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Coolidge was sworn.—Made two examinations of the body, a partial one at the Club House; when first saw the deceased his clothes were on—coat, vest, and pantaloons; did not remove any of the clothing entirely from the person, but opened the clothes to see where the wounds were; deceased had not ceased to breathe when I saw him first; at that partial examination I saw one wound on the left side, between the tenth and eleventh ribs, the ball having evidently traversed the body three and a half inches above the hip-bone, on the left side, and seven inches from the centre of the back, around the chest and under the clothing; on the opposite side, above hip bone, I felt two inches below the groin; there was another wound, the ball having passed entirely through the thigh, and came out just in the groove of the buttock and the thigh; that is all I saw at that partial examination after the coroner summoned me; the clothes were removed from the body by Dr. Stone and myself in the presence of the coroner and the jury; in removing the clothing a wad was found on the left side and in the immediate vicinity of the wound on that side; but whether that wad was between the coat and the waistcoat or between the waistcoat and the shirt, I do not know; I first saw it as it was falling on the floor.

Q. On the left side, you say?

A. On the left side; I handed it to some one of the jury; after stripping the body I discovered in the immediate vicinity of the ball, at about the eighth rib, a slight contusion or abrasion of the skin; on examining the coat and waistcoat I found them perforated by a ball which, in my opinion, made the abrasion of the skin; it could not be made from the contusion from the inside of the first ball; I also thought that I found a wad there, and I may have said so at the time; but it proved to be a piece of cotton with which the waistcoat was stuffed, and which was probably black and white; whether it was blackened or not by the passage of the ball I cannot say; the following morning, eighteen hours after the death, a full post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Stone and myself; we found there was no injury about the head; the injuries about the body externally were those I have described; there was a slight abrasion on the side of the middle finger of the left hand.

Q. Was there any blood about it?

A. No; the blow of a hammer might have done something of the kind, or something passing through without cutting the skin; there was no blood; on opening the body, we found a large quantity of blood in the cavity of the belly; and subsequently found the course of the ball, described as entering the left side, to be this; it broke the eleventh rib, and cut the outer edge of the spleen,—that portion which lies near the backbone; it made a slight groove under its lower surface; it made a much deeper groove across the whole upper part of the body of the left kidney; it did not injure the great blood-vessels of the body, the two great trunks, nor did it wound the intestines of the stomach; it entered the large lobe, a great mass of the liver anatomically; it was within half an inch of the great vein of the liver, at its transverse fissure; I do not know that I can describe it without using a little technical language; it transversed the whole thickness of the lobe of the liver, and entered the right cavity of the chest, without wounding the lungs; it broke the eighth rib, and lodged under the skin; the left side of the chest contained a large quantity of blood—a quart at least; altogether, the amount of blood was between three and four quarts.

Q. Was that a mortal wound?

A. It was.

I examined the heart; there was a somewhat unusual amount of fatty deposit on the left side of the heart, but the structure of the heart itself was healthy.

Q. You have minutely described the course of this ball passing through the body. What do you infer, as a scientific gentleman, must have been the position of the deceased at the time the wound was given.

Mr. Stanton objected. That was a question for the jury to try.

The District Attorney argued that the question was a proper one.

Mr. Brady denied that any physician was permitted to express his opinion on a matter not purely relating to science, and circumscribed within the boundary and limits of science.

Mr. Carlisle argued in favor of the propriety of the question.

Judge. The question is substantially whether the deceased must have been in an erect or recumbent position. I think the question is competent.

Exception taken to this decision.

District Attorney to witness. From the course and direction of the ball, please state what was the position of the deceased at the time the shot was fired.

A. I beg permission to premise my answer by saying that the course of balls is at times very tortuous and difficult to trace; but my opinion, formed at the time, in this case, is, that the body must have been in a semi-recumbent posture; in other words, that Mr. Key must have been lying on his right side, the body turned a little over to the right, and the shoulders a little higher than the hips; I cannot understand how the spleen, the kidney, and the liver could have been wounded in the precise manner they were unless the body was in that position; but I can understand that a ball may have escaped the intestines and stomach and the great artery in a different position, although the probabilities are that, lying in that position, somewhat turned to the right, the stomach and intestines fall forward, making the probability of their escape from the ball the greater; I am connected with the army of the United States, as assistant surgeon; am measurably familiar with gun shot wounds; I have no doubt that this wound was inflicted by a pistol-shot, but in our language we call all wounds by firearms gun-shot wounds.

Q. Could you give an opinion as to the style of pistol with which this wound was inflicted?

Mr. Brady objected.

The District Attorney argued that the question was proper.

The Judge ruled against it.

Resumed. He cut out the ball himself, and thinks he could recognise it; it was marked, [a pistol ball was handed to the witness.]

Q. Is that it?

A. To the best of my knowledge and belief it is; it has the mark made on it in my presence by Dr. Stone, or one exactly like it.

Q. To what particular classification of pistols does that ball commonly belong? [Mr. Brady objected.] I did not know that a physician is an expert in the manufacture of firearms.

District Attorney. Certainly he is, if he is a physician in the army; if not, he cannot discharge his duty.

Mr. Brady. I think he can discharge his duty without discharging firearms. [Laughter.]

To Mr. Carlisle. This is the ball we extracted on the right side; it is the only ball we found; the ball in the groin passed through.

This ball, on being applied to the Derringer pistol in court, and which has a large bore, is found to be too large for it, so that there must have been a third pistol, the bore of the revolver being still smaller.

The witness described the nature of the wound in the groin, saying, among other things, it was near the main artery, and just above the largest branch; the only vessel wounded was an external vein—a flesh wound; its severity would depend on after consequences; ordinarily such a wound would not be severe, but might have left lameness for a long time.

By Mr. Brady. Witness's attention was called to Mr. Key by the shots he heard; no person came for him; he went into the Club House and found him breathing his last; not more than six or seven persons were there, including two colored men; to the best of his belief the white persons were Messrs. Doyle, Martin, and Upshur; was not certain he saw Mr. Tidball; there was no person having charge of Mr. Key, strictly speaking; was present when Mr. Key's pockets were searched; took the opera case from the left side-pocket of his coat; his impression was that the case was closed and empty; he saw two keys, but could not identify those exhibited; in pulling down the pantaloons to ascertain the nature of the wound he felt some loose money and the keys; he thought everything was handed to the coroner; knew no characteristic, presented by itself, which could determine from the abrasion the course pursued by a ball.

Mr. Brady inquired whether there were indices which would infallibly determine that an abrasion was made with a ball or firearms.

Witness. The holes in the right side of the coat, waistcoat, linen, and flannel shirt, settled the matter in his mind; but this opinion was not infallible; he merely assumed that the hole in the clothes was made by a ball.

By Mr. Brady. Did you ever see anything else that could make such a hole?

Witness. No. I judge from the frequency I have seen clothing pierced with shots.

Mr. Brady. What is the peculiarity of a hole in a vest or other clothing made by a ball?

Witness. You ask my opinion; the marked peculiarity I cannot describe; you have asked my opinion.

Mr. Brady. You have said that the course of a pistol ball is frequently tortuous. Is there any law which regulates such a course?

Witness. Not at all. The ball does not necessarily go in a line of perfection. There is nothing at a post-mortem examination to tell the course of a ball.

After further interrogatories on these points, the witness said he thought Messrs. Key and Sickles were nearly of the same height—Mr. Key was probably 5 feet 11 inches.

Mr. Brady. Suppose two men are engaged in a scuffle or tussle, each endeavoring to overcome the other, and struggling for life or death, one attempting to throw the other, or one discharging a pistol: is there any possible position of the parties which would show the shot could produce such a cause?

Witness. The position of the body must have been in the right side, with the shoulders a little more elevated than the hips; the body inclined to the right. Whether the body was supported by the arm and not any thing else, I don't know; the course of the ball must have depended on the position of the body, as I have described it.

Dr. Stone, who assisted at the post-mortem examination, testified as to the character of the wounds, identifying the ball which was taken from the body.

[The jury took a recess at one o'clock for five minutes.]

After the recess James W. Reed, who was examined yesterday, was recalled by the District Attorney.

Q. You stated yesterday that when you saw these parties at the corner, that you saw a pistol