ALIPON MIA PRINCIPA Semi-Monthly, in time for the Dry Goods Jobbers.

S. T. AUGE.

AUCTION AND GREERAL FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 3 BANK STREET,

Between Becord and Third, below Market. ANSPACH, REED, & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS

The state of the s DRYGOODS No. 180 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PRING OF 1859. JOHN B. ELLISON & SONS, 265 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, To which the attention of BUYERS is invited.

SILES AND FANCY GOODS.

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO. 389 MARKET STREET, Are new prey ared to offer a large

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

JAS.R. CAMPBELL & CO. DRY GOODS

CLOTES. CASSIMURES. BLANKETS, &c.

No. 304 MARKET STREET.

W S. STEWART & CO.,

BILKS, BHAWLE, CRAVATS, BOMBAZINES, DEES G0008, &c., &c.

York and Philadelphia Austions, to which we invite MOURNING GOODS.

PULL ASSORTMENT
BLACK AND WHITE ENGLISH PRINTS:
BLACK AND GRAY
BLACK AND PURPLE
DOUBLE PURPLE

BLACK AND WHITE DRIAINS:
HLACK AND PURPLE

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BLACK AND WRITE CORDED GINGHAMS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES, (Laple's.)
BLACK ALPACAS AND MOBATRS,
BLECK ALPACAS AND MOBATRS,
BLECK TAMARTINES, LUPIN'S.

"ORAPE D'PARIS.

"CASHMERE SHAWLS, Loug & Square.
"THIBET"

"BLECK Various grades."

"ADD WHITE PRINTED JACONETS.
BOLID BLACK LAWNS AND JACONETS.
For sale, at the lowiest prices by

For sale at the lowest prices by JOSHUA L. BAILY, IMPORTER AND JOBBER. No. 218 MARKET STREET apa if PHILADELPHIA.

FITHIAN, JONES, & CO.,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 240 MARKET STRZET, febl-Sm PHICADELPHIA.

Carpeting. STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BRIOW WALNUT

CANTON MATTINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, J. 4 B. ORNE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET, HAVE WOW OPEN

SPRING IMPORTATIONS CARPETINGS. ALSO, 1,000 PIECES

CANTON MATTINGS, OF ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES, LOW PRICES.

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Model Hair-Dressing and Bathing Establishmen ADDESS OF SOME PARTY AND BARNING STABLISHMENT,

The first was POURTH and BRANCH Streets.

This is this only COMPLETE BPTABLISHMENT of
the Stat, is this city, and, in fact, vivis any in this
country, of Europe. The accommodations in the Batting Psychological are most perfect. In the Entracement
Department have but the best artists are employed,
particles have but the best artists are employed.

REMOVAL:

HANCOCK & CO. OF THE CELEBRATED HABIT SHIRTS, HAVE REMOVED TO No. 1026 CHESTNUT STREET.

Wholesale Grocers. TUNGERICH & SMITH,

GROCERS. No. 41 NORTH THIRD STREET,

AND SECTION OF THE PROPERTY AND INCOME.

TRON FOUNDRY OASTINGS, of all di-linemagns such as Directs, Baltroad Contings Me

VOL. 2-NO. 216.

NEW YORK SHOE HOUSE.

Boots and Shoes.

EMERSON, BREWSTER, & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

HENDRY & HARRIS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

BOOTS,

STRAW GOODS

AND

No. 518 MARKET STREET;

WHOLESALE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

482 MARKET STREET,

UP STAIRS.

The Subscribers have completed their

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to offer at the lowest prices

403 MARKET STREET, Above Fourth, up stairs

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WAREHOUSE,

No. 18 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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BOOT AND SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

No. 814 MARKET STREET.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

NO 14 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Have now on hand the finest assortment of ladies, missey, and children's EROIS,

With, or without hoels, to be found in the city, at the lowest cash prices.

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J. & M. SAUNDERS,

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BOOTS, SHOES, &.., &..

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No. 525 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Boots and Bhoes; of all descriptions, of our own and Eastern

S. D. EDSON & CO.,

City-made Shoes constantly on hand.

SPRING STYLES, 1859.

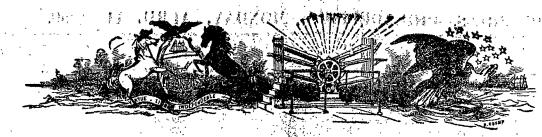
DHILADELPHIA

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ROKER & BROTHERS,

WHELAN & CO.,

198 BROADWAY,



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859.

Bilk and Dry Goods Jobbers. SPRING TRADE NOTICE 1859.

RAIGUEL, MOORE, & CO. Are now receiving their Spring Importations and exhibiting at their Sales NEW YORK derson Late Rid-Occhrane, & Co., WM. C. Clauert, N. Y Geo. F. Fisher, Bosto

220 & 222 N. THIRD ST., The most extensive, elegant, and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO DRY GOODS ever before offered by them, and presenting ttractions to the trade generally. Their extensive stores having been remodelled ena-MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALER les them to appropriate to each class of Goods a sepa GINGHAMS, PRINTS, AND LAWNS,

BILKS, DRESS GOODS, OLOTHE AND CASSIMERES, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, N. W. COR. THIRD AND ARCH STREETS. Hosiery, notions, & trimmings, Carpets, oil oloths, Umbrellas & parabols, o all of which the attention of

CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS BUYERS MARKET STREET. A. W. LITTLE & CO., IMPORTORS AND JOBBES OF

SILKS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

Fancy Dry Goods. IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

HAS REMOVED TO No. 15 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Has a full line of the above Goods. Also, race daily, JOBS from Auction, to which Cask and S ime Buyers are invited.

H. DUHRING & CO. Nos. 26 and 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Have just opened their recent IMPORTATIONS

RNGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND SMALLWARES, and solicit an inspection of their complete and well-BSPECIALLY ADAPTED TO

Are now opening at their Store,
No. 409 MARKET STREET. Above Fourth, North Bide,
A NDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING STYLES FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION SCHAFFER & ROBERTS. - 429 MARKET STREET:

SMALL WARES, COMBE, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES GERMAN AND PRENCH PANCY GOODS,

Lancy Goods. WM. D. GLENN,

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY. BRUSHES

SPRING TRADE,

Money.

DHILIP F. KELLY & CO.,

louthern and Western buyers. R BENGH BOOTMAKER.—AUGUST
BIOKER, No. 163 North FOURTH Street, respecifully informs the public, and sOUTHERN and
WESTREN MERGHANTS particularly, that he continues to manufacture Feshionable Boots and Shoes to
order; assuring those who patronise him, that he will
guarantee that his work will give satisfaction, both as
regards superior finish and axcellence of material.
Prices reseanable BANK NOTES

Ladies' Wress Trimmings.

STORE AND FACTORY, "ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

ELEGANT SPRING TRIMMINGS OPENED DAILY.

OF THE BEST STYLES.

ZEPHYRS

-A FULL FRESH STOCK.

HAIR NETS, PUAIN AND BEADED.

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, LADIES' TRIMMINGS STORE AND PACTORY, 5. E ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS. J. & A. KEMPER,

SS SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Importers and Wholesale Dealers is LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, Call the particular attention of the Trade to their spinoidid assortment of PRENOII POMPONNETTH, and AMBRICAN PURCHIA BALL TRIMMINGS, RING PENDANT BUTTONS, &c. We are prepared to execute large orders for Bilk and Marseilles Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Buttons, &c., at our feb2 2m

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S TOURNURE CORSET.

This article combines in one garment a CORSET OF SUPERIOR PHAPM AND FINISH, and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, ensuring free and healthful action to the image, and comfortable support to the sine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it (smong whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty to be the only Cornet without an objection, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it: EXPANSION SKIRT.

MATINEE SKIRT, which for COMPORT and ELEGANOR is nesurpassed together with over seventy other different styles, all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada. All articles of their manufacture ARD STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE MARK.

GOODS. CONFECTIONERS UTENSILS, Facto BIRD-GAGES, OMILDREN'S CARRIAGES, AND THON FOUNDRY OASYINGS, 67 air di
Linearison and the Theory Railtons Coasting Mai

It is not been the best terms. C. CAL

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It is very closer at HENRION'S Confestionery, 712

Since Fixtures, of every description, for

VELOCIPEDES, &c., &c.

Nos. 4 an

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RAILTS Street.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS DRY GOODS,

420 MARKET STREET, Have in store a complete line of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS LOWEST MARKET RATES. SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Are now prepared to offer a

325

J. T. PIGGOTT, 15.

EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c

SPRING TRADE.

OUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN TRADE. URNETT, SEXTON & SWEARINGEN

And selection, which they offer for sale to buyers fro all parts of the United States, on the most liberal term febs-Sm

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS HOSIERY, GLOVES,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

NO. 28 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

DEUGGISTS' ARTICLES, &c.

Being prepared to offer as great inducements to uyers as Jobbers in any other market, invite an ex-mination of their stock. cluding every saleable article in the line, and many

> (SUCCESSORS TO ROBERT J. ROSS & CO.,) No. 16 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

COMMERCIAL PAPER, LAND WARRANTS.

OUGHT AND SOLD. the country, and oustomers may rely on prompt adices and returns

COLLECTIONS, OANADA, PROMPTLY MADE BY

TEEL SPRING SKIRTS, BAKER, WESCOTT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 17 SOUTH THIRD STREET. COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLING ORBIDITS available in all parts of the world, opened with the house of Messars, GRORGE PRABODY & CO., of London. Apply to GAW, MACALESTER, & CO., fe2-tf S15 WALNUT Street.

Viationery. HENRY COHEN, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO STATIONERY. MANUFACTURER OF ENVELOPES IN EVERY
VARIETY AND STYLE.

ID- AGENT FOR ADNOLD'S ENGLISH WRITING
FLUID.

507 CHESTNUT STREET, ms. 22 8m OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE. House-Furnishing Goods. THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND

UNRIVALLED HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, JOHN A.MURPHEY&CO., Sole Agents in this city for the New Patent Chil

dren's Gigs and Carriages. NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, WILLIAM YARNALL, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET

his extensive assortment of USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING

Dry Goods Jobbers. 1859. SPRING TRADE. 1859. SHORTRIDGE & BRO.

Beleated expressly with a view to the interpest of IASH. AND PROMPT SHORT-OREDIT DEALERS, Formach they respectfully invite the attention of the table. Trade:

A full Stock constantly on hand, and orders will be executed promptly at the

1859. HERRING & OTT N. W. Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts. SPLENDID AND COMPLETE. ASSORTMENT

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS. FANOY GOODS, &o. VARD, GILLMORE & CO. importars and dealers in SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS

WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINERS EMBROIDERIES, s. HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS & SHAWLS. DECOURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO. Importers and Jobbers of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND GOODS GREENALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR NO. 335 MARKET STREET, Are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

to which they invite the attention of their customers and purchasers of such goods. SITER, PRICE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 815 MARKET STREET.

CHAPLEIGH, RUE & CO., IMPORTERS OF LINENS. WHITE GOODS LACES, and EMBROIDERIES

No. 829 MARKET STREET. Our present stock, selected in the best European CPRING OF 1859.

WM. H. BROWN & CO. NO. 415 MARKET STREET,

Stock of To which they invite the attention of purchasers, fel-3m

PRICE, FERRIS, & CO., l'aportèrs di WHITE GOODS, EMBEOIDERIES, Aug

To their New Store No. 525 MARKET Street, below Sixth. TOSHUA L. BAILY,

IMPORTER AND JOBERS PURTIGH AND DOMESTIO DRY GOODS, No. 218 MARKET STREET

mai-Im City and near trade. McCLINTOCK, GRANT, & CO.,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. 333 MARKET STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

TOHN H. BROWN & CO., BREEROL CHA STATEOTHI

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 807 MARKET STREET

1859 SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1859 Dale, ross, & Withers, 521 MARKET Street, and 518 COMMERCE Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

SILKAND FANCY GOODS, Have now open a complete stock, to which they is ite the attention of buvers. febl-8m TAMES, KENT, SANTEE,

& CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN,

AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, 289 AND 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS, To. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. SPRING STOCK

is now complete in all its departments, and ready for Buyers. Prompt-paying merchants, from all parts of

the Union, are respectfully solicited to call and exa-nine for themselves.

"METROPOLITAN TEA STORE." TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
OF RECENT IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
COFFEE,
ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY, STEAM ENGINE "YOUNG AMERICA." CHARLES SMITH, Nos. 913 and 915 MARKET STREET.

CLOTH STORE. HENRY D. NELL, FANCY CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Nos. 4 and 6 NORTH SECOND STREET. fobl4-mth tf

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859. TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES.

. Sixth Day's Proceedings. THE DEFENCE OPENED. SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM. VERBATIM REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1859.

The case of the defence opens this morning It is expected that Mr. Graham will occupy the whole day in the opening address. His associates would prefer brevity in the opening. They wish to reserve their plan of operations for the present, and to say nothing of Mr. Key except what is immediately connected with the transaction, and to withhold the comments to the transaction; to make no attempt to account for the dispatricy has inces of the house in Fifteenth street, and if so, that circumstance will be put in evidence.

Two letters from Mr. Keyt o Mr. Sickles, one indignantly denouncing the insinuations made with respect to the familiarity with Mrs. Sickles, and the other accepting a subsequent invitation to dinner, will be offered in evidence. If not admitted, the coursel, will make the off-them to the coursel will make them. reguments for the jury.

The pressure for admission becomes greater as the case progresses. Many persons are present from New York; a mong them we notice John Kelly, sheriff; Hon. John Cochrane; John Clanoy,

ounty clerk; Captain Dowling, and Owen W Mr. Bagioli, the father of Mrs. Sickles, has re-turned to New York. The court opened at 101 o'clock.

After some delay the prisoner was conducted into court and placed in the dock, where he was engaged for some time in a conference with Mesers.

Brady, Stanton, and Reverdy Johnson.

The jurors were called, and answered to their names.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM. Mr. Graham proceeded to address the jury the solemn silence and attention of the court. He said:
May it please the court and gentlemen of the
jury—thit is to nie the time for solemn thought;
and I rise to address you laboring under a severe
struggling of feeling. It is a beautiful sentiment,
better expressed in the Latin than in the translation. "A wholes was onlinen naright, adverse pro-

are, have been intorwoven where he herself creates, on the elfar of that relation I cast my present offering. It carries with it the unction of a warm heart. May it prove to be an efficacions tribute in favor of my cliont. I have been the companion in favor of my clion. on an sunshine, and am now called here to particular in the gloom of his present affiction. Trouble is a mysterious visiter. It seems to be at the state of the s

dealinst adultery. The inevitable result is that the confidentity anticipate, as a doorgratitation to this take dealing at the confidentity anticipate, as a doorgratitation to this take anticipate, as a doorgratitation to this take anticipate and the confidentity anticipate, as a doorgratitation to this take anticipate and the confidential and the hands make whole, the shall deliver thee in six troubles, yea in reversity the adulters? The law tells you, when the past of the instance of the deliver the insix troubles, yea in reversity the adulters? How when the past of the profined is the noise that the adulters of the bedy of it human being years found in the three's of death; in one of the laws as forbidden to moisten the brow with the past of your olly. It proved to be the body of the interest of the most point of the liver of the confirmed and habitual adulters. On a day to be the profined by wordily toll—on with the provided a dainer, and that right is perfect under the provided against, adulters, that the confirmed and habitual adulters. On a day to the profined by wordily toll—on with the provided and the profined in the confirmed and habitual adulters. On a day to the profined by wordily toll—on with the provided against, adulters, that it confirms a dealister, and that right is perfect under the provided against adulters, that is dealister, and that right is perfect under the provided against adulters, that is dealister, and that right is perfect under the provided against adulters, that is dealister, and that right is perfect under the provided against adulters, that the dealisters and your own and the provided against adulters, that the confirm have proved the provided against adulters, that the same of the provided against adulters, is that the confirm have provided against adulters, is that the confirmation in the moment of the provided against adulters, is that the confirmation in the moment of the provided against adulters, is that the same and the provided against adulters, is that the same and t

called upon to supply their flowers to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the deceared. An interference with the marriage relations must strike every reflecting mind as the greatest wrong that can be committed on a human being. It has been well said that affliction, shame, poverty, captivity, are preferable

can be committed on a human being. It has soon well said that affliction, shame, poverty, captivity, are preferable

And I do not know that I can express the sentiment more ably than in reciting the lines which the great dratinatist has placed in the mouth of the Moor on the supposed discovery of the inconstancy of his Desdemona—

"Had it pleated Heaven
To try me with sfliction; had he Rained all kind of soces and shames on my head; Steped me in poverty to the very lips; Given to captivity me and my utmost hopes; I should have found, in some parts in youl, A drop of patience; but, alsa! to make me

A fixed fature for the time of soorn
To point his slow, itemoving flager at—
Oh! Oh!
Yet could I hear that too—well, very well;
But there, where I have genered up my heart—
Where either I must live, or bear no life;
The fountain from the which my current runs,
Or slee dries up;—to be discarded thence!
Or keep it as a cletern, for foul toads
To knot and gender in!—Turn thy complexion there,
Patlence—thou young and rose-lipped cherubim—
Ar, there, lock grim as hell!"
You are here to decide whether the defonder of

he must tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and it was the duty of the court to see that the witness was protected in stating all the knowledge that he had obtained. Is there anything in this case that it should be tried in the way it has been? Why were all but property-holders excluded from the jury? Why did the counsel for the prosecution examine the witnesses in a particular way so as to exclude from the jury particular facts which might, in the examination of the case, go in favor of the defoudant? It must be for you to account for these extraordinary features in the prosecution.

Another strong feature about the trial is the ap-cerance of assistant counsel on the part of the prosecution. I am informed that this extraordiproceeding. Tain included that this extraordinary counsel was not assigned by the Government, and it will be for you to say how far this case justifies it. Another feature is the extraordinary character of the opening of the learned counsel, which was an elegant production, and reflected credit on the mind from which it emanated; and was stamped by a high order of ability, but it will be for you to say, when you pass upon it fin review, what degree of consequence shall be given to it. You will notice his extraordinary expressions, such as the "prisoner coming to the carnival of blood"—a "walking magazine"—"adding mutilation to the murder," as though he had a dagger in his hand to plunge it in his bosom. But why did it not cour to the learned counsel to describe also the weapons in the possession of the adulterer?—for it appeared that he had an opera-glass and a white handkerohief—just as certain of causing death to the defendant, as the weapons of the defendant causing death to the defendence causing death to him.

He then proceeded to define the crime of murder from the highest extractive the second of the counsel of the second of the proceeded to define the crime of murder from the highest extractive the second of the second of the counsel of the counsel of the proceeded to define the crime of murder from the highest extractive the second of the counsel of the second of the counsel of the co

He then proceeded to define the drime of murder from the highest suthorities, and also drew the distinction between that and manslaughtes, the difference being that one is committed with de-liberation, with malice aforethought, and the other

on of the defendant at the time he took the life After reading from legal authorities, he added: f you can find a verdict signifiest the husband who lays him who violates his tharriege bed, then I address gentlemen different from what I suppose

compel him to die such a death.

He stated the following positions, namely:
First: Human laws do not shield us from the enjayment of human rights.

Second: Law derived from the Divine law is perfect, though not regulated by human law.
Third: The Divine law attaches responsibilities, to execute which do not constitute orime.

The first two are properly considered together, our legal system does not reach every desse and orime. There are cortain wrongs which are not protected, and therefore the only law on such events is that traced to the human bosom by the finger of God—the law of human nature and inspired. When the law does not protect its, we are thrown on our own instincts, and we have the right to defend ourselves from wrong.

Belf-preservation is Nature's first law. He mainor creation, which has studed the Heavens with their fires, and ordained the boundary line between the day and the night—that taken great influence which stretches over the face of Nature, verdures it with the green mantle, and again sapplants it for the pleasing dress of winter; that same great influence which has displayed the law of Nature's first law. He maintained the time for the dropping of the leaves and the falling of the sparrows is the will which pulses and the falling of the sparrows is the will which which in this life we are punished. As we pass from the power of human law to take away that right. In this District you have provided no protection the proceeding in which we are engaged we have been provided in the proceeding in which we are engaged we have been provided in the provided no protection that the office of the declaration of a principle to the provided no protection of the declaration was held to be true until it was proved to repeat, over the result which you are thrown upon the prificiple to defend your that they had defined his bed in the provided the provided on prove the false. The declaration by the prisoner here was that Key had defined his bed in the provided the provided within the limits of the state of Maryland yesterday. They were condemned by the law. What was their offence? They had shed dumian blood. It was no higher that the office of the true of the numer law to the state of Maryland yesterday. They were dedicated by the law. What was their offence? They had shed dumian blood. It was no the condemned by the law. What was their offence? They had shed dumian blood. It was no higher that the office of the adultorer is allowed to be slain. If we should know, by the law of dod, the adulterer is allowed to be slain. If we should know, by the same that the office of the deceased, for the true prise of the deceased, for the true prise of the deceased, for the true prise of the false of Maryland yesterday. They were dedicated to the slain the slain the slain the slain the slain t

There are egetain, relations to which the law tataches the greatest of responsibilities, and which it invests with commencerate power. These are the relations of parent and child, husband and wife, the most hallowed and cherished. The attachment which connects brother and sister is that of love, because they come from the same relations. But the connection between parent and of hild, and husband and wife, is not only love, but protection. The relation of husband and wife is not only love but protection. The relation of husband and wife is not only love, but protection. The relation of husband and wife is not only love, but protection the relation of husband and wife is not only love but protection. The relation of husband and wife is as much as against the violence of the robber. It has been well said, "Frailty, thy name the word man!" A man who obtains the affootions of another's wife is as guilty as him who devours her by ravishment. It is the husband's duty to contain the protections, and see that they are not stolent form they are not stolent.

the MIII Statute of Edward I, adultery and fornication were common law offences, but they were
thankfefred to the cognizance of the spiritual
courts. There is the declaration of the British Parliament, that adultery is a deadly sin; to be ecolostatically pinished for the safety of the soul. At
the common law of Maryland, which is derived
from Great Britain, and which now prevails in the
District of Columbia, adultery is not an affence;
therefore, a statute is needed to make adultery
therefore, a statute is needed to make adultery
and form the common law.

When the Almighty caused a deep sleep to fall
upon Adam, and took one of his ribs, and from it
made a woman, He brought her unto Adam.

"Adam said, this is now bone of my bone,
and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman,
if Therefore's kfall at man leave his father and his
wother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they
shall be one flesh." Genesiali, 2d chapter, 23d and
24th vortees.

TWO CENTS.

The learned counsel arose and protested against the witness stating what was not responsive to the question, and the gentleman made an admission in the hearing of the court and jury, which seems at all events, unfortunate, as far as the prosecution is concerned. The learned counsel for the Government stated that he put the question, intending that the witness should discriminate between what he saw and heard. You will remember the remarks of the honest judge on the bench. I shall not forget the cocurronce to the latest moment of my existence.

His words were not in aspirit of severe, but of kind reproof—saying, when the witness is put on the stand, no matter how the questions are put, he must tell the whole truth and nothing but the must tell the whole truth and nothing but the scientification. lowered the offence to manulaughter, and made it equivalent or tantamount to acquittal

Bixth. How far the provocation of the deceased to the defendant acted on or affected the defendant acted on or affected the defendant acted on or affected the defendant's mind; to shield him from all legal consequences.

Seventh. As to whether sufficient time had elapsed for the passion to cool.

We, he said, attack the theory of the prosecution. The case must be made out by the prosecution. The case must be made out by the prosecution by proof, not by presumption. We say that the Seventh. As to whether sufficient time had elapsed for the passion to cool.

We, he said, attack the theory of the prosecution. The case must be made out by the prosecution by proof, not by presumption. We say that the old rule of law, that a killing was presumptive evidence of malice, no longer belongs to the law.

It is on facts, not on presumption, that a man must be condemned for an offence involving life and liberty. The inry cannot convict unless they consistently the presumption of the District At the presumption.

The presumption was presumptive wife of Uriah the Hittie to be thy wife."—If Samuel, with a halp in the Lord also hat put away thy sin. Man shalt not dis."

David wrote the Li Psim on this:

"The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and contrite heart, O, God! thou wilt not despise."

solentiously believe that the facts are embraced in the presumption.

He understood the argument of the District Attorney to be that the law presumed, when the more act of killing was proven against a man, that the maticia cogitata was in his heart. That was not the presumption of the law. For himself, he would rather presume, where no motive was shown, that the killer was insane. On this polut, he restricted to a decision in the case of the People us. Miquan, in vol. 2 of Smith's Reports. It was the daily of the presecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the presecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the presecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the prosecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the prosecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the prosecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the prosecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the prosecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the prosecution to prove their case. If was the daily of the prosecution to prove their case. duty of the prosecution to prove their case. If they alleged that the killing was mere wanton-ness, they must prove it. They had not done so. Justice Brown, in the case referred to, ruled that the proving of malice or motive was primarily ne-cessary on the part of the prosecution. The rule of presumption originated in a time when the pro-perty of a folon reverted to the crown, and when it was the interest of the Government to procure convictions. He contended that the sanity of the offender's mind was to be made out affirmatively by the prosecution.

He insisted that they could stand before the jur his moment and demand the acquittal of Mr ickles. There is enough, he said, in the cas low, to melt the heart that is not out from the irre

The utmost effect of such a presumption was to prevent the prospection from being nonsulted. The oath of a juror was that he should true deliverance make upon the evidence. Not so, says the councel for the presention; the jury is to act on the presumption of the law. But the oaths of a jury could not be redeemed unless they leok thoir Maker in the face; and say that every fact found in their verdict was firmly proved in the testimony of the case.

He passed to the second question which he proposed, vis: Whether the rule that the law preduces much filling is not part of killing is not part of the country ? He held that there was not. In in the McCann case it was stated by icolsion in the McCann case it was stated by the using that, to constitute the crime of murder, the still must join with the set. In this, case did the will join the act? or was Mr. Bickles, at the time of the homicide, such a mere creature of instinct or impulse that he could not realst, but was carried orward, like a mere machine, to the consummation of that so called tragedy? It may be tragisal to shed human blood, but I always maintain that there is no tragedy about slaying the aduletor. His orime takes away the character of the countrons. The adulterer dies as justly as those one to shed numan blood, but I always that there is no tragedy about slaying terer. His crims takes away the charac occurrence. The adulterer dies as justly men died who were executed within the the State of Maryland yesterday. The

that key had not polluted the wife of Daniel E. Siokles. Had they shown that the declaration was false, or bad they thrown themselves on the jury conceding that that was the reason of the act, it would put a speedy period to this investigation, to admit that that that was the fact. I submit that that is sound law, and that the fact is now proved in this case that Philip Barton Key seduced the wife of Daniel E. Sickles, and that for that, in a transport of frensy, Daniel E. Sickles sent him to his long account.

That is, the way the case its and before this transfer that the way the case its and before the rule is well settled that a declaration of a prisoner, when proved by the prosecution, is held true, until the prosecution has shown attended that the declaration was false. That was the secret of our learned friend's ingenuity. Is Daniel E. Sickles to be pitted and cut into a conviction of mirder? Is it by cutting out this part of the truth and that part of the truth, or is it on the morality of the case, that we stand in this court to await the action of the jury? How would you feel if the law could the a handkerohief on your eyes, and compel you to render a verdict when your facilities are not convinced? There is no such duty exacted from you on this cossion. The presecution started in a slough. The defence is not bound to show the adulery; although it dould placed it before the jury in its most diegusting details. We could show that not only was key an adulterer, but that he was the professed friend of Daniel E. Sickles; and that he defoured the confidence of his own friend. His was a dark crime. The treachery of a friend is had enough, but when that periody reached the wife it became doubly damned.

doubly damned.

I believe in the maxim, "De mortuls nil nisi bonum".—"Speak not of the dead except you mention them favorably." It is said that "the evil men do live after them—the good is of interred with their bones." That saying it werified here; but it is not brought that only is werified here; but it is not brought that only of the deceased gratuitously. I would leave him, where he slumbers Bitt as he is a fact in the case, and as his conduct is a fact in the case, it is necessary that it ishould be reviewed. There is it duty here to be performed to the living.

This brings me to the third question, which is the heinousness of the orime of adultery, and how

This brings me to the third question, which is the heinouneness of the orime of adultery, and how the law esteems it as a provocation, and-how it regards it in connection with an act caused by it if I trespass too long on the patience of your Honpr, or of the jury, I kope I may be reducted, for I have no pride to gratify here. If I can so complish the delivery of my friend, the measure of my gratification will be, not only full but overrunning. If I have ambitton, it is not the incentive to my action on this occasion.

I will consider first the heinousness of adultery,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ania, and other States, for contributions giving the rent news of the day in their per of population, or any information that will be interest-

ing to the coneral reader.

kill him. They did co, and shadow fisd to Gether, where he was three years, and then returned to Jerusalem: He dwelt two full years in Jerusalem; and saw not his father's face. When the king called for him, he came to him, and the king called for him, he came to him, and the king a shadowed forth. There is no cooling off after such an offence. Talk about the cooling of the provocation of defiling a man's wife! A mere personal indignity can be cooled over, but if Mr. Sickles is cool now, he is more than human.

I refer, also, in this connection, to the case of Dinah, who was ravished by Sheehem. See Genesis, exxivit chapter, 1st, 2d, 7th; 25th, 30th, and 31st verses. Saviour enjoins the precept in express strong. See Matt., xix chap., 16th to 22d verses; Mark, x. chap., 17th verse; Luke, xviii. chap., 28th verse. Adultery in the heart is reprobated in the sermon on the Mount.

"Ye have heard that it was said of them of old time. Thou shalt not commit adultery. time. Thou shalt not commit adultery:

"But I say unto you. that whosever looketh on
a woman to lust after her, hath committed adulta-

The man who has lusted for his neighbor's wife has committed a sin calling for the justice of Heaven, just as much as if he had solled her body. So that the policy of the Bible is to arrest the crime in its bud and to make the very nursing of an intention toward another man's wife, an offence in the sight of Heaven. It is but a short step between the intention and the deed, and therefore, to kesp back the deed, the law sims itself at the motive of the deed.

this would take eare of itself, and it left the adulterer where the law of God has left him—to be the victim of the state.

terer where the law or God nasters him—wood the victim of that judgment which is executed upon him by Heaven, through the man as its in-strument.

If you are going to pronounce the verdict that there is no other pretection for your homes than a

apon him by Heaven, through the man sits Instrument.

If you are going to pronounce the verdict that there is no other pretection for your homes than a nasty action for damages, growing out of a criminal conversation with your wife and an adulterer, then, gentlemen, your wives live in a very perilion as the council of the building of the solutorer scotche your wounded the council of the building of the solutorer scotche your wounded the council of the building of the solutorer scotche your wounded the council of the building of the solutorer scotche your wounded the council of the building of the solutory about the council of the building of the country, should be a model and exampler of liberty of this District. The liberty of this District of the building of the country, should be a model and exampler of liberty of the building of t statistically pupinished for the against of flower out. At part of the second of the s