Millinery Woods. A TIRRER CHRYAN OF CHEST. I INCOLA, WOOD, & BICHOLS. 725 CHESPNUT STREET. and Biffill

BTRAW AND AND CONLEGATIVE PLATE BLOOM HES, JOCKIES, CAPE PLOWERS, MISSONS, MUCHES, LACES, &c. CTRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!

mberther, justice, the attention of Hat Engren is plendid, stock of STAR W. HATS, which em a full time of all the desirable styles of the sea Lincoln, wood, & Nichols, 725 CHERTHOT STREET BETWEEN ARVENTH AND RIGHTH

HILLBORNJONES BILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

ANDRESOTAL PLANTES, MODERS, & on of Oity and Country Deal NO. 489 MARKET ST. Polon F.I. P.T H. fobl-to CTEAW AND WILLINERY GOODS.

I. S. CUSTER.

MILLIMBRY GOODS. 667 RORTH BECOND STREET. PRILADELPHIA. 1011-10 METROPOLITAN RIBBON HOUSE. THEORY AND STREET, WAS ALL.

ALEBONS. Ribbond, ARD MILLINERY GOODS. of every description. Chapus, Bonnet Silks Franch Floward and aprices, Ruches, &c., &c. J. C. & W. E. TABER. No. 25 Wouth SECOND Street,

431 MARKET STREET. 431 AT A SMALL ADVANCE DFOM COST most extensive and complete assortinest of RIBBONG of every description, BONGET MATERIALS, in Silk and Orape. FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS,

EUCHES, TARLATANS, BLOND LACES, And other Millinery Goods.

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New and something and topical of the Late K SILES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

ALBO,

STRAW BONNETS STRAW TRIMMINGS.

These purchasing for cast, or an about time, will will to give it a sail before selecting classifier.

BERNHEIM & CO., Mo. 91 BOUTH SHOOND STREET 1859 new 1859 STRAW GOODS HOUSE.

THOMPSON & JENKINS No. 418 MARKET STREET, Invite the attention of boyers to their extensive stock of Laster, Street and Allie, Pennets, Mineral Flats and Disputers, Rose, Rose, Comments, Maria Carlotte, Artillating Streets, Beauty, Streets, Maria Carlotte, Streets, Stre

TRUE F FRALEY (formerly of Wiscon, Rogers, Fraley,) her engaged with the above home, solicite on his friends as examination of the stock of Money secretary & Jephine (ed.) GOOD ALSOETHENT

STRAW GOODS,
ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, RUDHES, AND STRAW
FALKHAINES,
Of every factor, up are open, had for alle, at a small
advance upon first cost, for task at
H. WARD'S,

NOETH SECOND STEERT,

HATS, FURS, STAW GOODS ANTIPICIAL, PLOWERS, RUCHES, 40.

HOOPES & DAVIS. Soc. 19 and 21 South Fourth Street, (up stairs, PRIMAPRIADA ALLE Have on hand an entirely new field complete stock of the above getting hald in few CARRY to which the attention of hursels is faithful.

OFAS / HALLAN MAZ / lake of the firm of Obes / HALLAN MAZ / lake of the first of obes / HALLAN MAZ / lake of the first of

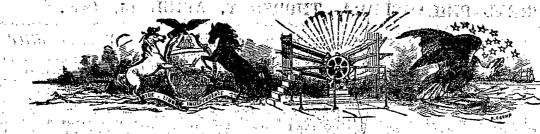
hert inne bignet (af MERADS LIPPERS & 60'S, H South SECOND Speet, aghls land Selvesen Market and Chantant DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

PATENT TOURNURE CORSET.

This decide countinues is one parasint a ODESET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FIRSTS, and a BUSTENOP, PREPERSON MODEL, momentage free has been that action to maximum and countertable support to the spines. It has been presented by all who have seen it among when the breest culture in makers of the Medical Famility he be the only Correct scilents an objection, other scients of physiological. But ledy one well do when the lates of the second scients are supported to the scients of physiological. But ledy one well do when the second scients of the second scients.

F. & S. rtill manufacture their well known
EXPANSION SKIRT. NAT MEE SEIRT.

which for possible and Error April 2 is uning the department of the property o A PUCIENTE SMUTH PAPER AND HAG WAREHOUSE. NEO 20 HORTH FIRTH STREET.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

Drn Goods Commission Souses. Wholesale Clothing. MCCALLUM & CO., A.T. LANE. CARPET MANUFACTURERS GLEN' ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN.

ALSO. IMPORTURE AND DUALERS IN CARPETING, 3.63.64.15.15 OIL OLOTHS. MATTING,

VOL. 2-NO. 219.

VAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE. We have new on hand an extensive stock of Car lag of our own and other makes, to which we invite the attention of Western and Southern buyers. fe21-2n STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY.

WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIRTH STREET. BELOW WALNUT. CARPETINGS.

BOLE AGENCY IN THIS CITY OF THE - AUBURN THREE PLYS, SUPERFINES, AND VENETIANS, MANUVACIURED BY JOSIAH BARBER,

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO., MANUPACTURERS' AGENTS. WILER & MOSS.

BELOW WALNUT.

219 CHESTNUT STREET, Offer for sale, ON THE MOST PAVORABLE TERMS,

COTTONADES, SHIRTING STRIPES, TIORINGS, ORNABURG STRIPES, ORNABURG STRIPES, ATINETS; CASPITARIES, C., & ., (a.) RLABON & SMITH. MANUFACTURERS OF

146 NORTH THIRD STREET, Offer to the trade a large stock of OIL OLOTHS very description, the largest assortment of WINDOW SHADE , and this market, at LOW PRICES,

FAVORABLE TERMS. GREEN GLAZED OIL OLOTH A Secutiful article window Shaden. 1912-2n C. HOWE & CO..

10.940 Market Street A full line of all the goods manufactured by the DE LATER.

J.C. HOWE & CO.

WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS: ADPORD, TAYT, & CO., J. T. BEAGRAVE & CO., MERRIMACE WOOLLEN COMPANY, H. SAYLES & SON, BLM STREET MILL,

MILLEPRY WOOLLEN MILL, And other popular maker, BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS:

To all of which the attention of buyers is selleited.

ja25 to th = 3m

lig WAY, HRUSSNER, & CO., Importers of WOOLLENS,

E-TORNIES & OC., and others.'
febl-sa: CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS WOLFE, WILSON, & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET,

MARRELL & MORHIS, OOMMISSION MARCHANTS,

OLOTHS, DONSKINS, MTG.

PRING TRADE, 1859. 112 OHESTNUT STREET,

Ar now opening a large and varied stock of LAWRS, OHALLIES, PRINTS, and other DRESS GOODS, To which the attention of the trade is invited. Also, DOMESTIC GOODS, rising Faith(il, Osnaburgs, Woodward Doeskins a Shootings and a hirtings, Mariners' Stripes, Blu-Pellis, Vant Paddings, &c., &c.

and for sale by BHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTOHINSON, DISCHOFF's celebrated Cloths and Doegating, together with other desirable makes of
German Woollens, just received and for sale by
SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTOMINSON,
7654-3dm 1782.

Provision Houses.

J. H. MICHENER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS

PROVISIONS, And CURERS of CHOICE MEATS, . 11 M. WATER St., and 964 and 956 N. FRONT St PHILADELPHIA.

MERR SERF, PORK, LABD, and an assortment of PROVISIONS generally, including HAMS, TONGUES, inch HEEF of our own coules, both Oity and Western, scantaging on hand; quality guaranted. BUYERS are particularly invited to call and exami

Confectionern NOWLER & TOWNSED'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY,

FRUIT STORE, No oto MARKET STREET, Below Tenth, South Bide, Table 18 The OLD LONGOHAM designed as the security or elsewhere promptly attended to.

Manufacturer 190 FAPRES

Attended to the security or elsewhere promptly attended to.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREROOMS. No. 410 MARKET STREET,

Carriages.

S. W. JACOBS. No. 625 ARCH STREET, Has finished and for sale a full assortment of all the iost modern styles of CARRIAGES.

Also, a great variety of desirable SECOND-HAND GARRIAGES, that have been but very little used, which will be sold low. mar21-8m CEORGE W. WATSON'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221

CHESTNUT STREET. CARRIAGES

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WILLIAM D. ROGERS.

RÉPOSITORY, CHESTNUT STREET

Bardware.

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO. Now. 427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE Streets. PHILADELPHIA,

Keep constantly on hand a large stock HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., Which are offered to BUYERS on Liberal Terms H. & GEO. ABBOTT,

No. 18 North FOURTH STREET, IMPORTERS AND DRALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLEY, GUNS, ETC. ALSO, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c.,

mar28-1m TRUITT BROTHER & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS HARDWARE.

. Outlery, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., MARKET STREET, . 529 BELOW BIXTH, NORTH SIDE,

Watches, Tewelry, &c. AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GE-137 ALBY, with Goral, Change, Laws and set Setting; Gold Chains; Bracelets, Ministure Lockets, Shirt Stude and Saeve Ruttons, do.; Silver Fores; Spoons, Ladies, do.; at standard Silver; plated Spoons and Forks of upperlor quality. Watches and Eveley promptly adpaired, and warranged, at CRONEUS BYTGENEUS.

GEORGE BUSSWLL'S, No. 22 North SIXTH Street. mhl4-lm TAMES WATSON. IMPORTER

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., No. 325 MARKET STREET.

nd Constantin Watches.

BAILEY & CO., BAILEY & KITCHEN, 819 CHESTNUT STREET,

MORTH SIDE, BELOW THE GIRARD HOUSE, Now opening their Fall Stock of (MPORTED JEWELRY, PLATED WARES, AND To which they invite the attention of the public. SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND PRARIS,

AN WHOLMSALM AND REVAIL. "Carpetings.

NEW CARPETINGS. CANTON MATTINGS.

BAILY & BROTHER, NO. 920 CHESTNUT ST., HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS

CARPETINGS, Together with an unrivalled assortment of AMERICAN THREE-PLYS

AND INCRAINS.

BAILY & BROTHER,

CASH CARPET DEALERS,

No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. spli-dtje4

NEW CARPETING. JAMES H. ORNE,

CHESTNUT, BELOW SEVENTH FROM EUROPE,

CANTON MATTING. STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY.

WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BELOW WALNUT. . ap4-10 CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, SUCCESSORS TO

J. & B. ORNE. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE-HOUSE, HAVE NOW OPEN SPRING IMPORTATIONS

CARPETINGS. ALSO, 1,000 PIECES CANTON MATTINGS,

Retail Dry Goods. FOULARDS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO CASES OF FOULARD ROBES.

NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.

THOS. W. EVANS & CO. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

SOMETHING NEW. HOLMES' PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING

NETTED BISHOP SKIRT. to give a graceful and elegant form to a Lady's dress as a skirt which, in every particular, will accomplish this

well recommended, and many of them known and Manufeld to be worthless; but ALL of them have objections which are overcome in our "BELF-ADJUSTING NETTED BIGHOP SKIRT" Our springs are of a superior quality, and are connected together by a fabric erior quality, and are connected together by a fabric I Net-work (made, by hend) so formed as to throw all the falcess of the skirt back, forming a uniform BISHOP shape, from the top to the bottom, while the front of the skirt bangs perfectly straight, and AL-WAYS BETAINING THE SAME GRACEPUL. CHAPE-NEVER PLATTENING DOWN, as is the

ase with all others.

We have made several important improve he form and finish of our skirt, and have added a BUSTLE SUPPORTER, " which gives the BISHOP PULINESS AND STABILITY not found in an There are several reasons why the "PATENT NET TED BIRHOP SKIRT " receives a preference over all 1. IT HAS A FORM OR SHAPE NOT TO BE FOUND

2 It is made with Double Exte falling in and showing the position of the hoops through

ut of shape, as it must be when the lady is walking 5. The ladies will not be annoyed with stitches giving that he meant to maintain that the fact appealed away (as the Ladies too well know is the fact with all to was a fact which oright to be legally appealed to the styles now in use), as the springs are supported by the net-work.

Ladies who have used all the approved styles, from the fact which the fact in question was a fact proper, with size down to \$1.50 each, have pronounced this Shirt which the prisoner was a fact proper, with superior to all others, in YOSM, DURABILITY, AND which the prisoner moved former it that the consumer. \$12 down to \$1.50 each, have pronounced this Skirt superior to all others, in YORM, DURABILITY, AND STABILITY OF SHAPE. We reco

our patrnt belp-adjusting netted bishop ured, as we are sure they rec

prings, from \$1 50 to \$1, each s bises, with 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 springs. Stores 939 and 934 PINE STREET ant-theadein 6t

DESIBABLE AND SEASONABLE DRY GOUDS DU JUPE ROBE DERSERS FOULARD SILKS, BOUQUETS, COCOANUT GRENADINE DRIEBER. GRENADINE DOUBLE SKIRT DRESSES, PIN PLAID BROWN BILKS,

CHINIS SILKS, REDUCED. PASHIONABLE SPRING BAREGES. EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH:

ap8-tmy2 TEW SPRING CLOAKS

MANTILLAS.

OPENING EVERY MORNING

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

708 CHESTNUT STREET, J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

RAPSON'S No. 132 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Are now opening, and will continue to receive, · NEW AND BEAUTIPUL STYLES

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, FOR THE SPRING SALES. RAPSON'S LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS and ZEPHYR STORM mar7-2m CORNER EIGHTH AND OHERRY. SIDE-BAND CASSIMERES.

SIDE-BAND CASSIMERES.

Black and White Piaids.
Black and White Mixtures.
Blown and White Mixtures.
Blown and White Mixtures.
Blown and White Mixtures.
Fancy Stripes and Mixtures.
Folid, plain colors
Boys's styles for Ocats and Pants.
Gent's Spring and Summer Coatings.
Marsellies and Slik Vestings
LIGHT OCIORS HABIT CICOTHS.

DISHRABLE LIGHT CLOAKING OLOTHS.
Fine Black Broadcloths, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.07, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.00, &c.
Best Black Doeskins and Cassimeres.
"Little Ticket" Black Doeskins.
Medium quality Black Oassimeres
The best \$1.25 Black Cassimeres
The best \$1.25 Black Cassimeres
The Langests and most SELECT ever offered.
Prices all right.
N. B.—Indragments to Tallors.

right.
Inducements to Tailors,
COOPER & CONARD,
S. P. corner NINTH & MARKET HIS ONDON SPRING CASSIMERES. Just opened, an invoice of Latest styles of London Panny Cassimores, Neat Stripes and Mixtures for Suite.

Also,
Freuch Cassimores, of thin textures.

Ohocks, Black and White Plaids.

Norables in Vestings and Continue.

Vestings and Coatings.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. CHESTNUT and BIGHTH Streets LACE MANTLES.

French Lace Mantles, Points, and Shawle.
Chantilly Goods of best fabric.
In all the varieties of new styles
SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets PECIAL NOTICE!!!
THOBNLEY & CHISM
Would invite attention
THIS DAY

TO A large stock of FRIS DAY

TO A large stock of FRENOIL LAGN AND CHANTILLA GOODS:
PLAIN CLOTH DUSTERS,
LIGHT SILK RAGGANS:
THAVELLING CLOAKS AND DUSTERS, &c.
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
BLACK OIL BOIL'D SILKS.
BIOH FAROY SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
PLAIN AND EMBEDIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS, &c.
THORN LEY & CHISM'S.
209 M.E. COTRET RIGHTH & SPEING GAEDEN.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

TMAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES Wednesday's Proceedings. WEBATIM REPORT BY TELEGRAPH,

WASHINGTON, April 13. The interest in the S'cklei tragedy seems to be as seep and interse in this community to day as it was on the day of the homicide at Madison Place. It the sole topic of conversation wherever men mich, or women, either.

"The thrilling seens which transpired yesterday in the court room, whon the wounds of the unhappy risoner were opened afresh by the touching origines of Robert J. Walker, and when his emeticate completely overpowered him as to render histemoval necessary, appealed in the most pathetic and cloquent manner to the hearts of all present.

There was hardly a dry eye in the court, existify not a heart remained unaffected by it. his seene, the confession of the fuithlessness of his vice, and the descriptions of the agonies which to Bickles suffered when the appalling truth the wife, and the descriptions of the agonies which the Bickles suffered when the appalling truth the discretive of the whole community; and his coursel might, with the utmost confidence, submit the asset to the jury without another word of testinging or a word of summing up.

The moment the doors were opened this morning the cowd pressed in and filled the space set apart for he audience. The New York illustrated papers of the audience of the lawyers and others, and treating considerable amusement by the very abordity of the sketches, and the absence of all simitude to the persons and things represented.

PROCEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Julge Crawford took his seat at twenty minutes pair to clock, when the court was duly opened.

part 10 c'clock, when the court was duly opened Shirtlyafterwards Mr. Sickles was conducted to blig sex. He appeared to have recovered his wested composure, though his face was marked with the lines of recent sorrow and suffering. His counts, Messrs. Brady and Stanton, occupied that might be suffered by the suffering front of the dock, and conferred with him

chairfic front of the dook, and conferred with him occasionally.

It's names of the jury having been called, and all laving answered to their names, Mr. Carlisle proceeded to argue against the admissibility of the wifes confession. He presumed that the judge had already consulted the authorities, and made up, its mind on the point, but still be would not have discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the discharged his duty fully did he not oppose the justice was to become a contemptible sham—that his Honor, if he admitted the testimony at all, should expressly limit the uses to which it was to be applied.

It struck him that there was not entire concord in the minds of the counsel for the defenne as to the purpose for which the evidence was offered and for which it was admissible. The counsel who offered it proposed it for one purpose, and the counted why succeeded him offered it for another. It was offered first as bearing on the status of the prisoner's mind, and not as proving the facis stated in it, but his colleague, Mr. Graham, showed that he meant to maintain that the fact appealed to was a fact which ought to be legally appealed.

tast tac. set in question was a fact proper, with other facts, to show the irresistable impalse under which the prisoner moved forward to the consumpation of the scene—a fact to be taken, with that solesin procession of events, under which it was claimed that he proceeded to exocute the indement of Heaven. Mr. Graham thought that this fact was admissible as tending to show something short of insanity in respect to the prisoner's mind, and appealed to his Honor to relax still further, the rules of evidence on such a point. He bright, that as it may be proved, in a particular disa, that the prisoner qualted the intoxicating bowl, so in this case it may be proved that the prisoner frainfel, the bitterest draught. This was rictoria, but yas not law.

In all cases the question is, not whether they prisoner drank fliquor enough to make him drunk, but whether, in point of fact, he was drunk oither from little drinking or much drinking. Mr. Brady, those were had inducted, while contains himself to grigoty legal laggage, that he had some enlarged fleat shout the next in a first the contains himself.

one its had indicated, while confining numers of operer, had indicated, while confining numers of particular long its its arged ideas about the question of its anity, and not sayed to a case where his lloser had spoken of the case of

In chick the bearing annumbat unblinged. He (Mr. Carliste) regarded that to apply, not to an exhibition of passion, but to unsoundness of the minder to insanity. As to all the grounds distinctly taken and the arguments incidentally made, he submitted that they must all come down to the test of the law, and recoive themselves into the single question of insanity.

And he had not heard, any of the counsel claim that the prisoner was insane at the time of the homleide; and he sabmitted that before this evidence could be received, it must be proposed on the single ground that the prisoner, at the time of the commission of the homleide, was insane, and when it was proposed on that ground, the prosonition would be prepared to meet it. The question was whether adultery could be given in mitigation of the crime of murder to the grade of many slanghter. Such a case was decided in the negative in the Court of Appeals of one of the States.

Mr. Phillips That was the case of a laws.

Mr. Carlisle. It was, but it makes no difference. We are all, or ought to be, slaves to the law. Now what was the instrument of evidence here, and what was the fast offered in evidence tending to prove insanity? The instrument of evidence here, and what was the fast offered in evidence tending to prove insanity? The instrument of the distinct and particular statement, made in the presence of the hushand, concluding with a species of sticking clause, showing that the confession was made without fear or hope of reward. This formal, deliber rate and selemn deed of reunciation of the marital rights is offered to be given in evidence.

The prosecution objected to lit—first, because it

The prosecution objected to it—first, because it is the work of the prisoner's wife in his presence, and evidently, to be inferred, at his instance or directly under his control. Nobedy disputed the general rules, unless, indeed, Mr. Graham, to be that husband and wife are incompetent witnesses; the one either for or against the other in any cause, civil or criminal, to which either of

of the husband, and which he may waive. That is not so. The wife is as incompetent to testify in favor of as she is to testify against the husband. The counsel referred to a case where this court, in the case of a double indictment, refused to allow the wife of the person not on trial to testify in favor of the person who was on trial, because her testimeny might have its effect on the case of her testimeny might have its effect on the case of her husband. This was not an offer to bring the wife into court as a witness, but to produce her declaration. What was the answer to that? First, that declarations are an inferior sort of testimony; and, second, that where a witness is inadmissible, all declarations of that witness are insadmissible, all declarations of that witness are insadmissible. Dying declarations are exceptions to the general rule. But was the fact itself competent to he received? If it be admissible in evidence, it is because it tends to prove something in issue. It might be admissible if offered to make up the defence of insanity, on what principle is it offered here? He submitted that the wife could not be permitted to contribute one grain of send towards it he building up no favy defence for her husband.

permitted to contribute one grain of sand towards the building up of any defence for her bushand. If there were any law or decision to the contrary, he would like to see it.

Mr. Graham would call attention to four authorities on that point yer. Walton and Graen let ties on that point, viz: Walton and Green, 1st Camington and Pague, 631; Avison and Kinnard,

illowed to testify in his own case, because she was "sur potestate stri."

Mr. Magrador suggested that there was a dissenting opinion in that case.

Mr. Carliels ensurered, that where there were several judges there was likely to be dissort; but he was happy to have but one judge in this case, and there could be no dissorting opinion. But this declaration was also offered as part of the rest twenty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to was about twenty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to was about twenty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I went up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I want up stairs to wanty minutes of eleven; I wanty mi

day was citized justinate homicide or manslaughter?

He admitted that it did not: unless his Honor hold to the dootrine laid down by the other side, that no time was sufficient to cool the mind of a man under such provocation, and render him observant of the laws of God and man, it could not be admitted in that light.

It was for the court to draw the line here and say whether this declaration of the wife formed part of the res geste, and was so connected with the principal transaction as to be evidence to reduce the grade of the effence from murder to manslaughter. One point more and he would close his argument. Was this declaration evidence to the prisoner's insanity?

As his colleague, the District Attorney, had said, the question really was—was there insanity, not was thore cause enough to induce insanity. It was true that the great dramatist, who was so great a formit with he weeter. true that the great dramatist, who wa favorite with his brother. Mr. Graham.

true that the great dramatist, who was so great a favorite with his brother, Mr. Graham, had spoken of "ministering to a mind diseased," but he should like to see what expert would declare that such a declaration as this would tend to produce insanity in all, or in a majority of cases. It would depend upon the moral and intellectual condition of the person. There were two classes of the community on whom, he submitted, it would have no such effect. One class, said he, is that body of lowly and humble men, who with fear, and trembling walk after the footsteps of their ascended Lord, who have listened to the precepts of the blessed Gospel, and who, with all the infirmities of human nature about them, with prayer and watching seek, at least, to walk in the path which the Gespel has marked out for them. They are those who may truly quote that beautiful passage from the Soripture, rocited the other day, "Blessed is the man whom the Lord chasteneth." They are those who see in the afflictions that come upon them hero—in the severing of lives that are but one life—in the loss of children (the counsel was here affected to tears)—even in shame which is not the result of our samelesses.

the loss of children (the counsel was here affected to tears)—even in shame which is not the result of our shamplessness—who see and feel in all these things the hand of the Father, and who hear his yoice through faith, saying them: My son, this is not your abiding place. Better to suffer here in this transitory some, where you are but a pligrim and a sojourner, as all your tathers were—better to suffer here, to have all your sufferings here. I will call you to a place where sorrow never enters—where all tears shall be wiped away from your eyes—where everything connocted with you shall be pure and holy, love and passe. In the vigils of the night, the smitten heart of the good man hears that, "still, small voice"—in his affliction his first movement is to go into the secreey of his closet, and, on his knees, pour out his heart to Him who alone can bind up the broken heart. Insanity: Why, sir, rather is it the brightening of the mind—the quickening of the sight which piecres through all the gloomy shadows of this world. He sees the reward of the good man—the.comfort of the sfilicted man—waiting for him. That is one class. There is yet another class.

The confirmed adulterer—the open, shameless profligate—the man nurtured in brothels—the man breathing all his life the atmosphere of adultery and seduction—if there is such a man—he is cortainly safe from the visitation of insanity, because his familiar plaything has turned and wounded him. Now, to offer evidence of the fact of adultery with the prisoner's wife as the ground'to impute to him insanity, necessarily opens inquiry of the sort I have indicated, and although in this case the coansel might—for I am putting a suppositious case only—be willing to go into such a question—it was not the option of the parties to go or not to go into such inquiries; but he sumitted that the introduction of such testimony would necessarily be to these inquiries—and then, what sort of a moral dissecting room would this court not be converted into? If guah a declaration were admitted, the court would have to go further, for the presumption thus raised would, like many other presumptions, have to be contested and rebutted by facts. He had not intended to trespass so long on his Honor, and he submitted the matter with all confidence, hoping the court would exquide from its conditions. his Honor, and he submitted the matter with all confidence, hoping the court would exclude from its consideration any matter which it might deem not pertinent to the argument.

The court here took a recess, after which Judge Orentual delivared his opinion.

paper is not offored to establish the facts contained in it; but as an exciting cause, or one of the exciting causes, for that frensled state of mind in which, it is said; he acted when the homicide took place. I cannot see the distinction between the evidence which goes directly to excuerate the husband by the proof of a principal in a criminal couse, and the evidence which would tend to exonerate him by showing that he was not in a condition to commit any orime. In either event, the effect must be the same—acquittal. The res gesta are the circumstances which surround the principal fact, which is, in this cause, undoubtedly the homicide. On this assumption or principle it was that the declaration of the prisoner that his dea was defiled, or disbonored, or violated (for all three expressions are testified to), was received; from that has followed much of the evidence we have

claration of the prisoner that his bed was defiled, or disboored, or violated (for all three expressions are testified to), was received; from that has followed much of the evidence we have heard. I do not intend to say further what are res gesta declarations of a wife or husband for or against each other; they stand en the same footing as though it was testimony given on the stand. Suppose the wife of the defendant was in court at this moment, could she be put upon the stand? Could she be heard? Certainly not. Her testimony, or the statement sought to be used as such, is evidence, and would be, in any proseeding evidence, of her own criminality, and on an application for divorce might be used against her; but it would not, in my judgment, have been receivable in an action for damages against the deceased, or in any other proceeding which might have been instituted against him. I am very clearly of the opinion that the statement is not evidence. It would volate the well-established principles and rules to admit it. It would have a nost injurious effect on the relations of husband and wife, in destroying their confidential identity. The proposition is rejected."

Exceptions taken by the defence.

The examination of Bridget Duffy was suspondanced and Mite of M. Ridgelly was couled.

Exceptions taken by the defence.

The examination of Bridget Duffy was susponded, and Miss C. M. Bidgely was called,—Reside in Washington, at the coraor of Fifteenth street and New York avenue, with my mother. Mrs. Hyde; became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Sickles on the first of January last; visited at the house frequently; was at their receptions every Tuesday, and two or three times in the week to dinner; was there on the Saturday previous to the death of Mr. Key; Mr. Sickles came to the dinner table, but ate nothing; he then went up stairs, and sent fer something to eat; supposed this was at half-past five; am not sure; I noticed a change in his manners ever since the Thursday preceding, when he came from the Capitol; I was at Willards' hop; Mr. Key was with Mrs. Sickles came afterward, there not having been room in the carriage; she was then with Mr. Wickoff; after we returned from the hop, I noticed a change in his (Mr. Sickles') manner; the change was more particularly observable on Friday; Mr. Sickles had a very wild, distracted look, especially on Saturday. [At this stage the witness suddenly stopped, and seemed to be in the act of fainting, but a glass of water soon restored her, and she continued | The change was moticeable after he returned from Congress; I read some time in my bedroom, and them went to Mrs. Sickles' room, where I saw her writing; after finishing, she a ked me to sign my name to the paper, which I did; I retired to rest about half-past 11 or 12 o'clook; Mrs. Sickles passed the night in the same room I did; she sat on the floor, her head leaning on a chair; I went to sleep; saw Mr. Sickles the next morning, about half-past 11 or 12 o'clook; Mrs. Sickles passed the night in the same room I did; she sat on the floor, her head leaning on a chair; I went to sleep; saw Mr. Sickles the next morning, about half-past 11 or 12 o'clook; Mrs. Sickles passed the night in the same room I did; she sat on the floor, her head leaning on a chair; I went town; he did not eat with me; I breakfasted al white sitting at the breakfast table I heard sob-bing; he was going up stairs; I could hear him all over the house; he uttered fearful groans; they seemed to come from his very feet; they were unearthly, and continued for some time; he was on the bed, with Mr. Butterworth by his side, when I last saw him on Sunday. Oross-examined by Mr. Ould.—Spent much time the horse of Mrs. Sinkles; sometimes staid

when I list; saw thin or Baduas.'

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould.—Spent much time at the house of Mrs. Slokles; sometimes staid over night; at times I would be out with her, and then go home with her and stay over night; on Thureday before Mr. Key's death till the Tuesday atter I staid there; to a dinner party; and from Thureday before Mr. Key's death till the Tuesday atter I staid there; no one but myself and the servants were there; Miss Campbell came to see Mrs. Slokles for a few moments; I always found Mrs. Slokles for a few moments; I always found Mrs. Slokles home when I went there; sometimes two or three days would elapte before I would visit Mrs. Slokles, and she would call to see me; I don't knew that Mrs. Slokles was away any portion of the month of January; I suppose I would have known it if she had been; I breakfasted with Mrs. Slokles' little daughter; Mr. Slokles' sobbings were awful; he seemed overwhelmed with grief.

TWO CENTS.

Sickles once from the time I came from church til I went dewn into the kitchen; saw her in her bed room; Mr. Key whirled his handkerchief roun room; Mr. Key whirled his handkerchief round three or four times; did not see any object at which he was whirling his handkerchief; I saw the dog that belonged to Mr. Sickles arous over and fawn upon him, and their passed the house; Mr. Key, when the dog fawned upon him, waved his handkerchief, and also after the dog left him.

Mr. Qarlisle. Are you positive of that?

Witness, spiritedly and indignantly. Sure, and you don't think I would lie? [Laughter.]

Mr. Carliele, smiling. Don't fire up so, Bridget; there is no cocasion for it.

Mr. Brady. southing!

there is no constitution for it.
Mr. Brady, southingly. He does not mean any
thing of that kind.
Witness, in a calmer frame of mind, repeated. Witness, in a calmer frame of mind, repeated the story about the dog.

Mr. Carlisle, I understand the waying of the handkerchief was one continuous act or whirl.

Witness. It was not a continuous whirl. It was so and so, lat the same time describing the

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232 CHESTNUT STREET. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

RUCKFISH SHEETINGS Just received

OF ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES,

and his wife, this remarkable document is produced, and his Honor was asked to say that paper—not the communication made to him in the Oapitol, and which brought him home in despair—not the oral declaration of the wife—but this paper, without parallel in the history of man or woman; without parallel in the history of man or woman; It was not contemporaneous with the principal fact. And if it were it was of such an extraordinary nature as, in his judgment, to require it to be excluded. Where, then, was the fact, so connected with the principal fact as to illustrate its character? If it had been offered by the presecution, for the purpose of showing the motive of the prisoner, he would not say what would have been the argument made against its admission. Did that paper tend to show that the act committed the next day was either justifiable hemicide or manieughter?

He admitted that it did not worker have been the committed his handkerchief round it was admitted his handkerchief round in the committed his handkerchief.

was so and so, lat the same time describing the act. I was so and so, lat the same time describing the Mr. Carlisle. About as fast as you would turn the handle of a coffee mill. You will be handle of a coffee mill. I sugator. I remember how from the ofrounstance that on in the habit of turning the coffee mill. I bughter. I went to dinner at Willard's, who has the first the coffee mill. I sugator. I went to dinner at Willard's, who has the first the coffee mill. I was the of the first at the table.

Mr. Phillips Deputy Marshall Silence, silence, silence, lift. A was the of the first at the table.

Mr. Carlisle asked her a question, when she replied, I did not say such a thing.

Mr. Carlisle asked her a question would turn not in the handle of connected with the remark which drew your sitention to it?

O' Was there anything in the act of whirling the handkerchief connected with the remark which drew your sitention to it?

O' Was there anything in the act of whirling the handkerchief, at the time and afterwards; Mr. Key did not look after the dog to see how far the dog had got from him, but kept twirling his handkerchief, at the time and looked after the dog.

O' Was there anything in the act of whirling the handkerchief connected with the remark which drew your sitention to it?

O' Mr. Stenton. There was a remark made about the waring of the handkerchief, and that the waring of the handkerchief, and that the waring of the handkerchief, and that the called on this witness simply to discover whether any article had been taken from the person of Key hesides those produced.

Wilness said he was accidentally in the room where the body of Key lay; a gentleman present; the first was the dog at the house; that the colled papers, which seemed to same to the first was the described; and the was accidentally in the room where the body of Key lay; a gentleman present; the first was the dog arms of papers, or folded papers, which seemed to handkeroblef fast?

MA. Because I saw the dog at the house; that is the only reason I can give for it; I cannot exactly say the certain spot where the dog was at the fourth whir! but I know he had got to the house; the lady and gentleman, to the heat of my knowledge, turned round and looked at the dog when he first came out and fawned spon Koy might or might not have turned to look differ the dog: the time immediately between their

ness was then in the nursery, which is on the second story, next Pennsylvania avenue; it has two windows, one looking into the park, the other looking towards the avenue; Key went up the avenue towards Georgetown; saw him till be got to the side of the street on which Mr. Sinkled house is; there lost sight of him; in about twenty minutes or mior I gaw him doming besk; the was in the part, crossing over towards the Club House; the witness, was then in the kitchen; that would liave been between twelve and one o'clock.

Q. How long was it between that time and the time you saw him walking with the lady and gentieman?

gentieman?

A. To the best of my belief, about an inqur, he was then directly in front of Mr. Sickles' house; the witness was still sitting at the kitchen window.

Q. At what time was it that you saw Sickles when he was as if washing his hands?

A. After one o'clock.

Q. Was it after or before you had seen the lady and gontleman pass with Mr. Key?

A. It was after they had passed.

Q. Did you continue at the kitchen window after they had passed, or did you go up stairs?

A. I saw Mr. Key, as if parting from the lady and gentleman, and going through the park towards the Club House; never saw him after that; he was on the nearest walk to the railing on Penn Miss Ridgely is a pretty young woman, apparently about sighteen. Her father jost his life in the Mexican war. She gave her evidence without the slightest healtengy or pause, except that near the bottom of the stairs; had nothing in his hand but a towel; could not describe his dress; Mr. Wooldridge wan in the study at that time; the study, it on the first floor, front room, next the Pennsylivania avenue; the parfor is to the side of the house, with a door leading from the study to it; say Mr. Wooldridge in the study after, I came home from church: did not see him any whole else; halleys. Mr. Butterworth was in the study did not rotter bather Wr. Selvies was the study did not rotter better Wr. Selvies was the study did not rotter. and crying, when I saw him wiping his hands there was nothing particular in his appearance to attract her (witness's) attention; do not know whether Mr. Sickles had any breakfast tha

derning. Q. After you signed that paper you spoke of Morning.

Q'After you signed that paper you spoke of yesterday, where did you go?

A. I want to my room; the child had not gone to bed at that time; the child was in the parlor with Miss Ridgly: Miss Ridgly sat on the softs in the bedroom while the witness signed then name to the paper; the child was down stairs then; heard Mr. Sickles ory before and 'after I signed that paper; he was orying before he asked no to fetch him his dinner; when I was signing the paper he walked around the room asifcying; the time of signing that paper was somewhere about seven o'clock; Mr. Bickles seemed as if crying and in great trouble; did not see him crying till the next morning; do not recollect saying yesterday that I heard. Mr. Sickles orying after I went to bed; may have said so; did not lie awake to listen to anything; the door of the bedroom was partly open when I went to the door to speak to Mr. Sickles; do not know whether it remained open; when I went to fotch the dinner tray I do not remember whether the door was open; it was open when he asked me to fetch the dinner; and before that I heard Mr. and Mrs. Sickles talking; Mrs. Sickles did not leave her room, to my knowledge, that day; when Mr. Sickles came home from the Capitol on Saturday, he went upstairs; Mrs. Sickles did not saturday, he went upstairs; Mrs. Sickles did not saturday, he went upstairs; Mrs. Sickles did not Mr. and hirs. Sickies taking; are biguess and not leave her room, to my knowledge, that day; when Mr. Sickies came home from the Capitol on Saturday, he wont up stairs; Mrs. Sickies did not dress that day, and did not go down stairs.

Q. Was she down stairs the previous day?

Q. Was she down states and pasticus and A. I cannot say.
Q. Where was she during Saturday?
A. In her bedroom. I took Mr. Slokles' dinor up to that bedroom; Mrs. Slokles was there; cannot recollect whether they dined together on Friday.
Q. After you saw Mr. Key the last time did you me stairs immediately? Q. After you saw Mr. Key the last time did you you per stairs immediately?

A. I did, and then met Mr. Sickles on the stairs the plaintiff or \$897.57.

William Patton vs. William M. Gooper and Lodwyske family; noither Mrs. Sickles nor I went back to
New York till after the transaction.

Q. At what hour and where did you see Mr.
Sickles after you heard of the death of Mr. Koy?
A. I think between two or, three o'clock; did not hear the pistol shots; heard of Rey being have been immediately after it; did not see Mr.
Sickles leave the house; saw a crowd of people come and saw Mr. Sickles go out of the study; there were three or four gentlemen and officers with him; Sickles go out of the study; do not recollect his dress; only remained five or four gentlemen and officers with him; did not recognise any of those gentlemen; believe Mr.
MoBlair came in after Mr. Sickles came into the house; but do not know whether it was after or before Mr. Sickles left; I was probably up stairs when I saw them come; Mr. Sickles felt; I was probably up stairs when I saw them come; Mr. Sickles seemed very much excited; I de not say that he was shedding tears; cannot say that I heard sobs and exclamations from him then; after remained up stairs when I saw them come; Mr. Sickles was lying on the foor; after the study to minutes in the study t

did not then see him sobbing and orying.

To District Attorney. Mrs. Sickles' reception
day was Tuesday; her receptions did not begin
right away after we got here; do net know whether she had any during the month of January;
when I observed Key waving his handkerchief he te turned his eyes on all occasions to the house; he dog is a little Italian greyhound, called "Dan-y;" when Mr. Sickles came in and went into the

ter.]
A. The dog know Mr. Key and fawned upon him as a dog usually does upon a person he knows. Wm. M Mann examined by Mr. Brady — I reside in Buffalo, New York; am a lawyer; I was in Washington on the day of Mr. Key's decesse; arrived here on the 14th of February, and remained till the 21 of March; knew Mr. Key by sight three or four years; was not at all intimate with him: merely a passing acquaintance; I saw him MANTILLAS,
WINDERLAS TO WHOLE WALK THAN BY THE CASE OF THE COUNTY OF THE COORDING OF THE COORDING OF THE COUNTY OF THE COORDING OF THE COUNTY OF THE COORDING OF T

the typography, but one mide of the sheet should be

nia, and other States, for contributions giving the arrent news of the day in their particular localities he resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interes ng to the general reader.

nearest Georgetown, on Pennsylvania avenue. It lilagram handed to court. I Witness. That is a mere surmise as to the relative distance; when I first saw Key. I think he had no handkerchief in his hands; observed none till we turned to look after him.

To Mr. Carlisle. First saw Key. nearly midway between both blocks; he was coming from the direction of the monument; he appeared to be sauntering along as it was a pleasant day; there was nothing, in the character of his waying that handkerchief, to attract my attention; would not say that he twirled the handkerchief round in a circle; do not know what it meant, but it attracted my attention from a circumstance.

Mr. Brady. What was the circumstance which called your attention to it at the time?

A. We looked particularly at Mr. Key from the fact that the gentleman with me asked me who he was, and I told him he was Philip Barton Key, the District Attorney, and he said.

Mr. Carlisle. Never mind what he said.

Mr. Brady held that it was competent evidence, as part of the res gesta.

Mr. Stanton. I will put the question in this way: Was anything said at the time in relation to its being a signal?

Mr. Carlisle. That is more objectionable than

Mr. Stanton. I will put the question in this way: Was snything said at the time in relation to its being a signal?

Mr. Carlisie. That is more objectionable than the other:

The question was argued, and the judge decided that the conversation between the winess and his objection was net evidence.

To Brady. There was a romark made which drew my attention to the act of whirling the hand kerohief.

O. Was there are other fact interpredant of the Q. Was there any other fact independent of the remark which did so.? A. I do not know that there was the handkerchief was twirled in the manner. I have desoribed;
I remember how from the circumstance that on
my return I went to dinner at Willard's, which
was at two o'clock; I was one of the first at the

duced.
Witness said he was accidentally in the room where the body of Key lay; a gentleman present; examined some of the pockets and removed some scrape of paper, or folded paper, which seemed to be of very little importance.

Mr. Brady. We did not ask about their importance. ards; this person was Mr. Doyle, who was ined as a witness; these were handed to me;

As Mr. Sickles left the room, he was observed to ant. Stokles feit the room, he was observed to be in better spirits than he had been hither to.

The servant girl, Bridget Duffy, gave her evidence with great clearness and self-possession. She is a rather pretty, intelligent-looking, black-haired Irish woman, of some twenty-five years. Her signature to Mrs. Stokles' confession shows that she has had a fair education.

Miss Ridgely is a pratty vonce government and

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAT'S PROGEDINGS. sported for The Press. 1rday. Nisi Prius—Justice Read.—The court was Common Pleas Judge Ludlow The ap

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Sharswood.-Jas.

became wholly overcast) is not very uncommon I some parts of the earth, but is seldom seen here." AN APRIL FOOL JOKE .- A blacksmith, not